



Rare section

(1) Papers concerning the
late Nabob of ^{the} Carnatic

House of Commons
Paper 128 of 1801-2, Return V2, L:8.2312

(2) Papers relating to the
affairs of the Carnatic 1803
Pages i-viii, 15305

(3) " " 1803. Pages i-vii, 15175
V2, L:8.2312

(4) Papers relative to
the war in Ceylon.
1804. Pages 1536

V2, L:8.298

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

Rare section

No. 1.
continued.

To J. WEBBE, Esq; Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I REQUEST you will be pleased to inform the Right Honourable Governor, that, agreeably to his Lordship's Instructions, I marched the Troops placed under my Command for the Preservation of Order at Chepauk, through both the Gateways leading to the Palace; of these Gates I took Possession, and I have placed Guards at Three other Gates leading through the exterior Wall.

The Communication which the Right Honourable Governor was pleased to make of his Lordship's Intentions, seemed to have considerably reconciled the Nabob to the Measure itself; but he was very much averse to Guards being placed within the interior Gate. The Space there in Front of the Palace is very small, and the immediate Entrance to the Palace is quite close to the Gate.

As there seemed to be no immediate Necessity for stationing Guards within, and as the Nabob was so much averse to any being placed there, I judged it fit to accommodate his Highness's Inclinations as far as possible: I have therefore placed Sentries only at the Gate, and the Body of the Troops close to it on the Outside.

There is no Kind of Commotion whatever within the Palace Walls, and there is every Appearance of Tranquillity being preserved.

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

Chepauk, }
5th July 1801. }

(Signed) D. Mac Neil,
L' Col.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
Secy.

To Lieutenant Colonel MAC NEIL, commanding a Detachment at Chepauk.

Sir,

I HAVE received your Letter of this Date; and am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to express his Lordship's entire Approbation of your consenting, under the Circumstances you have stated, to withdraw the Guards from the interior Part of the Gateway of his Highness the Nabob's Palace. It being the Intention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that every Degree of Attention and Conciliation should be shewn to the personal Wishes of the Nabob, his Lordship is desirous that you should be studious to meet his Highness's Wishes in every Point, not involving the Security of the great Object entrusted to your Care.

In Addition to the general Instructions contained in my Letter of Yesterday, I am directed to desire that the greatest Degree of Caution may be used in your Communication with the Nabob, or with his Highness's Family and Ministers, to avoid the Appearance of any Concurrence on the Part of the British Government in the Arrangements which his Highness may be desirous of making with respect either to his immediate Property, or to the general Affairs of the Carnatic; for the same Reason you will abstain from giving Countenance to any Party which may be formed in the Palace in favour of any Part of the Nabob's Family, or of his Highness's Ministers.

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 1.
continued.

It is understood that the principal Part of the Nabob's Treasure is deposited in the Apartments of his Highness's Sister, the Boody Beegum; and I am directed to communicate this Intelligence to you, in order that your Attention may be particularly directed to those Apartments, in carrying into Execution his Lordship's Orders for preventing the Removal of the Treasure from Chepauk.

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, }
5th July 1801. }

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^r of Gov^r.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^r to Gov^r.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^r.

To J. WEBBE, Esq; Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the Honour of your Letter of this Date, and I beg Leave to assure the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that every Part of his Lordship's Orders shall be duly observed and executed.

I have taken such Precautions as I think will render it altogether impossible for Treasure (unless in very small Sums, or in covered Doolies) to be carried out of any Part of the Palace. May I request the Honour of his Lordship's Permission to apprise the Nabob, that Conveyances of that Description are not expected to be sent from the Palace?

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

(Signed)

Dan. Mac Neil,
L^t Col.

Chepauk, }
5th July 1801. }

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^r.

To Lieutenant Colonel MAC NEIL, commanding a Detachment at Chepauk.

Sir,

IN reply to your Letter of last Night I am directed to acquaint you, that until his Highness the Nabob shall expire, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council does not consider it expedient to impose any Restraint on the Egress of covered Palankeens from the Palace of Chepauk; but after that Event shall have happened, you will prevent the Issue of covered Palankeens from the Palace, until you shall have received further Orders from the Governor in Council.

In issuing these Instructions, the Governor in Council confines the Operation of them to the Period of Time during which Order shall prevail in the Interior of the Palace; but if any Commotion should arise previously to the Death of the Nabob, you will take effectual Measures for restraining the Issue of Treasure, by any Mode of Conveyance whatever, until you shall receive the farther Directions of the Governor in Council.

If, previously to the Death of the Nabob, you shall have Reason to suspect an Attempt to carry Treasure from the Palace, without his Highness's Consent, you will

will

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

will also in that Event restrain the Issue of it, until the Nabob's Consent shall be obtained for the Passage from the Palace.

No. 1.
continued.

Fort St. George, }
6th July 1801. }

I am Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^y.

No. 2.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Lieutenant Colonel BOWSER,
dated 11th July 1801.

Diary to Mil^o Con^s
11th July 1801.

Sent the following Letter
to Lieut. Col. Bowser.

Sir,

THE Right Honourable the Governor in Council having judged it expedient to assemble a small Force, consisting of Five Companies of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment of Native Infantry, Five Troops of the 2d Regiment Native Cavalry, and Two Six Pounders with a Proportion of Artillery; I am directed to inform you, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has selected you to command it; you will accordingly proceed to join the Detachment which is now encamped in the Bed of the Long Tank, and take whatever Measures may be necessary for keeping it ready to move at a short Notice.

Fort St. George, }
11th July 1801. }

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

No. 3.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Messrs. WEBBE and CLOSE,
dated 15th July 1801; when they proceeded to the
Palace of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

To Josiah Webbe, Esq. and Lieutenant Col. Close.

Gentlemen,

IN consequence of the Death of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, it is my earnest Desire, founded on the Instructions of his Excellency the Governor General, that a complete Adjustment of the Affairs of the Carnatic should be made with the least practicable Delay.

The Nature of the Evidence which has been obtained of the Violation of the Alliance by the Nabobs Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omrah, and the Course of Reasoning

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 3.
continued.

Reasoning upon the Condition in which the Family of their Highnesses has, by that Discovery, been placed in relation to the British Government, are Subjects so familiar to you, that any particular Instructions from me with regard to the Principles, or to the detailed Considerations of the Question, appear to be superfluous.—It will be sufficient for me therefore to state, that the Death of the Nabob has produced no Change in the Principles by which it will be proper to regulate the Conduct of the British Government towards the Family of his Highness: But in the Application of those Principles to the actual State of Affairs, I judge it to be of the greatest Importance to the National Character, as well as to the critical State of our Affairs, that the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic should be adjusted by an amicable Negotiation.

I accordingly depute you to conduct this Negotiation, and hereby authorize and empower you to exercise your own Discretion for the Purpose of carrying into Effect my Intentions, and the Instructions of his Excellency the Governor General.

The Officer commanding the Forces at Chepauk, will obey such Orders as he may receive from you.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, }
15th July 1801. }

(Signed)

Clive.

No. 4.

Copy of a REPORT of Messrs. WEBBE and CLOSE, explanatory of their Proceedings at the Palace of his late Highness the Nabob, in their Interviews or Negotiations with the Regents and Taje ul Omrah.

[N. B. In this Document are contained the Propositions from Taje ul Omrah, and from Najeeb Khan and Juke Ali Khan, required by the 4th and 5th Orders of the Honourable House; vide Pages 15 and 17.]

Report, July
15th, 1801.

July 15th 1801.

IN conformity to your Lordship's Instructions, we proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk, having previously caused a Message intimating our Approach to be communicated, through the Channel of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, to the principal Officers of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

On our arrival at Chepauk, we were received by Nejeeb Khan, Tuckia Ally Khan, Kadir Nawas Khan, and Mr. Thomas Barrett, who introduced themselves as the principal Officers of the Government of his Highness Omdut ul Omrah. Nejeeb Khan appeared to hold no distinct Office, but to have been a Companion of the Family since the Time of Anwar ud deen Khan, and to have been consulted generally on all Occasions of Interest to the Nabob of the Carnatic. Tuckia Ally Khan was entrusted with the Military Affairs of the late Nabob. Kidir Nawas Khan superintended the general and internal Departments of his Highness's Government: But the most important Department of his Highness's Government, the Administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, had been entrusted to the Charge of Mr. Barrett. As that Branch of the Nabob's Government affected more particularly than any other the Rights and Interests of the Company, we judge it to be proper to explain to your Lordship, that Mr. Barrett is of the lowest Tribe of Native Portuguese, equally destitute of Education, Manners, and Knowledge.

We

We enquired whether any particular Arrangement had been made by the Nabob for the Administration of the Affairs of his Government, in the Event which had recently occurred; and having been informed that an authentic Will, under his Seal and Signature, had been left by Omdut ul Omrah, we desired that it might be produced. Nejeeb Khan, who directed the Conversation, made the usual Objections, founded on the Recency of the Nabob's Death, on the Necessity of allowing a sufficient Interval of Time for the Ceremonies of the Occasion, and on the Decorum of postponing to open the Will until the Heir appointed should be at Liberty, in conformity to the usual Practice, to attend to the Transaction of public Business. We replied, that the British Government was aware of the prevailing Usages observed by the Professors of the Mahomedan Religion on all ordinary Occasions of this Nature; that your Lordship could have no Wish that those Usages should be unnecessarily transgressed; but that the Affairs of a great Government, on which our Request was founded, could not be regulated by the ordinary Practice of individual Families. Having in consequence been informed that the Nabob had appointed his reputed Son (Fadjul Omrah, commonly called Ally Huffain) to be his sole Heir, we again urged the Necessity of producing the Will, and requested that the young Man should be introduced to us. The Khans having retired to consider this Demand, we learnt, during a desultory Conversation with Mr. Barrett, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had become acquainted with the Intention of Huffam ul Mulk to employ an army Force at the Palace of Chepauk for the Accomplishment of his Views, at the expected Termination of his Highness's Life; that the Measure of stationing a Body of the Company's Troops for the Protection of the Family, had in consequence been entirely acceptable to his Highness, and (to use his own figurative Expression) that the Security, derived from that Arrangement, had been the Means of prolonging his Highness's Life.

The Khans having been joined by Mr. Barrett, returned, assenting to our Request; and, after a short Delay, the young Man was introduced with the Will in his Hand. The Will having been opened and read by Kadir Nawas Khan, was found to be an authentic Instrument, expressing in clear, distinct, and explicit Terms, the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, that his reputed Son (Ally Huffain) should succeed him in the Possession of all his Rights, Possessions, Property, and in the Sovereignty* of the Carnatic. The Will also appointed Mahomed Nejeeb Khan, Salar Jung, and Tuckia Ally Khan, to assist the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah in the Administration of his Affairs.

*The English Word "Sovereignty" is in the Will.

The Will having been read, we excused ourselves to Ally Huffain for an Intrusion, which, although unseasonable, was indispensably necessary; and he immediately retired, returning Expressions of Civility.

On the Departure of Ally Huffain, we requested a private Conference with the Two Khans only, who had been appointed by the Will of Omdut ul Omrah to assist the Councils of his Son. After some preparatory Observations on the Importance of the Subject, which we were desirous of discussing, and on the consequent Necessity of superceding the ordinary Forms observed in private Families on similar Occasions of Misfortune, we proceeded, with the Concurrence of the Khans, to state the Nature of the written Documents discovered at Seringapatam. Nejeeb Khan expressed the greatest Degree of Surprize at this Communication, professed his entire Ignorance of the Subject, and protested that it was impossible for the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to cherish the Intentions imputed to his Highness. Some

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continued.

of the principal Documents having been produced, Nejeeb Khan asserted, that they contained none but Expressions of Civility and Compliment; that the Marquis Cornwallis had repeatedly enjoined the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, to cultivate a friendly Intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun; that the whole Tendency of the Correspondence produced was directed to that Object in conformity to the Injunctions of Lord Cornwallis, and that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had recently addressed himself to Lord Cornwallis on the Subject of these Communications: The particular Warmth of the Expressions used by Omdut ul Omrah, in his Letter addressed to Gholam Ally Khan on the 14th Mohurram 1209, having been pointed out to Nejeeb Khan, he observed that it was nothing more than an Expression of Civility which might have been used on any ordinary Occasion. The Copy of the Cypher having been produced, Nejeeb Khan took the Opportunity of saying that the Moonshy of the Nabob was present, and could be examined with respect to the Authenticity of the Hand-writing; that although the Cypher appeared, as was stated by us, to be a Paper of a very secret Nature, calculated to provide for the Transaction of Affairs of great Importance, it might have been conveyed into the Archives of Tippoo Sultaun by the Enemies of Omdut ul Omrah; that, upon being furnished with the Proofs of the supposed treacherous Intercourse between Tippoo Sultaun and the Family of the Nabob Mohamed Ally, such Explanations should be afforded, and such Answers given, as the different Cases might require, and that, the Proofs being compared, the Company might form a complete Judgment.

This Discourse being apparently intended to confound the Object of our Deputation, we stated to the Two Khans that in Cases of disputed Points between independent Powers, neither Party could erect itself into a Judge of the Conduct of the other Party; that on those Questions an Appeal could be made only to the general Practice of the Nations of the World; and that such Differences could only be decided by the Means possessed by each Party respectively to provide for its own Security; that with respect to the present Case, the most abundant Proofs were in the Possession of the British Government of the Violation of the Alliance between the Company and the late Nabob, and particularly of the express Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792; that the British Government, being satisfied of the Sufficiency of those Proofs, had no Intention of constituting itself a Judge of the Conduct of its Ally: But that being prepared to appeal, if necessary, to the established Maxims of the public Law of Nations, it had resolved to demand from the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Satisfaction for his Violation of the Alliance, and Security for its Rights and Interests against the future Operation of his Highness's hostile Councils; that the Indisposition, which had terminated in the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, had prevented the Execution of the Governor General's Orders for this Purpose; that although his Highness's Right to the Support and Friendship of the Company had been entirely cut off by his Violation of the Alliance, the British Government being still desirous of preserving the Connexion so long subsisting, would be disposed to extend those Sentiments to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, if an adequate Security could be established for the Rights of the Company in the Carnatic through the Channel of an amicable Adjustment. The Two Khans repeated, that they were ignorant of the Existence of the supposed secret Intercourse between the Nabobs Walajah Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun; and Nejeeb Khan in particular stated, that from the Tenor of his Intercourse with the Family of the Nabob, as well as from the Expressions of the Will, he did not consider himself at Liberty, or in any Way authorized to give Answer upon so momentous a Question, with-

out

out consulting and obtaining the Consent of the Family and Ministers of the late Nabob.—We proceeded to explain slowly and distinctly to the Two Khans the Course of Reasoning and the Propositions contained in the Declaration transmitted from Bengal, which the Khans having heard with great Attention, they stated that they distinctly comprehended the Object of the Declaration and the Force of the Reasoning; they admitted the Conclusions drawn from the Facts, provided the Facts should be true; but at the same Time strenuously asserted their Disbelief of the hostile Intercourse with Tippoo Suldaun, imputed to the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah.—After a desultory Conversation on this Subject, in which the Two Khans insisted on the Reasonableness of their entering into the Defence of Omdut ul Omrah's Conduct in regard to the several Points stated in the Declaration, and in which we repeated the Arguments founded on the Practice of Nations, and on the Right of the British Government to provide for the Safety of its Interests, we endeavoured to reduce this very long Conference into the Result of a single Proposition, by demanding to know whether the Khans, on the Part of Ally Hussain, were disposed to an Adjustment of the Claims of the British Government through the Channel of an amicable Negotiation.—They professed the greatest Degree of Respect and Attachment to the British Government; stated that they considered themselves and the whole Family to be under its immediate Protection; dwelt on the general Impossibility of their proceeding by any other than amicable Means in the Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, or of the existing Differences with the British Government; but carefully avoided a direct Answer to the Proposition we had stated on that Subject.—The Day being far advanced, the Khans took an Opportunity of urging the Necessity of their Attention to the Funeral of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to the Preparations of removing the Corpse to Trichinopoly.—This Plea was urged in so forcible a Manner, upon the Grounds of public Decorum, and of Consideration for the Feelings of the Family, that we yielded without further Discussion to the evident Desire of the Khans to conclude the Conference, without giving a positive Answer to our Proposition.—It was agreed, however, that an Interview should take place on the Evening of the next Day, at which the Khans assured us that they would be prepared to give a specific Answer to our Propositions, after consulting the Family and Ministers of the late Nabob upon the Subject of this Conference.

In proceeding to take Leave of the Khans, we assured them in the most unequivocal Terms, that on the Answer which they intended to give to our Proposition would depend, whether the British Government would acknowledge the Claims of the reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the Support of the Company, or whether the British Government should proceed to take such Measures as it might deem to be expedient for the Security of its Rights and Interests in the Carnatic.

July 16th.—At Seven o'Clock this Evening we proceeded, according to Appointment, to meet the Two Khans at the Palace of Chepauk. Before we proceeded to the direct Object of the Conference, we communicated to Nejeeb Khan and Tackia Ally Khan, a Persian Translation of the Declaration. After perusing a considerable Part of the Paper, Nejeeb Khan observed, that it contained the same Matter as was explained to him on the preceding Day; that he entirely comprehended the Course of the Reasoning, and that he did not require any farther Explanation on the Subject.—He repeated his Conviction, that it was impossible for Omdut ul Omrah to engage in a Correspondence injurious to the British Interests; and stated, as a Confirmation

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continued.

firmation of his Belief, the Adherence of the Nabob to the pecuniary Stipulations of his Engagements, and the Probability that these Means had been adopted by his Highness's Enemies to injure his Reputation.

In order, however, that the Conclusion drawn from the Propositions stated in the Declaration, and the consequent Determination of the British Government, might be fully understood, that Passage of the Paper was read, and distinctly explained by us to the Two Khans.

We proceeded to enquire whether the Khans were prepared (according to the Result of the Conference of Yesterday) to enter into a friendly Negotiation, for the Establishment of an adequate Security for the Right and Interest of the British Government. The Khans replied, that the whole Family of Omdut ul Omrah was under the Protection of the British Government, and that it could feel none but friendly Dispositions towards the Company; at the same Time, however, they persisted in denying the Proofs of the Violation of the Alliance by Omdut ul Omrah, on the Foundation of which the Demand of the British Government rested, and, by a strange Inconsistency, proceeded to enquire the Conditions on which we proposed to establish an amicable Adjustment of our Claims on the Family of the late Nabob.

We proceeded accordingly to state to the Khans the Inconveniences which had been experienced from the Effects of a divided Government; the Difficulty of applying, under such a System, the Resources of the Carnatic to the Exigencies of the Public Service; and the Impossibility of introducing a regular Form of internal Government, until the Defects of the existing System should be corrected. We then informed the Khans, that the only Remedy applicable to the Errors of the present Government of the Carnatic was, the Substitution of one permanent Authority, in lieu of the fluctuating Authority which had hitherto subsisted; that the Appropriation of the Resources of the Carnatic, during the Government of the Nabob, and under the Pressure of actual War, had been found from Experience to be incompatible with the Objects of the Alliance; and therefore the only adequate Security for the Rights and Interest of the British Government in the Carnatic, against the Dangers with which they had been menaced, was the entire and exclusive Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic. We accordingly informed the Khans, that this Condition would form the Basis of the Arrangement which it was our Intention to propose to them. Nejeeb Khan observed, that such a Proposition was calculated to frustrate the professed Object of the Arrangement; for if the entire Government of the Carnatic should be transferred to the Hands of the Company, the Station of Nabob of the Carnatic would be annihilated.—We replied to the Khans, that the Condition now proposed actually existed in the Treaties of 1787 and 1792; and that although the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic had been transferred, under the Operation of that Condition, to the exclusive Administration of the Company, no Doubt was entertained that the Rank and Dignity of Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, as the Nabobs of the Carnatic, had been preserved; we therefore drew this Conclusion, that the Rank and Dignity of the Nabob of the Carnatic could not be injured by extending the Operation of that Condition; and that the Object of proposing an amicable Adjustment, instead of proceeding to exercise the Rights acquired by the British Government, was manifestly founded in the Desire of preserving to the Family the Rank, Dignities, and Splendour of the Nabobs of the Carnatic.—The
Khans

Khans admitted this Argument to be conclusive, but without coming to any Determination on the fundamental Proposition stated by us, appeared to be desirous of knowing the general Outline of the Arrangement, which it was in the Contemplation of the British Government to establish.—We thought it expedient to satisfy, by describing the principal Parts of the Plan intended by your Lordship and by the Governor General, in the Event of an amicable Adjustment of Affairs: But we apprized the Khans at the same Time, that the intended Arrangements, with respect to the Family Affairs and Dependants of Omdut ul Omrah, would be regulated by the Acceptance or Rejection of the fundamental Proposition; for in the one Case the British Government would be at Liberty to consult the Dictates of Moderation, Liberality, and Friendship, but in the other Case it would be compelled to adopt such Measures of Precaution, for the Security of its Rights and Interests, as the hostile Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah had justified, and as would be rendered necessary by the Perseverance of his reputed Son in the Spirit of those Councils.

The Khans entered into a desultory Conversation on the long subsisting Connection between the Company and the Family of the late Nabob; in which they were more desirous of referring the Pretensions of Ally Hussain to the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792, than to the actual Circumstances which had occurred. We thought it therefore not unnecessary to state again, that the Right of Omdut ul Omrah to the Support of the Company, was founded on the express Letter of the Treaty of 1792; that the whole Spirit of the Alliance having been vitiated previously to the ostensible Conclusion of the Treaty of 1792, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had, by his own Conduct, annihilated the Rights intended to be conveyed to him by that Instrument; that consequently he left his reputed Son in his own Condition; that having placed himself in the Relation of a public Enemy, his reputed Son had succeeded to that Condition; that although the British Government had suspended the Exercise of its Rights, it acknowledged no other Claim on the Part of Hussain, and that therefore, in admitting him to negotiate upon any Terms, it was actuated by Motives of Generosity, unconnected with any Right in the Family of Mahomed Ally to resist its Demand for Security. The Khans made a civil Answer to the Substance of this Communication, but at the same Time indicated in the strongest Manner, that they were by no Means disposed to accede to the fundamental Proposition of the intended Arrangement; they stated that it was a Subject of so much Importance, as to preclude them from giving an Answer without a full Consultation with all the Branches of the Family; they therefore requested that they might be permitted to postpone until the next Day their final Answer upon the Subject of the Two Conferences.

In the actual Situation of the Family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, we considered ourselves at Liberty to accede to the Request, under a formal Intimation to the Khans, that as the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic could not be protracted without material Injury to the internal Tranquillity of the Country, we should expect to receive an Answer so determinate as to enable the British Government to proceed to adopt the Measures suspended by the present Negotiation. We accordingly took Leave of the Khans, with an Assurance that they would be prepared to deliver a final Answer the next Day.

July 17.—We proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, according to the Appointment of the preceding Day.

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continued.

Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan proceeded to inform us that the whole Family, and the Ministers of the late Nabob, had been assembled for the Purpose of deliberating on the Proposition stated by us on the preceding Day; and that the Result of their Deliberation was a Conviction in their own Minds, that, notwithstanding the decided Terms in which our Proposition was communicated to them, the British Government would still be disposed to accept a Modification of the Terms required for its Security in the Carnatic. They accordingly produced a contra Project, which they desired might be submitted to your Lordship's Consideration. A Translation of that Paper is annexed to the Report of this Day's Conference.

We informed the Khans that we possessed full Authority from your Lordship and from the Governor General for rejecting, on the Part of the British Government, any Proposal inconsistent with the Extent of the Security already required, and that our Proposition for vesting exclusively in the Hands of the Company the entire Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, contained the Basis on which alone the proposed Arrangement could be founded. We reminded the Khans of the Importance which they had, at an earlier Stage of the Conferences, attached to the Extent of this Proposition, and of their considering their Authority insufficient to decide so momentous a Question. We warned them that the Interpretation they were about to give to the Will of Omdut ul Omrah, involved them in a heavy Responsibility to his reputed Son, which the Terms of the Will itself did not justify; * and we stated for their Consideration, that whatever might be the Result of these Conferences, the Effect to be produced on their own Interests could bear no Comparison to the Effect to be produced on those of Ally Hussain.

* All the Authority conveyed by the Will to these Khans is contained in the Persian Word *Imdad*, which literally signifies *Assistance*.

† This contradicts, in the most direct Terms, Nejeeb Khan's Expressions of Surprise on this Subject, in the first Conference.

The Khans replied, that the Subject of the Evidence discovered at Seringapatam, had been agitated in the Durbar for more than Twelve † Months; that Measures had been taken for justifying the Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah, which they asserted to be innocent of any treacherous Intention towards the British Government; that our Propositions, containing the fundamental Basis of an amicable Arrangement, had been fully discussed and debated; that they (the Khans) had fully considered the Nature of the Authority and of the Responsibility which the Will of Omdut ul Omrah devolved on them; that they were prepared to give a decided Answer on the Proposition, and that the Paper delivered to us contained, finally and unequivocally, the only Terms on which they could accede to our Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic by Negotiation.

Our Endeavours to accomplish an amicable Adjustment being thus defeated *in limine*, by the formal Rejection of your Lordship's fundamental Propositions, we should have felt ourselves justified in bringing the Negotiation to an immediate Conclusion; but knowing the earnest Desire of your Lordship and of the Governor General, to obtain the Security required for the Rights and Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic by an amicable Negotiation, and considering the Proposal of the Khans to be so extravagant as to be undeserving of serious Attention, we judged it to be our Duty not to exclude the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah from an Opportunity of declaring his genuine Sentiments upon a Point of so much Interest to himself, and of relieving himself from the Effects of the insatuated or treacherous Councils of his appointed Advisers. We therefore informed the Khans, that in a Question which appeared to relate exclusively to the Interests of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son, we were desirous of receiving from himself a
Declaration,

Declaration, which would determine his future Situation, either as the acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic, or as a mere Dependant on the Bounty of the Company. The extreme Anxiety which the Khans discovered in attempting to evade this Demand, confirmed in our Judgment the Expediency and Necessity of persisting in it.

No. 4.
continued.

It would be tedious to detain your Lordship with a Repetition of the various Subterfuges, urged by the Khans to avoid a Compliance with this Request; all founded on his Youth,* his Insufficiency to conduct a Conference, the Fears of his Mother, and the Recency of his Father's Death. It was not without a very long and tedious Conversation, that we obtained from the Khans the Appointment of a Time for our receiving, from the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, his own Determination on the Proposition communicated to the Two Khans. The Interview was at length fixed for the next Day.

* He is nearly
Eighteen
Years old.

APPENDIX to the Third Day's Conference.

Translation of a PAPER delivered by Nejeeb Khan Behauder, Salar Jung, and Mahomed Fukia Ally Khan Behauder, to Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close, on the 5th Day of Rubee ool aul 1216 of the Heygra.

IN as much as we are jointly employed in a Business of Trust, and are desirous of adhering to the Will of our late Lord and Master, we have accordingly considered with great Attention the Matters which have been stated on each Side during our Conversations; and although we do not remember, Word by Word, what has been urged by each Party, we yet recollect the Substance of what passed. You explained to us that Marquis Wellesley Behauder, had shewn himself displeas'd with the Intention of the Conduct of the late Nabob, in maintaining a Correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun, the late Ruler of Mysore; and that in consequence the Son of the late Nabob, we mean our present benevolent and gracious Master, had forfeited his Right to the Protection of the Company. We cannot, Gentlemen, speak positively as to the Writings alluded to, but from our Knowledge of the Temper, Disposition, and Sentiments of the late Nabob, we are impressed with a full Assurance that he was incapable of acting contrary to his own Dignity, and the Engagements of his Alliance, which he ever respected; and indeed we ourselves know that he never corresponded with any Power in Hindostan, unless by means of the Company; and the Company were well acquainted with the Correspondence which did take place, and which consisted only of Letters couched in warm Expressions of Congratulation or Condolence. If, besides the Correspondence of this Description, any Writings have come to Light, containing the Matters of which you have read to us a short Abstract, we apprehend that they have originated with evil Persons, for the Purpose of shaking the Friendship and Union so long established between the late Nabob and the Company. Nor do we believe that the Company, on mature Consideration, can hold it to be true, that the late Nabob engaged in a Correspondence contrary to their Interests; and, adverting to the amicable and friendly Behaviour observed by the Company till the last Moments of the Nabob, the whole World will be impressed that they entertained no such Suspicions; and with us it is Matter of Regret, that at a Juncture when the Nabob is deprived of the Means of Justification, his Reputation should be publicly injured. But, Gentlemen, without dwelling on these Matters, we consider ourselves as being honoured with
the

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continued

the Office of Agent on the Part of the present Heir, according to the Will of his illustrious Father; and we have to observe that you, Gentlemen, have seen that Will, and been made acquainted with the Power which it has vested in Sahib Zahah, the present Heir. The said Heir, according to the Law and Rules which hold amongst us regarding Succession, is found to inherit the Whole of the Rights and State of his Father, and is in every Respect the true hereditary Successor of his Father. In this Case he has specially derived Protection from the Treaty of 1792 A. D. and we have held ourselves bound on his Part by the said Treaty from the Moment we entered on this great Charge, namely, the Care of the Person and Government of the said Heir. Gentlemen, without adverting to any of the Contents of the above Treaty, you have, on the Part of the Governor General Behauder, demanded of us, who are the Agents of the said Heir, either to deliver the Heir aforesaid and his Kingdom entirely into the Hands of the Governor General, or to communicate our Inclinations respecting such an Arrangement as would be assented to by the Governor General. We were happy, Gentlemen, that you did not insist on an immediate Answer to your Demand; as in the Interval that has taken place, we have minutely considered your Demands, as well as the Trust that has been confided in us; and we apprehend, that when you made the said Demand, the Treaty of 1792 A. D. was not in your Contemplation, for the said Heir, Successor of the late Nabob, is clearly included in the Treaty aforesaid. In this Case the said Heir has become the Protector of the Agreements and Stipulations of his illustrious Father, and has succeeded to the Right, to benefit by the Stipulations of the Company contained in the said Treaty; and we are ready to abide in the fullest Manner to every Point that he has agreed to therein. We have not said that we were unwilling to agree to any Treaty *besides that above-mentioned*; on the contrary, we are prepared to hear any Demands that may be proposed, and to exert ourselves to the Extent of our Ability for the Purpose of adjusting them. We do not perceive much Defect in the Means long established by the Treaty, for promoting the Security and Union of both Sides. In every Event, if it can be modified for the Interest of the Company, the aforesaid Heir will be happy at all Times to attend to any Wish that you may communicate; nor would we say that we should consider ourselves fortunate in being the Means of adjusting so desirable an Arrangement. We must infer, that you could scarcely hope that the Demand, at which you hinted at the first Meeting, and so clearly explained at the second, that it could not be misunderstood, would be accepted; as, Gentlemen, you well know that we, who are charged with the Care of the Country, and the Affairs of the Heir, have no Authority to engage in such Disaffection and Faithlessness, as to deliver up unconditionally the whole Rights and Property of our Master, and commit him and his Family, in a State of Want and Subjection, to the Company. We cannot therefore comprehend the Substance and Meaning of your Demand, more than that it occurs to us that you have proposed a heavy Demand to us, in the first Instance, under the Idea, that it might be diminished at future Conferences; and that you might ascertain our Sentiments touching a fresh Agreement for renewing the Friendship and Union that has so long subsisted between the Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Gentlemen, with the View to meet the just Wishes of the Company, we have considered the Objects and Advantages which were often mentioned to the late Nabob, and we have resolved to act in conformity to them to the Extent of our Ability; and regarding them as the best Foundations for an Arrangement, we now
present

present a separate Paper, containing a few correspondent Propositions; and in the Event of their being approved, they may be easily inserted in the Treaty of 1792, A. D. The happy Effects of which have been witnessed by the Company and by us. We hope that in these Propositions we have strongly demonstrated the Will of the Heir, as well as ours, to promote the true Interest of the Company, without entirely sacrificing the Rights of the Heir, which are committed to our Care; and we trust that, considering what we have stated above, our Motive for bringing forward the Propositions alluded to, must be clear beyond the Possibility of Doubt. Adverting to the Responsibility we sustain, from the great Affairs and Interests in which we are engaged, we have to request that you will deliver to us in Writing, any Demands you may wish to state in reply, in order that we may be free from any Imputations hereafter. We are confident that you will consider the delicate Circumstances which have led us to this Request, and allow them to plead our Excuse.

(Signed) MAHOMED NEJEEB KHAN,
SALAR JUNG,
MAHOMED TUCKIA ALI
KHAN BEHAUDER.

TRANSLATION of PROPOSITIONS from the Heir.

Article I.—He cedes to the Company sovereign Authority over the Poligars; but the Company shall give Credit for Two Lacks Sixty Thousand Seven Hundred and Four Star Pagodas, on account of the Poligar Peshcush, in the Gifts of the Nine Lacks payable each Year.

Article II.—The Heir grants full Authority to the Company to collect the Revenues, &c. of the following Districts:—The Revenues of these Districts are detailed below; but they amount to more; viz.

Tinnivelly	- - - -	4,56,568	S. Pagodas.
Madura	- - - -	64,945	
Ongole	- - - -	13,534	
Palnad	- - - -	24,657.	

The Amount of these Two Articles, including the Poligar Peshcush, is 8,54,848 S. Pagodas; and this Sum being deducted from the 9 Lacks payable each Year, leaves a Balance of 45,152 Star Pagodas.

Article III.—The Sum of 45,152 Star Pagodas, which is the Balance of the Nine Lacks allotted to defray the Expence for the Defence of the Carnatic, and the Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas, which is allotted to discharge the Debts of the Nabob Walajah, according to the Treaty, will be paid to the Company Yearly by the Heir; and shall be discharged in Ten equal Gifts, from the 1st to the 15th of each Month, from the Beginning of September to the Month of June; and on the Debts of the Nabob Walajah being discharged, the Payment of the Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas shall cease, and the Sum of 45,152 Star Pagodas only shall continue to be paid Yearly, agreeably to the Stipulations of 1792; and the Whole of the Contents of this Paper shall be considered as referring to the said Treaty.

Article IV.—After the Discharge of the above Debts, the Heir shall liquidate the new Cavalry Loan, and he will not only acknowledge that Debt, but also the Interest due on it.

Article V

No. 4.
continued.

Article V.—In the Event of Failure, in the Payment of the Kists stipulated in the 3d Article, then those Parts of the Treaty of 1792 shall be carried into Effect, which relates to the Districts detailed in Schedule No. 2 of the said Treaty, and which, according to the 2d Article of this Paper, have not been transferred; and with the Exception of the Matters modified as above, the Whole of the Articles of the Treaty of 1792 shall continue in full Force.

The Heir, out of his Regard and Friendship for the Company, will make over to the Company, as an Act of Favour, the Whole of his Rights touching the Pearl Fishery.

July 18th.—Having personally communicated to your Lordship our Suspicion, founded on the Anxiety of the Two Khans to prevent our Interview with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, that their Conduct might not be conformable to the Wishes and Intentions of that Person, your Lordship authorized and instructed us to communicate to Mr. Fitzgerald (the confidential Physician of the late Nabob) who had personal Access to his Highness's reputed Son, the actual Existence of the Governor General's Orders, and your Lordship's positive Determination to execute those Orders, for the Purpose of obtaining an adequate Security for the Rights and Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic. Such Parts of the Governor General's Orders as were sufficient to remove all Doubt on this Subject, were accordingly communicated to Mr. Fitzgerald, from his Excellency's original Dispatches. It being necessary, in conformity to this Intention, that farther Time should be allowed for the Operation of this indirect Communication, the Interview appointed for to Day was postponed; and Reason exists for believing that (as far as the Opinion of Mr. Fitzgerald was allowed to have Effect) the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, as well as his Two Advisers, Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan, were, in the Course of this Day, apprized of the actual Circumstances in which they stood, through the Channel of a confidential Person, who could have no Interest in augmenting the Appearance of the Danger, which actually menaced the immediate Interests of Ally Hussain.

Although this Transaction forms no Part of our public Negotiation, we have judged it to be proper to include it in the official Report of this Day. It will demonstrate that no Care was omitted, which could conciliate the Mind of Ally Hussain, and of his appointed Advisers.

July 19th.—We proceeded about Noon to the Palace. We enquired whether a further Consideration of the Subject of our Conferences had created in the Minds of the Two Khans any Alteration of their Sentiments delivered at the last Interview? They replied, without Hesitation, that it was not the Intention of Ally Hussain to recede from the Terms communicated to us in a written Paper at the last Interview; We then stated our Belief, that under that Declaration they were prepared for the serious Consequences of the alternative, frequently described to them. The Khans replied, with much apparent Composure and Resolution, that they were prepared to meet those Consequences, on their Responsibility, under a perfect Reliance on the Protection of the Company, and on its Adherence to the existing Engagements. We reminded the Khans, that it was useless to recur to the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792, the vital Spirit of which had been annihilated, and that the Violation of Omdut ul Omrah's Engagement had constituted the Right of the Company to demand the Security now required.

The

The reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah being, at our Desire, introduced according to the former Appointment, we excused our Intrusion on his Grief, by explaining our Unwillingness to receive from any Person but himself the final Rejection of a Proposition, made with great Indulgence to him, on the Part of the British Government, and involving Consequences of the greatest Importance to his immediate Interests. We then stated, in a succinct Manner, the Nature of that Proposition, with the conclusive Rejection of it by his appointed Advisers; and expressed our Desire of knowing whether the Motives of the Khans for thus rejecting, at such apparent Hazard to his Welfare, the Friendship of the Company, were conformable to his own Sentiments and Resolution. He replied (the Khans being present) that he considered them to have been appointed by his Father for the Purpose of assisting him; and that the Object of his own Councils was not separate from that of the Khans.

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continued.

According to the Plan previously arranged by your Lordship for this probable Event, we made known, without farther Delay, your Lordship's Intention of holding a personal Conference with Ally Hussain (previously to the final Adoption of the Measures then in your Lordship's Contemplation.)—This Communication was unexpected, and the Khans endeavoured to evade it by repeating the Excuses they had used at the former Interview; but, being assured that your Lordship's Orders in this Respect admitted of no Excuse, the Khans retired at the same Time for the Purpose of preparing the Equipage of Ally Hussain. During this short Interval, the young Man, with much apparent Anxiety in his Manner, whispered in a low Tone of Voice, that he had been deceived by the Two Khans.—Ally Hussain accordingly proceeded, without farther Communication with the Two Khans, to the Tent of the Officer commanding the Troops at Chepauk, at which Place we had the Honour of a personal Interview with your Lordship.

After the first Ceremonies of the Meeting had subsided, the Attendants of Ally Hussain, including Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan, were directed to withdraw, and the Tent was rendered entirely private. Before your Lordship's Intention in this Interview could be entirely explained, Ally Hussain interrupted the Conversation by expressing his Sense of your Lordship's Consideration. He then proceeded to state, of his own Accord, that the Conferences had been conducted by the Two Khans without his Participation in their Councils; and that he disapproved the Termination which had in consequence been given to the Negotiation.

In consequence of this Avowal, the entire Substance of the Conferences was recapitulated to Ally Hussain, the Nature of the Proofs of the Violation of the Alliance was distinctly described, and the Extent of the Security required by the British Government concisely explained.—Ally Hussain, after stating that he comprehended the Whole of this important Question, declared himself ready to conclude an Arrangement with the British Government on the Basis of the Proposition communicated by us to the Two Khans. He then proceeded to make Enquiry into the secondary Branches of the Arrangement in your Lordship's Contemplation, particularly with respect to the Provision for his personal Expences, and to the Extent of his Power over the public Treasure of his Father, which he considered to be large. After a desultory Conversation of some Length, interrupted by the Importunity of Nejeeb Khan, Ally Hussain proposed that a Treaty should be prepared by us, upon the Basis of vesting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Hands of the Company; and stated, that he would be ready

to

No. 4. *continued.* to execute the Instrument, with or without the Consent of the Khans, at another separate Conference, which was appointed for the next Day, within the Lines of the British Troops.

July 20th.—According to the Appointment of Yesterday, we proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk; and Ally Huffain having been introduced to us, said, in a resolute Tone of Voice, and with more apparent Firmness in his Manner than we had before observed, that the Two Khans had been appointed by his Father's Will to assist his Councils; that he could not adopt a Line of Conduct inconsistent with their Advice; and that therefore any farther Interview with your Lordship was unnecessary.

These Expressions we attributed to Ally Huffain's Desire of concealing his real Sentiments in the Presence of the Khans; and proceeded to state, that the Conference of Yesterday having been interrupted by the Importunity of Nejeeb Khan, your Lordship was resolved to bring it to a Termination at the Interview appointed for this Day. We accordingly attended Ally Huffain to the Tent, which having been again rendered entirely private, the young Man stated, in the same Tone of Confidence, that this Interview was unnecessary, as it was impossible for him to deviate from the Sentiments already expressed by the Two Khans. This unexpected Change of Sentiments in the Mind of Ally Huffain having excited some Surprise, your Lordship desired that he should explain himself more distinctly. In reply he stated, that he was aware the Sentiments now expressed by him differed entirely from those expressed on the preceding Day; that the Truth was, he had seriously reflected on the Subject of Yesterday's Conference; that the whole Family had been assembled to deliberate on the State of his Affairs; that he had in consequence given a better Consideration to the actual Circumstances in which he was placed; that he retracted the Opinion communicated to your Lordship Yesterday; and that he considered it to be totally incompatible with his Interests and Honour to accede to the Proposition, on the Basis of which he had agreed to conclude the Treaty.

We reminded him, by your Lordship's Direction, of the Deception stated by himself to have been used by the Khans, and expressed our Confidence that, notwithstanding this unaccountable Change of his ostensible Manner, the genuine Sentiments of his Mind were expressed at the Conference of Yesterday.—He said that this was not the Case; that he had spoken at that Time from an hasty Impression; but that the Sentiments, which he now declared, were the Result of serious Reflection, and of a Conviction on his Mind, that by pursuing this Line of Conduct, he should adhere to the Intention of his Father and to the real Interests of his Family.—We stated in reply, that he deceived himself, if he encouraged any Expectation of securing the Interests of his Family on any other Basis than that of an amicable Adjustment, for the alternative Choice was either to become the acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic, or one of many Pensioners dependent on the Bounty of the Company; that the Choice, which he now appeared to have made, was so inconsistent with Prudence, as to justify our considering him to act under some improper Restraint. We proceeded therefore to explain, that he was now actually within the British Encampment; and that if he apprehended any Consequences of personal Danger or Inconvenience from the Pursuit of the genuine Wishes of his Heart, your Lordship would immediately secure

secure him against any Insults he might apprehend, by keeping him under the Protection of the Company's Forces. He replied, that he acted from no Impression of that Description; but that the Sentiments, which he now expressed, contained the genuine Feelings of his Heart.

No. 4.
continued.

We expressed your Lordship's and our own Suspicion, that he had been encouraged by interested Persons to disbelieve the Existence of the Orders from the Governor General, under the Authority of which the fundamental Proposition of the Negotiations had been stated to him, and we enquired whether he had received, from Mr. Fitzgerald, any Communication on that Subject. Ally Hussain answered, that Mr. Fitzgerald had spoken to him on the Subject; and that his Determination was not governed by any Distrust of our Communications relative to the Orders of the Governor General. We explained our Allusion to the Advice of interested Persons, by stating, that those who held Tuncaws or other Claims on the Carnatic, were deeply interested in persuading him to resist an amicable Negotiation; because in the Event of an amicable Adjustment for vesting the Civil Government in the Hands of the Company, they could have no Hope of recovering those Claims; whereas those Hopes would still be cherished as long as he should be persuaded to keep the Affairs of the Carnatic in an unsettled State. We further stated, that the Principles of Persons of that Description encouraged every Expectation that they would be desirous of sacrificing the permanent Interests and Honour of his Family to the Attainment of their immediate Advantage: We added, that such Persons, as well as the general Body of his Father's Creditors, would feel an Interest in persuading him to reject the Proposition now offered to him, and to cherish a Belief that the Measures of this Government would be disapproved by the Court of Directors, and that the Arrangement, which he might compel your Lordship to adopt, would be reversed. We warned Ally Hussain of the Effects of such a Fallacy, by assuring him that the Orders of the Governor General were founded on a previous Communication with the Court of Directors, and with His Majesty's Ministers; and on a Knowledge that the Sentiments of the Government at Home concurred entirely with those entertained by his Excellency and by your Lordship, relative to the Violation of the Alliance.

We were the more earnest in urging this Point, with your Lordship's Permission, on the Attention of Ally Hussain, because the Projet, delivered to us at the Third Conference by the Two Khans, contains manifest Proof of having been translated from an European Language; and because it is equally manifest, from the Tenor of the Paper, that the Author of it was interested in excluding the Executive Government in India from participating in the Administration of the Funds, now allotted by Treaty to the Liquidation of the Consolidated Debts of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

Ally Hussain denied that he acted from any Motives derived from the Persuasion of others, and repeated that his Choice was now founded on his Determination to adhere to the Councils of the Khans, appointed by his Father's Will to assist him, and finally to reject the Arrangement which had been proposed to him. We enquired whether he clearly understood the Consequences of that Determination with respect to himself; he said, that it had been clearly explained to him; but that, notwithstanding the Explanation, he assured himself of the Favour and Protection of the Company, as well as of your Lordship's paternal Care. In proceeding to conclude the Conference, your Lordship desired Ally Hussain to

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continued.

prepare himself to receive your Lordship's final and most serious Resolution. It was then explained to him, that no Pains had been omitted, which could warn him of the Consequences he was about to incur; that the Duties of Humanity towards him, and the Duties of Attention to the National Character of the British Government had been satisfied; that he had himself determined the Situation in which he would hereafter be placed, and that your Lordship, with Concern for himself individually, now apprized him, that his future Situation would be that of a private Person, hostile to the British Interests, and dependent on the Bounty of the Company.

This Declaration Ally Hussain received with a Degree of Composure and Confidence, which denoted that he acted from no Impression of Fear; and a Smile of Complacency, which appeared on his Countenance throughout this Discussion, denoted an internal Satisfaction at the Line of Conduct he was pursuing. Being asked if he wished to make any further Observation, he said that he did not; and being also asked whether he had any Objection to the Introduction of the Khans into the Tent, he said that he had none; which being accordingly done, he was directed by your Lordship to leave the Tent.

July 21st.—Your Lordship having communicated to us your Intention to open, if possible, a Negociation with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah, Endeavours were accordingly used to establish a Communication with him, but it was found that so strict a Watch had been established over him by the Adherents of Omdut ul Omrah, that no Means appeared to be practicable for opening a private Communication with him; while any Attempt to effect it by open Means, appeared liable to the serious Objection of precipitating the Fate of the young Prince.

July 22d.—In this Situation of Things it was reported to your Lordship by the Officer commanding the Troops at Chepauk, that Nejeeb Khan and Tucky Ally Khan had already performed the Ceremony of installing Ally Hussain in a private Manner on the Musnud of Arcot; and that they had resolved to instal him in a public Manner on the following Day.

Your Lordship resolved to prevent a Measure calculated to produce immediate Commotion in the Provinces of the Carnatic; for that Purpose Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil was directed to take entire Possession of the Palace of Chepauk with the British Troops; and to remove entirely all the Guards of the late Omdut ul Omrah, who had been permitted to remain at their Posts during the late Negotiations. This Measure established the immediate Means of relieving Azeem ul Dowlah; and a Party of the Company's Troops was substituted at the Hovel in which that Prince was confined, in lieu of the Guards stationed over it by the Adherents of Omdut ul Omrah.

As soon as the first Surprize of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah permitted him to receive an Explanation, that the Guard was intended for his greater Security and Protection, he expressed his Satisfaction at the Change, together with the Desire of being permitted to explain his Situation.

July 23d.—On the Morning of this Day Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil waited upon the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah, for the offensive Purpose of excusing and explaining to him the Cause of stationing a Party of the Company's Troops over the
Place

Place in which he resided. Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil took this Opportunity of informing the Prince, that if he should have any Desire of representing the State of his Affairs to the British Government, the Means of doing so without Danger had now been opened to him.

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continued.

In consequence of this Communication, a Time was appointed by your Lordship's Directions for our meeting the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah. At the Interview which ensued, the Conversation on the Part of the Prince was confined to a Statement of the Injuries which he had sustained, and of the Hardships he continued to sustain, from the Depression of his Fortune and from the Poverty of his Circumstances. He requested, with much Earnestness, that his Case might be considered in the general Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, and appeared to limit his Expectation to a more comfortable domestic Arrangement for his Family. Sufficient Grounds however appeared in the course of the Conversation to satisfy our Judgment that the Prince was capable of sustaining a more important Character, and that his Sense of his own immediate Interests would dispose him to meet with Cordiality any Overture on the Part of the British Government for reviving, in his Person, the Alliance so long subsisting between the Company and his Family.

The Conversation ended with an Assurance on our Part of your Lordship's immediate Attention to Azeem ul Dowlah's Difficulties, and to the Provision of a more suitable Accommodation for his Family.

July 24th.—An Interview having been appointed for communicating to the Prince this Day the Result of your Lordship's Consideration of his Case, we met him at an early Hour in the Tent of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil.—The Conversation was opened by some distant Observations of the State in which the Affairs of the Carnatic had been placed by the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the Remarks of the Prince continuing, in our Judgment, to be favourable to the Impression we had received of his Understanding and Disposition, we proceeded to explain to him the actual Situation in which the whole House of Mahomed Ally had been placed, in consequence of the Violation of the Alliance by that Prince, and by his Successor Omdut ul Omrah. The Curiosity of the Prince being naturally excited by this Conversation, connected with his previous Knowledge of the Manner in which the Conferences with Ally Hussain had terminated, we proceeded to disclose to the Prince the Nature of the Rights acquired by the Company; the indispensable Necessity of exercising those Rights for the Establishment of an adequate Security for our Interests in the Carnatic; and the great Reluctance with which the British Government would feel itself compelled to use its Power for the Attainment of that Object, which could not fail of producing the entire Humiliation of the House of Mahomed Ally.

A long desultory Conversation ensued on the different Points of this Question, the Substance of which has been stated in an earlier Passage of this Report, and it ended in a Declaration of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah of his Acknowledgement of the Right acquired by the Company under the Discovery made at Seringapatam; and of his Readiness to afford, in the Event of his Elevation to the Musnud, that Satisfaction and Security which your Lordship and the Governor General had deemed to be necessary to the Preservation of our Interests in the Carnatic.

Having

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continued.

Having accordingly described to the Prince the entire Outline of the Arrangement proposed for the Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, on the Basis of this Proposition, it was agreed that the Arrangement should be prepared in the Form of a Treaty, to be discussed at an Interview appointed for the next Day.

July 25th.—Having accordingly prepared the Draft of the Treaty, we proceeded to the Tent, for the Purpose of discussing with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah the general Principles, and the particular Articles of the Agreement proposed by your Lordship.

The Prince having acceded to the fundamental Articles, in conformity to his Acknowledgement of the preceding Day, directed his Attention to that Article which stipulates, that a Fund shall be appropriated for the Expence of maintaining the Family of the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah: he stated, that although it could not be incumbent on him to interrupt on this Account an Arrangement so beneficial to the different Branches of the Family, and to himself in particular, he yet felt it to be intimately connected with his Reputation and Honour to urge their Situation upon your Lordship's most indulgent Consideration. We explained, in consequence to Azeem ul Dowlah, that the Motives of the British Government for entering into any Discussion for the Purpose of establishing an amicable Adjustment, could be founded on no other Wish than that of preserving the Family from that State of Degradation, into which it was about to have been precipitated, by the faithless Conduct and by the perverse Spirit of the Councils of its principal Members; and we reminded the Prince, that in making him the Instrument of re-establishing the Alliance, it was necessary to furnish him with the most powerful Means of securing the Attachment of the Family, by rendering the Amount of the Stipends or Jaghires to be allotted for its Support dependent on the Pleasure of the British Government; which Communication with his Highness would proceed to apportion the Amount to be appropriated for this Purpose, according to the Merits of the Individuals concerned.

In discussing that Part of the Treaty which stipulates the Acknowledgement of the Debts due by his Ancestors to the Company, the Prince expressed his Sense of the Reasonableness of that Stipulation; but stated distinctly and repeatedly that he did not consider himself involved by that Article in any personal Responsibility for the Amount of these or of any other Debts. We expressed our entire Concurrency in his Highness's Interpretation of the Article; and a Clause was added to the Article, for the express Purpose of obviating any Doubt on this Point.

The remaining Clauses of the proposed Treaty having been discussed and assented to, the Prince affixed his Signature to a Persian Draft of the proposed Treaty; binding himself to execute a more formal Instrument at the Period of his intended Installation.

In concluding our Report of this Conference, we cannot omit to state to your Lordship, the Impression made on our Minds by the decorous Deportment, Moderation, and good Sense, by which Azeem ul Dowlah distinguished himself upon this sudden Elevation from a State of Penury and Wretchedness to the Possession of princely Magnificence, Honours, and Rank.

July 26th —This Morning we had the Satisfaction of presenting his Highness the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah in a formal Manner to your Lordship, and of subsequently

quently conducting him, as the ostensible future Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Ameer Baugh, the Residence of his Highness's Father the late Ameer ul Omrah.

No. 4.
continued.

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
By Clofe.

(A true Copy.)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y of Gov^t.

No. 5.

Copy of the TREATY between the Company and his Highness the Nabob Mahomed Ali, dated in 1792; commonly called Lord Cornwallis's Treaty.

TREATY between the Honourable East India Company and the Nabob of Arcot.

WHEREAS a certain Engagement was entered into between the Honourable English East India Company, and his Highness the Nawaub of the Carnatic, bearing Date 24th February 1787, for the Purpose of cementing an everlasting Friendship with each other, and of contributing mutually towards the Defence of the Carnatic, and Countries dependent thereon; whereby it was stipulated that the said Company should maintain a Military Force, and that the said Nawaub should pay Annually a certain Sum of Money arising from the Revenues of the Carnatic, and should furnish sufficient and satisfactory Security, under certain Conditions expressed in the said Engagement, for the regular Payment of the Sum stipulated to the said Company: And whereas it appears by the Representations of the said Nawaub, contained in a certain Letter addressed by him to the Governor General, &c. &c. dated the 18th of the Month Shawal 1206 Hejeree, (corresponding with the 9th June 1792,) that the Resources of the Carnatic are not competent to enable him to perform the Stipulations in the said Engagement: And whereas it further appears, that the Security which the said Nawaub agreed in the above-mentioned Engagement to furnish for the due Payment of the stipulated Sum to the said Company, is in its Nature inadequate to the End intended: And whereas certain Agreements have also been entered into between the said Company and the said Nawaub, for the Discharge of certain Debts due by the said Nawaub to private Persons, it has been mutually agreed, in consequence of the above-written Circumstances, that the Engagement aforesaid shall henceforth be considered by the Contracting Parties as annulled, and no longer of Effect or in force: And in lieu thereof, the Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. &c. invested with full Powers on the Part of the said Honourable English East India Company to direct and controul the Affairs of the said Company in the East Indies, in the Name of and for the said Company, their Heirs and Successors, on one Part; and the Nabob Wallah Jah, Ameer ul Hind, Omdut ul Moulk, Asoph ul Dowlah, Unevar ul Deen Khan Behauder, Zuffer Jung, Sepah Salar, Nabob of the Carnatic, in his own Name, and for himself and his Successor his eldest Son Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah, Meyun ul Moulk, Affud ul Dowla Haffein, Ally Khan Behauder, Zool Sicar Zung, and his Heirs and Successors,

No. 5.
continued.

cessors, on the other Part, agree to the following Articles, which shall be binding on the respective Contracting Parties for the Purposes contained therein, notwithstanding all or any of the Conditions stipulated in the Engagement dated 24th February 1787, to the contrary.

Article 1st.—The Friends and Enemies of either of the Contracting Parties shall be considered the Friends and Enemies of both.

Article 2d.—In order to execute the foregoing Article in its full Extent, the Honourable English East India Company agree to maintain a Military Force, and the Nawaub Wallah Jah Behauder agrees to contribute Annually a certain Sum of Money hereinafter-mentioned, as his Share of the Expence of the said Military Force; the said Nawaub further agreeing that the Disposal of the said Sum, together with the Arrangement and Employment of the Troops supported by it, shall be left entirely to the said Company.

Article 3d.—It is hereby also agreed, that for the further Security and Defence of the Countries belonging and subject to the Contracting Parties in the Carnatic, &c. that all Forts shall be garrisoned by the Troops of the said Company; and in the Event of War breaking out in the Carnatic and Countries appertaining to either Party, and dependent on the Carnatic, or contiguous thereto, it is agreed, for the better Prosecution of it, that as long as it shall last, the said Company shall possess full Authority over the Carnatic, except the Jaghires belonging to the Family of the said Nawaub, amounting to Star Pagodas 2,13,911, which, on Condition of the good Behaviour of the Jaghiredars of the said Jaghires, and of their Fidelity to the said Nawaub and to the said Company, shall be continued to them, subject to the Pleasure of the said Nawaub only, and except also certain Charities amounting to Star Pagodas 21,356, subject to the same Conditions as are mentioned with respect to the Jaghires, and shall collect the Revenues thereof, the said Company hereby engaging that, during such War, they will pay to the said Nawaub One-fifth Share of the Net Revenue arising therefrom; and that at the Conclusion of the War, the Carnatic shall be restored to the said Nawaub, except in certain Cases, which are hereinafter-mentioned.

Article 4th.—The Nabob Wallah Jah agrees to pay to the said Company, for the Purpose of mutual Defence, the Sum of Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas Annually, as his Share of the Expence for the Military Force, and also in consequence of certain Agreements entered into by him with the said Company, and guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain, for the Purpose of liquidating certain Debts due by the said Nawaub, a further Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas Annually, which further Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagodas shall cease on the full Liquidation of the Debts above-mentioned, and the Sum of 9,00,000 of Star Pagodas only shall continue to be paid by the said Nawaub to the said Company.

Article 5th.—The said Nawaub having agreed to pay the aggregate Sum of 15,21,105 Star Pagodas, as mentioned in the 4th Article, determines that the Tributes or Peshcush, payable by the Poligars, as more particularly mentioned in the Schedule No. 1, hereunto annexed, shall be collected by the said Company, who agree to make the Collection thereof at their own Expence and Risk, and that they will not increase the Demand on the said Poligars beyond the Sum mentioned in the said Schedule, except in the Case hereinafter-mentioned, nor charge to the said Nawaub, either
the

the Expence attending the Collection, or any Deficiencies that may arise thereon, but will give Credit to the said Nawaub Annually for the aforesaid Tributes or Peshcush, in Part Payment of the Sum of Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas above-mentioned, without any Deduction whatever; although the Contracting Parties have, in the present Instrument, agreed that the Sum of 2,64,704 Pagodas 20 F. 26 C. be deducted from the Sum of Nine Lacs of Pagodas, as the Amount of the Tributes or Peshcush from the Poligars; yet, should it on future Enquiry appear that the said Poligars ought, by virtue of any existing and lawful Engagements, to pay a larger Sum, it shall be demanded of them, and any Addition that shall thus be made to the Sums mentioned in the said Schedule, shall be deducted from the Sum of Nine Lacs, in like Manner with the Sum of 2,64,704. 20. 26; and a similar Deduction shall in consequence be made in the Kistbundy hereinafter-mentioned. It is however mutually agreed, that the Diminution of this aggregate Sum, which shall take place on the full Liquidation of the Debts as specified in the 4th Article, shall make no Change in this Article, which shall, notwithstanding such Diminution, remain in full Force.

Article 6th.—The said Company, desirous of preserving the Rights of Sovereignty over the said Poligars to the said Nawaub, engage, to the utmost of their Power, and consistent with the Realization of the Tributes or Peshcush from them, to enforce the Allegiance and Submission of the said Poligars to the said Nawaub in all customary Ceremonies, and in furnishing the Poligar Peons according to established Custom for the Collection of the Revenues, the Support of Government, and for the Protection of the Property of the Inhabitants of the said Nawaub's Country, promising that all Acts of Authority shall be exercised in, and all Accounts of Revenue (of which Accounts the said Nawaub, if he so wishes, shall be Annually furnished with Copies) shall bear his the said Nawaub's Name. For the better Execution of this and the 5th Article, the said Nawaub promises to furnish to the said Company, that is to say to their Representatives the President and Council of Fort St. George, the necessary Orders, under his Seal and Signature, addressed to each Poligar, and to the Purport hereof, without Delay.

Article 7th.—After deducting from the above-mentioned Sum of Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas, which forms a Part of the aggregate Sum of 15,21,105 Star Pagodas, mentioned in the 5th Article, the Amount of the Tributes or Peshcush from the Poligars, as specified in the Schedule No. 1, the said Nawaub agrees to pay Annually the remaining Sum, being 6,35,295 : 15 : 54, together with the further Sum of 6,21,105 for the Purpose mentioned in the 4th Article, making the Sum of Star Pagodas 12,56,400 : 15 : 54,—at the following Periods.

On the 1st September	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st October	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st November	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st December	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st January	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st February	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
1st March	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
1st April	-	-	-	-	-	1,50,000
1st May	-	-	-	-	-	2,00,000
1st June	-	-	-	-	-	1,56,400 : 15 : 54
						12,56,400 : 15 : 54.
						12,56,400 : 15 : 54.

And

No. 5. *continued.* And it is mutually agreed, that on the full Liquidation of the Debts before-mentioned, when the Payment of the Sum of Star Pagudas 6,21,105 shall cease by virtue of the 4th Article, a Reduction in equal Proportion shall take place in the above Instalments.

Article 8th.—The said Nawaub engages to make good to the said Company the Payments of the Sums, according to the Instalments or Kistbundy contained in the 7th Article; and if, contrary to his sincere Intentions and Exertions, any of the said Sums shall not be fully paid at the Expiration of Fifteen Days from the Time limited, in that Case the said Nawaub agrees, that the said Company shall assume the Management of and make the Collection of the Revenues from the Districts mentioned in the Schedule No. 2. hereunto annexed, according to the following Conditions; and for this the present Engagement shall be considered sufficient Authority, the said Company, through their President and Council at Fort St. George, giving immediate and explicit Information, according to the Tenor thereof, to the said Nawaub, who shall, on the Arrival of the Company's Officers in the said District, recall all his Officers, except one in each District; which Officer shall remain at the Sudder Cutcherry, and shall be furnished Annually, by the Officer of the said Company, with Copies of the Sudder Cutcherry Accounts, of the Gross Collections, and of the Net Receipts, under the Attestation of the Officer of the said Company, and of the Sudder Omlah of the District.

First.—The said Company shall assume the Management of such District or Districts, the Revenue of which, after deducting the Charges of Collections, shall equal the Amount of the Kist which shall have fallen in Arrear.

Second.—The said Company agree, that a Deduction shall take place proportionably from the Amount of each of the Ten Kists above-mentioned, equal to the Amount of the Net Revenue of the District or Districts which shall have been assumed as above, such Deduction commencing from the Day that the Assumption shall take place. It is also mutually agreed, that an Account, called Balance Account, shall be immediately opened for this and other Purposes hereinafter-mentioned, bearing an Interest of 8 per Cent. per Annum, between the said Nawaub and the said Company; in which the said Nawaub shall be debited for the Balance accrued in his above stipulated Payments, and also for the Amount deducted as above from the Ten Kists, and shall be credited for the Net Revenue collected from the said District or Districts, the said Company continuing to exercise Authority in, and to make the Collections from the same, until, in consequence of the full Liquidation of the Debts and Diminution of the Annual Sum, to be for that Purpose paid by the Nawaub to the said Company, according to the 4th Article, the said Balance Account shall be equal on the Debit and Credit Side, and nothing shall remain due to the said Company, then the said District or Districts shall revert to the Management of the said Nawaub.

Third.—Whenever the said District or Districts thus assumed shall be restored, according to the above Condition, it is agreed, that in case of any of the Kists for the Sum remaining (after the Deduction of the Sum of 6,21,105 Star Pagudas; that is to say, for the Sum of 6,35,295:15:54) be not paid Fifteen Days after the Expiration of the Time limited, the said Company shall possess equal Power to assume the Districts mentioned in the said Schedule No. 2. as in the first Instance, and shall accordingly assume such District or Districts, the Revenue of which, after deducting the Charges of Collection, shall equal the Amount of the Kist
which

which shall have fallen in Arrear, from which they shall realize the Balance that shall have arisen in the Payment of the Kists, and shall give Credit to the said Nawaub for the Surplus and subsequent Net Revenues, in part Payment of the Sum of Star Pagodas 6,35,295 : 15 : 54. And in this Case the Management of the District or Districts thus assumed shall for ever continue in the Possession of the said Company, any Thing contained in the 3d Article of the present Engagement to the contrary notwithstanding: And the said Company agree to give the Nawaub Credit for the Revenue arising therefrom.

Fourth.—In order to prevent any Loss arising to either Party from this Measure, it is mutually agreed, that the District or Districts which shall thus be assumed by the said Company, shall be entire, as mentioned in the said Schedule, and not Parts of Districts.

Fifth.—In consequence of this Measure, whereby the Districts mentioned in the Schedule No. 2, become responsible for any Arrears that may accrue in the Payment of the above stipulated Kists, the said Nawaub agrees that he will not grant Tunkaws or Assignments on any Account on the Revenues thereof; and if, contrary to this Condition, any Tunkaws or Assignments should exist, where the said Districts or any of them shall be assumed by the said Company, such Tunkaws or Assignments shall be declared by the said Company and the said Nawaub to be of no Value, nor shall they remain in Effect.

Sixth.—It is agreed between the Contracting Parties, that the above described Balance Account shall be Annually adjusted, and a Committee, consisting of Four respectable and capable Persons, of which Two shall be nominated by the said Company, and Two by the said Nawaub, shall assemble on the 1st Day of August of every Year, commencing with 1793, for the Purpose of adjusting and drawing out a fair and equitable Statement thereof.

Article 9th.—In case the said Nawaub shall at any Time have Occasion for any Number of Troops for the Collection of his Revenues, the Support of his Authority, or the good Order and Government of his Country, the said Company agree to furnish a sufficient Number of Troops for that Purpose, on public Representation being made by the said Nawaub to the President and Council of Fort St. George, of the Necessity of employing such Troops, and of the Objects to be obtained thereby. And the said Nawaub agrees to defray the additional Expence of such Troops, so long as they may be employed at his Request. This additional Expence being the Sum over and above the Expence of such Troops while in Garrison or at fixed Quarters; and it shall be at the Option of the said Nawaub to reimburse the said surplus Expence, either on the Conclusion of the Service on which such Troops may have been employed, in Money, or to add it to the Debit Side of the Account called Balance Account, and more particularly explained in the Second Condition of the 8th Article.

Article 10th.—The said Nawaub shall receive regular Information of all Negotiations which shall relate to declaring War or making Peace, wherein the said Company may engage, and the Interests of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned; and the said Nawaub shall be considered as an Ally of the said Company in all Treaties which shall in any Respect affect the Carnatic, and Countries depending thereon, or belonging to either of the Contracting Parties contiguous thereto; and the said Nawaub agrees that he will not enter into any Negotiation or political Correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the Consent of the said Company.

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 5.
continued.

This Treaty, consisting of Ten Articles, and having Two Schedules annexed thereto, marked No. 1 and No. 2, shall be in force and have Effect from 12th Day of July 1792 (corresponding with the 22d Day of the Month Zekaida 1206 Hejeree); and the Contracting Parties having affixed their respective Seals and Signatures to Two Counterparts on the Dates undermentioned; that is to say, The Right Honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c. shall affix his Seal and Signature to one Counterpart, on the Part of the Honourable English East India Company; and the Nawaub Walla Jah Behauder, Nawaub of the Carnatic, shall affix his Seal and Signature to another Counterpart, shall be exchanged.

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk
House, this 22d Day of
Zekaida 1206, and 12th
Day of July 1792.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

G. F. Cherry,

Persian Translator to the Gov' General.

SCHEDULE, No. 1.

LIST of Polygars, with the Amount of their respective Tributes or Peshcush, as mentioned and referred to in the 5th Article of the accompanying Treaty, in force from 12th Day of July 1792, corresponding with 22d Day of Zekaida, 1206 Hegira.

			S. P.	F. C.
Camar Yackum Nair - -	Vencategherry - -	- - - - -	21,673	10 64
Vencatapat Nair - - -	Calethe - - - -	- - - - -	10,775	— —
Juppatty Rammanaud - - -	Sydapoor - M. P.	6,000 — —	6,600	— —
Bomrauze - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	32,586	9 —
Princewals Row - - - -	Arnee - - - R.	10,000 — —	2,857	5 11
Butehey Naih - - - -	Marangapoory - -	12,093 12 —		
Lingama Naike - - - -	Nallum - - - -	8,598 12 —		
Zongama Naigh - - - -	Comavandy - -	10,483 12 —		
Saamy Naik - - - - -	Ramgunny - - -	11,731 4 —		
Mootea Naik - - - - -	Petta Molingy - -	9,556 4 —		
Combā Naik - - - - -	Venamatapotam -	6,400 — —		
Bofamopa Naik - - - -	Youmula - - -	642 2 —		
	Rupees - - -	60,505 14 —	16,154	26 20
Maduram Sing Pettaputty Ramnautporam - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	62,857	5 11
Warriar Tarver, Mapilla in the Room of the Ranee and infant Heirefs of - - -	Shevigungo - - -	- - - - -	50,000	— —
Polygars of the District - -	Madura - - - -	- - - - -	3,751	— —
Varayoo Narama Vunnyan -	Shevigeruy - - -	11,176 — —		

NABOB OF THE CARNATIC.

SCHEDULE, No. 1.—continued.

			S. P.	F.	C.	No. 5. continued.
Yefrapa Naik - - - -	Ellaporam - - -	11,176	—	—		
Madurapah Taven - - -	Wootamaley - -	8,128	—	—		
Cootala Taven - - - -	Nadoorvarcoocky	1,574	8	—		
Indera Talwen - - - -	Talwencotta - -	609	6	—		
Saule Talewen - - - -	Soumden - - -	508	—	—		
Tady Taleven - - - -	Cadombar - - -	1,016	—	—		
Nulla Cooty - - - -	Lingumputty - -	314	—	—		
Chaturoyen - - - -	Woorcad - - -	304	8	—		
Choca Tulevan - - - -	Maucuhy - - -	1,016	—	—		
Cutaboon Naik - - - -	Pandlem Country	11,176	—	—		
Androoconda Vunnyan - -	Ellyarumpuny - -	6,096	—	—		
Numja Naik - - - -	Malemondy - -	1,016	—	—		
Erapa Naik - - - -	Negataporam - -	6,604	—	—		
Sevemayl Naik - - - -	Caudelloody - -	1,320	8	—		
Pedenna Naik - - - -	Attingherry - -	1,727	2	—		
Chinum Naik - - - -	Munnarcotta - -	2,540	—	—		
Avalapa Naik - - - -	Pawaly - - -	1,168	4	—		
Reddy Coody Vunnyan - -	Aligoopoory - -	108	7	—		
Geokillapa Naik - - - -	Gettaputty - - -	1,168	5	—		
Colingada Gundon - - - -	Callarputty - - -	6,604	—	—		
Chinnamunga Tavers - - -	Chocumputta - -	6,604	—	—		
Comur Naik - - - -	Saupetoor - - -	5,791	2	—		
Golapa Naik - - - -	Laudioor - - -	1,930	4	—		
Ena Chinnama Naick - - -	Zelmurry - - -	1,016	—	—		
Totta pa Naick - - - -	Chinnulgoody - -	1,696	5	—		
Annechy Naick - - - -	Colatoor - - -	1,016	—	—		
Topichy Naick - - - -	Parvor - - -	3,332	5	—		
Triffennada Tawen - - - -	Shatoor - - -	5,080	—	—		
Paule Taleren - - - -	Oyideahporam - -	1,224	3	—		
Vanda Tawen - - - -	Gollingundon - -	365	8	—		
Chuckrums - - - -	- - - -	1,03,409	5	—	57,450	—
Total Star Pagodas - -					2,64,704	20 26

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk House,
this

A true Copy.
(Signed)

G. F. Cherry,
Persian Trans^r to Gov^r General.

Signed and Sealed at Fort William
in Bengal, this

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 5.
continued.

SCHEDULE, No. 2.

LIST of the Districts, with the Amount of the Net Revenues from each, at which they shall be estimated and assumed, according to the 8th Article of the accompanying Treaty in force, from 12th July 1792, (corresponding with 22 Zekaida 1206 Higera.)

Tinnevelly - - - Net Revenue - - - - -	4,06,508
Madura - - - - -	64,945
Trichinopoly including Warriore, Pollom, and Arrialore - - - -	2,51,139
Nellore - - - - -	3,31,783
Ongolr - - - - -	93,334
Pulnaud - - - - -	24,657
Northern Division of the Arcot Province - - - - -	1,69,404
	13,41,770
	Star Pagodas - - -

By the First Condition of the 8th Article of the said Treaty, it is agreed, that the said Company shall assume the Management of such District or Districts, the Revenue of which, after deducting the Charges of Collection, shall equal the Amount of the Kist which shall have fallen in Arrear. The said Company therefore, by virtue of this Condition, shall assume a District or Districts from among the above-named, the Net Revenue of which shall be as near as possible equal to the Amount of the Kist which shall have fallen in Arrear.

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk-House,
this

Signed and Sealed at Fort William in
Bengal, this

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

G. F. Cherry,
Persⁿ Trans^r to Governor Gen^l.

No. 6.

Copy of a TREATY between the Company and
AZEEM UL DOWLAH ; dated 31st July 1801.

TREATY for settling the Succession of the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and for vesting the Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

WHEREAS the several Treaties, which have been concluded between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and their Highnesses, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, have been intended to cement and identify the Interests of the Contracting Parties: And whereas in conformity to the Spirit of this Alliance, the said Company did, by the Treaty concluded on the 12th of July 1792, with the late Nabob Walajah, relinquish extensive pecuniary Advantages acquired by the previous Treaty of 1787, with the View and on the Condition of establishing a more adequate Security for the Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic: And whereas subsequent Experience has proved that the Intention of the Contracting Parties has not been fulfilled by the Provisions of any of the Treaties heretofore concluded between them: And whereas the Musnud of the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot has now become vacant: And whereas the Right of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, founded upon the hereditary Right of his Father the Nabob Ameer ul Omrah Behauder, to succeed to the Rank, Property, and Possessions of his Ancestors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, has been acknowledged by the English East India Company: And whereas the said Company, and his said Highness the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, have judged it expedient that a new Treaty shall at this Time be executed, for the Purpose of supplying the Defects of all former Engagements, and of establishing the Connection between the said Contracting Parties on a permanent Basis of Security in all Times to come: Wherefore the following Treaty is now established and concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the Sanction and Authority of his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General in Council of all the British Possessions in the East Indies, on Behalf of the said United Company, on the one Part; and by his Highness the Nabob Walajah Ameer ul Omrah, Mader ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind, Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, Showkut Jung Sepah Salar, Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic, on his own Behalf, on the other Part; for settling the Succession to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and for vesting the Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Article 1st.—The Right of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder to succeed to the State and Rank, and the Dignities dependent thereon, of his Ancestors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, is hereby formally acknowledged and guaranteed by the Honourable East India Company to his said Highness Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, who has accordingly succeeded to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot.

No. 6.
continued.

Article 2d.—Such Parts of the Treaties heretofore concluded between the said East India Company and their Highnesses, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, as are calculated to strengthen the Alliance, to cement the Friendship, and to identify the Interests of the Contracting Parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed; and accordingly the Friends or Enemies of the one Party shall be considered to be the Friends or Enemies of both Parties.

Article 3d.—The Honourable Company hereby charges itself with the Maintenance and Support of the Military Force necessary for the Defence of the Carnatic, and for the Protection of the Rights, Person, and Property of the said Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder; and with the View of reviving the fundamental Principles of the Alliance between his Ancestors and the English Nation, the said Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder stipulates and agrees, that he will not enter upon any Negotiation or Correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the Knowledge and Consent of the said English Company.

Article 4th.—It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the sole and exclusive Administration of the Civil and Military Government of all the Territories and Dependancies of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, together with the full and exclusive Right to the Revenues thereof (with the Exception of such Portion of the said Revenues as shall be appropriated for the Maintenance of the said Nabob, and for the Support of his Dignity) shall be for ever vested in the said English Company; and the said Company shall accordingly possess the sole Power and Authority of constituting and appointing (without any Interference on the Part of the said Nabob) all Officers for the Collection of the Revenues, and of establishing Courts for the Administration of Civil and Criminal Judicature.

Article 5th.—It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that One-fifth Part of the Net Revenues of the Carnatic shall be Annually allotted for the Maintenance and Support of the said Nabob and of his own immediate Family, including the Mahel of his late Highness the Amier ul'Omrah, the said Fifth Part shall be paid by the Company in Monthly Instalments of Twelve Thousand Star Pagodas; and, whatever Circumstance may occur affecting the Net Revenues of the Carnatic, the said Instalments shall not be less than Twelve Thousand Star Pagodas. Whatever Balance of the said Fifth Part may remain due at the Expiration of each Year, shall be liquidated upon a Settlement of the Accounts; and the said Fifth Part shall be at the free Disposal of the said Nabob, consistently with the Principles of the said Alliance.

Article 6th.—The Fifth Part of the Revenues, as stated in the preceding Article, shall be calculated and determined in the following Manner; viz. all Charges, of every Description, incurred in the Collection of the Revenue, the Amount of the Jaghire Lands, stated in the 9th Article of the Treaty of 1787, at Pagodas 2,13,421, and the Sum of Pagodas 6,21,105, appropriable to the Liquidation of the Debts of the late Mahommed Ally, shall, in the first Instance, be deducted from the Revenues of the Carnatic, and after the Deduction of those Three Items shall have been made, One-fifth Part of the Remaining Net Revenue (including the Poligar Peshcush, which shall always be calculated at the Sum of Star Pagodas 2,64,704:20:26, according to the Treaty of 1792) shall be allotted for the Maintenance of the said Nabob, and for the Support of his Highness's Dignity.

Article

Article

Article 7th.—Whereas it was stipulated by the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1792, that the Sum of Six Lacks, Twenty-one Thousand One Hundred and Five Star Pagodas, should Annually be applied to the Discharge of certain registered Debts due by the late Nabob Mohammed Ally to his private Creditors, under Agreements concluded between his Highness and the Honourable Company, and guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain, until the said registered Debt should be liquidated: the Honourable English Company accordingly hereby charges itself with the Annual Payment of 6,21,105 Pagodas from the Revenues of the Carnatic, until the Remainder of the said registered Debt shall be liquidated.

Article 8th.—Whereas certain Debts are due to the said Company by the Ancestors of the said Nabob: And whereas it is expedient, in order that the present Treaty may include a complete Arrangement of all Affairs depending between the said Company and the said Nabob, that an Adjustment should be made of the abovementioned Debts; wherefore the said Nabob formally and explicitly acknowledges the Debt, commonly called the Cavalry Loan, amounting with its Interest to Star Pagodas 13,24,342:6:47, and also the Portion of the registered Debt, heretofore paid by the said Company to the Creditors of the late Nabob Walajah (according to the annexed Schedule) to be just Debts: And whereas, exclusively of the abovementioned Debts, other unadjusted Debts also remain, which were referred to the Adjustment and Decision of the Governor General in Council of Bengal: And whereas the said unadjusted Debts have not been determined according to that Intention, the said Nabob hereby engages, that whenever the said Determination shall be made, his Highness will acknowledge to be a just Debt the Amount of the Balance which shall be so declared to be due to the said Company. It is not, however, the Intention of this Article, to cause any Diminution from the Fifth Part payable to the said Nabob, but, on the contrary, it is specified that no Deduction shall be made from the Revenue on any Account whatever, excepting the Three Items stated in the 6th Article, previously to the Determination of his Highness's Proportion.

Article 9th.—The English Company engages to take into Consideration the actual Situation of the Families of their Highnesses the late Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah Behauder, as well as the Situation of the principal Officers of his Highness's Government; and the British Government shall charge itself with the Expence chargeable on the Revenues of the Carnatic, of a suitable Provision for their respective Maintenance. The Amount of the abovementioned Expences, to be defrayed by the Company, shall be distributed with the Knowledge of the said Nabob, in such Manner as shall be judged proper.

Article 10th.—The said Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder shall, in all Places, on all Occasions, and at all Times, be treated with the Respect and Attention due to his Highness's Rank and Situation as an Ally of the British Government, and a suitable Guard shall be appointed from the Company's Troops for the Protection of his said Highness's Person and Palace.

Article 11th.—The entire Defence of the Carnatic against Foreign Enemies, and the Maintenance of the internal Tranquillity and Police of the Country, having been hereby transferred to the British Government, his said Highness engages not

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 6. *continued.* to entertain or employ in his Service any armed Men without the Consent of the British Government, who will fix, in concert with his Highness, the Number of armed Men necessary to be retained for the Purposes of State. Such armed Men as his Highness may, in consequence of this Article, engage in his Service, shall be paid at the exclusive Cost and Charge of the said Nabob.

Article 12th.—The Hon. East India-Company shall, in conformity to the Stipulations of this Treaty, enter upon the exclusive Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, on the _____ Day of _____ and his said Highness the Nabob shall issue Orders to all his Civil and Military Officers, to transfer the District or Districts under their respective Charge to such Persons as shall be appointed by the said Company to manage the said Districts; and also to deliver to the Persons appointed all Records, Accounts, and official Papers, belonging to their respective Cutcherries or Officers.

This Treaty, consisting of Twelve Articles, having been executed by Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council aforesaid, on the one Part, and his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah on the other Part, is hereby mutually interchanged; the said Edward Lord Clive engaging that a Copy of the said Treaty shall be transmitted to Fort William, for the Purpose of being ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General in Council; and that as soon as the ratified Treaty shall be received from Bengal, it shall be delivered to his said Highness, who will then return to his Lordship the Copy which he now receives.

In the Hand-Writing of Azeem ul Dowlah.

(God is Gracious.)

I Azeem ul Dowlah having perused and fully comprehended the several Articles of the above Treaty, have approved and consented to the Whole of the said Articles. In witness whereof I affix my proper Signature;

| *the Biez of* |
| *Azeem ul Dowlah.* |

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^r to Gov^r.

Separate and Secret Article.

Whereas his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, by the 8th Article of the Treaty now concluded, has acknowledged the Debt called the Cavalry Loan, due by his Highness's Family to the said Company, amounting to Pagodas And whereas no Account has been yet taken of the Public Treasure of the late Government; It is stipulated and agreed, that his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah shall immediately enter upon an Investigation of the State of the Public Accounts and Treasure, and that if, in Communication with the British Government, the said Treasure shall be found adequate to the Purpose, a Portion of it shall be

be immediately applied to the entire Liquidation of the said Debt, called the Cavalry Loan, in ready Money.

No. 4.
continued.

In the Hand-writing of Azeem ul Dowlah.

(God is Gracious.)

I approve and consent to this separate and secret Article. In witness whereof I affix my proper Signature ;

the Beiz of
Azeem ul Dowlah.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. Webbe,

Chief Sec^r to Gov^t.

No. 7.

Copy of a DECLARATION of the Governor of Fort St. George; dated 31st July 1801.

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the Authority of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council of all the British Possessions in the East Indies.

AN Alliance of the most intimate Union and Friendship has long subsisted between the Honourable the English East India Company, and the Family of their Highnesses Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut: By the Aid of that Alliance his late Highness Mahommed Ally was enabled, under Providence, to support his Pretensions to the Possession of the Carnatic at the Death of his illustrious Father, to defeat the Power of his Enemies in Arms, and finally to establish his Authority in the Government of Arcot and its Dependencies, on the Foundations of the British Power.

For the Defence and Protection of the valuable Possessions thus acquired by the united Arms of the English Company and of the Nabob of Arcot, various Treaties and Obligations have been established, by which it was intended that the Interests, Security, and Power of both Parties in the Carnatic Payen Ghaut should be cemented and identified. In conformity to the Faith and Spirit of these Engagements, the Honourable Company has invariably applied, not only the Resources derived from that Alliance, but the whole Power of the British Empire in India, to maintain the Government of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic against all their Enemies, and has caused them to be acknowledged by Foreign States as the Allies of the British Nation. By these Means, and by the unabated Exertion of its whole Power, the English Nation was enabled, during the War which continued from the Year 1780 to the Year 1783, to support the Pretensions of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, and to rescue his Dominions from the Violence of Hyder Ally Khan, and of his Successor Tippoo Sultaun, who, by the Assistance of the French

No. 7-
continued.

Nation, had been enabled to conquer a considerable Part of the Carnatic, and to establish their Authority over the greatest Portion of the territorial Possessions of the said Nabob.

To support the Authority of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, and to secure the British Interests in the Carnatic, it became expedient for the Contracting Parties to enter into specific Engagements for the Maintenance of an adequate Military Establishment. The English Company accordingly bound itself by a Treaty, bearing Date in the Month of February 1787, to maintain the whole Military Force required for the Protection of the Territories of the Allies, in consideration of which Engagement the Nabob Mahommed Ally agreed, among other Conditions, and under certain Penalties therein specified, to pay an Annual Subsidy, amounting to Fifteen Lacs of Star Pagodas.

According to the farther Stipulations of that Engagement, rendered necessary by Experience for the mutual Safety of the Contracting Parties, the English Company, in the Year 1790, charged itself with the Administration of the Civil Government, in addition to the Military Defence of the Carnatic in a critical Juncture of Affairs, when the Ambition and implacable Enmity of the late Tippoo Sultaun compelled the British Government in India to resort to Arms for the Support of its Rights, and for the Protection of its Allies.

At the Conclusion of the War in the Year 1792 (the successful and glorious Termination of which tended in the most direct Manner to secure the Safety and Prosperity of the Possessions of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic) the British Government restored the Civil Government of the Carnatic to his Highness, thereby manifesting the strictest Adherence to the Stipulations of the existing Engagements of 1787; but the British Government did not confine itself to the mere Discharge of the Stipulations of its existing Engagements; its Views were extended to an enlarged and liberal Consideration of the Principles of the Alliance subsisting between the Company and the Nabobs of the Carnatic.

At that Period of Time, the Nabob Mahommed Ally, relying on the friendly Disposition of the British Government, represented, in the most urgent Manner to the Marquis Cornwallis, the Inadequacy of his Highness's Resources to discharge the pecuniary Engagements of the Treaty of 1787; and the Governor General, acting in conformity to the Spirit of the Alliance and Friendship so long subsisting between the Nabobs of the Carnatic and the English Company relieved his Highness from the burthensome Terms of that Engagement, thereby surrendering the pecuniary Rights acquired by the Company under the Treaty of 1787, for the Purpose of promoting the Tranquillity, Comfort, and Interests of the Nabob Mahommed Ally.

With this liberal View of the Principles of the Connexion established between the British Government and the Nabob of Arcot, an indulgent Modification of the Treaty of 1787 was framed; and by a subsequent Treaty, bearing Date in the Month of July 1792, the pecuniary Contribution of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, towards the general Defence and Protection of the Rights and Possessions of the Allies, was diminished from Fifteen to Nine Lacs of Star Pagodas. The Spirit of Moderation by which the British Councils were guided in respect to this Alliance, was unequivocally manifested by a farther Stipulation
for

for the Purpose of securing to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the Son and Presumptive Heir of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, the Succession to the Territories of his Father, on the Terms and Conditions of the Treaty of 1792. No. 7. *continued.*

In return for this Relinquishment of a considerable Portion of its pecuniary Resources, the English Company obtained no other Advantages than an extended Renewal of the territorial Security, already provided by the Treaty of 1787, for the Performance of the Nabob Mahommed Ally's pecuniary Engagements, and a Repetition of his Highness's previous Obligation not to contract Alliances, nor to enter into Correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the Knowledge and Concurrence of the British Government; conformably therefore to this indulgent Modification of the Treaty of 1787, the Government of the Carnatic was restored to the Nabob Mahommed Ally: On the Death of his Highness the Nabob Mahommed Ally, in the Year 1795, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah succeeded to the Possession of his Father's Territories, according to the Provisions of the Treaty of 1792.

The Nabob Mahommed Ally, as well as his Son and Successor, had repeatedly granted Tuncaws or Assignments of Revenue on the Districts pledged to the Company, in direct Violation of the Treaty of 1792, and to the manifest Injury of the territorial Security provided by the Company for its Interest in the Carnatic. The British Government however continued to extend to their Highnesses the indulgent Operation of the beneficial Conditions of the Treaty of 1792, by abstaining from the Exercise of the just Rights acquired against their Highnesses under the express Stipulations of that Engagement, and under the acknowledged Interpretation of the Law of Nations.

Under these Circumstances the British Government might justly have required from the House of Mahommed Ally, not merely the exact and rigid Observation of the Treaty of 1792, but a zealous and cordial Attachment to the Spirit of an Engagement, under which the Nabobs of the Carnatic had found the most ample Protection, accompanied by the most indulgent and liberal Construction of every Stipulation favourable to their separate Interests, and by the most lenient Relaxation of those penal Articles, the Obligation of which their Highnesses had respectively incurred by violating the Article of the Treaty of 1792, relative to the Grants of Tuncaws or Assignments of Revenue on the Districts pledged to the Company.

It is with the deepest Concern that the Governor in Council is compelled to declare, that those ancient Allies of the Company, the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have been found not only deficient in every active Duty of the Alliance, but unfaithful to its fundamental Principles, and untrue to its vital Spirit.

In the full Enjoyment of the most abundant Proofs of the Moderation, Indulgence, and good Faith of the Honourable Company, the Nabob Mahommed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, actually commenced and maintained a secret Intercourse with Tippoo Suldaun, the determined Enemy of the British Name, founded on Principles and directed to Objects utterly subversive of the Alliance between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company, and equally incompatible with the Security of the British Power in the Peninsula of India.

After.

No. 7.
continued.

After the Fall of Seringapatam, the British Government obtained Possession of the original Records of Tippoo Sultaun; the Correspondence of that Prince's Ambassadors, during their Residence at Fort St. George in Attendance on his Sons the hostage Princes, in the Years 1792 and 1793, established sufficient Ground of Apprehension, that their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahommed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, had entered into a secret Intercourse with the late Tippoo Sultaun of a Nature hostile to the British Interests in India. The Enquiries of the British Government have been since directed to ascertain a Fact so intimately connected with the Security of its Rights in the Carnatic. The Result has established the following Propositions by a Series of connected written and oral Testimony.

First.—At the very Period of Time when the Nabob Mahommed Ally appealed to the Generosity of the British Government for an indulgent Modification of the Treaty of 1787, his Highness had already commenced a secret Negotiation for the Establishment of an intimate Intercourse with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, without the Knowledge of the British Government, and for Purposes evidently repugnant to its Security and Honour.

Second.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah (who was empowered by the Nabob Mahommed Ally to negotiate the Treaty of 1792 with the British Government, and who actually negotiated that Treaty for himself and for his Father) was actually employed at the same Period of Time, under his Father's Authority, in negotiating for himself and for his Father the Terms of the said separate and secret Intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun.

Third.—The Tendency of the said Intercourse was directed to the Support of Tippoo Sultaun in Victory and Triumph over all his Enemies.

Fourth.—In the Month of December 1792, the Nabob Mahommed Ally imparted secret Information to Tippoo Sultaun, regarding the Sentiments and Intentions of the British Government in India, with relation to the hostile Views and Negotiation of Tippoo Sultaun at the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad; and on the first Intelligence of the War between Great Britain and France in the Year 1793, the Nabob Mahommed Ally imparted secret Information to Tippoo Sultaun, respecting the Views and Power of France in India and in Europe, and respecting the intended Operations of the British Forces against the French Possessions in the Carnatic. And the Nabob Mahommed Ally conveyed to Tippoo Sultaun secret Admonitions and friendly Advice respecting the most favourable Season, and the most propitious State of Circumstances, for the Violation of Tippoo Sultaun's Engagements with the Honourable Company.

Fifth.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was employed by his Father or one of the Agents to convey secret Intelligence, friendly Admonition, and seasonable Advice to Tippoo Sultaun, through the confidential Agents of Tippoo Sultaun, who were furnished with Instructions from the said Sultaun of Mysore, to receive such Communications from the said Nabob of the Carnatic, and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Sixth.—A Cypher was composed and actually introduced into the separate and secret Correspondence between the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Tippoo Sultaun; the original Key of the said Cypher, discovered among the Records of Seringapatam, is in the Hand-writing of the confidential Moonshce (or Secretary of the Nabob Mahommed Ally and of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah: and the said Cypher was delivered by a confidential Agent of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the Ambassador of Tippoo Sultaun, for the express Purpose of being transmitted to Tippoo Sultaun.

Seventh.—The Terms employed in the said Cypher, particularly those intended to designate the British Government and its Allies, the Nizam and the Maharatta

State,

State, united in a defensive League against Tippoo Sultaun, contain the most powerful internal Evidence that the Communications proposed to be disguised by the said Cypher, were of the most hostile Tendency to the Interest and Objects of the said Alliance, and calculated to promote the Cause of Tippoo Sultaun in opposition to that of the said Allies.

Eighth.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah under his own Hand-writing, in the Month of August 1794, corroborated the Evidence of his Intention to complete the Purposes herein described, of the secret Intercourse which he had negociated with Tippoo Sultaun; and the Continuance of the same Intention is manifested by Letter from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and from his confidential Agent, addressed to the supposed Agent of Tippoo Sultaun in the Year 1796, subsequently to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Accession to the Government of the Carnatic under the Treaty of 1792.

Ninth.—At the Commencement and during the Progress of the late just, necessary, and glorious War with the late Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the utmost Extent of his Means and Power, pursued the Objects of his secret Intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun, by a systematic Course of Deception, with respect to the Provision of the Funds necessary to enable the British Troops to march into Mysore, as well as by a systematic and active Opposition to the Supply and Movement of the allied Army through different Parts of the said Nabob's Dominions.

Tenth.—The Stipulations contained in the 15th Article of the Treaty of 1787, and the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792, by which the Nabobs of the Carnatic were bound not to enter into any political Negotiations or Correspondence with any European or Native Power or State, without the Consent of the Government of Fort St. George, or of the Company, formed a fundamental Condition of the Alliance between the said Nabob and the Company; and the Violation of the said Stipulations necessarily involved the entire Forfeiture, on the Part of the Nabob, of all the Benefits of the said Alliance.

Eleventh.—The Nabob Mohammed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah have violated the said Stipulations, and have thereby forfeited all the Benefits of the said Alliance; and the Nabob Mohammed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having violated the said Stipulations for the express Purpose of establishing an Union of Interests with Tippoo Sultaun, thereby placed themselves in the Condition of public Enemies to the British Government in India.

It is manifest, therefore, that the Intentions of the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have been uniformly and without Interruption hostile to the British Power in India, and that those Intentions have been carried into Effect to the full Extent of the actual Power possessed by their Highnesses respectively, at the several Periods of Time in which they have acted in pursuance of their System of Co-operation with the Enemy.

By acting on these Principles of Conduct, the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah not only violated the Rights of the Company, but by uniting their Interests with those of the most implacable Enemy of the British Empire, the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah actually placed themselves in the Relation of public Enemies to the British Government, dangerous to the Extent of their respective Power, and active according to the Means and Opportunities

No. 7.
continued.

afforded to them by the Circumstances of the Moment, and especially by the most severe Exigency and Pressure of War; every Principle therefore of public Law release the British Government from the intended Obligations of the Treaty of 1792; and every Consideration of Self-defence and Security authorized the Company to exercise its Power in the Manner most expedient for the Purpose of frustrating the hostile Councils of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, modelled upon the artful Example actuated by the faithless Spirit, and sanctioned by the testamentary Voice of his Father.

In proceeding to exercise this Right, it was painful to the British Government to be compelled to expose to the World all these humiliating Proofs of the Ingratitude and Treachery of the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, towards that Power which has uniformly proved their Guardian and Protector; and in acting from the Impression of this Sentiment, the British Government was more desirous of consulting its own Dignity, than of admitting any Claims on the Part of those infatuated Princes to its Generosity and Forbearance.

In conformity to this Spirit of Temperance and Moderation, it was the Intention of the British Government to have made a formal Communication to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, of the Proofs which had been obtained of his Highness's Breach of the Alliance, with the View of obtaining, by the most lenient Means, Satisfaction for the Injury sustained by the British Government, and Security against the future Operation of the hostile Councils of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Circumstances of Expediency, connected with the general Interests and Policy of the British Government, interrupted the Communication of this Document to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; the intermediate Illness of his Highness protracted the Execution of that Intention, and his subsequent Death frustrated the Wish of the British Government to obtain from that Prince satisfactory Security for the Rights pledged to the Company in the Carnatic.

The Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah has not affected the Rights acquired by the British Government under the Discovery of his Breach of the Alliance. Whatever Claim the reputed Son of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah may be supposed to possess to the Company's Support of his Pretensions to the Government of the Carnatic, is founded on the Grounds of the Right of Omdut ul Omrah to the Assistance of the Company in securing his Succession to the Nabob Mohammed Ally in the Government of the Carnatic, was founded on the express Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792. The Result of the Propositions stated in this Declaration has established abundant Proof, that the fundamental Principles of the Alliance between the Company and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as well as the express Letter of the Treaty of 1792, had been absolutely violated and rendered of no Effect by the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, previously to the ostensible Conclusion of that Instrument. It is manifest, therefore, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah could derive no Rights from the formal Ratification of that Treaty, the vital Spirit of which had already been annihilated by the hostile and faithless Conduct of his Highness, and that the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, by forming an intimate Union of Interests with Tippoo Sultraun, had actually placed themselves in the Relation of public Enemies to the British Empire in India.

Whatever

Whatever Claim to the Company's Protection and Support the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah may derive from his supposed Father, had been utterly destroyed by the hostile Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah; it follows, therefore, that the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah has succeeded to the Condition of his Father, which Condition was that of a public Enemy; and, consequently, that at the Death of Omdut ul Omrah, the British Government remained at Liberty to exercise its Rights, founded on the faithless Policy of its Ally, in whatever Manner might be deemed most conducive to the immediate Safety and to the general Interests of the Company in the Carnatic.

No. 7.
continued.

Before the British Government proceed to exercise this Right, founded on the Violation of the Alliance, and on the Necessity of Self-defence, it was desirous of manifesting its Attention to the long established Connexion between the Company and the House of Omdut ul Omrah, by sacrificing to the Sentiments of national Magnanimity and Generosity the Resentment created by his Highness's flagrant Breach of the Alliance. In the Spirit of those Councils therefore, with which it had been the Intention of the British Government to demand Satisfaction and Security from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to avoid the Publication of Facts so humiliating to the Family of that Prince, the British Government communicated to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, Knowledge of the Proofs now existing in the Possession of the Government at Fort St. George of the Violation of the Alliance, at the same Time the British Government manifested a consistent Adherence to the Principles of Moderation and Forbearance, by opening a Latitude to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah to form, by Means of an amicable Adjustment, that Satisfaction and Security which the hostile and faithless Conduct of his supposed Father had entitled the British Government to demand, and which the Dictates of Prudence and Self-defence compelled it to require.

The reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, by and with the Advice of the Persons appointed by his Father's Will to assist his Councils, has persisted in opposing a determined Resistance to this Demand, thereby exhibiting an unequivocal Proof that the Spirit which actuated the hostile Councils of the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, has been transmitted with unabated Vigour to the supposed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, secured in its Operation under the sanctimonious Forms of their testamentary Injunctions, and preserved with religious Attachment by the ostensible Descendant of that Prince.

Frustrated in the Hope of obtaining, from the reputed Son of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Reparation for its Injuries and Security for its Rights, the British Government is now reluctantly compelled to publish to the World the Proofs of this flagrant Violation of the most sacred Ties of Amity and Alliance, by the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, and the hereditary Spirit of Enmity manifested by the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah to the Interests of the British Government. The Duty and Necessity of Self-defence require the British Government, under the Circumstances of this Case, to exercise its Power in the Attainment of an adequate Security for its Rights; Justice and Moderation warrant, that the Family of Omdut ul Omrah shall be deprived of the Means of completing its systematic Course of Hostility; Wisdom and Prudence demand, that the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah shall not be permitted to retain Possession of Resources dangerous to the Tranquillity of the British Government in the Peninsula of India.

Wherefore

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No. 7.
continued.

Wherefore the British Government, still adhering to the Principles of Moderation, and actuated by its uniform Desire of obtaining Security for its Rights and Interests in the Carnatic, by an Arrangement founded on the Principles of the long subsisting Alliance between the Company and the Family of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, judged it expedient to enter into a Negociation for that Purpose with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, the Son and Heir of Azeem ul Omrah, who was the Second Son of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, and the immediate Great Grandson by both his Parents of the Nabob Anwer ud Deen Khan of blessed Memory. And his Highness the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder having entered into Engagements for the express Purpose of reviving the Alliance between the Company and his illustrious Ancestors, and of establishing an adequate Security for the British Interests in the Carnatic, the British Government has now resolved to exercise its Rights and its Power, under Providence, in supporting and establishing the hereditary Pretensions of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder in the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut.

And, for the more full Explanation of the Grounds and Motives of this Declaration, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, by and with the Authority of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, has caused attested Copies and Extracts of several Documents discovered at Seringapatam to be annexed hereunto, together with an Extract from the Treaties of 1737 and 1792.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

(Signed)

J. Webbe,

Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Fort St. George, }
31st July 1801. }

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmestone,
Sec^y.

APPENDIX to the Declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, bearing Date the 31st July 1801.

No. I.

Extracts from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khaun and Alli Rezza Khaun, to Tippoo Suldaun; dated the 26th Tuckee 1220, (answering to about the 15th June 1792.)

THE following Conversation took place at a Visit made by the Princes to the Nabob Wallajah on the 21st Tuckee 1220, (answering to about the 10th of June 1792.)

We presented Nuzzurs of Eleven Gold Moheurs to the Nabob Wallajah, of which his Highness took one, and rising embraced us and said, "May God long preserve Tippoo Suldaun, who is the Pillar of the Religion of Mahomed. Night and Day I used to be absolved in this Contemplation, and to pray for his Highness's Prosperity; I call God to witness this Fact, because the Confederacy of Three Allies was for the Subversion of the Mahomedan Religion. It is solely
to

to be attributed to the Divine Goodness, that the Prayers of us Sinners have been accepted. Believe it true, that I from my Heart desire the Welfare of the Sultaan.”

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

When the Princes and we took Leave of the Nabob Wallajah, and were going away, he came up to us, and with a great deal of Warmth desired us to stay, as he had something to say to us. We replied we were ready. He then told us, that his Life was now drawing to a Close, that for what had hitherto taken place between his Highness and your Majesty there was no Remedy; but now, merely out of Regard to the Faith (of which your Majesty was a Pillar) he was desirous of establishing a cordial Harmony with your Majesty, and if we, having in view the Claims of both Parties (upon our Endeavours) would in the Presence of God exert ourselves for this Purpose, the Almighty would reward us, and both Parties would reap the Benefits of this Event, which were great and numberless; that although his Highness wanted to prevent the War between your Majesty and the Three Allied States, yet that Nizam Alli Khaun, at the latter Period of his Life, was thus preparing for Futurity, by exerting himself for the Destruction of Religion. It was solely from a Regard to the Faith, that his Highness did not encourage the Measure, and that he now declared that, in a thousand Points of View, it was adviseable that perfect Harmony should reign between your Majesty and his Highness. We replied, that we would undoubtedly report all this to your Majesty.

Farther Extract.

ON the 24th of Tuckee (13th June 1792) Wallajah, Omdut ul Omrah, and Hussen Nawauz Khaun, younger Son, of Wallajah, Lord Cornwallis, and General Meadows, came to visit the Princes. They sat Two Hours (about Three Quarters of an Hour English) and talked a great deal with them. His Highness took Occasion to observe, that we considered him to have been an Enemy, whereas he declared in the Presence of God, that he was not, and is not; that, on the contrary, he was a Friend and Well-wisher; and that he had opposed the Breach between your Majesty and the Three Allied States to such a Degree, that every one decided in his own Mind, that inwardly your Majesty and his Highness were one; and he desired us to ask Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows, who were present, whether he said true or not.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Persian Tran^r to the S. G.

No. II.

Extract of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza, to Tippoo Sultaan; dated 3d of Sumree of the Year Schir-1220, A. N. Mahomed ... (answering to about the 21st June 1792.)

WE had the Honour to receive your Majesty's most gracious Letter, dated 8th Turkee (about the 28th May 1792) giving Cover to a Slip of Paper, upon which were written two Couplets on the 28th Turkee. We have from the first understood the Writing, your Majesty knows of, as your Majesty has explained it,

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and

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No. 7.
continued.

and when Occasion requires, will act in conformity to your Majesty's Commands. Your Majesty has desired that we will not disclose this Subject to any Person. God is our Witness that we have, from the Commencement of our Service to the present Time, inviolably kept your Majesty's Commands, which we consider as a religious Obligation; and we declare to your Majesty that we have not divulged, neither will we divulge them to any one: We are the Servants of God, the Disciples of Mahomed, and the Dependants of your Majesty, during our Lives, and never will. An Observance of the Secrets of our Masters is enjoined by the Khoran. By the Grace of God, and through the Blessing of the Salt of your Majesty, the King of Kings, we have never infringed and never will infringe this Injunction in the slightest Degree upon any Occasion.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,

&c. &c.

No. III.

Translation of an ARZEE from Alli Rezza Khan and Gholaum Alli Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 4th of Sumree of the Year Schir 1220 A. N. Mahomed (answering to about the 22d June 1792.)

* There is evidently an Error in these Dates.

ON the 14th Jaffree* (about 23d July 1792) we had the Honour to receive by Two Messengers your Majesty's Letter, dated 8th Sumree* (about the 26th June 1792) enclosing a Slip of Paper containing a Couplet. We were before acquainted with the Meaning of the Couplet, as explained by your Majesty, and accordingly have before this written to your Majesty in conformity thereto, and will still continue, as Occasion may require, to write to your Majesty. Your Majesty desires that we will not divulge the Circumstance to any one. Refuge of the World! we consider the Concealment of the Commands and Secrets of our Superiors in the Light of religious Duty; not to divulge the Orders of Princes is enjoined by the Khoran, and this is a Duty imposed upon all Servants by the Word of God. Who would be so forgetful of his God, and regardless of Religion, as to sacrifice, by a Disclosure of Secrets committed to his Charge, his present and future Happiness? In the Presence of Almighty God, we declare to your Majesty, that from the Time we entered your Majesty's Service to the present Moment, a Term of Eleven Years, none but Almighty God is or shall be privy to the Commands with which you have entrusted us. Such is our Fidelity, that Divine Providence may perhaps, through its Blessings, prosper us in this and a future State, and keep us supported in Respectability and Credit near your Majesty. All farther Particulars will be fully made known to your Majesty from the Arzees which we have successively dispatched to you. The Princes, who are in Health, beg to offer their most humble Respects to your Majesty.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone.

No. IV.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 16th of Jaafree of the Year Schir 1220 A. N. Mahomed (answering to about 4th August 1792.)

ON the 8th Tehejeh (29th July 1792) the Nabob Wallajah sent a Message to us by Mahomed Abdoolla Khan, that the following Day, being that preceding the Eed, he would, if we desired it, pay a Visit to the Princes, as he was very anxious to see his Sons (as he called them). In reply, we begged he would give our Respects, and represent to his Highness, that the Houses of the Princes, and they themselves, were his own, and that the Princes were his Guests, that he was their Superior, and his Company there would afford them much Happiness; but that, if he wished it, we ourselves would most readily attend him. Accordingly at One Pans of the following Day (about 9 o'Clock) Walajah, accompanied by Omdut ul Omrah and Hassein Newauz Khan, paid a Visit to the Princes, and taking them upon his Knees for about Two Hours, blessed them, and said, May God long and permanently preserve the Shadow of Tippoo Sultaun extended over you and me, since in this Age the Preservation of Religion depends upon him alone. I have passed my Eightieth Year, and in that Time many are the Things I have seen and done, and experienced. What is passed is passed, and God only knows what Futurity may bring to light. At present the Maintenance of Religion rests with Tippoo Sultaun, and may God preserve and keep him victorious and triumphant. I do not say this merely in your Presence; but I say it, taking to witness Him who knows all that is hidden. Night and Day, after the Prayers of the Day, and on Friday after public Devotion, I offer up my Prayers (meaning for Tippoo Sultaun) and require the People also to do the same. His Highness spoke to us also in Terms of great Warmth and Friendship, and after sitting Two Hours went away. As Walajah had paid a Visit to the Princes, it became necessary that they should return it, and consequently they waited upon him the next Day, which was the Eedoo Zoha (or Feast of the Camel); the Nawaub, accompanied by Omdut ul Omrah and the other Sirdars, came out to meet them as on the Feast Day, and having assisted the Princes in alighting from their Palanquins, took them within the House; where he repeatedly caressed them both, and said—"God preserve the Sultaun in Safety, for through him alone these Rituals and Observances of the Faith (alluding probably to the Eed) yet remain."—He then observed to us—"In my first Conversation with you, I spoke to you upon the Subject of establishing a Friendship and Harmony between me and Tippoo Sultaun. Have you intimated it to him, and have you received a favourable Answer?"—We replied, that we had set forth to your Majesty, Word for Word, the friendly Sentiments his Highness had expressed, and that your Majesty had written in reply, that Friendship, Union, and brotherly Regard had from the Beginning been established among the Professors of Islamism, as was evinced by the Testimony of the Holy Book, agreeably to the Prescriptions of which your Majesty wished, that cordial Friendship and Attachment should, without Prejudice or Partiality, be established between the Followers of the Faith, as the Means of supporting the Religion of Mahomed: And that your Majesty added,—"God preserve the Nawaub Walajah, who is a Prince, and one of the Leaders of the Faithful, and a Pillar of the Faith.—At the Term, 'a Pillar of the

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continued.

the Faith,' the Nawaub could not suppress his Tears, and said, "I am what I know myself to be."—Tell the Sultaun, that *he* is the Pillar of the Faith; and may God preserve him and grant him a long Life, since I and all Mussulmen, derive Support from him; for otherwise the State of Affairs here is evident.—That which is evident does not require Explanation."—We also, in conformity to your Majesty's Commands, mentioned to his Highness in a becoming and suitable Manner, whatever there was to state upon the Subject of Friendship and Attachment. His Highness replied, "In consideration of the Complexion of the Times, the State of which is manifest, and that the Support of the Religion of Mahomed in this Country entirely depends upon the Sultaun, my nightly and daily Prayer is offered up for his Good." He then said to the Princes—"Oh! my Sons! if my Life and Property can be of any Service to you, God is Witness that I will not refuse them to you."—He then gave Orders to the Superintendent of the Gardens, to carry every Day Fruits and Flowers to the Princes, before his (the Nabob's) own Children; and said to us—"You are not acquainted with the State and Order of Affairs here. Consider me from my Heart your Well-wisher and sincere Friend; and at all Times be assured, that in whatever I may be able to effect your Benefit, either by Word or Deed, I will not decline my Exertions. What I said and wrote to his Lordship upon the Subject of making Peace, God well knows who was then or is now desirous of it. His Lordship, however, possessed uncontrouled Authority, was a Man of Wisdom, and listened to the Advice of others, and my Observations made an Impression upon me. God preserve you and me from the wicked Designs of others." Major Doveton and another Officer being of the Party, his Highness appealed to them, observing, that they had been present at the Time, and could speak to the Truth or Falsity of what he said. Major Doveton replied, that it was very true; and that several English Gentlemen were consequently much displeas'd with his Highness. That one Day, when his Highness had assembled all the Gentlemen, under Pretence of giving them an Entertainment, but really for the above Purpose, and had accordingly suggested pacific Measures, the Expediency of which he urged in a thousand Ways, they were so displeas'd that they went away without partaking of the Entertainment; nay, that to their Animosity might be attributed the Assumption of his Highness's Country: That when the Orders were received from the King of England to restore the Country, they framed the Pretence among themselves that his Highness was too much attached to Tippoo Sultaun; and that the Restitution of his Country would consequently be an impolitic Measure: But his Lordship maintained his Opinion singly, and, disregarding the Animosity of all the others against his Highness, delivered to him (his Highness) the Country, agreeably to the Directions of his Majesty. The Story is very long. We have only written to your Majesty a very small Part of it. At present the Commanding Officer of the Fort, and the other English Gentlemen who are here, behave towards the Nawaub Walajah as if they were his Servants. The Princes staid Two Hours with his Highness, and at the Time of Departure were presented by him with Two Kheilauts of Embroidery for the Tenanch, Two Kulgus, and Two Surpaishes of the finest Jewels. We made endless Apologies, and requested that he would excuse our Acceptance of them. He said, "This is a Festival, and I have given to my Sons and my whole Family new Garments. These are also my Children, and I entertain for them even a greater Degree of Regard, and I must not neglect them; these Things possess little Value, and it is not your Province to interpose between me and my Children." In like Manner his Highness presented Gholaum Alli Khaun with a Khellaut, consisting of a Khulgu and Surpaish, me with a Surpaish and Khellaut, and Shirkh Soliman Khan

Khan with another. He then took a Hand of each of the Princes, and descending from the upper Part of his House, accompanied them to the outer Door of the Toishuk Honnah, where he took Leave of them. Omdut ul Omrah, and his other Sons, attended them to the Road, where they left them, after seeing them into their Palanquins, and the Nabob at parting embraced them with the greatest Warmth.

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No. 7.
continued.

We have thus communicated to your Majesty the Particulars of the friendly Conduct of the Nabob Walajah and the other Sirdars; in fact, the Disposition of all Ranks of People is equally favourable, for whenever the Princes go out any where, Thousands of them stand in the Street, and offer up Prayers for your Majesty's Prosperity. On Festivals and on Fridays in Congregation, all the Mussulmans first offer up their Prayers for your Majesty's Preservation. May God fulfil them! Upon our Return dancing Girls and Musicians, &c. were sent with the Prince's Retinue, and after our Arrival at the Prince's House, and sitting there for Two Hours, danced, and were then dismissed.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c. &c.

No. V.

Extract from a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Alli Rezza Khan and Gholaum Alli Khan; dated at Seringapatam, the 16th of Hejree, of the Year Schir 1220 from the Birth of Mahomed.

I HAVE received and understood the Contents of your Arzee, intimating the distinguished Kindness and Regard, with which the Nawaub Walajah treats my Sons, and the sincere Friendship which he entertains towards me. It is evident that the Nawaub is a Pillar of the Mahomedan Religion, the Elect of the Almighty, a Man of Dignity and worldly Experience; whatever Favour and Attention he may shew towards my Sons, who are his Guests, and you, I shall assuredly consider as a Kindness conferred upon myself. This Circumstance has afforded me much Pleasure.

My Hopes from Almighty God and his Divine Messenger are, that the Nawaub will do whatever may tend to the Support of the Religion of Mahomed, and that he will give the necessary Attention to this Point. You will mention to him that he must consider my Sons as his own; that, in conformity to the Command of God and the Prophet, the Improvement of Friendship among the Professors of Islamism will be beneficial to various Concerns both Spiritual and Temporal, and that, deeming me attached to our common Religion and to his Highness's Person, he will direct his Attention accordingly; you will also state to the Nawaub the other Points of Friendship, which you have repeatedly heard from my Mouth.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued

No. VI.

KEY to a CYPHER found among the Records at Seringapatam,
and received at Calcutta on the 2d of March 1800.

OH God, glorious and exalted! Oh Prophet of God! May the Blessing
of the Lord be upon him. Religion. Bishteh.

The Nabob Walajah,
the Friend of Mankind.

Alli Rezza,
*the Distinguished in
Friendship.*

The Power of God,
A Saddle.

Hearts,
Sons.

The Nabob Tippoo
Sultaun,
*the Defender or Protector
of the Faith.*

Nothing or Nonentity,
Nizam-ul Dowlab.

The Victorious,
A Scymeter.

A State or Dominion,
A Ring.

The Faith Religion,
Gbolaum Alli Khan.

Nawaub Laheb,
*The Spring, a Flower
Garden.*

A Letter, *an Interview.*
Benevolent, *the Hand.*

A Heart, *A Seal.*

The English,
Newcomers.

The Mean or Despi-
cable,

The Mabratas.

A Flower,
A Present.

⊖

The Restorer of the
Faith,

Omdut ul Omrah.

⊖
The Writing of
Omdut ul Omrah.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. VII.

Translation of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan to Tippoo Sultaun.

THE Departure of Alli Rezza Khan at this Time, in conformity to
the Orders of the Presence, is very expedient, especially for the Purpose of bringing
to a favourable Issue the Propositions of Lord Cornwallis, and the † *Well-wisher of
Mankind*, which is most ardently to be wished.

† The Designation of the
Nabob Walajah in the
Cypher.

There are many Points which cannot be committed to Paper, and can only be
communicated in Person; at this Time the Friendship and Goodwill of both
Sirdars is from God, and the royal Auspices: The Particulars of this Summary,
which is an unlooked for Good, will be made known to your Majesty by the ver-
bal Representations of Alli Rezza, who attends the Presence especially for that
Purpose; although it is contrary to the Rules of Respect to presume to give an
Opinion upon this Subject, yet I am emboldened by my long Attachment and my
Sense of the Duty I owe to your Majesty; when your Majesty shall have maturely
deliberated

deliberated upon and fully brought home to your Mind the Representation of both the Sirdars, from a Consideration of the Changeableness of the Times, your Majesty's agreeing to this Affair—(upon the Principle recommended in the Words of Hafiz, of Shiraz; the Mercy of God be upon him! With Friends, Cordiality; with Enemies, Dissimulation)—seems highly expedient and advantageous to your Majesty's Interests.

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No 7.
continued.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. VIII.

Translation of a Copy of a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to the
Nawaub Walajah.

IN the Name of the most merciful God! After reiterated Praises and unbounded Adoration to the Almighty, who assembled the Body of Mussulmans under the Banners of Mahomed, and lighted the Torch of mutual Attachment among them, and Praise to the chosen of Prophets, who promulged the Saying, "All Mussulmans are Brothers," and took upon himself the Task of Intercession for all Believers; and after intimating my Desire of being personally known to your Highness, and which, as it exceeds the Power of the Pen to describe, must be left to the Heart to conceive, I have the Honour to represent that the Receipt of your Highness's kind Letter after so long a Lapse of Time—(according to the Saying, "all Things depend upon the appointed Season")—rejoiced me extremely, and your Highness's obliging Recollection of me excited my Acknowledgments, and I return Thanks to Almighty Providence for the joyful News of the Welfare of the Well-wisher of Mankind (*meaning the Nawaub himself*); my delaying to address your Highness has been owing to my not having been favoured with any Letters from your Highness. By the Grace of God! your Highness is pre-eminent, characterized for all praise-worthy Qualities, and acquainted with all Affairs. It is probable that your Highness's Delay in writing to me may have been occasioned by the particular Circumstances of the Times, and in consequence I also have delayed to write, else I should have written to you an hundred Times. Now by the Receipt of your Highness's Letter, and the Account of your Highness's Friendship and Attachment, which I have had from the verbal Communication of the High in Rank, * *the Distinguished in Friendship*, the Trusty. I am certain that (according to the Words of the Prophet, the Union of the Mussulmans is as that of the Soul with the Body) that Warmth of Attachment, original Affection, implanted among Mussulmans, exists between us. My Hope from Almighty God, and my Confidence in the Prophet is, that, according to the Command of God, and of the Prophet, which is well known to all Mussulmans, all the Faithful will exert themselves with Heart and Soul in maintaining and rendering permanent the Religion of Mahomed upon your Highness, who is one of the Heads of the Faith; this is an absolute Duty, and I am confident that your Highness will by all Means constantly employ your Time in performing what is obligatory on you; and I am perfectly satisfied that you will shew that Kindness which is becoming your exalted Station, towards my Two Sons, your Guests, and who are as your own. I hope that regarding me inwardly and as your Well-wisher, and that of all Mussulmans, you will

* Vide Key to
the Cyphe,
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Appendix to will continue to rejoice me by Letters; you will learn my Father's Sentiments
No. 7. from the Representations of the High in Rank, *the distinguished in Friendship.*
continued.

Dated 11th of Takree of the Year Sikir 1220, from the Tenth of Mahomed,
(corresponding with the 29th of November 1792.)

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. IX.

Translation of a Copy of a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Omdut ul
Omrah, the Nabob of the Carnatic.

AFTER reiterating Praises and unbounded Adoration to the Almighty, who hath adorned the Multitude of the Professors of Islamism with the Gem of Religion, and lighted the Torch of Friendship for each other in the Region of the Heart, and endless Thanks worthy of the last of the Messengers of God (Mahomed) who with his prophetic Tongue spoke this divine Saying, "That all Mussulmans are Brothers;" and who was pleased to take upon himself the Task of Intercession for all Believers; and after intimating my Desire of personal Communication, and which, as it exceeds the Power of the Pen to describe, must be left to the Heart to conceive, I set forth my Object: By the Grace of God the most sincere Attachment and perfect Unanimity have from the Beginning been established among the Believers of the enlightened Doctrine of Mahomed, but every Event has its proper Season; and hence no Opportunity has yet offered for the external Demonstration of our mutual Regard. Now however the Receipt of your kind Letter, replete with the friendly Sentiments with which our Hearts are mutually impressed, has doubly added to my sincere Attachment and cordial Regard; when I learnt also from the Intimation of the High in Rank, *the Distinguished in Friendship*, the Trusty, of your great and noble Qualities, and the sincere Friendship and Cordiality you entertain towards me, my Happiness was greater than Language can adequately express; may God realize this Source of Happiness; that is to say, that perfect Attachment and Union among the Followers of Islaum, which is the greatest Gift of the Almighty, and than which nothing is more essential to the temporal and eternal Interests of Mankind. May God render it attainable, and may he preserve us firm in the Faith of Mahomed, the boundless Benefits resulting from which will by the divine Grace be manifested.

I am confident that you will direct your Attention to the Adjustment of Affairs between me and the *Well-wisher* of Mankind, who is the chief and principal of the Professors of Islamism; and that deeming me from my Heart your Well-wisher, you will always keep me in your Recollection by your friendly Letters: All other Particulars may be made known to you from the Representations of the High in Rank.

May Prosperity and Happiness attend you!

Dated the 15th of Zakru of the Year Sehir 1220, (answering to the 29th of
November 1792.)

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

Translation of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan to Tippoo Sultaun.
(Without Date.)

ON the Second of Rehmany of the Year Schir 1200, Mohummudee (answering to about the 14th January 1793) the Nabob Walajah sent a Message by Khadir Nawaz Khan to this Effect,—Whatever Animosity and Estrangement formally existed between us (meaning himself and Tippoo Sultaun) are now, thank God, completely removed. If the slightest Trace of them remain in my Heart, I am no Mussulman, nay of another Sect; and on the Part of the Hyderee Sircar also, I am confident the same friendly Sentiments are entertained. God knows, and the Prophet is witness, on the most deliberate Reflection and deep Consideration, I see no one Sirdar who has at Heart the Interests of the true Faith except Tippoo Sultaun, and after him this Sinner (of whom the same may be said in some Degree). In the second Place, the Sight of the Princes gives new Force to the Attachment and Regard that my Heart feels; indeed it is superfluous to express this; hence I offer up my most earnest Prayers to God for the Welfare of the Sultaun, and the Prosperity of the Affairs of the Hydree Sircar. From the Impulse of these Sentiments it is requisite that I should communicate some Articles of Intelligence, which are as follows: I have always kept stationed in Bengal several Persons of the higher Class, for the Purpose of collecting and transmitting secret Intelligence daily. In the Paper of Intelligence which came on the 25th of Rubuoffaunce 1207 (10th of December 1793) it is stated, that Sir Charles Muler, the English Resident at Poonah, has written to Lord Cornwallis, that numerous Messengers from the Khodadad Sircar daily pass to and fro between Seringapatam and Poonah; whence it would seem that Tippoo Sultaun was endeavouring to form a close Connection and Affiance with the Poonah Government, and through that Government with the Mogul (Nizam Alli Khan); and that deeming this Information of Importance, he had written it to his Lordship. The Members of Council in Bengal on hearing this, are said to have stated their Opinion to his Lordship, that Tippoo Sultaun was infringing the Settlement which had taken place between him and his Lordship, and was entertaining Views of a sinister Nature; that, for Example, the Sultaun withheld Payment of the Kifts, as prescribed in the Treaty, and refused to release the European and other Prisoners, Subjects of the Company; that this Sort of Discourse had excited some Degree of Suspicion, nay even of Alarm, in his Lordship's Mind. Such is the present State of Affairs: What, in the Judgment of this Well-wisher, now appears expedient is this, in a short Time his Lordship will go to Europe; the Princes, please God, will soon return, and the Kifts are in a Course of Payment; after his Lordship's Departure the Liquidation of the Kifts and other Points, whatever may be his Highness's (Tippoo's) Pleasure, will be right and proper; at present it is better to be silent upon every Thing, because at this Time his Highness's Honour would at all Events be called in question. When another shall arrive from Europe, the Imputation will in every Respect and in every Measure fall upon him.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

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Note

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Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

Note—The following Extract is preceded by an Account of the Nabob Walajah's having invited the Princes to an Exhibition of Fireworks, on Occasion of the Eed or Festival. The Governor of Madras lent his Garden for the Purpose.

No. XI.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 22d Ahmedy of the Year Schir 1221, A. N. M. (answering to about 2d of May 1793.)

THE Princes having arrived at the Garden, the Nawaub Walajah sent Omdut ul Omrah to them, desiring him to remain in Attendance upon the Princes as long as they should stay at the Entertainment. Omdut ul Omrah accordingly attended the Princes at the Exhibition of Fireworks until Nine o'Clock at Night, when he took leave and went away. At parting Omdut ul Omrah said to us, "You will give my respectful Compliments, by way of Remembrance to his Majesty, and inform him that he may consider me from my Heart attached to him, and that, please God, at a proper Occasion my Fidelity towards him shall be made manifest to him."

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c.

No. XII.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 25th Behauree of the Year Schir 1221, A. N. Mahomed (answering to about the 5th of June 1793.)

REFUGE of the World! Yesterday *the Well-wisher of Mankind* sent the following Message by Khadar Newaz Khan: "At this Time a complete Rupture has taken place between the English and French. The Story of the King of the French and their domestic Commotions are well known. Six or Seven European Powers have united for the Destruction of the French, and you will soon hear that the Whole of the French Territory has been divided amongst others. The English (Troops) here at Madras will proceed in a Day or two against Pondicherry. Although there is a Body of Troops in that Place, yet domestic Dissentions have risen to the utmost Pitch there, and nothing will be done, and the Place will at length be taken. My Object in mentioning this Event is this:—The Vakeel of the Ahmedy Sircar, who was at Pondicherry, has lately, it seems, returned to the Presence (Tippoo Sultaun). Please God, there is no Doubt that the Sultaun keeps in View all the Ups and Downs of the Time. At this Time no Kind of Assistance will be afforded; but out of that Friendship which I feel for the Sultaun, I recommend that the Vakeel remain a short Time at the Presence, and also that Epistolary Correspondence be discontinued for a short Time. Although a friendly Connexion has long subsisted with the French on the Part of the Ahmedy Sircar, yet, considering the Circumstances of the Times, it is not adviseable (that is to maintain

tain an Epistolary Correspondence with the French); should there be any Point of Urgency to communicate, there is no Objection to do it verbally. For God's Sake, let not the Suldaun ascribe what I say to a wrong Motive; I am actuated solely by my good Wishes in making this Communication. Since the Day that a cordial Union took place between us, let me be no longer a Muffulman, nor a Servant of God, if I have not always offered up my Prayers for the Suldaun's Good, and afterwards for my own. May the Almighty preserve firm and uninjured the Mahomedan Church, and the Safety of the Suldaun!

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c.

No. XIII.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Suldaun; dated 15th of Sumree, of the Year Sehir 1221. A. N. M. (answering to about the 23d July 1793.)

THE Nawaub Walajah has repeatedly sent Word to us, by Khadir Newaz Khan, that he had something of a secret Nature which he wished to say to us in private; adding, that if we would go under Pretence of seeing a Mosque which his Highness has built, he would send Omdut ul Omrah alone to meet us. Accordingly on the 17th of Tuckee (answering to about the 21st of June 1793) we went to the Mosque; whither Omdut ul Omrah repaired also. On the left of the Mosque is the Tomb of a celebrated Devotee (by Name Futtah Shah) who died about Six Months ago, and erected at his Highness's Expence. Under Pretence of performing the Fautchah (or Prayers for the Dead) Omdut ul Omrah took our Hands and carried us into the Tomb. When there, he asked us whether we had full Powers from your Majesty, or were under the Necessity of making Reference upon every Subject. We replied, that we had been a Year and more in Attendance here, during which Period many Points of Business had been negociated, and continued to be negociated, by us; and that, please God, our Proceedings were and would be approved and confirmed by your Majesty; and that with his (Omdut ul Omrah's) Knowledge of this, his Question appeared very extraordinary to us. That it was proper to put to Vakeels, that we were only Servants and Well-wishers of the Sircars; and that we had Powers to act in any Thing that appeared to us calculated to promote your Highness's Interest and Welfare; but in the other Case not. Omdut ul Omrah was much pleased, and, smiling, said to us, "So it ought to be." He then delivered the following, on the Part of the Nawaub Walajah:—That for a very long Time there had been, without a Cause, a Veil (or want of Cordiality) between his Highness and your Majesty, which had been productive of Injuries to both; but now that, by the Favour of God, a System of Harmony, such as is becoming among the Professors of Islamism, had taken place, his Highness confidently hoped from God, the prime Cause of all, that the Time past might be amply redeemed; that for his Highness's own Part, considering from his Heart himself, his Country, and his Property, to belong to your Majesty, he had made it a testamentary Injunction to his Children and Family, taking God and his Holy Prophet to witness, to pray Night and Day for the Pillar of Faith; (that is to say) your Majesty; and to consider their Prosperity and Welfare

as

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

as inseparably connected with your Majesty; that we must ascertain your Majesty's Wishes on this Head in a Manner satisfactory to both, and if your Majesty should be, from your Heart, solicitous of this proposed cordial Harmony, his Highness would, under the Testimony of God and his Prophet, detail to us his Sentiments fully at the Time of our Departure, which, please God, would soon take place. May it please your Majesty! His Highness is in Expectation of an Answer from you to these Points, and we shall represent to his Highness whatever Reply your Majesty may direct us to make. Please God we shall hereafter have Occasion to address your Majesty, notifying our Succession; the Affairs you know of.

May the Sun of Prosperity, &c. &c.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. XIV.

Extract from a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun (without Date).

PRIOR to this we communicated to your Majesty the Circumstances of the Nawaub Omdur ul Omrah's coming to the Mosque; our Meeting there, and his communicating to us several Points, with which Particulars your Majesty must ere this have become acquainted. On a subsequent Day, the 3d of Sumree, we sent a Message to him, purporting that we were going to the Garden to see and arrange the Effects we had with us; and that if he also would come there, under Pretence of taking the Air, we should be very happy. Accordingly on the next Day we went to the Garden with Omdut ul Omrah. We sat together for Four Hours, (about an Hour and a Half English); and Omdut ul Omrah discoursed in the most undisguised Manner on the Part of the Nawaub Wallajah, as well as on his own, of the Sincerity of their Friendship, Attachment, and Regard.

He also made use of some particular Expressions of his Attachment, requiring us upon Oath not to commit them to Writing, but to defer the Communication of them until our Return to your Majesty. "Since" said he, "I have expressed myself as I have done merely from my Regard for the Faith, and from my Friendship and Goodwill towards *the Defender (or Protector) of the Faith*. Please God, you will shortly be with his Majesty, when you will communicate them in Person." We answered, that we would act as he desired, and not divulge what he had said to any one.

Vide Key to
the Cypher
No. VI.

Protector of the World! Concerning the Affair with which your Majesty is acquainted, we have, under suitable Pleas, and a proper Introduction, prevailed upon Omdut ul Omrah to lay the Foundation of it, and he is exerting himself with Zeal in this Business. Please God, we will inform your Majesty of the Result.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. XV.

Extract from a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Gholaum Alli Khan, and Alli Rezza Khan; dated 28th Sumree of the Year Schir, 1221, A. N. M. (answering to about the 6th of August 1793.)

I HAVE understood what you have written relative to the Conferences with Omdut ul Omrah : I desire that you will privately commit to Paper his Discourse with you, and send the same to me. You will also write me Information of the Transaction, with which you are acquainted.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c.

No. XVI.

Translation of a LETTER from Gholaum Alli Khan, and Alli Rezza Khan to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 24th Jaafree of the Year Schir, 1221, A. N. M. (answering to about the 31st August 1793.)

(After the usual Form of Address.)

WE have had the Honour to receive your Majesty's Two gracious Letters, giving Cover to a Paper containing a Form of Obligation, and a Question of Orthodoxy, by the Hands of Mahomed Bewan.—We assembled all the Servants, high and low, belonging to the Sircar, and communicated every Thing to them; and enjoined them, that on the next Day, which was Friday, they should all bathe, put on their best Clothes, and attend us. On that Day Gholaum Alli Khan was indisposed, (as he still continues), and therefore I, Alli Rezza, carried all the Servants of the Sircar with me to the Jaumah Mosque: There were present the Cauzy of the City, Khuttub (or Preacher) Syed Mahomed, a Person of great Learning, and others, to the Number of near a Thousand; and likewise the Sons of the Nawaub Walajah. As it happened the Koftba was well adapted to our Purpose. After the Friday's Prayers were over, I caused all of them to sit down, and first applied to the Cauzy, and other Persons of Learning who were present, to have the Koftba delivered in the Hindoostanny Language, in order that every Body might understand it. One of them accordingly explained the Contents of the Koftba, which comprised the Command of God to wage Holy Wars; not to take to Flight in combating with Infidels; to Form an Union among all the Professors of Islamism; and other Obligations of the Faith. I then asked the Cauzy what was the Law, if any Mussulman acted contrary to these Commands? to which the Cauzy replied, That, according to the Duties and Obligations of Mussulmans, whoever neglected to act up to the Commands was a Sinner. Upon which I remarked, it was very extraordinary that, notwithstanding the Notoriety of this, and the great Plurality of Mussulmans, they should so depart from the Obligations of the Faith as to take up their Abode in such a Place, and choose to render Obedience to those of a different Persuasion. God grant it may turn out well for the Mussulmans of this Place! I then said, it is written that the Prayers which are offered up in the Koftba in favour of a Prince who fights for the Faith, are accepted of God; but the Prayers in favour of those who do not, are rejected. Either reconcile the Law in

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.
• Sha Allum.

this Instance to the Care of him in * whose Name you have read the *Kostba*, or else conform to the Law: why are you knowingly guilty of Sin? To this he replied, "All Things depend upon their appointed Season." After this I asked, according to the Law of the Faith, what was the Duty of Servants? he answered, The Sentence of the *Khoran* is plain, "Obey God and his Prophet, and those of yourselves who are placed in Authority over you."—In other Words, the Most High God hath blended Obedience to the Sovereign with Obedience to himself, and to his Messenger; hence it is incumbent upon all Servants to do that which belongs to Fidelity, and to the Interests of Religion. I answered, that although this, that is Obedience to the Prince, was a Duty indiscriminately binding upon all Mussulmans, yet I wanted after Prayers (the Blessing of which I prayed might descend upon every Individual) to take an Obligation from the Servants of the *Khodadad Sircar*. Accordingly, after I and all the Servants of the *Ahmedy Sircar* had finished the Prayers in conformity to your Majesty's Commands, I addressed all the People, and said, "The Error of which ye have hitherto been guilty is, for the Sake of God and of his Messenger, forgiven on the Part of his Majesty."—Upon this they, one by one, arose and declared, that since all their Errors had been forgiven on the Part of your Majesty, they now, under the Testimony of God, his Messenger, and the Holy Book, bound and engaged themselves, that hereafter, as long as they lived, their Conduct should manifest nothing else than Fidelity, Devotion, Truth, and Zeal; that they would never be guilty of Flight in the Face of an Enemy, of Theft, of Lying, of injuring, wishing ill, or of Enmity towards those who wished well to the *Khodadad State*, nor of any Thing that belonged to Treachery and Ingratitude; adding that they would never swerve from this Engagement a Hair's Breadth; that they would cultivate Friendship and Union with the Followers of the Faith, and among one another; that they considered the Honour of all Mussulmans as an Object of individual Concern, and would never commit Oppression and Violence upon any one, either by Word or Deed. After this a *Fautchah* (or Service for the Souls of the Dead) was performed, and Prayers that the *Khodad Sircar* might be triumphant and Victorious. We then came out of the Mosque; and halting in the Area of it, I took an Engagement from the *Hindoos* with me to this Effect; that as they derived their Support from the *Ahmedy Sircar*, they engaged upon Oath, and upon the Faith of their *Poorans*, that they would be faithful to the Duties committed to their Charge; that their Conduct should ever manifest Fidelity, without their ever being guilty of Theft; or false speaking or writing: To this they added, that if they departed a Hair's Breadth from this Engagement, they should consider it tantamount to their having killed and eaten of a Cow in the Holy City; and that they should be considered as Delinquents against the *Sircar*.

Protector of the World! Mahomed Dewan verbally communicated to us your Majesty's Commands, that we should not suffer ourselves to feel any Apprehension in fulfilling this Ceremony. Cherisher of the World! We can only feel Apprehension and Hesitation in not obeying the Orders of the Presence. What Apprehension can we entertain in Obedience and Submission to Commands, such only is the Apprehension we felt in the present Instance. The Commands of the Presence are imposed upon their Servants, not upon others; Princes and Governors who entertain Servants, do so for the Purpose of experiencing from them Obedience and Devotion to their Interests; and if they exact from them the Obligations and Conditions of Obedience, Fidelity, and Devotion, what Harm is there in it? Others who every Sunday assemble in Church, and, according to their Laws and Regulations,

Regulations, deliver Precepts and Admonitions, who entertain Troops, and exercise them daily, do so with a View to the Adjustment of their own Concerns. If we also, with a View to the Arrangement and Adjustment of our Concerns, take Obligations and Engagement from our Servants, where is the Objection? Please God, this Measure, which your Majesty has suggested, your having taken Obligations and Engagements from the Servants in Attendance upon your Majesty, and your directing us to do the same here, is highly proper, expedient, and adviseable; and in Sight of Men of Understanding, the good Effects and Benefits of it are endless and without Bounds. The Measure was necessary too; for what is the Meaning that there should not be an Union among the Professors of the Faith; that they should not devote themselves to the Interests of their Masters, and that disregarding the Claims of Gratitude, they should turn their Backs upon the Enemy in the Day of Battle; these Engagements and Obligations are very proper, and involve many Advantages; farther Particulars will be made known to your Majesty by the verbal Representations of Mahomed Dewan, who attended, and was an Eye Witness to all that passed. A List of the Servants who are here present, and who entered into the Engagements, is enclosed.

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No. 7.
continued.

(A True Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c.

No. XVII.

Translation of a NOTE, written with a Pencil upon Half a Sheet of Post Paper, with an Envelope of English Paper, by his Highness Ormdur ul Omrah; apparently addressed to Gholaum Alli Khan.

GOOD Faith is the Law for (or Practice of) Syeeds. I complain of frequent Neglects; let me be sometimes called to Remembrance; at all Events the Intelligence of the Marriage of the Princes has rejoiced me. The Presents usual upon such Occasions from my Father will be sent, or (it may be interpreted) are now sent. Repeat the following Couplet on my Part to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

In the Preservation of thy Person is the perpetual Permanence of the Faith.
Let him not remain who wisheth not thy Preservation.

Make my Complaints to his Highness of his not Writing to me; if Permission be required (for stating those Complaints) you will obtain it. To the Princes Respect; to Rezza Alli Khan Compliment. Gholaum Hussain.

Dated 14th Mohurram, 1209, (corresponding with the 12th August 1794.)

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c.

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued,

No. XVIII.

Translation of a LETTER from Mahomed Ghyaufs, and Mahomed Ghose Khan, Ambassadors from Tippoo Sultaun, to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic; dated 6th of Takree of the Year Shaud, 1223, A. N. Mahomed, (answering to about 17th December 1795.)

THE humblest of the Servants of his Majesty, the Shadow of God, Tippoo Sultaun, King, Defender of the Faith; may his Dominion endure for ever! Mahomed Ghyaufs and Mahomed Ghose, after performing the Ceremonies of Obeisance, humbly represent to those who stand in the enlightened Presence.

Prior to this we had the Honour to forward an Address to your Majesty from Ryacottah, whence we proceeded, and by regular Stays, arrived on the 28th near Tirmulkerry.

From that Place we wrote a Note to Khader Newaz Khan, which we dispatched by Hircarrahs; a Reply arrived, signifying that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was much rejoiced at our Approach, and desired that we would proceed with all possible Expedition; adding, that an Habitation was prepared for our Reception: At about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon we arrived there, and immediately a Gentleman waited upon us, and told us he was come to perform the Rights of Hospitality. We answered, that it was perfectly conformable to his Highness the Nabob's known Kindness and Urbanity: He then caused Firewood and earthen Pots to be brought, and told us he had brought a Hundred Rupees for our immediate Expences. We answered, that we were come on an Occasion of Condolence, what Necessity was there for Money? He was very importunate with us to accept it, but we made him carry it back. He returned with it however again, and again we sent him back with it. About Eight o'Clock at Night, Khader Newaz Khan himself came, and told us that the Nabob was much displeas'd; however, if we would not accept the Money he would send us dressed Provisions. We replied, that, as we were his Highness's Guests, he might do so for a Day or two: After paying Khader Newaz Khan the Compliment of the Paun and Ottur, we let him take leave. In the Morning his Highness sent us Provisions from his own Kitchen: this was continued for Three Days, and was continuing longer, but we sent Word to Khader Newaz Khan, in the most earnest Manner, that for Three Days it was very well, but if the Practice was continued we should be under the Necessity of sending the Provisions back.

Immediately on our Arrival at Tirmulkerry, we sent our Compliments by a Choldar to the Governor, who returned for Answer, that he was happy to hear of our Arrival. The next Day an European, named Grant, who commands the Governor's Body Guard, came to see us, and invited us to wait next Day on the Governor, who would Conduct us to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. We accordingly next Day went to the Governor's, to whom we delivered your Majesty's Letter, and the Khelaut (or honorary Dress). The Governor asked after your Majesty's Health, and we replied in suitable Terms; after complimenting us with the Paun, and Flowers, and Rose Water, he told us that he would introduce us early the next Morning to the Nabob. We then took Leave and returned Home, and sent Notice to Khader Newaz Khan, that the Governor had postponed the intended Visit of that Day, but that we were desirous only of consulting his Highness's

Highness's Pleasure, and should act as his Highness might direct; he returned for Answer, that it was no Matter, we might come the Day following. Early the next Morning we went to the Governor, and taking him with us we proceeded to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and delivered the Khelaut of Mourning and Letter of Condolance; his Highness was very much pleased, and conversed about your Majesty's Health, and other Subjects, a whole Hour (23 Minutes). He then complimented us with the Paun and Ottur, and allowed us to depart; on our taking Leave he took our Hands, and observed to us with a great deal of Anger, that we were his Guests, and it was not proper for us to decline receiving Provisions, conjuring us for God's Sake not to send back the Provisions which should be sent us while we remained here. We resisted as much as possible by Argument, but his Highness would not listen to our Refusal, and again conjured us by Oath not to return the Provisions which should be sent to us while we remained; we could say no more, and returned Home. The next Day his Highness, having sent for Nussur ul Dowlah, appointed the next Day for our again attending him, and we then delivered the Khelaut and Letters which were for him (Nussur ul Dowlah.) He also made Enquiries after your Majesty's Health, to which we made a suitable Reply. His Highness then gave us the Ottur and Paun, and suffered us to take leave. The Day after we again went to the Durbar, taking with us the Letter and Khelaut of Congratulation, the Jewels and Horses. We delivered the Letter and Khelaut, presented Nuzzers of Five Rupees each, and sat down. His Highness, with the greatest Degree of Kindness, placed us close to himself, and launched out into great Praises of your Majesty, and appeared delighted with the Subject, telling us that it was his Intention to send for us, and say what he had to say in private; adding, that our Arrival at this Time was extremely proper. His Highness told us, that he had committed the late Nabob Walajah's Body to the Earth, at the Shrine of the Saint named Mucktdoom Sahib, at Mylapore, to be removed in Four Months.

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

May the Sun of Prosperity always continue to shine.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

No. XIX.

Translation of a LETTER from Mahomed Ghyas and Mahomed Ghose Khan, deputed by Tippoo Sultaun to the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the former (without Date).

AFTER dispatching our Arzee, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah sent for us and spoke a good deal upon the Subject of Friendship between the Two States; and then said to us, "You are both come on the Part of my Friend, and I do not design to part with you soon." We replied, that we certainly considered both States as one, but that at present some pressing Business required our Return, and therefore we must request him to give us Leave to depart. Upon which he said, that please God he would soon do so; but, said his Highness, it is not proper in you to send back the Provisions, as you have repeatedly done so. I swear to God, that as

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long

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

• Manuscript
attached.

long as you remain here, I shall send you Provision, and you must also, for my particular Satisfaction, wear Clothes that I will provide you; you must not return them. We said in Reply what appeared suitable to the Occasion, but his Highness would not listen to it, but renewed his Adjuration, and giving us the Ottur and Paun dismissed us. The next Day, the 12th Takree, at Three in the Afternoon Khadir Newaz Khan came with Cloth and Taylors, and told us it was his Highness's Command to him to see the Cloth cut out before us and fitted to us; we contested the Point to the utmost with Khadir Newaz Khan, but he told us his Highness had taken an Oath, and that it was not proper in us to refuse. At length he caused Four Pieces of spotted Muslin, and Four Pieces of * for each of us to be cut out, and set the Taylors to work with Injunctions to get the Whole ready by the Evening.

From Sunday, during Five or Six Days, the Rains were incessant. On the Sixteenth, when it ceased a little, Khadir Newaz Khan sent a Message, that the Rain had latterly prevented our receiving our Dismission, but now the Khelauts for your Majesty, the Elephants and Horses, &c. would be sent on that Day, and that the following Day his Highness would send for us, and give us our Dismission. Accordingly, at about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, an Elephant and Five Horses, Two Khelauts of Embroidery, and Two Pieces of Jewellery, one a Khulgu, and the other a Surpaish, besides a large Box sealed, in which were Khelauts of spotted Muslin, &c. and another Box also sealed, containing the Otturdawn and Paundaun, were brought by Daoud Khan, and the Keeper of the Wardrobe, &c. who desired us to take charge of these Articles, and convey them safely to your Majesty; that his Highness had moreover sent Two Khelauts of Embroidery for us, and that he would send for us the following Day, and after having communicated to us that he had to say, would give us Leave to depart. At their Desire we took a Memorandum of the Articles. The next Day we were prevented from waiting upon his Highness by the Violence of the Rain. On the 3d Day, at about Nine o'Clock A. M. his Highness sent Word to us to come in the Clothes which had been nearly made, as it would be a great Gratification: To please him we accordingly did so. After many Salaams his Highness, with the Appearance of great Satisfaction, arose, and taking our Hands said, Now am I extremely happy. We then sat in a Private Place, when his Highness expatiated during Two Hours with great Warmth upon the Subject of Union and Friendship; after which he gave us the Ottur and Paun, and suffered us to take leave, and we returned Home. At Three o'Clock in the Afternoon we received a Note from Khadir Newaz Khan, stating that his Highness sent 2,000 Rupees for our Horses, and 300 Rupees for the Three Duffadars, Naik of Hircarrahs and Duffadar (or Hoad) of Khidmutgacs. We, in the Presence of his Highness's Naik of Hircarrahs, made Presents to his Highness's Servants out of that 2,000 Rupees. We write this for your Highness's Information.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
&c.

Note.—The Original of the following Translation is written in the same Hand as the Nabob of Arcor's Letters invariably are; but on the Cover, in Place of the Seals, are written the Name of "Gholaum-Huffain;" and in the Place of Direction,

Direction, "Gholaum Alli." The Date of its Receipt is the 9th Rejeb 1211, Appendix to
(corresponding with the 8th January 1797.) No. 7.
continued.

No. XX.

Translation of a LETTER from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to
Gholaum Alli Khan.

AFTER a Lapse of Time, and the Moment my Heart was desirous of
learning Accounts of your Health, I had the Pleasure to receive your friendly
Letter; and I was gratified by the News of your Welfare.

I have fully comprehended the several Points contained in that Letter; you
will become acquainted with the Circumstances alluded to from the Communi-
cations of Mahomed Ghyaufs and Mahomed Ghose Khan. Deeming me desirous
of receiving the pleasing Accounts of your Health, you will gratify me by com-
municating them.

(Endorsement on the Letter by one of Tippoo Sultaun's Monshees.)

Received the 10th of Rehmaunu of the Year Shaud 1223, A. N. Mahomed,
answering to the 9th Rijib 1211 Hegeree, (corresponding with the 8th
January 1797.)

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone.
&c. &c.

No. XXI.

Translation of a LETTER under the Seal of Khader Newaz Khan,
to Gholaum Alli Khan.

DEEMING my Desire of the Honour of a Meeting, which is replete with
Happiness, beyond the Power of Writing or Speech to express, I proceed to
represent the Purpose of this Address.

Your kind Letter, intimating that you had been indisposed after your leaving this
Place, but that your Health was completely restored, has reached me, and its Con-
tents have been understood. Although I am concerned at the Accounts of your
Indisposition, my Thanks are offered up to Almighty God for your Recovery.
What you write of the Satisfaction of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Behaudar, may
his Shadow be extended! Upon the Intimation of my Attachment, has called forth
my highest Thanks and endless Praises; and I beg you will present my respectful
Acknowledgments for his Kindness and Favours towards me. I have been from
first to last endeavouring, that, through the Favour of God, the Degree of Union
between these Two chosen of the Lord (meaning the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah
and Tippoo Sultaun) which is calculated to promote the Happiness of God's People,
may daily be strengthened and cemented, and mutual Friendship and Attachment
be confirmed and established; and Thanks to the Almighty, that the System of
Harmony and Union has acquired the requisite Degree of Stability and Firmness,
(literally, *that as it should be, so it is*)—Always believe me anxious for the News
of your Welfare and constantly praying for your Health and Happiness.

(Endorsement

Appendix to
No. 7.
continued.

(Endorsement on the Letter by one of Tippoo Suldaun's Moonshcees.)

Received the 10th Rehmauny of the Year Shaud 1223 A. N. Mahomed, answering to the 9th Rejeb 1211 Hegeree, (corresponding with the 8th January 1797.)

(Supercription on the Cover.)

Be it honoured by the respected Perusal of Syed Gholaum Ali Khan Bchaudar, Muskaddy (i. e. Mushud, a Place in Khorosan.)—Be his Favour perpetual

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
&c. &c.

Extract from the TREATY concluded in 1787, between the English East India Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Article 15th.

“WHENEVER the Company shall enter into any Negotiation wherein the Interests of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned, the President in Council of Fort St. George shall communicate the Proceedings to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, as the firm Ally of the Company; and also the Direction of the combined Force of the Country is committed entirely to the Honourable Company or their Representatives.—It is nevertheless understood, that his Highness shall be informed of all Measures, which shall relate to the declaring of War, or making Peace with any of the Princes and Powers of Hindostan, so far as the Interests of the Carnatic may be immediately concerned; and the Name of his Highness shall be inserted in all Treaties regarding the Carnatic; and his Highness will not enter into any political Negotiations or Controversies with any State or Power, without the Consent or Approbation of the President in Council of Fort St. George.”

Extract from the TREATY concluded in 1792, between the English East India Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Article 10th.

“THE said Nabob shall receive regular Information of all Negotiations which shall relate to declaring War or making Peace, wherein the said Company may engage, and the Interests of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned; and the said Nabob shall be considered as an Ally of the said Company in all Treaties, which shall in any respect affect the Carnatic and Countries depending thereon, or belonging to either of the Contracting Parties contiguous thereto; and the said Nabob agrees that he will not enter into any Negotiations or political Correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the Consent of the said Company.”

(True Copies.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary.

No. 8.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General to his late Highness the Nabob.

[Written 28th May. 1801.]

Mem.—This Letter is presented on a Supposition, that it is the same which is required by the 11th Order of the Honourable House, and therein described as having been shewn by Messrs. Webbe and Close to the Regents on the 15th July 1801.

To the Nabob of ARCOOT.

FOR some Time past your Highness must have observed, that although I have received various Communications from you with relation to the internal Government of the Carnatic, and to the general State of your Affairs, I have not deemed it consistent with my public Duty to return any Reply to any other Letters, which I have had the Honour to receive from your Highness, excepting those containing the usual Interchange of Compliments between your Highness and the British Government; the Cause of my Silence is of the most serious Nature, and has occasioned the deepest and most sincere Regret to my Mind.

The Success of our Arms against the late Tippoo Sultaun, has brought to light many important and extraordinary Transactions. My Determination on the Subject of the Proofs which I possess has been formed after the fullest Deliberation; and after the most dispassionate Review of all the Circumstances of the Case, I have communicated my final Opinion to Lord Clive, with my positive Directions to carry into Effect, without Delay, those Arrangements which the Nature of the Case appears to me to require, for the Security of the British Interests in the Carnatic. Lord Clive will enter into a full Explanation of all the Evidence which has been discovered at Seringapatam, and will also state to your Highness the Purport of the Instructions which he has received from me. I request your Highness to consider Lord Clive to be fully authorized by me to terminate the requisite Arrangements, and under this View of the Question, I trust that you will not expect from me any Interruption to the Course of those Measures which I have judged to be indispensably necessary, and which I have directed Lord Clive to accomplish without further Reference to my Authority.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,

P. T. to the Governor.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

*J. Webbe,*Chief Secr^t to Government.

No. 9.

Copy of PROCEEDINGS of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the signing of the Treaty between the Company and Azeem ul Doulah.

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P.
Governor General in Council at Fort William.

My Lord,

LORD Clive has had the Honour of informing the Governor General of the Demise of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, the late Nabob of the Carnatic, on the 15th Instant. His Excellency has also been apprized by his Lordship of the Measures adopted by Lord Clive, in conformity to the separate Dispatches of the Governor General, for establishing the Rights and Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic, on the permanent Basis of territorial Security.

2. Those Dispatches, and the Result of Lord Clive's Measures for the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, having been communicated to us; we have the Honour to acquaint your Excellency in Council, that a Treaty has been this Day concluded, subject to the Ratification of the Governor General in Council, for settling the Succession to the Soubharry of the Territories of Arcot, and for vesting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Hands of the Company.

3. The separate Dispatches of Lord Clive will have explained to his Excellency the Governor General the Cause which prevented his Lordship from communicating to the late Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, the Nature of the Governor General's Instructions, founded on the written and oral Testimony taken at Seringapatam; the subsequent Demand made by Lord Clive of an adequate Security for the British Interests in the Carnatic, from the reputed Son of Omdut ool Omrah; the positive and formal Rejection by that Person of an amicable Adjustment of the Affairs of the Carnatic, founded on the Rights acquired by the Company, from his reputed Father's Violation of the Alliance, and of the express Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792; the subsequent Motives of Lord Clive for opening a Negotiation with the Prince Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder, for the Purpose of reviving the Alliance between the Family of his Highness and the British Government, founded on the Instructions of the Governor General to avoid the Humiliation of the Family of the Nabob Mahomed Alli, if it should be practicable to obtain by Negotiation the Security required for our Rights in the Carnatic, and finally the Terms of the Arrangement which has been concluded by the Deputies under the immediate Authority of Lord Clive; these Points having been fully stated in his Lordship's separate Dispatches, we trust that it will be sufficient for us to refer the Governor General in Council to those Dispatches, with the Expression of our entire Concurrence in the Arrangements adopted by Lord Clive under his Excellency's separate Instructions.

4. We .

4. We have now the Honour of transmitting to your Excellency in Council, an official Copy of the Treaty, which has this Day been executed, and interchanged by us, with the Nabob Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder; and we recommend that a ratified Copy of the Treaty may be transmitted to us with all practicable Expedition, for the Purpose of being delivered to his Highness.

No. 9.
continued.

5. The Change of Circumstances arising from the Conduct of Alli Husein, and the Persons appointed to assist his Counsels, has rendered it necessary for Lord Clive to introduce a correspondent Change in the Structure of the Declaration transmitted to his Lordship by the Governor General. We have the Honour of submitting to your Excellency in Council, a Copy of the Declaration, in the Form in which we should judge it adviseable to publish that Paper, if your Excellency should deem the Publication of it to be expedient.

6. It is our Intention that a Copy of the Declaration in this Form shall be immediately transmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay, and to the Residents at Hyderabad and Poonah, for the Purpose of communicating to them the Grounds on which the Succession to the Soubharry of the Territories of Arcot, and the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, have been settled and established; but we shall use no further Means for the Distribution of that Document, unless we should receive Instructions for that Purpose from your Excellency in Council.

7. In concluding an Arrangement involving Consequences of so much Importance to the British Interests in India, it is impossible for us not to feel a Degree of Anxiety correspondent to the Magnitude of the Subject, until we shall be honoured by the Receipt of the Determination of your Excellency in Council on this Transaction. In the mean while, anticipating with Confidence the Concurrence of your Lordship's Sentiments with our own, we offer our Congratulations to your Excellency in Council on the Conclusion of an Arrangement, by which the Rights and Interests of Great Britain in the Carnatic have at length been fixed on the solid Foundation of territorial Security.

8. We have the Honour to inform your Excellency in Council, that his Highness the Nabob Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder has this Day been instated in the Musnud of his Ancestors, as Nabob Soubharry of the Carnatic, with every Mark of public Respect from the British Government, and with every practicable Degree of Splendour conformable to the Usages of India.

9. It is our Intention to dispatch the Whim Packet immediately for the Purpose of conveying to the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors our Dispatches on the Subject, which is now submitted to the Governor General in Council.

We have the Honour to be,

My Lord, with great Respect,

Your Excellency's,

Most obedient and humble Servants,

(Signed)

Clive,

J. Stuart,

Wm. Petrie,

E. W. Fallofield.

Fort St. George,
31st July 1801.

No. 10.

Copy of the Correspondence between the Governor General and the Governor of Fort St. George, on the Subject of the Carnatic; from the Period of the Death of his late Highness Omdut ul Omrah, to the Elevation of Azeem ul Dowlah to the Musnud.

(Official, N^o 18.)

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P.

&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the Honour of informing your Lordship, that his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah departed this Life about Nine o'Clock this Morning.

The Arrangement which I informed your Lordship had been made for the Preservation of Order at the Palace of Chepauk, upon the Occurrence of his Highness's Death, hath completely answered the Purposes intended by that Measure; and I have the Satisfaction of acquainting your Lordship that entire Tranquillity prevails throughout the Neighbourhood of Chepauk and of Madras. This Measure of Precaution proved to be entirely satisfactory to the Mind of the late Nabob, from the Time his Highness became acquainted with the Intention of it.

Tippoo Padsha (or Hissum ul Mulk) the Fourth Son of the late Mahommed Ally, from whom principally I expected an Attempt to excite a Commotion on the Death of the Nabob, is at present under the Protection of the Troops stationed at Chepauk.

Previously to the Receipt of your Lordship's Dispatches committed to the Charge of Mr. Webbe, I had determined to take immediate Measures, on the Demise of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for exercising the Government of the Carnatic on the Part of the Company; but since the Receipt of those Dispatches, which define more distinctly your Lordship's Wishes in regard to the Mode of executing that Intention, I have judged it adviseable to suspend the Declaration of the Right of the British Government to assume the Administration of the Affairs of the Carnatic, and to preserve the gracious Appearance of National Forbearance and Moderation as long as it might be consistent with the actual Security of the British Interests.

With

With this View I deputed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Clofe to the Palace of Chepauk, for the Purpose of conferring with the principal Officers of the late Nabob upon the Subject of any Arrangement which it might have been the Intention of his Highness Omdut ul Omrah to provide, for administering the Affairs of his Family and of his Government.

An authentic Will was produced to the Deputies, under the Seal and Signature of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, appointing his reputed Son Alli Huffain Khan (Tadjh ul Omrah) to be Heir and Successor to all his Highness's Possessions of every Description, and nominating Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan to be the Guardians and Supporters of his Highness's reputed Son.

In conformity to my conditional Instructions, the Deputies proceeded to disclose to the Guardians, Tuckia Ally Khan and Nejeeb Khan, the Nature of the Discoveries which had been made respecting the Breach of the Alliance between the Company and the late Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, by the hostile Conduct of their Highnesses. Having explained, during this Conference, the entire Grounds on which the Right of the Company to use its Discretion in securing the Interests pledged to it in the Carnatic is founded, the Deputies pressed Tuckia Ally Khan and Nejeeb Khan, to concur in a Negotiation for an amicable Adjustment of the Affairs of the Carnatic, rather than to compel the British Government to proceed to the Exercise of its own Rights and Power.

The Plea of Delay, founded on the Decency and Necessity of providing for the immediate Funeral of the late Nabob, was urged in a Manner so consistent with public Decorum, and with the Feelings natural to the Family of his Highness on this Occasion, that Colonel Clofe and Mr. Webbe judged it expedient to allow a Latitude until Seven o'Clock To-morrow Evening for the Declaration of a final Answer to the Proposition of an Adjustment by Negotiation. In granting this Latitude, the Deputies were careful to refuse all Validity to the Will of the late Nabob, and concluded the Conference by an Assurance to the Guardians, that upon their Answer to be given at the next Conference, would absolutely depend either the Acknowledgment of the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah by the Company, or the Necessity of asserting the Rights of the Company, by proceeding to exercise the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic.

The Guardians having declared their Intention to give a categorical Answer at the Time proposed, I shall be prepared, at the Expiration of it, to act according to the Termination of the Conference, either by acknowledging the Successor of Omdut ul Omrah, and receiving Possession of the Carnatic through the Channel of Negotiation, or by asserting the Right of the Company, and immediately proceeding to exercise the Government of the Carnatic.

I should have availed myself of the earliest Opportunity of opening a Negotiation with his late Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, upon the Grounds of your Lordship's Dispatches, but having satisfied myself, upon the solemn Declaration of his Highness's Physician, taken on Oath, that the Communication of important Business at the Time of my receiving your Lordship's Instructions, might have been attended with fatal Consequences to the Life of the Nabob, I refrained informing his Highness of the Arrival of those Dispatches; the gradual

No. 10. *continued.* Decay of the Nabob has since continued to render it impracticable for me, on the same Motives of Humanity, to make any Communication to his Highness founded on your Lordship's Instructions.

Fort St. George,
15th July 1801.

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

(Signed)

Clive.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmeston,
Secy.

(Official, N^o 19, Secret)

To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. IN my Dispatch of the 15th Instant, I had the Honour of communicating to your Lordship my Intention of endeavouring to effect an Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic through the Channel of Negotiation.

2. I have considered that to be a Mode of Adjustment so preferable to the Exercise of the Rights of the British Government, by the Assertion of its Power, that I judged it to be adviseable, in my verbal Instructions to the Deputies, to provide, that their unceasing Attention should be directed to the Accomplishment of that Object. The Conferences opened in consequence, were conducted in a Manner entirely conformable to this Principle. The Khans, appointed by the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for the Aid of his reputed Son, were apprized by Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close of the positive Grounds of Right, on which it was the Determination of the British Government to obtain Security for its Interests in the Carnatic; at the same Time every Argument of Conciliation and Persuasion was urged by the Deputies, founded on the long established Connection between the Company and the Family of the Nabob Wallajah; on the humiliating Consequences of publishing to the World the Evidence of the hostile Conduct of Omdut ul Omrah discovered at Seringapatam; and on the different Degrees of Dignity, Splendour, and Comfort, which would attach to the reputed Son of that Prince under Circumstances of friendly Accommodation, or of hostile Resistance to the Demand of Security on the Part of the British Government.

3. The Negotiation was interrupted at its earliest Stage by a Refusal on the Part of the Khans, appointed to assist the Son of Omdut ul Omrah, to acquiesce in the Demand contained in the fundamental Proposition of the Deputies for territorial Security, to the Extent of vesting the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic exclusively in the Hands of the British Government. To this Demand the Khans opposed an uniform Resistance; and the Deputies would have been justified in bringing the Negotiation to a Conclusion on this Point of Difference. Reason however existed for believing, that their Conduct was not conformable to the Sentiments of the young Man; it was consistent with the Motive for proceeding by Negotiation, that every practicable Degree of Facility should be given to that Plan of Arrangement. An Opportunity was therefore offered to Ally Hussain,
of

of declaring his genuine Sentiments; and accordingly, in a separate Conversation with myself, he distinctly stated that he had not participated the Councils of his Assistants.

No. 10.
continued.

4. In consequence of this Declaration, it was my Intention to have relieved the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah from the Situation in which he appeared to have been placed by the Conduct of his Father's confidential Ministers. A second Meeting was accordingly appointed for the Purpose of completing the Arrangement necessary to the Acknowledgment of Ally Hufain's Title, and for the Establishment of territorial Security for the Rights of the Company. At this subsequent Conference, which was also conducted without the Presence of his Assistants, Ally Hufain retracted his Declaration of the preceding Day; he expressed his unequivocal Concurrence in the Sentiments of the Khans, together with his Resolution not to depart from the Result of their Councils; and declared his Resolution to meet, at whatever Hazard, the Consequences of refusing this reasonable Demand of Security on the Part of the British Government.

5. Having exhausted all the Means in my Power of impressing on the Mind of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Son a just Sense of the Right acquired by the Company under the Violation of the Alliance, or of the Determination of the British Government to exercise that Right for the Attainment of an adequate Security, I was reluctantly compelled to discontinue all farther Communication with the immediate Family of Omdut ul Omrah.

6. The Detail of those Conferences, which it is my Intention to transmit at a future Period of Time to your Excellency, will evince that the Deputies appointed by me have adhered to the Spirit of Moderation and Temperance, which I had prescribed for the Conduct of the Negotiation; for although the Negotiation was formerly suspended by the Rejection of the first Proposition, a full Communication was made both to Ally Hufain separately, and to his Advisers jointly, of the Plan of Arrangement intended by your Excellency for the Preservation of his Father's Family from entire Humiliation: Your Excellency will also observe, that Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son (who is of an Age to appreciate the Consequences of his own Conduct) and his Advisers, have signified their final Rejection of this fundamental Proposition, under the Expression of their entire Belief of the Existence of your Lordship's Orders, and under the Impression of the fullest Knowledge of the Consequences of that Rejection.

7. The Failure of my Endeavour to accomplish an Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, by a conciliatory Negotiation with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, was as little expected by myself as by your Excellency. The Delay which has in consequence occurred, was inseparable from this Mode of Procedure; but whatever temporary Inconvenience may attach to it, I have no Doubt that your Lordship will consider me to have adhered, in the Pursuit of an amicable Adjustment, to the Spirit of your Councils, Instructions, and Wishes.

8. The Intention of obtaining an adequate Security for the Rights and Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic, through the Channel of an amicable Negotiation, having been frustrated by the unexpected Resistance opposed to my Demands by the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, it remained for me to apply the
Principles

No 10. Principles of your Lordship's Policy and Orders to the Change of Circumstances, and the actual Condition of the Case.
continua.

9. The Result of the Propositions, founded on the Proofs of the Violation of the Alliance, by the Conduct of Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, establishes the Right of the British Government to exercise its Power in such a Manner, and to such an Extent, as shall be judged adviseable for the Attainment of an adequate Security for its Rights and Interests in the Carnatic. The Mode of exercising that Right is therefore limited to Considerations of Expediency: The Dispatches which I have had the Honour of receiving from your Lordship by Mr. Webbe, leave no Doubt in my Mind, that your Excellency considers that to be the most expedient Mode of exercising our Right and Power, which shall be most consistent with the Magnanimity of Moderation and Forbearance, under the Injuries we have sustained, and most conformable to the Nature of the Connection so long subsisting between the Company and Mahomed Ally.

10. The Attainment of an adequate Security, by Means of Negotiation from the immediate Family of Omdut ul Omrah, has been rendered impracticable, under the Letter of your Lordship's last Instructions, by Ally Hussain's Rejection of the fundamental Proposition for that Purpose; but the Spirit of your Lordship's provisional Orders, under Date the 26th of March 1800, is still applicable to the actual Circumstances in which the Affairs of the Carnatic have now been placed. Considerations, independent of those connected with our external Relations, are suggested by the State of our domestic Affairs: The Rebellion in the Southern Provinces has assumed a more formidable Aspect than could have been expected; and although the Force assembled is, I trust, sufficient for the Suppression of it, the Movement of Troops required for that Purpose has unavoidably so reduced the appointed Force of the Provinces, as to render extremely inconvenient any Measure calculated to augment the Number of disaffected Persons. During the recent Negotiations, Circumstances have occurred which establish my Belief of the Existence of a very considerable Treasure in the Possession of the Family of the late Nabob, and it is of great Importance that so pregnant a Source of Mischiefs should not now be thrown into a Scale adverse to our Interests.

11. The Object of the Orders which I am Instructed by your Excellency to carry into Effect, is the Attainment of an adequate Security founded on the Possession of Territory; if that Object should be attainable with the Consent of the House of Mahomed Ally, it is manifest that the Degree of Security will be greater, than if the same Object should be obtained by the Exercise of our Power, even under the Qualification of our indisputable Right; because such a Mode of Procedure is calculated to conciliate the Affections of our Mussulman Subjects, instead of inflaming the discontented State of their Minds, and to secure at least a negative Application of the supposed Treasure to the ordinary Use of the Family, instead of diverting it to the Purposes of Treachery or Hostility.

12. On a Review of all these Circumstances and Considerations, I have judged the Principles of your Lordship's Orders to remain in full Force, although the Mode of applying them has failed with respect to the supposed Son of Omdut ul Omrah; but every Consideration of our general Policy, of Expediency with respect to our external Relations, and of Prudence with regard to our internal

ternal Tranquillity requires in my Judgment, that the actual Establishment of our Security on the Basis of Right to exercise the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, should be accompanied by the gracious and conciliatory Measure of establishing a Branch of the House of Mahomed Ally in a Degree of Rank and Splendour, suited to its long subsisting Connection with the Company, and consistent with the actual Circumstances of the Carnatic.

No. 10.
continued.

13. I have already apprized your Lordship by my private Dispatches, that, under the Impression of these Sentiments, I had directed my Attention to the Situation of Azeem ul Dowlah, the only Son of the late Ameer ul Omrah, and that in determining to advance him eventually to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, I had considered myself at Liberty to extend to the present Situation of the Affairs of the Carnatic, the provisional Instructions contained in your Lordship's Dispatch of the 26th of March 1800. Having adopted, in consequence of this Intention, the necessary Measures of Precaution for removing the Restraint imposed during a long Period of Time, by the Family of Omdut ul Omrah, on the Person of Azeem ul Dowlah, I directed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close to open a Negotiation with that Prince, upon the Grounds of the Rights acquired by the Company, from the Violation of the Alliance on the Part of his Family; and upon the Wish of the British Government to avoid; as far as might be consistent with its actual Security, the Humiliation of this ancient and illustrious House.

14. I have the Honour of acquainting your Lordship, that the Negotiation has been brought to a successful Determination, and I enclose the Draft of a Treaty* which Azim ul Omrah has bound himself to execute in a more formal Manner, as soon as Circumstances may be sufficiently advanced to admit the Execution of a public Instrument.

*Wide Copy of Treaty transmitted in the Dispatch from the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, dated 31 July 1801; —No 6 p. 33.

15. In providing a suitable Maintenance for the Successor of Omdut ul Omrah, I have thought it more advisable to render the Amount dependant on the general Prosperity of the Country, than to fix an unconditional Stipend for the Support of his Dignity: This Mode of Arrangement, while it cannot encroach upon our Security, is calculated to qualify the entire Transfer of the Civil Government of the Carnatic to the Hands of the British, with the Preservation of an active Principle for securing an Union of Interests between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company in the Administration of the Affairs of the Country; and this Mode possesses the farther Recommendation of relieving the Provision for the Maintenance of the Nabob from the Appearance of a mere Pension. On the same Grounds of Reasoning, I have judged it expedient to secure the Income of the Nabob from the Effects of any considerable Failure in the Revenues of the Carnatic. On the Principle adopted, I expect that the Income of the Nabob will not much exceed Two Lacks of Pagodas, and the future augmented Income will probably never exceed the Sum of Three Lacks of Pagodas.

16. I have adopted the Principle stated in your Lordship's Letter to his Highness the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, of the 24th April 1799, containing the Plan of a proposed Treaty for the complete Adjustment of all his Highness's Affairs with respect to the Company, and a Clause has accordingly been introduced into the present Treaty, by which Azeem ul Dowlah formally acknowledges, on the Part of himself and of his Predecessors heretofore Nabobs of the

No. 10. *continued.* Carnatic, the Debts due by their Highnesses to the Company on Account of the Cavalry Loan, and on Account of the Proportion of the Consolidated Debt of 1777, paid by the Company to the Creditors of the Nabob Mahommed Ally. By the same Clause his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah has further bound himself to acknowledge, as a just Debt, the Amount which shall be decided to be the just Balance of the unadjusted Accounts referred to the Determination of the Governor General in Council, by his late Highness the Nabob Mahommed Ally.

17. I have judged it to be my Duty to stimulate this formal Acknowledgment of the Debts due to the Company by the Nabobs of the Carnatic, not more from the Desire of providing a final Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, than from a Regard to Justice in securing to the Public a Portion of whatever Sum may eventually be appropriated to the Liquidation of the floating Debt of the late Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah. I have considered this Duty to be the more urgent, from the Reports now prevailing with respect to the Progress already made towards an Arrangement for the Consolidation of those Debts, and from the manifest Necessity of securing, in such an Event, a more adequate Proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic for the Defence of the Territories subject to this Presidency.

*Vide Copy of Declaration accompanying Dispatch from the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, of 31st July 1801;—N^o 7. p. 37.

18. I have introduced into the Declaration transmitted to me by your Lordship, such Alterations as the Change of Circumstances appears to have rendered necessary; and I have now the Honour of submitting to your Excellency a Copy of the Declaration,* in the Form in which it is my Intention to transmit it to the Residents of Hydrabad and Poonah, and to the Government of Bombay. I shall not take any farther Means for the Publication of this Paper, until I may become acquainted with your Lordship's Sentiment on that Subject.

19. It is necessary to apprise your Lordship, that upon the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, I considered it to be inconsistent with my Desire of negotiating an amicable Adjustment of the Affairs of the Carnatic, to issue the Orders I had proposed previously to the Receipt of your Excellency's Dispatches, to transmit to the Officers of the Company for the Purpose of authorizing them to exercise the Government of the Carnatic. The Delay which has in consequence occurred in the transfer of Authority, is not likely to produce any serious Inconvenience, particularly with respect to the Revenue, at this Season of the Year; and it will enable me to transmit, together with the Orders of the Governor in Council to the Officers of the Company, those of his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah to the Officers of the late Government, for the regular and formal Establishment of the Authority of the Company in the Civil Government of the Carnatic.

20. Circumstances connected with the Situation of his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah, and of the Family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, will render it necessary to postpone the Ceremony of installing his Highness for a short Period of Time; and until these Arrangements can be adjusted, it will be impracticable to transmit the Treaty in an official Dispatch from the Governor in Council, for the Purpose of being notified by the Governor General in Council.

21. Since the Termination of the Conferences with the Khans, on the Part of Omdut ul Omrah's Son, I have received from them an Address, containing a formal Communication of the Succession of Ally Huffain to the Rank and Titles appointed

pointed by the Will of his supposed Father, together with an Intimation of the Readiness and Desire of that Person to perform the Obligations of the Treaty of 1792. This Communication was immediately subsequent to a positive, formal, and personal Declaration from myself, that I could no longer consider Ally Hufain to have any Pretensions to those Titles, in consequence of the Refusal on his Part to afford the Degree of Security required by your Lordship's Orders. The Conduct of those Khans, and of Ally Hufain, has since been conformable to this Affectation of independent Rights. The positive and direct Communication of the Intention of the British Government, has not deterred those Persons from proceeding to the ordinary Ceremonies of instating Ally Hufain in the ostensible Rank of Nabob of the Carnatic. This Mode of Procedure manifests, on the Part of Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son, and of his Advisers, a systematic Adherence to the Spirit of Hostility which animated that faithless Ally, and a perfect Obedience to the testamentary Counsels of his Father. I have therefore been compelled to guard against the Consequences which such an Appearance of Opposition to the British Authority is calculated, and may be intended to produce on the internal Tranquillity of the Country; and I have judged it expedient for that Purpose to take complete Possession of the Palace of Chepauk, by Means of the British Troops, and to close the public Offices until the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah shall be instated.

Fort St. George,
27th July 1801.

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

By the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Clive.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

(A true Copy.) *N. B. Edmonstone, Sec^y.*

(Official, N^o 20.—Most secret.)

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. THE general Grounds of Belief of the Existence of a very large Treasure in the Family of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, has been considerably strengthened by Circumstances which have occurred during the recent Negotiations with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah; I have therefore judged it to be my Duty to endeavour, by the present Arrangements, to provide that a Proportion of the Treasure should be appropriated to the Liquidation of the Cavalry Loan.

2. No Doubt can exist of the Justice or of the Expediency of such a Provision; but under the actual Circumstances of the Case I fear that considerable Difficulties will be opposed to the Execution of it. The Prince Azeem ul Dowlah has been so long excluded from the Knowledge of public Affairs, at the Durbar of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, that it may be practicable to conceal from his Knowledge the Mode in which the Treasure may have been distributed, if (as may be expected) the greatest Portion of the Treasure has been disposed of among

No. 10.
continued.

among the Female Part of the late Nabob's Family, or if it should have been deposited in the interior Apartments of the Palace, the Recovery of it must be attended with much Embarrassment: The Necessity of resorting to the Measures requisite for that Purpose, could not fail of rendering the Elevation of Azeem ul Dowlah unwelcome to many Branches of the Family, and impede, to a certain Extent, that general Submission to the Arrangement concluded with him, which I consider it of Importance to conciliate from all our Mussulman Subjects.

3. In this View of the Question I have judged it advisable to stipulate with Azeem ul Dowlah a separate and secret Article, providing for the eventual Discharge of the Cavalry Loan from the Treasures which may be discovered. The Knowledge of the Existence of this Article, after Azeem ul Dowlah shall have been established in the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, not being liable to the Inconveniences which render the Discovery at present inconvenient, it is my Intention to keep this Article profoundly secret; and I trust that your Lordship will consider me to have provided by this Mode the best Security for the Discharge of the Debt which is consistent with the extreme Delicacy of the Question, and with the Advantages of relieving the first Measures of Azeem ul Dowlah's Government from the ungracious Consequences of demanding the immediate Restoration of the public Property.

4. I have the Honour of enclosing a Copy of the Article for your Lordship's Information.

I have the Honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

Clive.

Fort St. George,
27th July 1801.

By the Right Hon^{ble} Lord Clive.

(Signed)

(A true Copy.)

J. Webb,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^y.

No. 11.

Copies and Extracts of LETTERS from the Governor General and the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors; relative to the Revolution in the Carnatic, and the Assumption of its Government by the Company.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1. YOUR Honourable Committee has been already made acquainted, by the Dispatches of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, with the written Evidence discovered at Seringapatam, of the treacherous Conduct of their Highnesses the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah.

2. On the Receipt of the Governor General's separate Dispatches, Lord Clive, in conformity to his Excellency's Desire expressed in a private Dispatch, appointed Mr. Webbe, the Chief Secretary of this Government, and Lieutenant Colonel Close, the Resident in Mysore, to be Commissioners, for the Purpose of conducting the oral Examinations necessary to complete the Proofs of these most extraordinary Transactions.

3. The Report of the Commissioners, with the Proceedings, was received by Lord Clive, and transmitted to his Excellency the Governor General, in the Month of May 1800, with a Dispatch from Lord Clive, containing his Lordship's Sentiments on the Result of the Enquiry instituted at Seringapatam.

4. Circumstances connected with our general Policy and Interests, rendered it expedient for the Governor General to postpone his Excellency's Determination, with respect to the Measures to be adopted in consequence of this flagrant Violation of the Ties of Amity and Alliance by the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah. The Causes of this unavoidable Delay are explained in a recent Dispatch, received by Lord Clive from the Governor General, containing the Result of his Excellency's Deliberation on this important Question, together with his Lordship's Instructions in regard to the Nature and Extent of the Security to be required for the Rights and Interests of the Company in the Carnatic.

5. During the Time when this Subject was under the Consideration of the Governor General, the State of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Health became so precarious, as to portend Consequences fatal to the Existence of his Highness.

No. 11.
continued.

6. At an early Period of Time, after the Discovery of the Papers found at Seringapatam, the Governor General had judged it expedient and prudent to transmit eventual Instructions to Lord Clive, applicable to the Contingency of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Death, previously to the Determination of the Measures which might be rendered necessary to our Safety by the Detection of the faithless and hostile Conduct of his Highness. Lord Clive was also enabled to receive Instructions from the Governor General, applicable to the Contingency of the Nabob's Death, subsequently to the Determination of the System of Policy to be pursued for the future Security of our Interests in the Carnatic.

7. These Dispatches were entrusted by the Governor General, together with his Excellency's verbal Instructions, to Mr. Webbe, who arrived at Fort St. George previously to the Dissolution of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. Although the important Measures connected with the Execution of the Governor General's Orders, rendered Lord Clive extremely anxious to demand, at the earliest practicable Period of Time, an adequate Security for the British Interests against the hostile Councils of his Highness, yet the extreme Debility of Omdut ul Omrah appeared, upon the Affidavit of his Highness's Physician, to be such as to deter Lord Clive from communicating to his Highness the Arrival of the Governor General's Dispatches. The subsequent Death of Omdut ul Omrah, which happened on the 15th Ult. frustrated the Intention of Lord Clive to open a Negotiation with his Highness according to the Instructions of the Governor General.

7. On the Demise of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Lord Clive deputed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close to open a Conference with the principal Officers of the late Government, for the Purpose of demanding from the Successor of Omdut ul Omrah the Security required by the Instructions of the Governor General.

See N^o 4. p. 8.

8. The Manner in which those Conferences were conducted, is described in a Report of the Deputies; and the Result of them was a Declaration by Ally Husein (the reputed Son, and the Heir appointed by the Will of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah) of his final Resolution not to acquiesce in Lord Clive's Demand of Security to the Extent considered by the Governor General, and by his Lordship, to be indispensably necessary to the Security of the British Interests.

9. During these Conferences with the Persons appointed by Omdut ul Omrah to assist the Councils of his Highness's reputed Son, the Deputies nominated by Lord Clive endeavoured to impress on the Minds of those Khans the Nature of the Proofs established on the written and oral Testimony taken at Seringapatam; and no Means of Assurance, Argument, or Persuasion were omitted, which could tend to convince those Persons of the Existence of the Governor General's Orders, founded on the Instructions of your Honourable Committee, and of Lord Clive's serious Determination to carry those Orders into Effect, to the Extent of obtaining an adequate Security for the Rights and Interests of the Company in the Carnatic. Under the Circumstances of the recent Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and of the indeterminate State of the Affairs of his Highness, some Degree of Delay was inseparable from these Negotiations; but we have no Doubt that your Committee will consider the Inconveniences arising from that Delay, to be compensated by the Generosity of affording to the Family of Omdut ul Omrah, in this Spirit of Temperance and Moderation, sufficient Leisure to appreciate the
serious

serious Effects of this alternative Choice on its immediate Interest. The Khans appointed to act on the Part of Ally Huffain having persisted to refuse to the Deputies the Security required by the Governor General, Lord Clive judged it to be his Lordship's Duty, previously to the Adoption of the Measures dependant on that Refusal, to obtain, if possible, a Knowledge of the genuine Sentiments of Ally Huffain himself on this important Proposition. Lord Clive accordingly held two personal Interviews with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, at which none of the Officers or Advisers of the late Government were present, the Place at which these Interviews were held being within the Encampment of the British Troops. The Mode of this Meeting was attended with the further Advantage of affording to Ally Huffain immediate Security and Protection in the Event of his desiring to relieve himself from the desperate and infatuated Councils of his Advisers. At these personal Interviews, the Nature of the Rights acquired by the British Government was explained to Ally Huffain; the Determination to exercise those Rights was stated; and the Consequences of a Refusal on his Part to afford, in an amicable Manner, the Security required by the British Government, were announced in the most serious and formal Manner by Lord Clive to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah. In reply to this Communication, Ally Huffain distinctly and formally stated his Resolution to adhere to the Councils of the Khans appointed to assist, and to refuse, with a perfect Knowledge of the Consequences of that Refusal, to accede to the Demand for the Establishment of an adequate Security for the Interests and Rights of the Company in the Carnatic.

No. 11.
continued.

10. In consequence of the Resistance, unexpectedly opposed by Ally Huffain to this reasonable Demand, it remained for Lord Clive to apply the Instructions and Authority conveyed to his Lordship by the Governor General to the actual State of Circumstances. In proceeding to exercise the Rights of the British Government, which the Conduct of Ally Huffain had compelled his Lordship to assert, Lord Clive still judged it to be consistent with the Sentiments of National Magnanimity and Generosity, that the British Government should refrain from the Exercise of the Company's Power, and from the absolute Humiliation of the Family of Mahomed Ally, if an adequate Security could be obtained through the Channel of an amicable Adjustment. Under the Impression of these Sentiments, Lord Clive directed his Attention to the Claims and to the Situation of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder. This Prince is the only Son by a formal Marriage of the late Ameer ul Omrah, who was the Second Son of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and is the immediate Great Grandson, by both his Parents, of the Nabob Ameer ud Deen Khan, the Founder of the Family. The Rights of Omdut ul Omrah, founded on the Treaty of 1792, having been vitiated by that Prince's Violation of the Alliances, and of the Stipulations of that Instrument, the hereditary Claims of the House of Mahomed Ally descended to the Second Branch of the Family, represented by the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah, the Son of Ameer ul Omrah, who was the Second Son of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

11. As soon as the Restraint imposed by the Family of Omdut ul Omrah on the Person of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah could be removed, Lord Clive directed the Deputies, Mr. Webbe and Lieut. Col. Close, to open a Communication with that Prince, for the Purpose of reviving the Alliance between his Ancestors and the Company, and of establishing the Rights and Interests of the British Government in the Carnatic on a permanent Basis of Security. The Grounds of the Reasoning in which this Determination was founded, are stated in a separate

See N^o 10.

Dispatch

No. 11. Dispatch from Lord Clive to the Governor General, to which we refer your
continued. Honourable Committee.

12. The Prince Azeem ul Dowlah having been informed by the Deputies, of the Foundation on which the Right of the British Government to demand an adequate Security was supported, and of the Nature of the Security required, signified his Acknowledgment of that Right, and his Willingness to afford, in the Event of his Elevation to the Musnud of his Ancestors, the Security demanded by the Authority of the Governor General. The Deputies accordingly proceeded to frame a written Engagement on these Principles, which was executed by the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah.

Sec N^o 7. 13. In conformity to this Arrangement we have acknowledged Azeem ul Dowlah to be Nabob of the Carnatic, and refer your Committee to the detailed Grounds of this Measure to a Declaration, which has been transmitted to the Governor General in Council, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Governor of Ceylon, and to the Residents at Hydrabad and Poonah; for this Purpose we also refer the Committee to the Treaty, which has been concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder.

Ibid.

14. The Mode of providing for the Support of the Dignity of his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, is conformable to the Principles on which the Alliance between his Highness's Family and the Company has been revived and established. By these Means the Interests of his Highness will become united with those of the Company in the general Prosperity of the Carnatic; and while the actual Security of the British Interests, provided by the present Arrangement, remains undiminished, the Mode of supplying a Fund for the Expences of the Family in the Manner suitable to its Rank, and to the Dignity of the British Government, by the Allotment of a Proportion of the Public Revenues for that Purpose, is entirely relieved from the degrading Name and Appearance of a stipendiary Maintenance.

15. In conformity to the Plan described in the Governor General's Letter of the 24th April 1799, to the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for including in the Treaty, at that Time proposed to his Highness, a complete Adjustment of all the Affairs of his Highness, and of his Highness's Ancestors, which yet remain unadjusted with the Company, Lord Clive deemed it to be his Duty to stipulate an entire Adjustment of the Debts due by the Family of the Nabob to the Company. His Highness having assented to this Demand, a Clause has accordingly been introduced into the Treaty, by which the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah acknowledges on his own Part, and on that of his Ancestors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, the Debt commonly called the Cavalry Loan, and the Debt arising from the Proportion of the Consolidated Debt of 1777, paid by the Company to the private Creditors of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, to be just Debts due to the Company, together with the Interest arising thereon. His Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah farther binds himself to acknowledge, the Governor General in Council, to be the just and fair Balance of the unadjusted Accounts between his Family and the Company, according to the Engagement by which the Nabob Mahomed Ally bound himself to abide by the Decision

cision of the Governor General in Council, when his Highness referred those Accounts to the Determination of the Supreme Government.

No. 11.
continued.

16. It will be obvious to your Honourable Committee, that the Intention of Lord Clive, in stipulating this Article of the Treaty, was directed to secure to the Company the Appropriation of the Sum of Six Lacks and Twenty-one Thousand Pagodas, unincumbered by any Deductions, to the Discharge of the Public Debt due to the Company, as soon as the Consolidated Debt of 1777 shall have been liquidated, under the existing Engagements with the Conditions of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

17. The Object of securing this Sum, for the Liquidation of the Debt due to the Company, did not appear less important to Lord Clive, than the Expediency of providing that, under any Circumstances which may occur, a more adequate Proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic should be applied to the Military Defence of those valuable Possessions, than can now be appropriated to that Purpose. The calamitous Impoverishment of every Source of Wealth and Population, of which the Causes have been repeatedly stated to your Honourable Committee, leaves no immediate Expectation that the Net Revenues of the Carnatic will exceed the Sum of Nineteen Lacks of Star Pagodas. This Fund, after allotting a sufficient Sum for the Support of the Expences of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, for the Maintenance of the principal Officers, Ministers, Dependants, and Family of the late Nabob Omdu ul Omrah, and for the Payment of the Amount appropriated to the Liquidation of the Consolidated Debt of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, will afford a Sum probably not exceeding Nine Lacks of Pagodas for the Defrayment of the Charges of defending these extensive Territories.

18. That Sum exceeds, by a very small Amount, the Proportion of the Revenue which the Province of Tanjore contributes to the general Exigencies of the State, and bears a very inadequate Proportion, either to the Expence of defending the Carnatic, or to the Rate of Assessment levied for the Public Protection in every other Part of the Territories subject to this Presidency. The present Deduction of Six from Fifteen Lacks of Pagodas, is therefore so disproportioned to the present Revenues of the Carnatic, that we can indulge no very sanguine Hope of an immediate Augmentation of our pecuniary Resources from the Administration of the Civil Government of the Carnatic. The progressive Decline of the Revenues of the Carnatic may be considered to have approached that Stage, at which your Committee have been prepared to expect the entire Failure of the Nabob's Government, and, under the existing Engagements, the Augmentation of our Resources must be proportioned to the gradual Restoration of the Wealth and Prosperity of the Country; every Consideration, therefore, of the actual Expence of protecting the extensive Provinces of the Carnatic, every View of the indispensable Necessity of maintaining an adequate Military Force for the Defence of the British Possessions in the Peninsula of India, and every Motive of Attention to the alarming Pressure on the Finances of this Presidency, required Lord Clive to establish, by the present Treaty, the best possible Security for a more adequate Application, in future, of the Public Revenues of the Carnatic to the Exigencies of the Public Service.

19. We feel great Pleasure in congratulating your Honourable Committee on the Completion of an Arrangement, which has at length secured the British Interests

No: 11. *continued.* in the Carnatic on the solid Basis of territorial Possession; and which is, at the same Time, calculated to confirm the Reputation of our National Magnanimity, Generosity, and Moderation. We have no Doubt, that your Honourable Committee will concur in our Sentiments, that the Negotiation, which has terminated in the Accomplishment of these important Objects, has been conducted in a Manner consistent with the liberal Policy of the Nation, unbiassed by the adventitious Advantage which might have been derived from the early Excitement of a Competition, founded on the Variety of adverse Interests dependent on the Determination of the British Councils.

We have the Honour to inform you, that, in conformity to the Terms of the Treaty, the Installation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah was completed on the 31st Ult. accompanied with every Demonstration of public Respect, supported by every possible Degree of Splendour, and confirmed under the Observance of the most formal Procedure. We have the Honour to be, with the greatest Respect,

Honourable Sirs,
Your faithful humble Servants,
(Signed.)

Fort St. George, }
3d August 1801. }

Clive,
T. Stuart,
W^a Petrie,
E. W. Fallofield.

Extract of a LETTER from Marquis WELLESLEY, to the Secret Committee.

Dated Moonghyr, 28th Sept. 1801.

THE principal Documents respecting the final Settlement of the Carnatic, have already been forwarded to you from Fort St. George; I have the Honour to annex to this Dispatch Copies of such Documents*, relating to that Subject, as are now at this Presidency. The Georgiana will touch at Madras, in order to take Duplicates of the Papers already transmitted to your Honourable Committee from that Presidency, with such farther Advices, respecting the State of the Carnatic, as the Right Honourable the Governor in Council may be prepared to transmit to Europe. The Mornington Packet will convey to you a Review, which I am now preparing, of the Circumstances which have led to the late Arrangements in the Carnatic; in the mean while the Dispatches from Fort St. George, will have sufficiently apprized your Honourable Committee of the Principles which governed my Conduct in my Instructions to Lord Clive, and in the Ratification of the Treaty concluded by his Lordship with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

* The Documents here referred to, form an Appendix to this Dispatch, and a List (A.) is enclosed.

Extract of a Secret LETTER from Fort St. George, dated 1st October 1801.

Par. 1. ON the Third of August last we had the Honour of communicating to you, by the Whim Packet, the Death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and the Progress of the Transactions which had terminated in the Elevation of the Prince Azeem ul Doulah Behauder to the Rank of the Nabob Soubadar of the Carnatic, and in the Establishment of the Rights and Interests of the Company in the Carnatic, on the

the solid Foundation of territorial Security. Duplicates of that Dispatch having been transmitted by the Overland Conveyance, and subsequently by the extra Ship Bridgewater, we trust that your Honourable Committee will have received the earliest Intelligence of those important Events.

No. II.
continued.

2. We have since had the Honour to receive the Determination of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, on the Subject of the Treaty concluded by us with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah; and we have the Satisfaction of informing the Committee, that the Governor General in Council has expressed his Excellency's entire Approbation of the Conduct of this Government, during the Progress of the various Events which have terminated so highly advantageous to the Interests of the Honourable Company.

3. The reputed Son of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having met the just and moderate Propositions, founded on the Instructions of the Governor General, for the Security of the British Interests in the Carnatic, by a deliberate Refusal to enter into any Engagements, absolutely necessary to that indispensable Object, his Excellency considered the general Spirit of the Instructions conveyed to Lord Clive at different Times under the various Changes which have taken place in the Situation of Affairs, entirely to warrant this Government in offering to the Son of the late Ameer ul Omrah the same Terms which had been offered to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah; and the Establishment of the acknowledged Heir of the Ameer ul Omrah in the Rank of Nabob of the Carnatic, was therefore, in the Judgment of the Governor General, a Measure of Moderation and Wisdom.

4. Under these Circumstances, his Excellency in Council has been pleased to express his entire Approbation of the general Spirit and Stipulations of the Treaty concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

5. The Governor in Council accordingly ratified the Treaty executed at Fort St. George, but being desirous of introducing some Improvements of Importance into that Treaty, the Governor General stated his Opinion of the proposed Modification, subjecting the Adoption or Rejection of it, without farther Reference, to the Discretion of this Government.

6. The Governor General having deemed it to be necessary that a Change of the Terms of the Preamble, and of the first Article of the Treaty, should be introduced, for the Purpose of specifying more distinctly, that the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah owed his Elevation, not to any hereditary Pretensions, but to the Liberality and Generosity of the British Government; a Copy of the Treaty, so modified and ratified by his Excellency in Council, was transmitted to us. The Governor General in Council having also deemed it to be expedient, that explanatory Articles of Charge to be permanently deducted from the Revenue, previously to the Allotment of the Nabob's Proportion, for the Purpose of relieving the Company from the Appropriation of the Jagheers in Land, and of substituting pecuniary Stipends for the Support of the Families of the Nabob Mahomed Alli and of the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah, and for the Purpose of limiting the Income of the Nabob, on Account of his Proportion of the Revenue, to an ultimate Sum, his Excellency in Council transmitted to us Instructions for framing additional Articles, in conformity to the Suggestions of the Governor General.

7. Lord

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continued.

7. Lord Clive had great Satisfaction in remarking the peculiar Delicacy observed by the Governor General in proposing those Modifications, and the Confidence which his Excellency reposed in this Government, by committing to the Exercise of its Discretion the eventual Adoption of the Improvements considered by his Excellency to be requisite to the final Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic.

8. In the Mode adopted by the Governor General for conveying his Excellency's Observations and Instructions, Lord Clive had sincere Pleasure in receiving the most flattering Testimony of the Success which has attended his Lordship's anxious and uniform Endeavours to cultivate the Confidence of the Supreme Government, by a zealous and cordial Co-operation in the System of Measures adopted by the Governor General with respect to this Government; and Lord Clive took that Opportunity to assure his Excellency of the unfeigned Satisfaction which he felt on this Occasion, and which he will feel on all Occasions, in carrying into Execution those Arrangements which his Excellency may judge most conducive to the Honour and Prosperity of the Empire in India.

9. We have the Honour of informing the Committee, that the Reference to the hereditary Pretensions of Azeem ul Doulah, as stated in the Preamble and first Article of the Treaty, was entirely voluntary on the Part of Lord Clive, and that throughout the late Negotiations, the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah stated his Conviction that the Right of his Highness's Family, founded on its Connection with the Company, had been annihilated, and that his Highness considered the Causes of his own Elevation to have flowed from the Generosity and Moderation of the British Government. Lord Clive was therefore relieved from the supposed Difficulties stated in the Governor General's Dispatch, in proposing to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah the Modification of the Preamble, and of the first Article of the Treaty executed at Fort St. George.

10. In conformity to the Principles repeatedly declared by his Highness, the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah received this Proposition with the utmost Degree of Cheerfulness, and relinquished all Claim to the Acknowledgments of his hereditary Pretensions, without expressing any Diffidence or Alarm with respect to the Intention of the proposed Modification. The modified Treaty, transmitted by the Governor General, has accordingly been executed by us, and formally delivered to the Nabob Azeem ul Doulah.

11. In obedience to the further Instructions of the Governor General in Council, with respect to the explanatory Articles, we have executed and interchanged with the Nabob Azeem ul Doulah separate Articles, to be annexed to the Treaty, and we have transmitted a Copy of those Articles for the Purpose of being ratified by the Governor General in Council.

12. In fixing the ultimate Amount of the Nabob's Income, we have been guided by the Governor General's separate Dispatches to Lord Clive; and your Committee will observe, that the Principle of Calculation adopted by us will limit his Highness's Proportion to about Three Lacks of Pagodas, under the most beneficial Arrangements now adopted for the Administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

13. We

13. We have the Honour to inform the Committee, that the ratified Treaty, with the explanatory Articles, was interchanged with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Doulah, on the 16th Ultimo, under every Circumstance of public Respect suited to the Importance of the Occasion.

14. We entertain a just Sense of the Honour which the Governor General in Council has conferred on us, by the Expression of his Excellency's public Thanks on the Occasion of executing this Treaty; and we have assured his Excellency, that we consider the Manner in which his Sentiments have been conveyed to us, highly honourable to the Administration of the Affairs of this Government.

15. Reflecting on the Progress and Termination of this Transaction, Lord Clive deemed it his Duty to bestow that Tribute of Praise which is due to Mr. Webbe and to Lieutenant Colonel Close. His Lordship considered himself fortunate, that Circumstances permitted him to employ the Services of those Gentlemen, according to the Wishes of the Governor General, in the oral Examinations taken at Vellore and Seringapatam, and that he should be enabled, at a subsequent Period of Time, to avail himself of the same Services in the Conduct of the late Negotiation.

16. Lord Clive has no Doubt that the Governor General and the Honourable Committee, will concur in the Importance which his Lordship attaches to the consistent Form preserved by those Means, in the Progress of the Transaction, and to the peculiar Advantage derived from the Employment of European Gentlemen of Honour, eminently qualified by their Knowledge of Eastern Manners and Languages, to conduct an Affair of so much Delicacy.

17. Lord Clive knew that it was unnecessary for his Lordship to direct the Attention of the Governor General to the Merits of Lieutenant Colonel Close and Mr. Webbe; but his Lordship felt it to be no less an Act of Justice, than of personal Satisfaction, to express to his Excellency in Council his Lordship's high Sense and Approbation of the Temper, Judgment, and Ability manifested by those Gentlemen in the Accomplishment of an Arrangement, by which the Government, acting under the Authority of the Governor General in Council, has been enabled to adjust the Affairs of the Carnatic in a Manner so honourable and advantageous to the Company and the Nation.

18. Lord Clive having, in concert with his Highness the Nabob, and in conformity to the Instructions of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, framed an Arrangement for the Support of the Families of the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, and for the Maintenance of the principal Officers of the late Government, has communicated to us the Plan proposed by his Lordship; in which we entirely concur.

19. We have the Honour of transmitting a Copy of Lord Clive's separate Minute for the Information of the Committee; who will have the Satisfaction of observing, that the total Amount of the pecuniary Stipends, Pensions, and Establishments, is less than the Sum provided by the Treaty of 1792, for the Family Jagheers of the late Nabobs; and that the stated Principle of Distinction, while it secures a liberal Support to every Branch of the Family, will necessarily produce a gradual Diminution of the total Expence to be incurred by the Company.

No. 11.
continued.

From Marquis WELLESLEY to the Secret Committee; dated 21 October 1801.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the
Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1.—AT the Moment of closing my Letters intended for the present Dispatch Overland, I received a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, under Date the 22d Ultimo, notifying the final Conclusion and Exchange of Engagements between the Honourable Company and his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, in conformity to the Directions contained in the Orders of the Governor General in Council to the Government of Fort St. George, under Date the 18th of August (a Copy of which accompanied my Dispatch (D), dated the 28th September by the Georgiana Packet), and enclosing for my Ratification two explanatory Articles, framed according to the Instructions of the 18th August; which Articles had been executed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council and his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

2. Being absent from the Presidency of Fort William, on my Progress towards the Upper Provinces, I have this Day ratified the explanatory Articles of the Treaty of the Carnatic.

3. By the Georgiana Packet, I have had the Honour to transmit, for the Information of your Honourable Committee, a Copy of the Treaty of the Carnatic, as it was originally concluded between the Government of Fort St. George and his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, together with all the Documents connected with the Subject of this important Arrangement.

4. By those Dispatches your Honourable Committee will be apprized of the State of the Negotiation with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah at the Period of Time when those Documents were transmitted. Your Honourable Committee will certainly receive a Communication of the Result of the late Negotiation with his Highness, from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by the Ships under Dispatch from that Presidency, together with Copies of his Lordship's Address to this Government of the 22d Ultimo, and of the explanatory Articles which accompanied it.

5. With the View, however, to afford your Honourable Committee the earliest Information of the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, as well as to multiply the Channels of Intelligence upon this important Subject, I deem it expedient to transmit by the present Dispatch Overland the following Documents:—

Copy of a Letter from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 31st July 1801:

Copy of the Treaty concluded with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, transmitted in the foregoing:

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, dated the 18th August:

Memorandum of the proposed Modification of the Treaty with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah:

Copy

Copy of a Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 22d September:

No. 11.
continued.

Copy of the Explanatory Articles enclosed in the foregoing.

6. I request your Honourable Committee to accept my Congratulations on the Conclusion of an Arrangement, which, while it is highly creditable to the Justice and Moderation of the British Character, has happily established the Rights and Interests of the Honourable Company in the Carnatic upon the secure and permanent Foundations of territorial Possession, of exclusive Civil and Military Government, and of undivided Influence and Power.—It is a great Satisfaction to have ultimately accomplished an Object, long and anxiously desired by the Honourable Company, and earnestly recommended by the Court of Directors to my special Attention, when I had the Honour to receive the Charge of this Government. Your Honourable Committee is apprized of the early Solitude which I manifested for the Accomplishment of this important Measure, upon my first Arrival at Madras in the Month of April 1798, as well as of the repeated Attempts which I made on various Occasions in the Years 1798 and 1799, to effect the same salutary Arrangement; the successive Failure of these Attempts, combined with the Reflections arising from the equally unpropitious Result of every preceding Proposition of a similar Nature, have enhanced in my Mind the Pleasure of witnessing the Conclusion of the late Treaty. The intimate Connexion of this happy Event, with the Success of your Arms in Myfore, forms a peculiar and interesting Feature of the whole Transaction; nor can your Honourable Committee fail to remark, that the Possession of the Records of the House of Hyder Alli, in disclosing to your Government the whole System of the Policy of your Enemies in India, is the Source from which we have derived that Information which has enabled us to complete the Settlement of the Carnatic.

7. The Introduction into the Carnatic of the wise and benevolent System of Government, to which these Provinces are indebted for their present Happiness and Prosperity, will be the next Object of my Anxiety and Care. The Union of all local Authorities, and the Extinction of every Principle of conflicting Power, will preclude the Operation of those Causes of Discord and Counteraction, which must ever have impeded the Progress of good Government in the Carnatic, while the Administration of Affairs continued in the Hands of the Nabob.

8. I consider it to be a most grateful Part of my Duty to express to your Honourable Committee the high Sense which I entertain of the Zeal, Judgment, and Temper, which has distinguished the Conduct of Lord Clive, and of the Government of Fort St. George, during the whole Course of those important Transactions, and arduous Negotiations, which have terminated in a Manner so advantageous to the Interests of the Honourable Company in India.

9. To his Lordship's judicious Exercise of the Powers vested in him by my Authority for the Settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, is principally to be ascribed the Success of those Measures which the Treachery and Ingratitude of their late Highnesses the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, compelled me to adopt for the Preservation of the Rights and Interests of the Honourable Company in that Country.

10. Justice to the Merits of Mr. Webbe, Chief Secretary to Government at Fort St. George, and of Lieutenant Colonel. Close, late Resident in Myfore, requires

No. 11.
continued.

quires me to express to your Honourable Committee my cordial and grateful Approbation of the important Services rendered by those Gentlemen to the Public, during the Course of the late Transactions and Negotiations at Fort St. George. The Assistance which Lord Clive has derived from the Zeal, Talents, and Knowledge of Mr. Webbe and of Lieutenant Colonel Close, contributed in an essential Degree to the Success of his Lordship's Measures for the Arrangement of Affairs in the Carnatic.

11. The Discretion manifested by those Gentlemen in the Conduct of the Examination of Gholaum Alli and Alli Rezza, instituted by the Government of Fort St. George under my Orders of the 7th April 1800, under Circumstances of peculiar Delicacy and Difficulty, deserves the highest Applause.

12. I acknowledge with Gratitude the Assistance which I received from the Abilities and local Knowledge of Mr. Webbe, whom I directed to attend me at Fort William, for the Purpose of aiding me in framing the System of Measures to be adopted for the future Administration of Affairs in the Carnatic, in consequence of the detected Treachery of their late Highnesses the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.

13. The eminent Services of Lieutenant Colonel Close, have already attracted the distinguished Notice of the Honourable Company.

14. The Obligations of public Duty, and the most indispensable Rules of Justice, concur to demand from me a recorded Testimony in favour of the indefatigable Activity, of powerful Abilities, and proved Integrity of Mr. Webbe, who adds to those Qualities a most accurate Knowledge of the oriental Languages, and an intimate Acquaintance with every Branch of your Affairs in the Peninsula.

15. In confirming the honourable Testimony afforded by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in his Lordship's Address to this Government, under Date the 22d ultimo, to the public Merits and Services of Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close, on the important Occasion which attracted his Lordship's Approbation, I consider it to be incumbent on me to solicit the special Attention of your Honourable Committee, and of the Court of Directors, to the unremitting Exertions of Mr. Webbe in the Service of the Honourable Company, since the Commencement of the late War in Mysore; being satisfied, through the regular public Channels of Information, as well as by my personal Observation, that the laborious Industry of that Gentleman has been employed in the most disinterested Zeal, and with great Success, to render himself an useful Instrument, under the Government of Fort St. George, of promoting the Interests of the Honourable Company, of securing the Integrity and Vigour of the Administration of Government, of improving the Condition of our Native Subjects in the Peninsula, and of augmenting the Reputation and Honour of the British Name in every Part of the extensive Dominions subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

16. By the next Dispatch I hope to be able to transmit to your Honourable Committee a detailed Review of the Causes, and a Prospect of the probable Consequences, of the Settlement of the Carnatic.

I have the Honour to be, Honourable Sirs, with the greatest Respect,

Patna, }
21st Oct. 1801. } Your most obedient and faithful Servant,
(Signed) WELLESLEY.

No. 12.

Copy of ORDERS published to the Settlement of Fort St. George, dated 31st July 1801, relative to the Treaty between the Company and Azeem ul Dowlah.

Revenue Department.

P R O C L A M A T I O N.

1. WHEREAS the Object of the Connexion subsisting between the Honourable Company and their Highnesses, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, was intended to cement the Union and Alliance between the Contracting Parties, and to establish, on a solid Foundation, the Security and Rights of the said Contracting Parties in the Territories of the Carnatic: And whereas the several Engagements concluded for that Purpose, have failed to answer the Intention of the Contracting Parties, whereby the Form of Government throughout the Provinces of the Carnatic has been subjected to Changes injurious to established Opinions, to general Confidence, and to permanent Prosperity: And whereas the Munsub of the Soubadarry of the Territories of Arcot having become vacant, his Highness the Nabob Walajah Ameer ul Omrah, Madar ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind, Azeem ul Dowlah, Shewkul Jung Sepah, Salar Anwerodeen Khan Behauder, has succeeded by the hereditary Rights of his Father, and by the full Acknowledgment of the Honourable Company, to the Possession of the said Munsub:—Wherefore his said Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, and the said Company, being desirous of correcting such Errors as have been heretofore introduced into the Government of the Carnatic, and of supplying the Defects of all former Engagements between the said Contracting Parties; and being also anxious to give full Vigour and Efficiency to the Government of the Carnatic, with a View to fix the Rights of the People, and the Interests of the State, on a broad and stable Foundation, have mutually, and of their own Accord, agreed, by a Treaty bearing Date the 31st July 1801, that all former Provisions for securing a partial or temporary Interference on the Part of the Honourable Company in the Government, or in the Administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, shall be entirely annulled; and that in lieu thereof a permanent System for the Collection of the Revenue, and for the Administration of Civil, and Criminal Judicature, under the sole and undivided Authority of the Honourable Company, shall be established throughout every Village, Purgunnah, and Province, of the entire Territories of the Carnatic.

2. Now Proclamation is hereby accordingly made to all Zemindars, Jaggeerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of every Description of the Carnatic, that the Honourable Company have, by the Treaty above mentioned, acquired a perfect Right to ascertain, determine, and establish Rights of Property, to fix a reasonable Assessment upon the several Purgunnahs and Villages of the Carnatic, and to secure a fixed and permanent Revenue, to be collected and accounted for by such Officers as shall from Time to Time be appointed for that Purpose by the said Company. And it is further published and declared, that the said Company have also acquired a perfect Right to establish Courts for the due Administration

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 12. .
continued. ministration of Civil and Criminal Judicature, under the sole Authority of the said Company, which said Courts shall be conducted by Officers to be appointed from Time to Time by the said Company, under such Ordinances and Regulations as shall from Time to Time be enacted and published by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

3. And whereas his said Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder has divested himself, by the Treaty above mentioned, of all Controul, Authority, or Interference in the Collection of the Revenue, or in the Administration of Civil and Criminal Judicature: Wherefore all Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are hereby required to take Notice of the same accordingly. And it is hereby farther proclaimed and declared, that the Engagement now entered into between the Contracting Parties for the Purposes above mentioned, are unconditional, and liable to no Change whatever. Therefore the said Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are required to take Notice, that the Right and Power of fixing and collecting the Revenue, as well as of administering Civil and Criminal Judicature throughout the Provinces, Purgunnahs, and Villages of the Carnatic, are vested in the said Company alone, as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

4. Wherefore all Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, Officers, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are severally and collectively required, by virtue of the Rights and Powers acquired to the said Company by Compact with the present lawful Nabob of the Carnatic, his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, to yield due Obedience to such Officers as may be appointed, and to such Ordinances or Laws as may be enacted by the said Company alone, for the Administration and Government of the Territories of the Carnatic, and in all Time to come.

5. Although the Right Honourable the Governor in Council trusts that the Experience which the Inhabitants of the Carnatic have already had, will have rendered it unnecessary for his Lordship to explain the general Principles of Moderation, Justice, Protection and Security, which form the characteristic Features of the British Government; yet his Lordship, in accepting the sacred Trust transferred to the Company by the present Engagements, invites the People of the Carnatic to a ready and chearful Obedience to the Authority of the Company, in a confident Assurance of enjoying, under the Protection of public and defined Laws, every just and ascertained civil Right, with a free Exercise of the religious Institutions and domestic Usages of their Ancestors.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
 Chief Secretary to Governm^t.

Fort St. George, }
 31st July 1801. }

(A true Copy)

J^r Hodgson,
 Sec' to Gov^t.

No. 13.

INFORMATION submitted to the Honourable House of Commons, in obedience to several Orders dated 11th June 1802 :

Stating Reasons why the same have not been fully complied with.

THE Papers required by the 3d Order, are presumed to be contained in the Documents numbered 1 and 2.

The Paper required by the 4th Order, is contained in Paper N^o 4, Page 17; and that required by the 5th Order in the same Document, Page 15.

The Attestation of the Mahomedan Lawyers, and of the Families of the Nabobs Mahomed Alli and Omdut ul Omrah, required by the 6th Order, have not been transmitted to the Court of Directors by the Government of Fort St. George; nor has the Correspondence required by the 8th Order, or the Proceedings and Minutes required by the 13th Order, or the separate Minutes required by the 15th, or the Proceedings required by the 16th, been yet received.

The Company have not any Record in England of the Will of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, required by the 20th Order.

No. 14.

Copy of the AFFIDAVIT of the Physician of the late Nabob of Arcot, on the State of His Highness's Health; dated 22d June 1801.

MAURICE FITZGERALD, Esquire, Physician to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, having been apprized by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, of his Lordship's Desire to communicate to the Nabob of the Carnatic the Arrival of a Dispatch from the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, involving Considerations of great Importance relative to the Affairs of the Carnatic, and of the Government of Fort St. George; and the said Mr. Fitzgerald being farther informed, that it is the Intention of Lord Clive to solicit the Nabob's Appointment of an early Period of Time for the Consideration of the Object of that Dispatch, unless the Medical Gentlemen attending his Highness's Person should be of Opinion that such a Communication would be attended with Consequences injurious to the State of his Highness's Health: Declares upon Oath, That although from the actual State of his Highness's Illness, he the said M. Fitzgerald cannot take upon himself to swear, that the Communication of Lord Clive's Intentions above described would produce Effects immediately dangerous to the Existence of the Nabob; yet, as a Professional Man, he can have no Doubt, and accordingly declares on Oath, his Belief that the Knowledge of the Arrival of Dispatches from the Governor General, seriously affecting the Interests of the Carnatic, would tend to aggravate and inflame the dangerous Symptoms which now threaten his Highness's Life.

(Signed) *M. Fitzgerald.*

Sworn before me
at Fort St. George,
this 22d June 1801. } (Signed) *Clive.*

Witnesses present,
(Signed) { *A. Grant.*
 { *M. Wilks.*

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 15.

Copy of the EXAMINATION of certain Persons, taken before Messrs. WEBBE and CLOSE, at Vellore and Seringapatam, in the Month of May 1800, by Order of Marquis WELLESLEY.

Vellore, 3d May 1800.

ALLY REZZA having been required by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to attend the Commissioners, is accordingly introduced, and is informed of the Orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, and of his Lordship's Authority committed to the Commissioners, for the Purpose of conducting an Enquiry into certain Transactions of great Importance, connected with the Interests of the Honourable Company.

Previously to the Commencement of his Examination, the following introductory Explanation having been translated into the Persian Language, is read, and explained to Ally Rezza.

“ The Consideration which the English Company has shewn to the Family of Tippoo Sultaun, and to the Dependants of his Government, must have manifested to all Descriptions of Persons the Liberality and Moderation by which it has been always guided; and it must be equally evident, that having consulted the Claims of Humanity, as well as the Dignity of its own Character, in this distinguished Manner, the English Government would meet, with the utmost Degree of Regret and Concern, any Necessity which should compel it to modify the Arrangements which have been made for the Comfort and Happiness of the Dependants of the late Tippoo Sultaun.

“ It is however not inconsistent with this Magnanimity, that the British Government should exact from those who have accepted its Bounty, the Duties of Attachment and Truth, in all Matters connected with its Interests; and it requires no Explanation to shew, that as the British Government has the Generosity to forgive, so, if necessary, it possesses the Power to punish those who may wilfully depart from the Duties which they owe to it.

“ It is known to you, that after the Fall of Seringapatam the Whole of the Records and Papers, public, secret, and confidential, of the Government of Tippoo Sultaun, fell into the Hands of the Conquerors; and, considering the Causes which produce the Necessity of the late War, it will be obvious to you, that the English Government has been inquisitive to discover the Arrangements and Councils, by which it was the Intention of the late Sultaun to have effected his Purposes of Enmity against us.

“ This Enquiry has naturally led to the Discovery of much important Matter, and many original Documents, plain as well as in cypher, relative to the Measures and Intentions of the late Sultaun. Some of these Measures require the Explanation, which it is known to be in your Power to give: The English Government has therefore appointed us to be Commissioners for receiving this Information; and it will be your Duty, as well as your very near Interest, reflecting on what is already stated, to give a faithful and just Explanation.

From

From the Treatment which you have already experienced, it will be evident to you that the British Government places too just a Value on the Observance of Fidelity, to impute to the Servants of the late Sultaun any Blame for being the Channel of executing his Orders or Measures. According to the established Practice of the Law of Nations; according to the Principles of Justice and Reason, Servants are not held to be responsible for executing the Orders of their Sovereigns, as far as they may be consistent with the Public Law, by which the Intercourse between Independant States is regulated; you may therefore rely on a liberal Construction of your Conduct by the British Government; and it is not the Intention of that Government to deprive you of any of the Works of the Public Bounty which you now enjoy, unless by Prevarication, or any treacherous Attempt to conceal the Truth, you should render yourself unworthy of the Continuance of its Favour.

No. 13.
continued.

“From the Manner in which this Enquiry has originated, as well as from the Means adopted for carrying it into Effect, you will perceive that it is Matter full of Importance and Gravity; it will therefore be expedient for you to deliver your Sentiments and Explanations, with the Degree of Consideration and Respect which is becoming the Occasion.”

Ally Rezza acknowledges that he comprehends and feels the Force and Meaning of the foregoing Exhortation, and having himself perused it in the Persian Language, professes his entire Readiness and Desire to answer all Questions, and to give all Information which may be required, to the best of his Power and Knowledge.

The Commissioners proceed to the Examination of Ally Rezza.

The Papers marked (Nos. 14 and 15,) in the Correspondence transmitted from Bengal, having been produced and read to the Witnesses, are immediately recognized by him.

Question. What did Omdut ul Omrah communicate to you in the secret Meeting which you held with him in the Garden, subsequently to the 23d July 1793?

Answer. Omdut ul Omrah informed the Vakeels, of the probable Rupture between the French and the English, and of the consequent Attack on Pondicherry; he stated, that Tippoo Sultaun had a Vakeel, Ram Row, at that Place; that the keeping a Vakeel at that Time might give Offence; and that therefore the Nabob Walajah, from his Attachment to the Faith, made this Communication to prevent any Indisposition between Tippoo Sultaun and the Company; that these Sentiments were communicated from a Regard to the Welfare of Tippoo Sultaun.

He recommended, that after the Departure of the Hostages, the Sultaun should appoint an Ambassador at Madras, which would be attended with the best Consequences, and stated that this was not communicated from any Partiality to the English, but from good Wishes towards Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What were the particular Expressions of his Attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to Writing, but to defer the Communication of them until your Return to the Presence of your Master?

A. Having repeated the Substance of his Answer to the preceding Question, Ally Rezza was about to explain the Expression of the “Affair known,” which

No. 15. is mentioned in the last Paragraph of Papers (Nos. 14 and 15,) but was interrupted.
continued.

Q. What Answer did Tippoo Sultaun return to the said Communication from Omdut ul Omrah, and through what Channel was that Answer transmitted?

A. The Sultaun replied, that the Vakeels were Persons of Ability and Information, and would conduct their Affairs for the Benefit of the Sircar.

The Vakeels communicated the Message after their Arrival in the Presence, that no immediate Observation was made upon it; that Nine Days after they fell under the Displeasure of the Sultaun, and that the Intercourse between them and the Sultaun was in consequence discontinued.

The only subsequent Communication was on the Subject of a Letter from Bengal, relative to the Release of the English Prisoners, and to the War between England and France. Tippoo Sultaun, notwithstanding the Contents, fully directed him (Ally Rezza) to prepare an Answer, and send it to the Presence that it might be dispatched.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun return any Answer to the Letters, Nos. 14 and 15?

A. Yes. He directed us to enquire into the Particulars of the Affair, to represent them after our Arrival, when he would act according to Propriety.

Q. Have you any Recollection of receiving from Tippoo Sultaun, a Letter directing you to commit to Writing, and to transmit to the Presence, the Communications of Omdut-ul Omrah?

A. No. He wrote nothing more than the above.

He (Ally Rezza) says, that at the Departure of the Vakeels, Omdut ul Omrah made Three Obeisances; and directed them to assure the Sultaun of his (Omdut ul Omrah's) Regard, and to advise him not to break with the English; that he should not consider this Communication to be a Deviation from the Principles of their Religion, but that the true Islam consisted in preserving Unity with the English.

[The Paper (No 13,) is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect this Letter?

A. Yes; and he wrote besides to the above Effect.

Q. State the Nature and Object of the Agreement, which was established through you, between the Nabob Wallajah and Tippoo Sultaun?

A. At the Time of the Departure of Lord Cornwallis, his Lordship desired me to proceed to Seringapatam, and to communicate to the Sultaun much Matter of Advice, containing Observations on the State of Hostility, which had been protracted for a long Time, from the early Descent of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic, and the Action of Colonel Baillie: That Lord Cornwallis wished the Sultaun to preserve the Relations of Peace and Friendship; and desired that Ally Rezza should proceed from Madras to Seringapatam, to represent verbally and fully the Subject of this Discourse.

That at the same Time the Nabob Wallajah also made similar Observations, with Professions of his friendly Disposition towards the Sultaun.

On his Arrival at Seringapatam, he (Ally Rezza) represented the Whole of this Discourse, and, according to the Orders of the Sultaun, committed it to Writing, which was delivered to him (the Sultaun): That Tippoo Sultaun wrote an
Answer

Answer to Lord Cornwallis, professing his Disposition and Wish to preserve Peace and Friendship; that the Letter was very full on this Point, and was accompanied by Presents to Lord Cornwallis, Governor Oakeley, Mr. Cherry, &c. No. 15. continued.

He (Tippoo Sultaun) also sent Letters to the Nabob Wallajah certainly; but the Witness does not recollect whether any were sent to Omdut ul Omrah.

Q. In the preceding Question, you were desired to explain the Nature of the Agreement established between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Wallajah; in your Answer you have not done so?

A. The Agreement was to preserve the Friendship established between the Two Durbars, the English and Tippoo Sultaun, as well as the Intercourse of Civility and Attention.

Besides this the Nabob Wallajah, at the Time of taking Leave, presented Khelats, &c.; and Omdut ul Omrah delivered a Khelat into the Hands of Sir Charles Oakeley, to be given to the Vakeels of the Sultaun; which was accordingly done. Omdut ul Omrah told them that it recommended the Preservation of Friendship, Peace, and Attention. A Copy of this Letter was delivered to the Vakeels, which they opened at Conditoor*, and were surprised to find, that it contained nothing more than the ordinary Expressions of Friendship, and a List of the Presents. The Letter was delivered to the Sultaun.

* Two Stages from Madras.

The Nabob informed the Vakeels, that it was his Highness's Wish to grant a Jagheer for the private Expences of the Princes, as well as of the Vakeels: They replied, that it was contrary to the Customs of their Government to receive those Jagheers; but that they should represent this Wish of his Highness, on their Arrival at Seringapatam.

Q. Did you, according to the Sultaun's Orders, commit to Writing the Matter of a secret Nature, which was communicated to you by Omdut ul Omrah?

A. I complied with the Orders in the Sultaun's Letter.

Q. In what Manner?

A. By writing to the Sultaun the Particulars of the Professions of Regard, which had been communicated by Omdut ul Omrah.

Having again referred to Nos. 14 and 15, and 13, the Witness is asked what Answer he gave the Sultaun?

A. That he had been enjoined at his Departure to postpone the Communication until his Arrival at Seringapatam, and that he would accordingly represent it in the Presence.

Q. Why did Omdut ul Omrah defer this Communication till your Departure? And why did he exact an Oath of Secrecy on the Communication of this Regard and Friendship for the Sultaun?

A. Perhaps from Apprehensions that this Intercourse should be known, and give Displeasure to the English.

Q. Did he exact a formal Oath?

A. No; he conjured us.

Q. It appears that the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah stated, in the Presence of English Gentlemen, their Regard and Friendship for Tippoo Sultaun: Why should they be so anxious to conceal it in the private Meeting?

A. He repeats the same Answer, and can give no other Explanation.

The Paper (No. 14,) is again produced and read.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. Reconcile the Formality of the Proceeding described at the Mosque, with the mere Professions of Friendship?

A. He acknowledges that the Formality may be considered preparatory to more important Matter; but nothing passed except Professions of Regard, the Propriety of keeping up a friendly Intercourse, and an Offer of settling some Munfbon themselves, which they declined in a suitable Manner.

Q. During your Residence at Madras, did you understand that there was any Restraint on the Intercourse of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah with the Hostages, or with the Vakeels?

A. There was no Restraint, they had but four or five Meetings, which were with Major Doveton's previous Knowledge.

Q. Did Major Doveton know of the Meeting at the Mosque?

A. No; the Vakeels told him that they were going to the Mosque for the Fatihah. In regard to the Meeting at the Garden, they informed him that they were going to arrange their Effects for the Journey.

Q. As you found at the first Meeting with Omdut ul Omrah at the Mosque, that he had nothing to communicate but Professions of Friendship, why did the Vakeels depart from their established Custom by concealing from Major Doveton the intended Meeting at the Garden?

A. As the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah intimated a Wish of seeing them privately, they thought that the Presence of Major Doveton would be embarrassing to his Highness. At my Departure from Seringapatam on my Return to Madras, Tippoo Sultaun communicated to me his Desire of forming a Connexion by Marriage between his own Family and that of the Nabob Wallajah. This Message I delivered by the Sultaun's Orders to Gholam Ally Khan; and on our meeting at the Garden a second Time I withdrew; a Conversation took place between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan. From him I afterwards understood that the Agitation of the Affair was suspended, until the entire Completion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and the Release of the Hostages, in order that the Disposition of the Sultaun might be well ascertained at the Distance of some Time; that in the mean while there was neither a positive Desire nor Indisposition expressed by the Nabob Wallajah for this Connexion.

The Proposal was first made from the Sultaun; and as it passed in the Lifetime of the Nabob Wallajah, I conclude that the Answer of Omdut ul Omrah was with his Knowledge. After the Return of the Vakeels to Seringapatam, they fell under the Displeasure of the Sultaun; and I understood that Gholam Ally Sudder and Pooniah were deputed to Gholam Ally Khan, to ascertain what Progress had been made in the Affair of the Connexion, wishing at the same Time that Gholam Ally Khan should give a Letter on that Subject to Omdut ul Omrah. This Letter he supposes to have been granted, but does not know.

Q. Did any Orders pass from the Sultaun on the Subject of the Marriage before your Return to Seringapatam from Madras?

A. No. This Question was not agitated before. On my Arrival at Seringapatam, Tippoo Sultaun enquired of me the Particulars relative to the Children of Wallajah.

Ally Rezza, of himself states, That the Nabob Wallajah communicated in the most earnest Manner, taking God to witness, his Entreaty to the Sultaun, that he should refrain from breaking with the English, and that he should adhere to the Friendship established between them.

Q. The

Q. The Propofal of Marriage having been made in the firft Instance on the Part of the Sultaun, it was certainly Evidence of his Wifh to cultivate a good Understanding with the Nabob Wallajah's Family. It is extraordinary therefore that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, on making a fimple Propofition of Friendfhip, fhould doubt the Sultaun's Acquiefcence, and fhould on that Doubt postpone the final Communication of his Sentiments until the Answer of the Sultaun fhould be received?

A. He (Ally Rezza) acknowledges that the Propofition for the Marriage was an Indication of entire and cordial Friendfhip. But although he understood from Gholam Ally Khan, that the Nabob Wallajah was difpofed to this Connexion, he yet learned from others that the Cafe was different; he therefore conjectures that the Nabob fhewed a Defire of fimple Friendfhip, without Reference to the Marriage.

Q. When the Nabob Wallajah made his Propofition of fimple Friendfhip, requiring an Answer, how did it happen that the Vakeels, who were in Poffeffion of the Sultaun's Orders to effect a much more intimate Connexion, did not fatisfy the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah of the Difpofition of the Sultaun, without farther Reference to Seringapatam?

A. A Propofition of Marriage being of a very delicate Nature among Muffulmans, and confined in this Instance to Gholam Alli Khan only, it was not proper for both Vakeels to interfere on this Subject; the Converfation was entirely confined between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Alli Khan at the Garden; when they took Leave at parting, Ally Rezza ftates of himfelf, that after the Vakeels had arrived at the Mount (on their final Return to Seringapatam) Omdut ul Omrah came to the Mount, and had a feparate Converfation with Gholam Ally Khan, which he fupposes to have related to the Propofition of the Marriage.

Q. Were you, or were you not, on Terms of confidential Communication with Gholam Ally Khan, relative to the Progreff of this Affair of the Marriage?

A. I was; and heard from Gholam Ally Khan, that the Nabob Wallajah had confented, although I understood from other Quarters that this was not the Cafe.

Q. Both Vakeels being (as is ftated in your Answer) in confidential Communication relative to the Point of the Marriage; how did it happen that they did not take on themfelves to fatisfy the Doubts expreffed by the Nabob Wallajah, in order to promote the Wifhes of the Sultaun; there being no Impediment to a proper Communication either between the Vakeels themfelves, or between Gholam Ally Khan and Omdut ul Omrah?

A. Having obferved the Doubts of the Nabob with refpect to the Difpofition of the Sultaun, I took Occafion to fuggelt to Gholam Ally Khan, at the Time of the Meeting at the Tomb, the Expediency of fatisfying the Doubts of Omdut ul Omrah, by pointing out the pofitive Proof of the Sultaun's Difpofition evinced in his Propofal of Marriage. I then retired with Kadir Nawas Khan, and understood from Gholam Ally Khan, after the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah went away, that he (Gholam Ally Khan) had made a Communication to his Highnefs to that Effect, and that his Highnefs had acquiefced. The Witnefs repeats that he had heard from others, that the Nabob Wallajah was averfe to this Connexion.

Q. As the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah acquiefced in the Arguments of Gholam Ally Khan, why did it become neceffary to apply for a further Declaration of the Sultaun's Difpofition, on the Propofition of fimple Friendfhip?

A. I conceive that there are Two different Questions, one of the Marriage, the other of fimple Friendfhip, and the Vakeels thought it neceffary to addrefs the Sultaun on that Point.

Q. In

No. 15.
continued.

Q. In the Paper (No. 14,) the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah is stated to communicate his Wish of discovering a Matter of Secrecy, and accordingly a Secret Meeting was contrived for that Purpose. By your foregoing Answers, the Result of this Proposition is nothing more than a simple Proposition of Friendship, connected with a Doubt of its being received by the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

At the very same Time that this Doubt is stated, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is said to have been reminded of the Proof of the Sultaun's Disposition, contained in his Proposal of Marriage, and (according to Gholam Ally Khan) to have acquiesced in the Arguments.

It is extraordinary that Omdut ul Omrah should require so much Secrecy in declaring his Wish of cultivating the Friendship of Tippoo Sultaun; and it is inconsistent with Reason that he should doubt this Proof of the Sultaun's Disposition at the Moment of his endeavouring to discover it. This Explanation of Omdut ul Omrah's Proposition cannot be therefore reconciled with the Explanation which has been given; for as the respective Propositions of Marriage, and of simple Friendship, did not depend on each other, either the Doubt of Omdut ul Omrah must have been without Foundation, or the Necessity of farther Reference to the Sultaun under the Appearance of Secrecy, must refer to other Matter?

Mem.—The foregoing Question is explained and stated in every Point of View to Ally Rezza, with a serious Warning to consider it, and to declare the Truth.

A. He acknowledges the Inconsistency, but takes God to witness in the most solemn Manner, that nothing passed at the Mosque with his Knowledge, save the Communication between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan, on the Subject of the Marriage, the Declaration of Omdut ul Omrah's Desire of cultivating Tippoo Sultaun's Friendship, and his Offer for establishing Jagheers and Munsubs for the Princes and the Vakeels.

Q. You have stated, that on pursuing the Copy of the Letter delivered to you through the Means of Sir Charles Oakeley, you were surprized to find that it contained nothing but Expressions of Civility, and a List of Presents. What did you expect the Letter to contain?

A. I expected that the Letter would relate to the Proposition of Marriage, or Friendship, or to the Jagheers or Munsubs.

Q. What do you mean by the Expression in No. 14, "to redeem the Time past?"

A. That the Injuries of Enmity would be replaced by the Benefits of Friendship. The Letter in Figure Cypher is now produced, and Ally Rezza acknowledges it to have been written by him.

Q. Was any other Cypher used in the Correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I do not recollect any other.

Q. When was the Cypher delivered to you?

A. When I was returning from Seringapatam to Madras.

Q. For what Purpose was it given to you?

A. For the Purpose of writing Intelligence and other Matters of a secret Nature.

The Witness states, that he once received a Letter in Cypher in Tippoo's own Hand-writing, which could not be explained, and was referred back to him.

He also states, that the Sultaun was at the Time extremely interested in the State of French Affairs; and was desirous of obtaining Information respecting them by every possible Means; and he told the Vakeels so, upbraiding them for not having transmitted Intelligence.

Q. Explain

Q Explain *the Affair* referred to in the last Paragraph of No. 15; and state how Omdut ul Omrah became the Means of laying the Foundation of it?

No. 15.
continued.

A. It refers to the Proposition of Marriage; and Ally Rezza explains, that it was the Wish of Tippoo Sultaun to obtain a Daughter either of Wallajah, or of Omdut ul Omrah; for Sultaun Moyen ul Deen.

The Affair was communicated to Omdut ul Omrah, and he was made the farther Instrument of Communication to the Nabob Wallajah.

Ally Rezza states of his own Accord, during this Part of the Examination, that he took Occasion of stating to General Harris (he believes through Captain Macleod) at Seringapatam, the Anxiety which had been expressed by Lord Cornwallis, the Nabob Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah, that Tippoo should refrain from the Infraction of the Treaty, and should be induced to preserve Friendship and Cordiality with the English, as the only Means by which the Fortunes of his House could be supported; and that he (Ally Rezza) had explained these Sentiments to Tippoo Sultaun in vain.

The Paper (No. 16) is produced and read.

Q. Was Omdut ul Omrah present at the Ceremony described in this Letter?

A. No; the younger Sons of Wallajah were present.

Q. What was the Object of this Ceremony?

A. He explains; that it was a Practice of Tippoo Sultaun's to administer Oaths to his Servants, Dependants, and Officers of his Government, on the Points stated in the Paper, and that the Order was received by the Vakeels for swearing those at Madras, which was accordingly done in the Manner described.

Q. Was it not to engage the Congregation present to assist the Khodadad Sirkar, and to throw off their Allegiance to the British Government?

A. The Oaths were administered only to the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar. The Discourse was addressed to all the Mussulmans present; and it is obvious, from the Letter itself, that the Intention was to attach the Mussulmans to Tippoo Sultaun, and to reprove them for adhering to those of a different Persuasion. He (Ally Rezza) adds, that he divests himself of all Difficulty in making this Confession, since it is the Object of the present Enquiry to obtain the Truth.

Q. Did the Nabob's Sons, who were present, join in the Prayer, that the Khodadad Sirkar might be triumphant and victorious?

A. The Prayer for Victory and Triumph refers entirely to the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar.

Q. Why did Tippoo Sultaun imagine that you might feel apprehensive in fulfilling his Orders respecting this Ceremony?

A. Because the Ceremony was to be performed in the Territories of a Foreign Power, and because the Nature of the Oath administered to the Servants was adverse to those of a different Persuasion.

Q. Was the Obligation and Engagement taken on that Day in the Mosques from the Servants of Tippoo Sultaun only; or was it a general Union among those professing the Mahomedan Faith, resident at Madras?

A. No Person but the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar received the Oath.

Q. When did you leave Madras for Seringapatam?

A. On the 22d Jaffer 1209 Hagry*.

Q. How often did you go to Seringapatam?

A. Once during the Residence of the Princes at Madras?

C c

* A Mistake, this answer to September 1794.
N. B. E.

Q. When

No. 15.
continued.

Q. When did you return to Madras?

A. I was absent nearly Three Months, and returned about the 18 or 19 of Jemrady ul Ovol.

The Paper, No. 7, is produced.

Q. Who was meant by the Term Well-wisher of Mankind?

A. The Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Why was he distinguished by that Name?

A. In consequence of a Desire expressed by the Nabob Wallajah to be distinguished by that Epithet, in order to shew that he was not confined to any Party, but well-disposed to all Mankind.

Q. What are the Points which could not be committed to Paper, and could only be communicated in Person?

A. To recapitulate, according to Lord Cornwallis's Directions, the Course of hostile Transaction which had taken place from early Times between the Two States; to insist on the Detention of the Prisoners by Tippoo Sultaun, and his Cruelty towards them; to inculcate the Necessity of a Reform in his Sentiments towards the British Nation, and to lay the Foundation of permanent Friendship, to be farther confirmed in Europe.

These Propositions of Lord Cornwallis were confirmed by the Advice of the Nabob Wallajah, founded on his long Experience and Age.

Q. What Sirdars are meant in the Passage "At this Time the Friendship and Goodwill of both the Sirdars is from God and the Royal Auspices?"

A. Lord Cornwallis and the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Why could not these Points be committed to Writing at Madras, since they were committed to Writing after your Arrival at Seringapatam?

A. The Time of paying the Kists had passed; and the Prisoners were still detained; it was with the Intention therefore of using my personal Influence with the Sultaun in these Points, since all Writing had proved vain.

Ally Rezza states from himself, that about this Time he had received a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, mentioning that no Prisoners remained in his Dominions; that this Communication was in consequence made to the British Government; but that in One Month Three Prisoners made their Escape and arrived.

Q. Where were you in the Months of Mehurreon and Suffer 1209?

A. In Seringapatam.

Q. Were you at that Time in the Habit of attending the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun?

A. It was stopped. No.

Q. Were you in the Habit of corresponding with the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, after your final Return to Seringapatam?

A. No; there was Intercourse between these Nabobs and Tippoo Sultaun, by Means of Letters, and of Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghaus Khan.

Q. Were any other Persons employed besides those Two Persons as Vakeels at Madras?

A. I was under Confinement; but believe not.

Q. Did you at any Time receive Letters from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your Departure to Seringapatam?

A. None.

Q. Did

Q. Did you receive any verbal Messages?

A. None; I was confined.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. Do you know whether the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah used any Cypher in writing to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I do not; I only recollect Two Letters from the Nabob Wallajah, and One to him from Tippoo Sultaun.

[The Paper (No. 6,) is produced.]

Q. Did you ever see this Paper?

A. I have; it was instituted by Wallajah for Purposes of secret Communication, and the Original I believe was written in Pencil by Kadir Nawas Khan, or some Person about the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. You stated that you knew but of One Cypher, and you acknowledge to have seen this Second Cypher now produced?

A. It is very true; but although this Paper was intended for Purposes of secret Communication, it was of a different Description from what I meant by the Cypher. To my Knowledge this Paper was not brought into Use, it having been intended for Use after the Departure of the Hostages, in case of Necessity.

Q. Did you carry this Paper with you to Seringapatam, when you went with Lord Cornwallis's Propositions?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. From whom did you receive it; and to whom did you deliver it after your Arrival at Seringapatam?

A. It was delivered to Gholam Ally Khan by Kadir Nawas Khan, and to me, at my Departure, by Gholam Ally Khan, who told me that it had been composed for Communication between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah; that a Copy should be given to Tippoo, and the Original brought back to Madras. Tippoo Sultaun however kept the original Paper.

Q. It appears that Pains were taken to procure private Meetings with the Vakeels at Madras by Omdut ul Omrah, and it appears that Two Cyphers were established for the Purpose of secret Communications. It is therefore very extraordinary, that so much Trouble should have been taken to conceal Matters, which, if accomplished or known, must have tended to increase the Friendship between Tippoo and the British Nation?

A. I acknowledge another Inconsistency between the Means used and the Purposes already stated, and that such an Inconsistency does afford Ground for Suspicion. With respect to the Second Paper, I do not know of its having been brought into Use; and I call God to witness, that I am ready to meet any Extremity which the English Government may choose to inflict, if any Point was agitated with my Knowledge besides those already stated. Ally Rezza adds, by way of Explanation, that the real Cypher (in Figures) was intended for Communication of Intelligence between the Vakeels and Tippoo Sultaun, and not to be used between the Two Durbars. He (Ally Rezza) once took Occasion to enquire of Gholam Ally Khan what was the Reason of this Attention to the Observance of Secrecy in Affairs which were apparently innocent. Gholam Ally Khan said, that a certain Delicacy of Concealment (Hijalee) was to be observed in the Affair of the Marriage.

Q. You have stated, that when you received from Gholam Ally Khan the Cypher (No. 6,) you considered it to be for Purposes of secret Communication. What was your Idea of the Nature of the intended secret Communications?

A. I

No. 15.
continued.

A. I concluded it to be for the Purpose of concealing the mention of any Affair whatever; whether relating to the English, or the Nizam, or the Mahrattas, or any other Point referred to in the Paper.

Q. A Paper of this Nature is generally prepared for some particular Purpose; for what particular Purpose do you believe this Paper (No. 6,) to have been prepared?

Mem.—Great Pains have been taken to explain the above Question, Ally Rezza, after fully comprehending the Purport, and after due Consideration, states:

A. That he conceived the Paper (No. 6,) to have been prepared for Use, in case of any Necessity whatever, but that it was not intended for any particular Purpose.

Q. It appears that all Intercourse had been suspended for a long Time between the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun, and that of the Nabob Wallajah; that a Communication was opened on the Conclusion of Peace, under great Suspicions and Doubts on the Part of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, with respect to the Disposition of Tippoo Sultaun; and although that Intercourse is stated to be merely for a friendly Communication between the Two Durbars, yet the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah put into the Hands of Tippoo Sultaun a confidential Paper, calculated to conduct hidden Correspondence of a general political Nature.

A. I acknowledge, that to an indifferent Person there are strong Grounds to suspect, that more was intended than appears; but I repeat, that I do not know of any particular Object for which the Paper (No. 6,) was prepared.

He (Ally Rezza) adds, that it was delivered by Kadir Nawas Khan to Gholam Ally Khan, between whom some Communications passed, of which he (Ally Rezza) had no Knowledge.

Mem.—The foregoing Answer being judged inadequate to the Weight of the Question which it follows, the Commissioners think it necessary to explain this Deficiency in the fullest Manner; to refer Ally Rezza to the distinct Explanations contained in the Preamble, and to attract his serious Attention to the Difficulty of this Passage in the Examination.

With a full Sense of this serious Exhortation, Ally Rezza repeats, that he has stated every Thing within his Knowledge, on the Points stated in the Examination; that the Inconsistencies pointed out are obvious, but that he is unable to give a further Explanation of them.

Q. Do you attach any other Meaning to the Expression of “the Affair known of” except that of the proposed Marriage?

A. None whatever. If I had, I would have mentioned it.

Mem.—Here Ally Rezza insisted how much it would be adverse to his Interests, and contrary to the Devotion he owes to the Company, to withhold any Part of the Truth. The Fac Simile of the Indorsement on the Cypher (No. 6,) is produced.

Q. Do you know this Hand-writing?

A. I do not.

Q. Where were you in the Month of Zawkry, of the Year Shaud 1223, A. M.?

A. Under Displeasure at Seringapatam.

Q. Were you in the Habit of being in any Degree consulted by Tippoo Sultaun?

A. I was not consulted; Tippoo Sultaun instructed Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghaus Khan to say, in the Event of Omdut ul Omrah making any Enquiry.

Enquiry for Ally Rezza or Gholam Ally Khan, that they attended the Durbar as usual.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. What was the Object of that Deputation?

A. I do not know; I was in Confinement.

Q. Did you send any Letters or Messages by those Ambassadors to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah?

A. None.

Q. Did you receive any Letter or verbal Message by them from Omdut ul Omrah?

A. None.

Q. Did you receive any Letters from Kadir Nawas Khan?

A. None; I had no Intercourse.

Q. What were the Couplets which Tippoo Sultaun sent to you soon after your Arrival at Madras?

A. I have no Recollection of them, the Papers (Nos. 2 and 3,) are produced.

Q. What are the Couplets of which you acknowledge the Receipt?

A. Ally Rezza repeats the following Couplet, which was intended, he says, to explain or serve as a Key to the Cypher in Figures, viz.

Q. What is "the Writing you know of" mentioned in the Letter?

A. The Couplets explaining the Cypher.

Q. You have stated that the Cypher in Figures (the Specimen of which is produced) was brought to Madras at the Time of your Return to that Place from Seringapatam?

A. It was first delivered to me at that Time.

Q. If so, it is impossible that the Couplets can refer to the Cypher, because by Dates they appear to have been sent from Seringapatam before your Departure from Madras with Lord Cornwallis's Propositions?

A. Ally Rezza ascribes this to some Mistake of his Memory, but makes no Change in the Matter of Fact with respect to the Cypher.

[The Paper (No. 5,) is produced.]

Q. What were the Expressions of Friendship which Tippoo Sultaun states you to have heard from his Mouth?

A. I never heard any Expressions of Friendship from his Mouth, and consider the Expression to be nothing more than Form.

The Papers (Nos. 1 and 4,) are produced.

Q. It is stated that the Nabob Wallajah dissuaded Lord Cornwallis from the War. Did you hear the Nabob say so?

A. The Nabob Wallajah did address himself particularly to me, and did use those Expressions.

Q. Did you believe the Nabob Wallajah sincere in these Expressions?

A. I did not.—There was no Sincerity on either Part in those Expressions.

Q. Although you do not believe any Sincerity to have been intended by the Nabob Wallajah, in his Expressions of Friendship towards Tippoo Sultaun, do you give any Credit to his Professions of Interference founded on his Attachment to the Religion of Mahomed?

D d

A. The

No. 13.
continued.

A. The Whole is Compliment. How is it possible that the Nabob Wallajah could forget the Indignities sustained by his own Family at the Hands of Tippoo Sultaun, when Abouel Wab Khan was confined, and his Daughter and Granddaughter taken into the Mahal? And if there was any Sincerity in these Expressions of Friendship, why was not the Chain preserved after the Departure of the Princes from Madras?

Q. Is the Warmth of the Expressions in this Letter (No. 4.) consistent with the general Forms of Civility?

A. In the Western World, People are correct and limited in expressing themselves, but the People of India exaggerate extravagantly their Expressions of Regard. I regard the Whole of the Expressions in this Letter (No. 4) to be exaggerated.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually make use of these Expressions?

A. It was customary for the Vakeels to heighten the Expressions of Regard which fell from Lord Cornwallis, or the Nabob Wallajah, or any other Person, for the Purpose of conciliating the Mind of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually use the Expression, "That the Sultaun was the only Pillar of the Faith; and that with respect to himself, the State of Affairs here (meaning at Madras) was well known?"

A. The Expression is certainly heightened; but the Nabob Wallajah did allude to the Difference of Circumstances between himself and the Sultaun, with respect to Power and Independance, so as to form a sufficient Foundation for the Representation of the Vakeels.

Mem.—It being now Eleven o'Clock, and impossible to conclude the Examination of Ally Rezza this Night, great Pains are taken by the Commissioners to impress on him, in the most earnest Manner, the absolute Necessity of observing the strictest Secrecy on the Subject of this Enquiry. It is further explained to him, that the Knowledge of the Circumstances of the Enquiry being confined to the Commissioners and himself, any Disclosure of the Proceedings must certainly be traced to him, and as certainly followed by the Privation of his Pension.

Ally Rezza stated, in a very impressive Manner, the Duties which he owed to the Company; and urged, as a Confirmation of his own Desire to adhere to those Duties, the intimate Connection of his personal Interests, which could in no Manner be so well secured to him, as under the liberal Protection and Provision which he now enjoys from the Company.

Vellore, 4th May 1800.

Ally Rezza again attends the Commissioners, and, previous to his Examination, he requests Permission to state Two Points, which did not occur to him in the Examination of Yesterday.

The First was, that at the Departure of the Vakeels from Madras, they had been charged with some rich Presents and Jewels, by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, for Tippoo Sultaun, which were accordingly delivered to him.

The Second was, that the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah had expressed a strong Desire of obtaining an Establishment of Land within the Dominions of Tippoo Sultaun.

The ostensible Object was, the greater Convenience of sending Presents and Pilgrims to Mecca from some Place on the Malabar Coast, than from any Part of the

the Carnatic; and the Nabobs were in consequence desirous of obtaining an Interchange of Districts for this Purpose.

No. 15.
continued.

The Commissioners proceed to the Examination of Ally Rezza.

Q. Did you ever send to Tippoo Sultaun a Description of the Works of Fort St. George?

A. I did.

Q. By what Means did you become acquainted with the Description of them?

A. I made the best Description I was able, from my own Observation, and from the Information of a Maistey Carpenter, sent for that Purpose from Seringapatam by Tippoo Sultaun.

Tippoo Sultaun was desirous of building a Fort on the Model of Fort St. George, and also an Arsenal, of which the Maistey took a Drawing.

Q. Was the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah privy to this Order?

A. No; the Order was kept secret.

Q. Did you ever receive any Intelligence from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah of a secret Nature?

A. The Vakeels received Intelligence of the Death of the King of France, with Advice from Wallajah to withdraw Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeel from Pondicherry.

Q. Did the Nabob explain his Intention in giving this Intelligence?

A. The Nabob explained, that his Motive for doing so arose from good Wishes towards Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. In your first Visit to the Nabob Wallajah, he appears to have made a Proposal for the Establishment of Union and Harmony between his Highness and Tippoo Sultaun. Soon after he enquired whether any Answer had been received at a subsequent Period; Omdut ul Omrah enquired whether you had full Powers, and postponed the Communication of his Sentiments until the final Departure of the Vakeels. He then did not make the Communication until he had exacted the most solemn Adjuration of Secrecy. What did you suppose to be the Causes of this Anxiety and Caution, and what did you expect to be the Result of this Preparation?

A. I certainly expected that some Affair of Importance to Tippoo Sultaun, and of a secret Nature, would in consequence be communicated; but I had no fixed Idea of what that Affair would be.

[The Paper (No. 11,) is produced.]

Q. What do you suppose to have been the Intention of Omdut ul Omrah's Propositions of Friendship described in this Letter?

A. The Establishment of Cordiality.

Q. Considering the long established Rivalry and Enmity between the Two Families, something more than mere Cordiality appears to be imputable to the Anxiety of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. The Prosecution of the former Wars had been attended with great Detriment to both Parties, and he (Ally Rezza) conceives that Omdut ul Omrah's Motive was to repair those Losses by the Preservation of Peace.

Q. From the general Warmth of the Expression in the Correspondence of Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah, do you suppose that it was the Intention to

No. 15.
continued.

to extend the Union and Harmony of those Princes, to a Means for the general Advancement of the Mahomedan Cause?

A. I do not believe that their Views were extended to any Object of that Kind.

Q. It appears from many Passages in the Correspondence, as well as from the Proceedings at the Jaurnah Mosque, that Prayers were offered for the Triumph and Victory of Tippoo Sultaun; if those Prayers had been successful, there is no Reason to believe, from the former Conduct and Enmity of Tippoo Sultaun, that his Victory would have been attended with any temporal Advantage to the Nabob Wallajah's Family?

A. Of course the Success of those Prayers would have been extremely disadvantageous to the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Then the Object of Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in offering those Prayers, must have been extended to the general Success of the Mahomedan Interests?

A. It was the Language of the Tongue, and not of the Heart.

Q. Is not that Language stronger than that used in the ordinary Intercourse between Princes?

A. It certainly has the Appearance of Exaggeration, but to my Knowledge it did not extend beyond Civility.

[The Paper (No. 12) is produced.]

Q. What is meant by the Expression? "It is certain that no Assistance will be offered from thence?"

A. That the Sultaun, attending to the Circumstances stated in the Letter, would not certainly assist the French.

Q. Was there any Communication between the Vakeel Ram Row at Pondicherry, and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah?

A. None.

Ally Rezza states, that at the Time of the Equipment against Pondicherry, Sir C. Oakeley acquainted the Vakeels in a private Manner, that Pondicherry would certainly fall into the Hands of the English, and that if Tippoo should offer the French Assistance, it would as certainly be attended with injurious Consequences to him.

[The Papers (Nos. 8 and 9,) are produced.]

Q. Consider the particular Points insisted on in these Letters, and explain the Object of them?

A. It is well known that the Object of the Sultaun was to unite all Mussulmans for the Purpose of extirpating the English; or of falling in the Attempt; and the frequent Repetition of Oaths to his Servants and Army was directed solely to that Object.

Q. This Intention of the Sultaun's being well known, is it not reasonable to conclude, that the frequent Allusions of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, to the Interest taken by the Sultaun in the Mahomedan Cause, may be referred to the same Intention, and included under the same Consideration?

A. I think not; but that they were Expressions of Civility. On one Occasion the Nabob Wallajah stated, that the Sultaun should consider the Connexion with the English to be the proper Object of his religious Care.

Q. Was

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan the only Person of Rank through whom Communications between the Vakeels and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah passed?

No. 15.
continued.

A. Yes.

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan acquainted with "the Affair known?"

A. He was.

Q. Was it intended to have kept the Marriage, if it had taken place, secret from the English?

A. It was intended to have been effected with the Knowledge of the British Government. I brought Presents for the Purpose, which were to have been delivered in case of Success; and otherwise to be returned to Seringapatam, which was accordingly done.

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan acquainted with the Use of the Cypher, No. 6?

A. He was; he gave it to Gholaum Ally.

Q. Do you recollect the particular Phrases used by Omdut ul Omrah, in communicating his ultimate Message previously to your leaving Madras?

A. I do not; but am certain that nothing more passed with my Knowledge than what I have stated.

Q. You are acquainted, that your Report on the Works of Madras, and your Exhortations to the Mussulmans at the Jaumah Mosque, have come to the Knowledge of the British Government: You must be sensible also, that in the one Case you had taken Advantage of the Confidence reposed in you by the British Government, as an Hostage, to betray its Interests under the Mask of Friendship; and that, in the second Case, you have preached the Language of Rebellion in the Capital of the Company's Dominions.

In both Instances you can have no Doubt that you have acted contrary to the Laws of Nations, and are therefore liable to the Resentment of the British Government.

The Principles on which the British Government acts, in reference to these Points, were explained to you at the Commencement of this Examination; and as you will justly have forfeited all Claim to its Favour, if, on the Examination of other Persons, you should be proven to have deviated from, or to have suppressed the Truth, which is the Object of this Enquiry; it is earnestly recommended to you by the Commissioners to trace the whole Subject in your Mind, and to correct any Errors which you may have committed, while it is yet not too late.

Mem.—The foregoing Question, being of a very serious Nature to Ally Rezza, is translated and committed to Writing; and Ally Rezza, after full Consideration, delivers the following Answer, written by himself in the Persian Language.

Answer. The Truth is, that in giving this Information I was under the Orders of my Master. He gave me particular Injunctions to procure Information on these Points, and also sent a Carpenter in order to examine the Works. In this Case it was not in my Discretion to act contrary to those Orders; I therefore made known whatever I had observed. According to the Rights of Peace, this Conduct was improper in a Person entrusted: Being without Resource, I acted in conformity to the Orders of my Master.

In respect to the Exhortation, I acted under similar Circumstances.

Although these Acts, in a Foreign Territory, were improper, yet I was without Resource, and acted accordingly.

No. 15.
continued.

With regard to the Recommendation of the Commissioners to trace the Subject of the Enquiry in my Mind, in order to correct any Errors which may have occurred, or any Omissions of the Truth, the Case is this: The Transactions are of long standing; in every Case in which I have been questioned, have answered to the best of my Remembrance; if any Thing farther should occur to me, I will represent it without any Deviation.

It is for Consideration, whether a Person like me, enjoying such Favour from the Company, would, by concealing any Matters in his Knowledge, wilfully expose himself to Injury.

It will never be, that I shall conceal from the Company any Thing of a secret Nature in my Knowledge. In every Point in which I have been questioned, I have represented whatever I knew; and I repeat, that if any new Matter shall arise in the Enquiry, I shall be ready to give Information to the Extent of my Ability.

The Injunctions on the Subject of Secrecy having been repeated to Ally Rezza, his Examination is closed; and the Commissioners think it their Duty to state, that throughout the Examination of Ally Rezza they have observed (as far as depends on exterior Manner) a ready Disposition on his Part to give the fullest Information; and that although great Inconsistencies appear in the Course of the Enquiry, the Commissioners did not discover any wilful Prevarication, or outward Endeavour, to suppress the Truth.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
B^y Close.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *M. Wilks,*
Mil^y Secretary.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^y.

Seringsapatam, 9th May 1800.

GHOLAUM ALI KHAUN attends the Commissioners, by the Directions of the Honourable Colonel Wellefley, and they proceed to take his Examination; Colonel Wellefley being present.

The introductory Paper of Explanation, translated into the Persian Language, and prefixed to the Examination of Ally Rezza, is read and minutely explained to Gholaum Ally Khaun, who acknowledges himself to understand the Meaning and Extent of the Paper, and professes himself at the same Time ready to answer any Questions that may be proposed to him.

The Papers (Nos. 14 and 15,) of the Correspondence are produced, and Gholaum Ally Khaun acknowledges the Contents of them.

Q. What did Omdut ul Omrah communicate to you in the secret Meeting which you held with him in the Garden, subsequently to the 23d of July 1793?

A. I recommended to Lord Cornwallis, that before his Lordship's Departure, some Means should be taken to establish Harmony and Cordiality between the Families of Tippoo Sultaun and of the Nabob Wallajah; and the best Means which occurred to me of doing so, was that of reciprocal Marriages in the Two Families; and this Affair is the Ground of the Two Letters, (Nos. 14 and 15.)

Q. What were the particular Expressions of Attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to Writing, but to defer the Communication of them until your Return to the Presence of your Master?

A. That

A. That the Enmity between the Families of Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Wallajah had been removed by the Interference of Lord Cornwallis; and that Unity had been established between them. The whole Substance of the Discourse however referred to the Object already explained.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. What Answer did Tippoo Sultaun return to the Communication from Omdut ul Omrah, and through what Channel was that Answer transmitted?

A. The Answer was, that on the Arrival of the Vakeels this Communication would be made known, and taken into Consideration.

Q. In what Manner did the Affair of the proposed Connexion arise? And how was it conducted?

A. The Object of our Mission was to attend the Hostages until the Completion of the Treaty. Tippoo Sultaun, finding that there was a Disposition on the Part of the Nabob Wallajah to establish Cordiality and Harmony between the Two Families, thought that the best Means of effecting it would be by Marriage; and therefore directed the Vakeels to make a Proposition to that Effect.

Mem.—It is explained to Gholaum Ally Khaun, that this Enquiry is of great Importance, and that it will be necessary for him to recollect, in order that his Answers may be consistent.

Answer. Gholaum Ally Khaun then states, that the Agitation of the Affair of the Connexion first originated with the Nabob Wallajah.

Mem.—This Answer being so inconsistent with the Fact, as it appears from the Correspondence and from the other Testimonies; the Caution is repeated: And,

A. He still adheres to the last Explanation.—Gholaum Alli adds, that Tippoo Sultaun, on receiving this Communication, considered it to be an Affair of great Delicacy, and not to be conducted by Writing. He therefore ordered Ally Rezza to attend the Presence, and returned by him a Message, with considerable Presents.

Q. You have stated, that the Nabob Wallajah was the first Agitator of this Affair. In your Letter (No. 15,) you state, that you have made Omdut ul Omrah the Foundation of the Affair. Explain the Inconsistency?

A. It is true that the Nabob was the first Agitator of it, but in a disguised Manner; and therefore Omdut ul Omrah was made the Instrument of Communication.

Q. What was the Object and Intention of Ally Rezza's Journey from Madras to Seringapatam, during the Residence of the Hostages at Madras?

A. The Sultaun considered the Affair to be of great Importance, not to be committed to Writing; he therefore ordered Ally Rezza to attend the Presence on that Point.

[The Paper (No. 7,) of the Correspondence, is produced and read.]

Q. It is stated in this Letter, that the Affair cannot be committed to Writing; and that therefore *you* (the Vakeels) considered the Departure of Ally Rezza to be particularly necessary?

A. The Departure of Ally Rezza was considered particularly necessary, “in conformity to the Orders of the Presence.”

Gholaum Alli states, of his own Accord, that after the Death of the Nabob Wallajah, he (Gholaum Alli) wrote to Omdut ul Omrah, renewing the Negotiation by Order of Tippoo Sultaun, which Letter was sent to Madras by Mahomed Ghyaus of Cuddapah. The Answer was not brought to him, but he has since understood

No. 15. *continued.* understood from Ghyaus, that Omdut ul Omrah had said in reply, that the Princesses were the Daughters of the late Nabob Wallajah, and his Property; with which Omdut ul Omrah was not at Liberty to interfere.

Q. The Proposal having originated with the Nabob Wallajah, and Tippoo Suldaun having shewn his Disposition to agree, by sending Ally Rezza with Presents for the Occasion; how did it happen that the Affair failed of Accomplishment, both being willing?

A. The Nabob Wallajah considered Lord Cornwallis's Leave to be necessary, but which was not obtained. This was the Cause of the Impediment.

Q. Was the first Proposal, on the Part of the Nabob Wallajah, communicated to the Vakeels, with the Knowledge of Lord Cornwallis?

A. The Nabob said Ten Times, in the Presence of the whole Durbar, that it was proper to establish such a Connection, and that, for his Part, he would consent to and effect it, if his Lordship would have no Objection.

[The Paper (No. 6,) is produced, and an immediate Change was observed, as well in the Countenance as in the Manner of Gholaum Ally Kkaun.]

Q. Did you ever see this Paper?

A. I never saw it before this Day, and do not know the Intention of it.

[The Paper (No. 7,) is again produced.]

Q. Who is meant by the Term, "The Well-wisher of Mankind?"

A. Wallajah.

Q. Why did you call him The Well-wisher of Mankind?

A. The Nabob told me to use that Phrase, and not his own Name, Wallajah.

[The Paper (No. 8,) is produced.]

Q. Who is meant in this Letter by the Term, "Well-wisher of Mankind?"

A. The Nabob Wallajah, who was always distinguished by that Name in Tippoo Suldaun's Letters.

Q. Who was meant by the Term, "The Distinguished in Friendship?"

A. Ally Rezza.

Q. Was that a Title conferred on him?

A. It was a mode of Address fixed for him.

Q. By whom?

A. The Author of the Letter.

Gholaum Ally states, of his own Accord, that formerly Tippoo Suldaun distinguished the Nabob by the Name of Wallajah, and latterly by that of "Well-wisher of Mankind."

He adds also, that the Paper (No. 6,) contains certain figurative Terms, established in the Dar-al Insha, or Secretary's Department.

Q. At what Time was it established?

A. I do not know.

Q. You say that it was established for the Conduct of Business in the Dar-al Insha. On what Occasion?

A. I did not attend the Durbar for Five Years, and I suppose it to have been invented for that Purpose.

Q. What is meant by this Passage in No. 8, viz. "I am perfectly satisfied, that you will shew that Kindness, which is becoming your exalted Person, towards *Hearts your Guests."

* Refer to the Persian Letter.

A. The

A. The Children.

Mem —It is necessary here for the Commissioners to explain, that the Witness at once gave the above Answer ; but, on Recollection, he endeavoured to refer the Term “HEARTS” to its literal Meaning in the Composition of this Passage, by explaining that Tippoo Sultaun meant his Hearts, (which was the same as Heart, *i. e.* the Plural for the Singular) should be the Guest of the Nabob Wallajah, and that Wallajah should bestow his Affection on it.

It being evident to the Commissioners that the Witness is wilfully prevaricating on this Point, from a remarkable Change of Manner and Countenance ; it is judged proper to repeat the Injunctions contained in the Preamble to this Enquiry, and that Paper in the Persian Language is again read to him, and minutely explained.

Gholaum Ally Khan again repeats, that he perfectly understands the Paper, and acknowledges himself liable to the Penalty eventually or conditionally denounced.

Q. You have stated that the Nabob Wallajah expressed his Desire of being distinguished by the Name of “ Well-wisher of Mankind.” Recollect yourself, and describe the Particulars respecting the Communication of that Desire ?

A. At the Time of Ally Rezza’s Departure from Madras to Seringapatam, the Nabob Wallajah expressed his Desire to both the Vakeels, that the Name of “ Well-wisher of Mankind” and not of Wallajah, should be used whenever it became necessary to mention his Name.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah desire that his Name might be used only in Tippoo Sultaun’s Letters, or did he desire that it should also be used in the Letters of the Vakeels ?

A. The Vakeels being both present when Ally Rezza took Leave, the Nabob Wallajah said, that he was become an old Man ; that he was a Fakir ; that he had now nothing to do with the Title of Wallajah, and directed the Vakeels to tell Tippoo Sultaun, that he wished to be distinguished by the Name of “ The Well-wisher of Mankind.”

Q. Did you receive the Expression of Wallajah’s Desire from his own Mouth, or through the Medium of another Person ?

A. From Wallajah’s own Mouth.

Q. In what Place did he communicate this Desire ?

A. In the Fort, when the Nabob Wallajah came last to give Leave to Ally Rezza.

Q. Who were present besides yourself and Ally Rezza ?

A. No Person.

Q. Did the Nabob retire to a Place of Secrecy, as only Three Persons were present ?

A. I was sitting in my Chair,* and the Nabob and Ally Rezza came close to make the Communication to me.

* He is lame and cannot move.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah express any Wish that any other Persons or Things should be distinguished by similar fictitious Titles ?

A. No ; only with respect to himself.

Q. When was the Title of “ Distinguished in Friendship” first conferred on Ally Rezza ?

A. It appears, from the Correspondence of Tippoo Sultaun, Ally Rezza was formerly distinguished by another Title, which I forget ; but on Ally Rezza’s Return to Seringapatam, he requested that his Title might be increased. This was done.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun communicate to you this Increase of Ally Rezza's Title?

A. No.

Q. As no Communication was made to you of the Increase of Ally Rezza's Titles, how was it possible for you, or for the Nabob Mohammed Ally, to know who was meant by the Distinguished in Friendship?

A. Because Ally Rezza was himself the Bearer of the Letter.

Q. At what Time did Ally Rezza return from Seringapatam to Madras?

A. I do not recollect; but believe that I can ascertain the Point, from a Memorandum of the Preparation made by me to receive Ally Rezza.

Q. Both Vakeels being present at Madras, did it ever happen that one of them wrote separate Addresses to Tippoo Sultaun?

A. When both were present, they wrote jointly.

Q. The Explanation which you have given of the Expression "*Hearts*," &c. being so constrained, as to render the Passage almost void of Meaning; how do you reconcile the Absurdity of this Passage, according to your Construction, with the usual Style of Tippoo Sultaun's Letters, which is evident and reasonable?

A. I explain it thus; viz. "Our Heart is in fact, or truly, [for] your House, and [for] your Little Ones. In this Manner [for this Reason] there is the fullest Confidence, that Kindness becoming exalted [great] Characters, will be put in Practice."

Q. Do you think that Tippoo Sultaun would have written a Passage so absolutely destitute of Meaning?

A. He has written it.

Mem.—After a full Discussion of this Construction, it is stated to the Witness, that the Inconsistencies and Absurdities of his Explanation have established a Belief, that he is endeavouring to conceal the true Meaning, which it remains for him either to remove, or to be answerable on his Responsibility to the Company.

Q. On this Question being first put to you, you gave a direct Answer, which was intelligible; but, on Consideration, you have substituted an Answer which is not to be understood.

A. It is true, I may have said so.

The Paper, No. 6, is put into the Hands of Gholaum Alli Khaun again, and he is asked, in the most serious Manner,

Q. Did you ever see this Paper, or not? or did you ever hear of its being brought into Use?

A. I now see that Omdut ul Omrah's Name is at the Bottom of the Paper. After the Death of his Father, Omdut ul Omrah sent it to Tippoo Sultaun, to be used in their Correspondence.

Q. How do you know this?

A. Because it is endorsed by one of the Moonshes of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What Connection is there between the Endorsement and the Period you have described? And on what Grounds have you fixed the Period at the Death of Wallajah?

A. [It is impossible to obtain any Answer; but he says, that] it came in the Cover of a Letter, which must have been dated.—I am responsible for this Fact.

Q. It

Q. It has been explained to you, that the English Government is in Possession of the Records and secret Papers of the late Tippoo Sultaun; and, consequently, that they have ample Means of examining all Persons who appear to have had any Share in the Transaction of his Affairs; consider well, and answer this Question on your Responsibility to the Company:—Did you, or did you not, receive this (No. 6,) written in Pencil, from Omdut ul Omrah?

No. 15
continued.

A. No; I did not.

After further Hesitation, Gholaum Ally says, if he sent it, he may have sent it by means of Ally Rezza.

Q. If he sent it at the Time of the Death of the Nabob Wallajah (as you have stated), how could he have sent it by means of Ally Rezza?

A. I spoke from Conjecture.

Mem.—It appears from the Whole of Gholaum Ally Khaun's Answers, that he is wilfully prevaricating, and that no Explanation can be obtained from him. As he appears, therefore, to be callous to the manifest Falsehoods in his Testimony, the Commissioners deem it unnecessary to pursue this Part of the Examination further.

Q. Was there any Cypher in use in your Correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun?

A. If there was, it was lodged with Ally Rezza, and I understand that such a Paper was given to him on his Return to Madras.

After further Hesitation, Gholaum Ally states, that Ally Rezza desired him to take a Copy of the Cypher, which he declined, saying that he was not a Person to be engaged in those Affairs.

Q. Was it ever used by Ally Rezza?

A. He never told me of his having done so.

Q. Did you ever hear that it was brought into Use?

A. Never, never.

Q. Did Ally Rezza ever communicate to you that he had used it?

A. One thing is true, that Tippoo Sultaun did write a Letter in Cypher to Ally Rezza.

Q. Did it ever happen, that both Vakeels being present at Madras, they corresponded separately with Tippoo Sultaun?

A. No.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun ever send any Letter separately to either Vakeel, when both Vakeels were present at Madras?

A. No.

Q. Did the Letter above-mentioned in Cypher come to Ally Rezza alone, or addressed to both Vakeels?

A. Ally Rezza told me that he had received the Cyphered Letter, but I declined having any Concern with it.

Q. Was you not considered to be the principal Vakeel?

A. Ally Rezza had Charge of the Expences, and I was entrusted with political Negotiation.

Q. Was it usual for Tippoo Sultaun to write in Cypher on the Subject of your Expences at Madras?

A. I know that he wrote one Letter in Cypher.

Q. Did

No. 15. *continued.* Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun ever communicate to you any Circumstance whatever by means of a Cyphered Letter?

A. No.

Q. Did he ever communicate any Circumstance in Cypher to Ally Rezza?

A. No; no Letter was received. He shewed me one Letter.

Q. Did you ever hear that Ally Rezza had, on any Occasion whatever, written to Tippoo Sultaun by means of a Cyphered Letter?

A. I did not know of it: I never heard of it; and never was told of it.

Q. What were the Orders of Tippoo Sultaun for conducting your Correspondence?

A. He gave us no Orders; none whatever.

Q. Did you ever hear that Tippoo Sultaun had ordered an Oath of Fidelity to be administered to his Servants, at the Mosque in Madras?

A. Yes; Orders came for that Purpose, which were executed by Ally Rezza.

Gholaum Ally Khaun having earnestly requested Permission to retire, Leave is accordingly granted to him; it being evident, from his Determination to prevaricate, that no farther useful Matter can be obtained from his Testimony.

Seringsapatam, 11th May 1800.

Gholaum Ally Khaun again attends the Commissioners, agreeably to his Appointment.

[The Paper, N^o 7, in the Correspondence is produced.]

Q. What are the Points which could not be committed to Paper, and could only be communicated in Person?

A. The Communication of the Friendship and Harmony which was felt for Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What Sirdars are meant in the Passage, "At this Time the Friendship and Good-will of both Sirdars is from God and the Royal Auspices?"

A. Lord Cornwallis and the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. What appeared to you to be so extraordinary in the Friendship and Good-will of both Sirdars, as to make you think and say that it could only have proceeded from God and the Auspices of Tippoo Sultaun?

A. Formerly Enmity was established between the Two States; I therefore considered this Disposition now manifested to be a most fortunate Occurrence.

Q. Why did you consider what had passed between you and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, as an unlooked-for Good?

A. Because I found a better Disposition than I expected towards my Master.

Q. What was the Subject alluded to in this Letter, in which Tippoo Sultaun was to deliberate maturely, and to bring fully home to his Mind?

A. The Harmony and Friendship which is mentioned in the Letter.

Q. What was meant by the Allusion in this Letter to the Changeableness of the Times?

A. The Instability of human Affairs; I therefore meant to impress on the Sultaun's Mind the Necessity of forming useful Friendships.

Q. What was the Affair which you were desirous Tippoo Sultaun should agree to?

A. My

A. My Object was to promote a Disposition on the Part of the Sultaun to cultivate this Friendship.

Q. How did you mean to apply the Passage from the Poet Hafiz? Who were the Friends with whom Tippoo was to maintain Cordiality? and who were the Enemies with whom he was to difsemble?

A. I meant to impress the Policy of cultivating the Friendship of the Two Sirdars, and of keeping apart from the Mahrattas and the Nizam.

Q. Did you at any Time receive Letters or Messages from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your final Return to Seringapatam?

A. Soon after my Return I was put under Restraint, and I received no Communication whatever, either by Letter or Message, from the Nabob Wallajah, or from Omdut ul Omrah.

[The Paper, N^o 17, of the Correspondence, is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect receiving from Omdut ul Omrah the Letter, of which this is a Copy?

A. As it is an Answer to the Letter which was written under my Seal, by the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, I did not receive it.

Q. Did you receive any verbal Message or Letter from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, or from any Person in his Confidence, through the Channel of the Ambassadors Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghous?

A. None.

[The Paper, N^o 20, is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect to have received this Letter?

A. No.

Q. Was your Seal sent for more than once by Tippoo Sultaun?

A. No.

Q. How many Years are passed since the Sultaun sent for your Seal?

A. I do not recollect; it is a considerable Time, upwards of Two Years, as far as I can guess.

Q. You say that the Sultaun sent for your Seal but once; Two Letters have been produced from Omdut ul Omrah to you, after an Interval of Two Years and a Half, in each of which a Letter from you is acknowledged; one of them therefore must have been written by yourself?

A. The Sultaun kept my Seal for Five Days, and may have prepared different Covers of Letters with it; I know nothing of the Letter myself.

Q. Did you at any Time receive a Letter from Kadir Newauz Khaun?

A. I received one; it was a Letter of Recommendation.

Q. Respecting whom?

A. I do not recollect his Name; he was a Gentleman destined for this Quarter; I returned no Answer.

Q. Did you receive any other Letter from Kadir Newauz Khaun?

A. No.

[The Paper, N^o 21, in the Correspondence, is produced.]

Q. Did you not receive from Kadir Newauz Khaun, some Time in the Month of Rajeb 1211 Higery, a Letter, of which this is a Copy?

A. I did receive it.

No. 15.
continued.

Q. When?

A. I have no Recollection of the Time.

Q. It does not appear to be a Recommendation of any Gentleman?

A. It is the only Letter I received; and it might have contained a separate Note of Recommendation.

Q. By whom was it brought?

A. The Gentleman above-mentioned, about a Year after my Return from Madras.

Q. What were the Contents of your Letter to Kadir Newauz Khaun, which is acknowledged in this Letter?

A. Informing him of my Arrival, and communicating the Expressions of Friendship and good Wishes towards the Sul-taun.

Q. What was the Nature of the Intimations of Kadir Newauz Kaun's Attachment to Tippoo Sul-taun, which had occasioned Tippoo Sul-taun to express through you his Satisfaction?

A. Nothing more than the Desire already expressed of establishing and preserving Cordiality and Friendship between the Two Durbars.

Q. Through what Channel were the said Intimations conveyed to Tippoo Sul-taun?

A. I delivered the Message of Kadir Newauz Khaun, on my Return to the Presence, and acquainted him with the Reception of it by the Sul-taun. This is the Answer to my Letter.

Q. What did Kadir Newauz Khaun mean by saying, that the System of Harmony and Union between Tippoo Sul-taun and Omdut ul Omrah had acquired the requisite Degree of Stability and Firmness?

A. I explain, that being a Man not very opulent, Kadir Newauz Khaun was desirous of rendering his Instrumentality in establishing the Friendship and Cordiality useful to himself, by obtaining a Present from Tippoo Sul-taun.

Q. Did he obtain any?

A. None. The Object of the Connection was not accomplished.

Q. You must be sensible, that, from the Inconsistency of your Answers, you have endeavoured to frustrate the Object of this Enquiry, and we have explained to you that this Examination will be transmitted to our Superiors. We refer you, therefore, again to the serious Exhortation which was given to you at the Commencement of this Enquiry; and, as the Prevarication in your Testimony is too obviously intended to conceal some Matters connected with the Enquiry, we recommend that you should consider the Nature of the Evidence you have given, lest it should subject you to the serious Displeasure of the British Government?

Mem.—The above Question having been verbally explained to Gholaum Ally Khaun, he is informed, that it will be translated into the Persian Language, and sent to him in the Morning (it being now very late); and that he will be required to subscribe his own Answer in the same Language at the Bottom of the Question.

Gholaum Alli Khaun accordingly withdraws.

Sriringapatam, May 12th, 1800.

The Question recorded Yesterday, having been translated into the Persian Language, is sent to Gholaum Ally Khaun, by Colonel Close's Moonshree; and, after a considerable Interval, the following Note is received from Gholaum Ally himself.

“ The

“ The Moonsee is desirous that I should write at the Bottom of the Paper sent to me. At one o’Clock To-morrow I will wait on the Gentlemen, and communicate something. For the present, I request that the Moonsee may be recalled.”

No. 15.
continued.

Setingapatam, May 14th, 1800.

In conformity to his Note of the 12th Instant, Gholaum Ally Khaun attends the Commissioners: And, after stating the Reluctance which he felt for disclosing the Secrets of his Master entrusted to him, delivers the following Answer (written by his own Moonsee) to the Question recorded in the Proceedings of the 11th Instant, viz.

“ God and his Prophet know and witness, that whatever was known to me from the Beginning of the Year 1207 to the Year 1214 Higery, has been explained, without Deviation or Difference, before the Gentlemen of the Company.”

Q. In your Note of the 12th Instant, you stated, that you had something to communicate. What is that something?

A. It was my Intention to mention, that on the Departure of Ally Rezza from Madras, he was charged by the Nabob Wallajah with a Sword and a Saddle of Value as a Present to Tippoo Suldaun.

It was also my Intention to state, that the Ink was scarcely dry on the Treaty (of 1792), when Tippoo Suldaun sent for his Vakeel from Pondicherry; I did not know what passed between them, but I explain the Obscurity of the Passage in the Letter (No. 8.) by referring the Word “ *Hearts,*” to Tippoo Suldaun himself, and the word “ *Khordegaum,*” to the French.

Q. There being the most rooted Enmity between the French and the Nabob Wallajah, how could Tippoo Suldaun, in a Letter of Civility to the latter, denominate the former the Children of his Highness?

A. It was an Allusion.

[The Paper, No. 10, of the Correspondence, is produced.]

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually communicate this Intelligence to you? And did you transmit the Message without Addition to Tippoo Suldaun?

A. I received the Intelligence through the Means of Kadir Newauz Khaun. On drafting the Letter, I shewed it to Kadir Newauz Khaun, and he having approved of it, it was dispatched to the Presence.

Q. What is the Meaning of this Passage, viz. “ What in the Judgment of this Well-wisher now appears expedient is this. In a short Time his Lordship will go to Europe, and the Kests are in a Course of Payment. After his Lordship’s Departure the Liquidation of the Kests and other Points, whatever may be his Highness’s (Tippoo’s) Pleasure, will be right and proper. At present it is better to be silent in every Thing, because at this Time his Highness’s Honour would at all Events be called in question. When another shall arrive from Europe, the Imputation will in every Event and in every Measure fall upon him?”

A. The French,—the French,—the French,—a thousand Times the French.

Q. How could the Agitation of the Affairs here alluded to, before the Departure of Lord Cornwallis, be attended with Disreputation to Tippoo Suldaun?

A. Because Lord Cornwallis himself being a Party to the Treaty, any Deviation from it on the Part of Tippoo Suldaun, at so early a Period as during his Lordship’s Residence in India, would be particularly injurious to the Character of Tippoo Suldaun.

Q. How

No. 15.
continued.

Q. How could the Departure of Lord Cornwallis remove any Part of the Disreputation of violating the Treaty?

A. By the Possibility of *their* being able to conciliate the New Comer to *their* Views.

Q. Do you mean to include the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah in this intended Arrangement for conciliating the New Comer?

A. I received the Message from Kadir Newauz Khaun on the Part of the Nabob Wallajah, and therefore only include him in it.

Q. What Answer did Tippoo Sultaun return to this Proposition?

A. An Answer was received and delivered to the Nabob Wallajah, but the Contents were not explained to me. The Sultaun informed us that he had received our Dispatch. and enclosed a Letter for the Nabob Wallajah from himself, which was accordingly delivered.

Q. Was the Letter transmitted to the Nabob Wallajah by means of Kadir Newauz Khaun?

A. It was delivered to the Nabob Wallajah himself at one of his Visits to the Princes.

Q. The original Message from the Nabob Wallajah having been verbally communicated to the Vakeels, did his Highness make no Mention to you of the Purpose of the Answer which he had received from Tippoo Sultaun?

A. No; I made no Enquiry on the Subject.

Q. You have stated, that the Whole of the Affair alluded to in this Letter refers to the French; but the very Subject of the Letter is founded on the too frequent Communication between the Sultaun and the Government of Poonah. How do you reconcile this?

A. It is true, that the Letter refers principally to Poonah; but the Nabob Wallajah's Caution was general, and included all.

Q. Do you understand, that in giving this Advice the Nabob Wallajah communicated his Intention to the British Government?

A. I have no Knowledge on this Point.

[The Letter in figured Cypher is produced, and recognized by Gholaum Alli Khaun.]

Q. Did you transmit to the Sultaun the Description of the Works of Fort St. George, promised in this Letter?

A. No, we did not; who would permit us to obtain the Information?

Q. The British Government is in Possession of a very long and detailed Description of the Works of Fort St. George, written during the Residence of the Vakeels at Madras?

A. It may be, but I have no Recollection of it. If such a Letter was written, it will have fallen into the Hands of the British Government.

Q. At what Place did you take your last Leave of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. At the Mount.

Q. As Omdut ul Omrah appears to have met the Vakeels at the Garden on the Plain for the Purpose of delivering his last Message, why did he follow them to the Mount?

A. After our Return from our Meeting at the Garden, we received a Message from Kadir Newauz Khaun, that the Nabob would entertain us at the Mount, and accordingly Omdut ul Omrah came thither.

Q. Had

Q. Had you any particular Conversation with Omdut ul Omrah on that Occasion?

No. 15.
continued.

A. No; none whatever.

Q. Had you any particular Conversation at the Garden when you took Leave of Omdut ul Omrah?

A. None. That Meeting was Five or Six Months previous to our actual Departure.

Q. Was the Affair which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to Writing, communicated only to yourself, or to both the Vakeels?

A. To both.

Q. Was there at that Meeting any Conversation between yourself and Omdut ul Omrah unknown to any other Person?

A. Yes: We conversed on the Subject of the Connection by Marriage, and of the Harmony of Tippoo Sultaun and the English, during which Time Ali Rezza was on one Side.

Q. Was there any separate Conversation between yourself and Omdut ul Omrah at the Tomb?

A. Yes. There was on the Subject of the Connection.

Q. It appears that you held private Conversations with Omdut ul Omrah at the Mosque, and in the Garden; recollect whether you had not also yourself a separate Conversation with him at the Mount?

A. None whatever.

Gholaum Alli Khaun retires.

(Signed)

J. Webb.
B. Clofe.

No. 16.

Copy of such Parts of the CORRESPONDENCE discovered in the Palace at Seringapatam, and alluded to in the Letter from the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated 3 August 1801, as are not included in the Appendix to the Declaration of the Governor of Fort St. George, dated 31st July 1801.

Translation of a LETTER from Mohummud Osmaun, Vakeel at Madras, to Hyder Ally Khan ; dated 6th of Zykeed 1186, answering to the 30th January 1773.

“AGREEABLY to your Orders, I had an Audience of the Nabob, at which, after expressing in strong Terms the Friendship that subsisted between us, I requested the Passport for the Arms, Immediately on hearing these Expressions of Friendship, his Highness acquiesced in my Demand of the Passport, and taking me by the Hand, led me to the Top of the House, where there was a Room, from whence the beautiful Prospect of the Sea, Fort St. George, &c. like a Plain, appearing to our View, he remarked what a beautiful Spot it was, and added, May Almighty God soon produce a Cause, from which the Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun and I shall be enabled here to set and enjoy ourselves together.” He proceeded in these Words, “The Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun, inattentive to the Value of my Friendship, has always considered me separate from himself; whilst I have ever considered us as one: I may say indeed that I look on his Existence as my own Flesh and Skin, and it is incumbent upon him to do the same. It is necessary that a Friendship should subsist between us so firm, as that both our Countries also should be one; that if any Enemy, (which God prevent,) should burn one of his Villages, I ought to feel as if one of my own was consumed; and were one of mine to be destroyed by the Fire of an Enemy, he ought to feel as if one of his were destroyed: Again he observed, Your Master may make many Friends, and doubtless will, but such a Friend as I am he never can acquire; when Friendship shall be established between us, then it will be seen what the Friendship of Friends is. I am that Friend who, if he (which God prevent) should require the Sacrifice of my Child, as a Means of promoting his Prosperity and Dominion, would, looking upon this as the greatest Blessing in the World, most willingly deliver my Offspring up to him. It is my Wish to establish such a Friendship with your Master, that our Children after us may be united in the Bonds of Affection and of Love. Let us therefore, during this transitory Life, be friendly and united, and render good Offices to each other, since in the next no Person can be connected with another; it is indeed singularly happy that Almighty God has been so bounteous to each, as that we want for nothing else than Friendship and Affection; it is incumbent upon us mutually to transmit to one another Presents and Rarities, &c. which God has bestowed on both, which, amongst Friends, is a Source of Satisfaction, a Means of over-awing others, and
in

in every Respect seemly, If therefore any Thing in your Master's Country should be wished or required by me, let me take it without any Apology; and in like Manner should he want any Thing from mine, let him send for it without Excuse; this is the Mode in which the Princes of former Times displayed their Friendship for each other, and in the present Times it is the same." Your Slave (Mohummud Osmaun) upon hearing all these friendly Expressions, made the two following Remarks, "Almighty God has bestowed upon your Highness (the Nabob) a general Knowledge of every Matter, and a clear Understanding, my Master (Hyder Ally) contemplating by Anticipation from his own great Foresight all that I have now heard, and wishing to promote a Unity with you, addressed to you a Letter, wherefore did your Highness not write him in return?" He answered, "I am convinced that your Master wrote me that Letter of Condolence in Friendship; but while I cherished in my Mind his friendly Sentiments, I judged it unprosperous and improper, as a Beginning of Friendship, to reply to a Letter of Condolence, and therefore failed to write to him; but should he wish in future to maintain a Correspondence with me, I will look upon him, and address him as a King." My second Observation was as follows: "Almighty God has made your Highness powerful and great. The Mahrattas you know to be evil-minded and wickedly disposed; during Three Years they were at War with my Master, and over-run and destroyed his Country to Value of many Crores. Notwithstanding his repeated Demands of Assistance from you, with an Offer of paying the Expences of the Troops, how did you continue inattentive to his Wish, and an inactive Spectator? It would appear then, that you were unwilling to have him for a Neighbour (or a Friend,) and preferred the Neighbourhood (or Friendship) of the Mahrattas." He replied, "The Sentiments you express are precisely my own. May the Almighty destroy and root out the Mahrattas. It is with this Object in view, that I am anxious to establish an Alliance with your Master, that in future whatever we may do may be concerted and engaged in with one Heart and Tongue, whether to make War or Peace, because hitherto he has not, in the first Instance, made Application to me, nor communicated with me, upon any Subject. When he attacked the Europeans, and made Peace with the English, who were my Servants, it depended upon my Consent to conclude it. I was the Prince and Owner of the Country, and was at no great Distance from the Scene; but not a Word, not a Sentence, not even a Man, did he think proper to send to me. Hence I could not but conclude, that he wished not to be in Unity and Friendship with me, and consequently what ought I to have to do with his other Wars and Pacifications. Had your Master maintained Friendship and Correspondence with me, and had I then neglected to fulfil my Obligations, and remained an inactive Spectator, these might be Grounds for Complaint: But let us totally forget the past, and if the Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun should conceive that nothing or no Advantage is to be gained from my Friendship; let him reflect that the most trifling Degree of its Advantage is this; that if every Year, whatever Number of Arms he may be able to purchase and carry away from this Quarter, he may do so without Molestation; it is no less a Privilege than what he possesses in his own Country. In the present Instance, when you applied for a Passport to the Governor, you knew the Answer he gave; he does not chuse to comply with your Request. Upon a Principle of Foresight, I consider your Master's Friendship as paramount to every Thing; it is incumbent likewise on your Master to do the same by me, and continue firm in his Friendship, for our two Hearts are in reality one."

His

No. 16.
continued.

His Highness further added, that an odd Incident had occurred, and told me, laughing at the same Time, that when your Highness came down upon the English, he was in this very Garden where we were, and sending Answers to the Letters which he received; that the People told him, "To-day the English Gentlemen are embarking upon a Pilgrimage." Here the Conversation broke up, and his Highness desired me to come To-morrow for the Dustuck.

P. S. In your former Letter to the Nabob, your Address was such as to produce an Observation from him, "That People in general write thus to their Servants." It will be necessary therefore to consider this in future, that no Offence may be taken. His Highness gave me an English Pocket Book, as a Present for you, which I enclose. If you send him something handsome in exchange, I think it would be proper.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Persian Translator to the Government.

No. 17.

(Copy) Minute of Lord Clive, dated 29th September 1801, relative to the pecuniary Provision to be made for the Families of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c.

Minute of Lord CLIVE, in Council, 29th September 1801.

I HAVE the Honour of communicating to the Board a Statement of the pecuniary Provision which I propose to make for the Family of their late Highnesses the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as well as for the principal Officers and Dependants of the late Government. This Statement has been prepared in communication with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah. Reason therefore exists for believing that the Provision now proposed extends to every Branch of the Family, and that the Company will be liable to no further Expence for its Support.

It appears by the Accounts with which I have been furnished from the Durbar of the Nabob, that the Appropriation of the Family Jagheers by the Nabob Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah has been extremely capricious; by these Means many Members of the Family have lived in the Enjoyment of superfluous Abundance, while the greater Part has with Difficulty commanded the Means of Subsistence. This Mode of Appropriation has therefore afforded no Guide for the Allotment of the pecuniary Stipends; and I have judged it most expedient to divide the Family and its Connexions into separate Classes, according to the respective Gradations of the different Branches.

In proposing Half a Lack of Rupees for the Support of each of the legitimate Sons of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, I have allowed myself perhaps to exceed the Bounds which a strict Interpretation of the Situation of those Princes might justify; but I have been unwilling to detract from the Liberality by which the British Government has been guided throughout the recent Transactions connected with this Family; and it did not appear to be consistent with this Plan of Arrangement, that a less Income should be allotted to the legitimate Sons of Mahomed Ally, than that appropriated to the Support of the elder Sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun. To the inferior Branches of the Family I have allotted Stipends, calculated in a relative Proportion, according to the respective Classes to which they have been referred.

Some oppressive Exactions having been made by Hussain ul Mulk (the Second surviving Son of the Nabob Mahomed Ally) in his Capacity of Foujdar of Trichinopoly, particularly in the Pagoda of Seringam, the Means of recompensing the Sufferers will hereafter be a Subject of Consideration for the Governor in Council, but I shall consider it indispensably necessary to apply a great Portion of the Stipend of Hussain ul Mulk to this Purpose; for the same Reason I shall propose to reimburse the Company in the Amount of the Arrear paid to the Troops of Sultan ul Nissa Begum, the favourite Sister of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, from the Stipend allotted to that Princefs.

No. 17.
continued.

The only Deviation I have admitted from the Principle of distributing the Family into Classes, is in favour of Tudjul Omra, the eldest reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. The Operation of that Principle would have referred him to the Class of Nekare Sons, and perhaps a strict Interpretation of his Condition might be more consistent with that Principle, because a Deviation in his Favour can only be founded on Considerations connected with his former Rank and Expectations, and might therefore be liable to the Imputation of encouraging Hopes, which having been decidedly cut off it may be unwise to indulge. I am disposed however, in the present State of Circumstances, to consider Ally Husein to be more an Object of Compassion than of Danger, and I think that the proposed Stipend of R^s 24,000. per Annum, affords sufficient Means of gratifying his Wishes, without encroaching on the Expediency of suppressing his Pretensions to the Government of the Carnatic.

The List of the Officers of the late Government is not extensive, and the Provision which I propose to make for them is liberal. Of the four principal Officers of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, introduced to the Deputies after the Death of that Prince, I have included only Tucky Ally Khan; and I have allotted to him a Stipend proportioned to his former Rank in the Durbar. Nejeeb Khan (the other Person named in the Will of Omdut ul Omrah) holds at present a Jagheer, which will hereafter come under the Consideration of the Board, and will afford, I have no Doubt, ample Means of maintaining that Khan. The Part which Hadir Nawaz Khan has acted in the extraordinary Negotiations of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, has rendered it impossible to include him in the Arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic upon the present Foundation; and with respect to Mr. Barret, it will be manifest, from the Description of that Person contained in the Report of the Deputies, that the same Considerations do not apply to him, which apply to the Mussulmen Gentlemen of Rank and Character in the Service of the late Government.

The Three Princes connected with the Family of the Emperor Delhi have, I understand, resided in the Neighbourhood of this Presidency, and have been supported by the Bounty of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah during a long Period of Time; I have therefore judged it necessary, in framing the present Arrangement, to secure to Persons of their Description the certain Means of Subsistence through the Channel of the Company's Government.

Having concluded these Arrangements with his Highness the Nabob, in conformity to the Stipulations of the Treaty, I consider it to be consistent with the Spirit of that Instrument, to give every Appearance of Support to the Dignity and Rank to his present Highness, and to restrain the Spirit of Hostility which has been avowed by many Branches of the Family towards the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah. While therefore I propose to secure to each Branch of the Family the actual Enjoyment of the Pension allotted to it, by rendering it payable at the Company's Treasury to such Persons as may be appointed to receive it, I judge it to be indispensably necessary, to the Preservation of good Order and Harmony in the Family, that the Receipts to be granted by the different Members of it should be previously subjected to the Nabob's Inspection, and that the Payment of the Pensions shall be suspended unless such Receipts shall bear the Seal and Signature of his Highness.

I consider it to be extremely desirable that every Precaution shall be used for securing the Happiness and Comfort of the Nabob on the Foundation of the present Arrangements

Arrangement; in order therefore to preserve his Highness from the Errors of his Predecessors, to defend him from the Machinations of interested Persons, to restrain his Expences within the Limit of his Income, and to impress constantly on his Mind the Principles of his Connection with the British Government, I judge it to be expedient that a Person should be appointed to attend his Highness's Durbar, and to hold a constant personal Communication with him on the Part of this Government. The general Objects of this Arrangement will be subject to the immediate Superintendance of the Government; and the Duties of the subordinate Office, which I propose to create, will be directed to the Maintenance of that Intercourse, to the timely Communication of the intended Measures of the Nabob, and to the Establishment of an immediate Controul, under Circumstances contributing at the same Time to the Honour and Respect due to his Highness's Station.

The Nature of these Duties is such as to require the Appointment of a Mussulman of good Character and Understanding, rather than an European Gentleman. I have the best Opinion of the Fidelity of Gholaum Hussain, the principal Moonshy in the Persian Office, and of his Qualifications to discharge the Duties of that Station with Satisfaction to this Government and Advantage to the Company. I propose accordingly to nominate Gholaum Hussain to attend (under the immediate Orders of the Governor) the Durbar of his Highness the Nabob, with a Salary of One Hundred Pagodas per Month, and with an Allowance of Fifty Pagodas for Equipage and Servants. These Sums of Money it is my Intention to charge on the Fund to be appropriated to the Support of the Family and Dependants of the Nabob.

The Board will observe, by the Statements which I have the Honour of communicating to it, that the Amount of the proposed pecuniary Provision for the Family and Dependants of the Nabob, is less than the Amount appropriable to that Purpose, according to the Stipulations of the Treaty of 1792; and the Nature of the present Arrangement is calculated to secure a gradual Diminution of this Expenditure.

I propose that the Payment of the Stipends shall commence from the First Day of October.

1. STATEMENT of the pecuniary Provision to be made for the surviving Branches of the Families of their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

FAMILY of the Nabob Mahomed ALLY.

Three Sons by legitimate Marriage; viz.	Rupees.	
Sief ul Mulk - - - - -	50,000	
Hussain ul Mulk - - - - -	50,000	
Nussur-ul Mulk - - - - -	50,000	
	<hr/>	150,000
Three Daughters by legitimate Marriage; viz.		
Sultan-il Nissa Begum - - - - -	25,000	
Mullickil Nissa Begum - - - - -	25,000	
Omdut ul Nissa Begum - - - - -	25,000	
	<hr/>	75,000
		Ten

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continued.

	Rupees.
Brought forward - -	225,000
Ten Sons by Nika; viz.	
Huffain Nawaz Khan - - - - -	10,000
Serafraz Khan - - - - -	10,000
Abdul Hamud Khan - - - - -	10,000
Nuffur Oollah Khan - - - - -	10,000
Gholum Mahomed Khan - - - - -	10,000
Ismael Khan - - - - -	10,000
Huffain Mahomed Khan - - - - -	10,000
Aboo Tufab Khan - - - - -	10,000
Abdul Mahhood Khan - - - - -	10,000
Abdul Ghuffar Khan - - - - -	10,000
	<u>100,000</u>
Five Nekail Ladies; viz.	
Rieful Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Zub ul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Lal Mahal - - - - -	5,000
Khuttajah Begum - - - - -	5,000
Padsha Begum - - - - -	5,000
	<u>25,000</u>
Twelve Daughters by Nika; viz.	
Nejubul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Aziezul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Serojul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Afzul ul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Fachnul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Dowlut ul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Rizzia Begum - - - - -	5,000
Reheem ul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Fuzulut ul Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Raabia Begum - - - - -	5,000
Lutful Niffa Begum - - - - -	5,000
Hafiza Begum - - - - -	5,000
	<u>60,000</u>
One Grandson by Nika; viz.	
Abdul Bofil Khan - - - - -	3,000
Inferior Nekail Ladies; viz.	
Purfun Buby - - - - -	3,000
Hudjaing Buby - - - - -	1,200
Aumunah Buby - - - - -	1,200
Kanullah Buby - - - - -	1,200
Four Circassians - - - - -	4,200
Muddary Begum - - - - -	1,200
	<u>12,000</u>
The Haram - - - - -	8,400
	<u>8,400</u>
Total - - -	<u>4,33,400</u>

2d FAMILY

2d FAMILY of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

	Rupees.
The Begum Dolary Begum - - - - -	25,000
Three Sons by Neka; viz.	
Tadjul Omrah - - - - -	24,000
Shab Sowar Jung - - - - -	10,000
Bakir Huffain Khan - - - - -	10,000
	44,000
One Daughter by Neka; viz.	
Huffa bul Niffa - - - - -	5,000
Four Nekail Ladies; viz.	
Guffaty Begum - - - - -	5,000
Colfum Begum - - - - -	5,000
Chuloor Begum - - - - -	5,000
Mahatab - - - - -	5,000
	20,000
One inferior Concubine, recently admitted into the Mahal with her infant Son - - - - -	2,400
The Haram - - - - -	4,053
	1,00,453

3. The Family of Abdul Wahab Khan, the legitimate Brother of the Nabob Mahomed Ally; viz.

	Rupees.	
Two Sons by legitimate Marriages; viz.		
Dilcer Jung - - - - -	24,000	
Khan Jehan Khan - - - - -	12,000	
	36,000	
Four Sons by Neka; viz.		
Serafra Khan - - - - -	3,000	
Needum Oollah - - - - -	3,000	
Abdo Rezzakkhan - - - - -	3,000	
Kurrein odeen Ahmeed - - - - -	2,000	
	* 8,000	
One legitimate Wife, Lally Begum - - - - -	6,000	* So in the Original.
Three Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Allah Rukky - - - - -	2,000	
Mustura Khanum - - - - -	1,000	
Sulliah Bee - - - - -	500	
	3,500	
Five Daughters; viz.		
Kurrem ul Niffa - - - - -	2,000	
Rahmul ul Niffa - - - - -	2,000	
Ahmedy Begum - - - - -	2,000	
Buddyul Begum - - - - -	2,000	
Wugjyul Niffa - - - - -	2,000	
	10,000	
The Family of Ectadar Khan, a Son by Neka - - - - -	2,000	
	Total - 65,500	

PAPERS CONCERNING THE LATE

No. 17.
continued.4. The Family of Maphooz Khan, the Brother of the Nabob Mahomed Ally
by Nika. Rupees.

One Son Maphooz Khan	- - - - -	6,000
Three Daughters; viz.		
The Wife of Mahomed Merad	- - - - -	2,000
Do. of Mahomed Ally Khan	- - - - -	2,000
Buby Saheb	- - - - -	1,200
		<u>5,200</u>
Total	-	<u>11,200</u>

5. Separate Connections of the Nabob Mahomed Ally Abdul Kadir, the Nephew of Mahomed Ally by his legitimate Sister	- - - - -	Rupees. 12,000
The Family of Jan Jehan Khan, Nephew of Mahomed Ally by his legitimate Sister	- - - - -	5,000
The Family of Lewad Khan, a Nekail, Son of Mahomed Ally	- - - - -	5,000
The Family of Huffain Ally Khan, a Nekail, Son of Mahomed Ally	- - - - -	5,000
The Family Nejeeb Ollah Khan, a Nekail, Brother of Mahomed Ally	- - - - -	2,000
The Family of Budder ul Islam Khan, a Nekail Brother of D°	- - - - -	3,000
Total	-	<u>32,000</u>

6. Offices of the Government of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, not included in the Provision made for the Family of his Highness Mochtar Jung Foujdar of Tinnwelly	- - - - -	Rupees. 4,200
Ally Newaz Khan, Killadar of Arcot	- - - - -	4,200
Purky Ally Khan, one of the Ministers at Madras	- - - - -	4,200
Meer Affud Ollah Khan	- - - - -	4,200
Kuttub Oodun Khan	- - - - -	4,200
Jowaher Ally Khan, Killadar of Rylasgur	- - - - -	1,200
Srafrag Ally Khan, Killadar of Terrioor	- - - - -	1,200
Bakir Gowat, Killadar of Chittoor	- - - - -	1,200
Ameen Ud Dun Ally Khan Behauder	- - - - -	2,400
Commandant Mahomed Ibrahim	- - - - -	1,200
Moonshy Gholaum Huffain	- - - - -	6,320
Total	- -	<u>34,520</u>

7. Three Relations of the Emperor of Delhi, pensioned by the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

		Rupees.
Humacoin Bucht	- - - - -	6,000
Ally Bucht	- - - - -	4,200
His young Brother	- - - - -	1,200
		<u>11,400</u>

RECAPITULATION:

	Rupees.
1. Family of the Nabob Mahomed Ally - - - - -	4,33,400
2. D° - - - D° - - - Omdut Ul Omrah - - - - -	1,00,453
3. D° - - - D° - - - Abdul Wahab Khan - - - - -	65,500
4. D° - - - D° - - - Maphooz Khan - - - - -	11,200
5. Separate Connections - - - - -	32,000
6. Officers of the late Government - - - - -	34,520
7. Relations of the Emperor - - - - -	11,400
Grand Total - -	<u>6,98,473</u>

(Signed) *Clive.*

A true Copy.

(Signed) *J. Webb,*
Chief Sec^y of Gov^t.

No. 18.

Copy of a PAPER, purporting to be a Letter from Husein Ally, the reputed Son of the late Nabob of Arcot, to James Stuart Hall and Samuel Johnstone, Esquires.

From his Highness the Nawaub Wallajah, Omeer ul Hind, Tajool Omrah, Omeer ul Mulk, Moren ud Dowlah, Mahommed Ally Husein Cawn, Bahodar Juffer Jung, &c. &c. &c. &c.

To James Stuart Hall and Samuel Johnstone, Esqs.

WHEN I look around me, and perceive the many Dangers which beset me, I am overwhelmed with Difficulties; every Object occasions new Alarm, and my little Experience in Business, my Unacquaintance with the World, and my great Want of Friends in a Trial so serious, leaves me little able to encounter the Difficulties which present themselves. Though a Stranger in Person, yet I would persuade myself that, in Relation and Character, I am not wholly unknown; nor will you forget the anxious Solitude with which my ever honoured and lamented Father recommended his only Offspring to you, at your Departure from these Regions; a pious Solitude, which seemed to anticipate the awful and melancholy Moment which has since ensued.

Apprifed as I am of the Esteem in which you was held by his late Highness the Nabob, of your unalterable Concern for his true Interests, and of your sincere Friendship for his Family, I naturally turn to you in this Embarrassment of my Affairs, and most earnestly entreat the Benefit of your Advice and Endeavours to extricate me from surrounding Perils.

I have not trusted to a Stranger's Aid to make known these Circumstances, which it is my first Wish to be communicated to you: I will detail them to you with my own Hand; I will trace the unhappy Events which have happened, and the Evils which they have introduced in their Train; I will explain to you the Sentiments to which they have given rise; the Results to which they have already led; and the Consequences which they may eventually occasion. These will not only direct your Services, of which I consider myself secure, to proper Objects, but will be the Means, (for I am confident in the Justice of my Claims), of obtaining the Redress which I am seeking. A true and faithful Account of my Situation, to whom it may be required to be made known, will be all sufficient to the Success of my Application.

In order that you may have a complete Knowledge of all that has happened, it will be necessary to begin with Circumstances apparently remote, though certainly not unimportant nor unconnected with the present Situation of Affairs: I shall therefore first acquaint you, that early in the Month of June last his Highness the Nabob

Nabob of the Carnatic was seized with very dangerous Symptoms, which continued, with little Variation, for the Space of several Days, and were sufficient to alarm his Family and Friends for his Highness's Safety and Life: It pleased the Almighty to allow his Highness an Interval of a few Days of Quiet and Tranquillity, to arrange and settle the Particulars of his House, and to provide for the Succession to his Dominions; and so serene and untroubled a Moment of Freedom from Bodily Pain and Infirmary did His Highness enjoy, that his Family and Servants had a most reasonable Hope that he might be able to overcome the Violence of the Attacks. After a few Days, however, the Disease returned with an Increase of Violence, and disappointed all the Expectations and Prayers which had been kindly conceived and fervently offered up for his Highness's Recovery: Tears will not allow me to describe with Exactness the Scene which followed: You will in a Word learn, that his Highness lay on the extreme Bed of Sickness, awaiting the Summons from an eventful Life with a dignified Patience and Resignation, affording a striking Lesson, never to be forgotten, of the Vanity of sublunary Greatness; and in this painful and agonizing State he continued until the 15th of the succeeding Month, when his Spirit and Soul forsook him, in their Way to a higher Glory and more perfect Happiness.

On the 5th July, about Ten Days previous to the melancholy Event which I have last mentioned, a large Body of Troops, consisting of European and Native Infantry and Cavalry to the Number of 800 Men, with a proportionable Number of Artillery, supplied with requisite Stores and Field Equipage of every Denomination, were sent by Government under the Command of Colonel M'Neil (one of the Company's Officers) to take Possession of the Garden and Palace of Chepauk, under the Pretence of defending them against any Insult or Violence, which the Decease of his Highness the Nabob might possibly produce; a Measure which had been advised and adopted without any Communication either with his Highness or his Ministers, until the very Moment of its Execution, when Major Grant, the Town Major of Fort St. George, was sent to the sick Chamber of his Highness, to acquaint him with the instant Approach of the Troops, and to explain to him the Reasons which had determined that extraordinary Act of Government.

It will not be necessary for me to attempt a Relation of the various Emotions, under the Conflict and Agony of contending Passions, which this sudden and unseasonable Communication unfortunately excited; you will be able to form some Conjecture at them, if you advert to the Situation and Condition of his Highness at that Moment, and to the Hand which executed the Measure. Whether from this or some other Cause, I am too deeply and dearly interested to dare to form an Opinion, his Highness's Disorder augmented daily in Violence, and ended in the unfortunate Way which I have before been obliged to state.

The Troops, notwithstanding the Representations and last Entreaties of his Highness, surrounded his Highness's Apartments, and the inmost Recesses of his Palace at the Time of his Demise; and although but one Mind manifested itself amongst his Highness's Relations, and the Ministers of his Affairs; although the most uninterrupted Order and Regularity every where appeared, and a Spirit of Loyalty, I am proud to say it, universally shewed itself to his Highness's Successor; yet the Military Force still kept its Position under the same Instructions, and seemingly with a View to dictate the Order and Terms of the Succession.

No. 18.
continued.

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Decent Attentions had scarcely been paid to the inanimate Form of his Highness to prepare it for its Shroud, when Mr. Webbe, the Secretary of Government, and Colonel Close, the Resident of Mysore, were sent to the Palace under the Instructions, as they represented, of the Right Honourable the Governor. His Highness departed this Life at about a Quarter past Ten, and at a Quarter past One of the same Day, I was advised of the Approach of the Commissioners of Government: I am thus circumstantial in my Detail, as I cannot but conceive, that it will tend to shew the Features of the Policy which was intended to be adopted in the Beginning, and which has eventually terminated in the utter Subversion of every Thing like Right and Justice.

Though secure from the Position of the Force about the Palace of every Access to it, and of the Knowledge of every Act which might pass within it, yet at the sacred Hour of Sorrow, and into the Chamber of hallowed Affliction, did these cold Commissioners obtrude themselves, not with the tender Offers of Friendship or Condolence, but with Offers of Indignity and Insult.

It would not be believed, unless solemnly asserted, and I do assure you, on the Honour and Faith of a Prince unused to any Subterfuge or Compromise, that at this melancholy Juncture, I was drawn by peremptory Messages from the Side of the great Deceased, to answer to the countless Interrogatories of Commissioners instructed to examine me: I hope I shall not suffer in the Eyes and Contemplation of good Men, in yielding to Importunities so unworthy of myself and them, which nothing less than the Peace and Tranquillity of my Family, and the Fear of Pollutions, which I cannot bring myself to think of, could possibly have led to; but they are past, and I will endeavour to be calm.

Attended by several of my principal Officers, I went to the Apartment where the Commissioners were waiting, when I was immediately accosted by one of them with an Enquiry as to the Disposition which his Highness had made of his Affairs: I answered with Calmness, but not without a Sensibility natural to my favoured Situation (from the Bounty of my Royal Predecessor) that such Disposition was clear, short, and unequivocal, and was contained in a written Paper, which had been executed in Quadruplicate, the several Parts of which had been sent many Days previous to his Highness's Demise, to their several Destinations; one of them had been forwarded to his Majesty the King of Great Britain, one to the Court of Directors, one to the Governor General, and the remaining Part was first delivered to his Highness's Chief Minister, and had by him, since the Decease of his Highness, been delivered into my Possession, where it then remained.

The Commissioners requested to see the Papers to which I had immediately alluded, when one of my Officers, struck with the Impropriety of the Request at such a Season, could not restrain himself from observing, that the present Moment was devoted, as well by Feeling as Custom, to the Indulgence of Grief; and he trusted, that they would not again advert to the Paper, or to Circumstances to which it had Relation, but would suffer the Intervals allowed to humane and religious

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Fearing that some possible Doubts might have been entertained, as to the Reality of the Paper, if it had not been produced at the Time when demanded, I gave it to their Hands with as little Reluctance as the Occasion could permit; they examined it in my Presence, and in the Presence of my Officers, with a particular and scrupulous Care, observing, when it was returned to me, “That his Highness had appointed me to the entire Dominion and Government of the Carnatic, and, with very small Exceptions, to the Possession of all his Property; but that in Contemplation of my Youth, had placed me under the Guardianship of Two of the Noblemen, or Cawns, about his Highness’s Person, who were to fill the Office of Regents, until I should arrive at my Nineteenth Year.” I instantly observed to them, “That I had been long sensible of this Disposition of his Highness’s Affairs; that I was well aware and greatly thankful for the kind and tender Precaution of his Highness, in committing Inexperience into such able and worthy Hands; that I well knew and fully respected them, and was ready in all Things to abide by their Council and Advice;” and concluded with remarking, “That since his Highness had so confided of me, and had so consigned the Business of the Government, it were unnecessary that I should be consulted further at a Moment so inauspicious. The Regents, I was sure, had not less Inclination to meet and forward the Desire of the Company, than what I now felt, and should ever continue to feel, being the first and earliest Impression I had received, and would, I hoped, be the last that would remain with me.” On this I was preparing to depart, when the Commissioners desired that I would yet remain, having something important to communicate to me, and which they begged to deliver in private, or, at least in the Presence only of the Regents and myself: On this my Officers and Servants were instructed to withdraw, when the Commissioners proceeded in the manner in which I shall now succinctly and clearly relate.

At the immediate Departure of my principal Servants, the Officers of Government produced a Letter, represented by them to have been written by the late Mr. Wellesley, and intended for his late Highness the Nabob; which accented by my Royal Grandfather, and my much revered Father, of an improper and scandalous Correspondence with the Sultaun of Mysore, and concluded with demanding an immediate Surrender of all the Country of the Carnatic for an unexcusable Breach of Treaty. After the reading of this Correspondence, they related that the Territory of his Highness had been forfeited to the Company, by an Act which had been stated in the Letter, and that of consequence he had no Manner of Right to dispose of it by Will; yet to shew that the Company had every Disposition to serve and protect the Son, whom his Highness favoured, they were fully inclined to make a very liberal Provision for him on the Condition of his previous Surrender of all the Dominions which had been originally willed to him. The Regents being present, were as much moved as myself at the extraordinary Communication which had been just made to us; and

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No. 18.
continued.

and although we were fully convinced that no unauthorized Correspondence had ever taken place between his late Highness or his Predecessor, with the Sultaun of Myfore, yet we were so much agitated and afflicted at the serious Manner in which the Charge was preferred, as not to be able to afford a cool and dispassionate Answer. After stating our internal Impressions, that neither of the respected Personages, to whom Allusion had been made, could have ever been engaged in a clandestine Communication with any Foreign Power, in Enmity with the British Interests, and our great Mortification at the Proposal which had been offered, as founded on that supposed Fact, we begged for a few Days Consideration of the Terms which had been suggested; which was conceded to us after some Discussion.

Every Enquiry was made in the Interval to ascertain the Correspondence which had at any Time taken place of the Nature already mentioned, when no Vestige could be traced which could throw the slightest Stigma on the venerable Names which had been implicated in so unfortunate a Charge.

The only Correspondence which had ever occurred between the Parties in question, and which could have given Rise to the Suspicion entertained by the Company, happened at the Instance of the Earl Cornwallis, after the Termination of the War so successfully conducted by his Lordship against the late Sultaun, and related to a Family Connexion, which, from well known Circumstances, never took place. This Correspondence naturally produced mutual Communication of Courtesy on several domestic Events, which concerned either of the Parties personally as Occasion happened, but nothing that could affect any Interests connected with national or public Considerations.

The Regents, at the Conference on the next Evening, being confirmed in their first Impressions of the Rectitude of his late Highness's Conduct in the Particulars referred to, stated, in perspicuous Terms, the Steps which they had pursued to investigate into the Truth of the Accusation which had been alledged to have been contained in the Letter of the Marquis Wellesley; and that they had found, on a full Investigation, that there was not the smallest Foundation for the Charge which had been urged; but on the contrary, that the only Correspondence which had occurred between his Highness and the late Sultaun, had been carried on with the Knowledge and Consent of the executive local Government, and had been forwarded officially by them; and in Proof of this Assertion referred the Commissioners to their own immediate Records.

The Regents then expressed their Concern that the Matter of this Accusation had not been made known, and enquired into, in the Lifetime of his late Highness, when it might have been fairly and candidly explained and answered. This Circumstance alone led them to hope, that the Company did not seriously believe that Correspondence of such a Description had in reality happened, though they might have felt themselves authorized in requesting an Explanation concerning it; and, under this Conviction, they could not but conclude the Terms proposed to them at their last Conference would be given up, as they were applicable to a Situation of Things which did not exist.

The Regents next professed themselves most ready to receive any Proposals, which might serve to promote a good Understanding in respect to the existing Engagements,

Engagements, or might render them more convenient to either of the subscribing Parties, though they were not sensible how they could be improved, at the same Time they were apprehensive that a new Arrangement might give Rise to Discussions which had been long set at rest by the subsisting Treaty.

No. 18.
continued.

The Commissioners still stood on their first Ground, and insisted, in peremptory Language, on the Proposal which they had before made. Seeing there was no Possibility of diverting them entirely from this Object, the Regents considered of an Expedient, which, in their Expectation, might have induced the Commissioners to have foregone their Proposal, at least in the Extent in which it had been moved, being well aware, from an intimate Knowledge of his late Highness's Affairs, that the preceding Governors of Fort St. George had looked for Possession of the Tinnevely, and some of the adjacent Countries, as more convenient to their Affairs, and sensible, that the present Government, from the Nature of the Proposal made, had similar Views, though in a more extended Shape; they determined, under the peculiar Circumstance in which they stood, to meet their Desires, in as much as they could, consistent with their own Honour and the Interests which they had been given in charge; and with this Intention, they proposed to deliver into the Hands of the Company (for their entire Management and Controul) the Whole of the Tinnevely and Madura Provinces to the Southward, and Ongole and Palnaud to the North, on the Condition that the Prince of the Carnatic should be allowed in his periodical Kists the Amount Rent of such Districts, agreeable to the Schedule No. 2, annexed to the Treaty of 1792; being a Yearly Sum equal to the full Amount of the Subsidy claimable by the Company by virtue of such Treaty.

To the Proposal of the Regents, the Officers of Government gave a short Reply: "That it would not in any way do; and that nothing short of the Demand which had been made could be accepted or considered."—In consequence of this Disposition, on the Part of the Commissioners, the Regents requested a farther Time to reflect, and were indulged to the next Day.

I shall not trouble you with the Particulars of the next or the succeeding Meeting on the Day following, for you will find them circumstantially related in the Journal of the Regents, which I have directed to be forwarded with this. You will readily anticipate, that although the Regents have been disposed to have rendered up more of the Countries (which really was the Case) on a like Condition with those already tendered by them, they could not unworthily bring themselves to make an unqualified and unconditional Surrender of those Rights, which it was their Duty to protect and guard. The Meetings therefore, to which I have last requested your Attention, passed without Effect.

Seeing that the Regents were inflexible in their Duty, and conceiving, from my Want of Knowledge in public Concerns, that I might possibly be rendered an Instrument (as I cannot but consider) to my own Undoing; the Commissioners; at the last Conference, and towards the Conclusion of it, sent a Note to Lord Clive, who thereupon appeared at the Palace; but, instead of going to the Apartment where Negotiations had hitherto been carried on, his Lordship went to the Tent of Colonel M'Neil in charge of the Troops about the Gardens, and immediately requested my Attendance on him.

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I cheerfully

No. 13.
continued. I cheerfully complied with his Lordship's Request, and to the Tent: His Lordship then accosted me with seeming Kindness, and begged "I would well consider the Company's proffered Terms, which, if then neglected, would evade my Acceptance for ever; that they were now offered for the last Time; that a liberal Allowance should be made out of the Collections (but which his Lordship did not particularize) if I would listen favourably to his Proposals, but that if I did not incline to them, that I should be reduced from the Grandeur which awaited me, into an humble and private Station." I observed to his Lordship, "that I was not acquainted with Matters of so high Concern; that I was indeed an utter Stranger to Business; that my Royal Predecessor had wisely committed me to the Care and Attention of others, and had recommended my Conformity to their Advice; that, in respect of my Father's Will, and to the Persons to whom my Affairs were trusted, I could not think of answering, of myself, the important Propositions made to me; but from Regard to his Lordship's Character, and to the Interests which he represented, I was inclined not only to give my ready Attention to what his Lordship communicated, but would advise the Regents, if it were compatible with their Honour, and my own Safety, to overlook any formal Difficulty which might stand in the way of the Acquiescence; for this Purpose I would beg leave to acquaint them with what had passed, and would appoint an early Day when his Lordship should have my Answer." His Lordship observed, "that he would wait on me the next Day at the same Place, and took his Leave."

In consulting with the Regents, and the Cawns and Omrahs of my Empire, before whom the Whole of what had passed at the preceding Conferences was laid, I was fully advised of the Dangers to which my Affairs and Family might be exposed by the Acceptance of Terms so disrespectful and so vague, an Advice which I had no Reason to suspect of Prejudice or Infidelity, and by which, after the most mature Consideration, I was determined to govern my Conduct: Accordingly, when the Governor came the next Evening, I acquainted him ingenuously, "That I could not accede to the Offer, which he had Yesterday the Goodness to make me; that I had every personal good Wish for the Prosperity of the Company, and for the real and substantial Interests of the British Nation, which I had been taught to admire from my earliest Years; but that I could not sacrifice my own and my Family's Rights for any supposed Benefit to the Company, or any provisional Good which I was given to expect; besides, the Mode of Surrender dictated, and the Ground on which it professed to be founded, was such, that I could not adopt it, without rendering a Credit to Suggestions highly dishonourable to those whom, by Duty and Religion, I was bound to honour and revere: I had already shewn an Inclination to attend to the Company's Requisitions, in so far as they could be attended to, and was much induced by my own Sentiments to extend the Proposal which had been made on my Behalf, even to a greater Latitude, on the Principle of the Footing on which it had been made. My Motives therefore for the Non-acceptance of his Lordship's Offers could admit of no Doubt, that I had the highest personal Consideration for his Lordship, and would hope that the frank and explicit Answer which I had now given him, would not occasion Offence."

While I was delivering what I had to say, a Number of Troopers rode around the Tent with drawn Swords, and an unusual Guard of Sepoys were posted at the Door, who traversed constantly to and fro; and a certain Degree of Confusion seemed to reign around; I endeavoured, nevertheless, to preserve a Coolness and Consistency

Consistency of Demeanour so requisite for the Occasion, and have to thank Heaven, that my Reason and Fortitude was not to be shaken by a Circumstance calculated to move them, and which, from after Practices, I am sorry to add, that I cannot but imagine was contrived with that View.

No. 18.
continued.

After I had concluded what I had to answer, his Lordship replied, "That I was extremely badly advised; that I had sacrificed my best Interests to specious Appearances, and that I should rue the Rejection of his Proposal; that it was the very last Time that he should address me on the Subject," and with a few Words of Form he departed the Tent.

I have taken some Pains to acquaint you with the foregoing Circumstances, as well by myself, as by the more detailed Account of the Regents, as they tend to shew the true Grounds of the Disagreement which existed between me and the Government, and which have been made the Pretence of dispossessing me of a Throne, to which by personal Right, as well as by the Will of my Royal Predecessor, I was lawfully and indisputably entitled.

From the Detail of which you are in Possession, you will readily perceive the Policy on which the Madras Government have acted; that they had an ambitious Design, from the Beginning, of possessing themselves of the whole Dominions of the Carnatic; a Design, which the Circumstances of the Times seemed peculiarly to favour: Apprehensive, however, of the Opinions of the European and Asiatic World, they determined on arriving at their Ends by Means the least alarming and suspicious. They therefore first betook themselves to him, whom they well knew, if he could be brought to consent, could give not only Effect but Legality to their unbounded Views; but they soon experienced, from the wise Precautions of his Predecessor, that he was not left a ready Instrument to their Purposes, though not indisposed in Sentiment to accept any reasonable Terms; and judging from the latter Circumstances (which shewed a Pliancy of Character) that he might yet be made, what the Government desired to see him, they endeavoured by Promises, Allurements, and Threats, to mould him to their Wishes; but seeing in the Event, that all their Stratagems failed, while their Ambition remained unabated, they resort to other Expedients that seemed to promise, if not a more honourable, at least a more successful Issue. Their Ambition still exhibited its original mixed Character, it possessed not any of that daring, open, and dazzling Quality, which leads the World to overlook the Means, in the Splendour of the Event, but a lofty and towering Mind, with a dimmutive and half-assured Spirit, which affects, but can never perfect, a great or admirable Atchievement.

Disappointed in their first Expectation, the Government sought to accomplish their Object, by the Instrumentality of the next immediate Prince to the Muznud of the Carnatic; and, unmindful of the Order of Succession, and of the Disposition of his late Highness, did not scruple to open Negotiations with him for filling the Imperial Seat. But I shall not trouble you at any Length, on the many Subterfuges used on this Occasion, or of the Measures adopted, through an oblique Medium, of obtaining their originally intended End.

On the 23d July, about Eight Days after the Demise of his late Highness, the Commissioners of Government, whom I have had so often Occasion to mention, sent for Hussain ul Dowlah, (Son of the Ameer and Nephew of his late Highness) to the Tent of Colonel M'Neil, and there entered into a Conference with him
for

I.

P A P E R S

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Pursuant to their Orders of 16th December 1802,

FROM THE

East India Company,

REGARDING THE

A F F A I R S of the C A R N A T I C.

Ordered to be printed 10th August 1803.

No. 18.
continued.

for some Hours. They repeated their Visits every Day, at some Times bringing with them large Supplies of Money, until the Instant, when the Ameer's Son was removed with great Ceremony, and under a strong Escort of the Company's Cavalry, to a House provided for him by the Government, at which Place a Treaty was devised and executed; alienating, as I am told, the whole Territories and Countries of the Carnatic, to the Possession of the Company.

During the Time, even when these Transactions were passing, several Representations were made to me through Colonel M'Neil, of the favourable Disposition of the Government to me, and of the Advantages which would be lost by my refusing to meet their Wishes; that he was well assured, that the Ameer's Son would readily accept any Terms, which the Government should graciously grant to him. But as I had delivered my Sentiments publicly to the Officers of Government, and at open Conferences, I declined to hear any private Proposals, and so informed the Colonel; observing at the Time, that I implicitly believed whatever he told me respecting the Ameer's Son, for I well knew that he would receive what the Company would be pleased to give him, in lieu of the Territories of the Carnatic; for he would be receiving every Thing, when he had nothing in reality to return.

I need not acquaint you, (for it is a common Consequence of the Policy I have been describing) that every Means were used to spread Dissentions in the Family, and provoke counter Claims, in order to give the Government a Colour for Interference; and notwithstanding the Variety of contending Interests, which this Stratagem put in Motion, I am happy to say, that a Sense of Justice finally prevailed, and that there was but one Opinion as to the Succession, which ought to be consulted; and but one Sentiment of the Conduct of Government, as to the Measures adopted by them.

And thinking that the united Sense of the Family, and of the most learned Mahomedan Lawyers, might have had a Weight and Influence, I inclosed Two written Instruments to the Government, declarative of their Opinions and Sentiments on the Act which Government were about to sanction. Copies of which Papers are inclosed for your further Information.

And hearing shortly after that Government intended to place the Ameer's Son on the Musnud at all Events, and at all Consequences, I requested the Regents in a public Letter (a Copy of which accompanies) to address the Right Honourable the Governor in Council on the Subject of my Affairs, recapitulating what had passed at the Conferences with me and them, professing our joint Wishes to form such an Alliance with the Company as might ensure our mutual Interests, and begging that they would open a Negotiation with us in Writing, and in a direct Way, which they had always previously declined, and we would endeavour to satisfy their Expectations as far as our Means would allow. But to the Address of the Regents, the Government did not return an Answer.

Being informed on the 29th, that a public Notification had been made through the different Streets of Madras, that the Ameer's Son would be placed on the Musnud on the 31st Instant, under the Influence of Government, I immediately addressed the Governor, with the Advice of the Regents, on the suggested Measure, and proposed to accept the Terms which had been at first offered; a Measure which my Mind revolted at, but seemed to be demanded by the trying Exigencies of the Mo-
ment,

ment, and I felt confident within myself that if my Offer had been accepted, that the Liberality of the British Nation would have never held me bound by Conditions which had been so compulsorily imposed on me, or would have ameliorated a Situation that had been produced by Means which neither Honour or Justice could bear to contemplate. My address was wholly and totally disregarded.

I cannot repeat the Scene which followed, that insulted every noble Feeling and outraged every Right: I have endeavoured, under the mortifying Events which have happened, and the Variety of Sensations which have possessed me, to acquaint you of the unhappy Situation in which I find myself exposed, and I am afraid that I have ill succeeded; I need not endeavour to impress you with the Horrors of the Situation to which I feel myself reduced; you have but to picture to yourselves the Height of human Grandeur, and the sad and miserable Reverse of it; the highest and lowest Condition of which Humanity is capable; but even the meanest Subject of the very worst Government possesses a Blessing which my Fortune and Fate forbid. He owns the gratifying Sensation of knowing himself safe amidst the Society of his Fellows, while I, alas! have no friendly or kindly Socialty, none of those Relations and Ties which are made to secure the Comforts and Happiness of Life; an Unit, as it were, in the Sum of the People of the Carnatic: I am delivered into the Hands of an Enemy, who has but one Act to execute to finish his Career.

If I fail of your active Services, your zealous and strenuous Support, there is but one short Step to inevitable Destruction; let me entreat and implore, that you take the immediate Time to seek the Removal of Ills which are about to overwhelm me, from the Distance which intervenes, from my Ignorance of the fit and proper Means of Remedy, and from my Sensibility of the Injuries with which I am severely galled: I know not what Course to try: In your Judgment, Experience, and cooler Determination, I confide and rest.

It is my Business to instruct you with a complete Information of my State, the Amendment of it must be your better Care, and more fortunate Achievement; you have Prudence, Courage, and Ability, and with those no Circumstances or Cause unattainable are lost.

I have furnished you with a Detail of Particulars, and with all the Documents which it may be necessary eventually to use; you will easily perceive that my first Object is to obtain what is right at the Hand of Government by all practicable Means, but they failing, we must afterwards resort to the Justice and Sentiments of the People.

You will first betake yourselves to the Sovereign, the very best of Kings and Men, and present my humble Addresses; and then to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has always evinced a very particular and friendly Regard for the Interests of my Family. It will be unnecessary to state any Thing to them further than what is mentioned in my Letters. These high and august Personages will want no Inducement to lend their utmost Aid to repel Oppression, so flagrant and so indefensible as in my unhappy Case.

To the President of the Board of Controul, and the Court of Directors, whom you will next accost, you will use all the Information and Means herein afforded, to explain and enforce my Claims, and avail yourselves of the co-relative Assistance which is requisite in a Cause less honourable and just. For I know you will

No. 18. have to combat with a Legion of bad Passions, and a Host of hostile Interests:
continued. I almost shudder for the Event.

Your last Reference will naturally be to the House of Commons, when the Petition of his late Highness's Brother, which also accompanies, will afford you no inconsiderable Strength, and to this I hope you will be enabled to add the numerous List of Creditors of his late Highness the Nabob and his illustrious Predecessor, who are interested in no secondary Degree in the Success of my Application; it being my determined Resolution to do them ample Justice in the Allowances and Consolidation of their Claims, in the Event of my Restoration to the Dignities of my Fathers.

This you may justly inform them was the only Obstacle to my accepting, in the first Instance, the Offers and Advances of Government, which, if accepted, would have proved an eternal Barrier to the Recovery of their respective Credits; for it would have been no difficult Matter to have stipulated for a clear Revenue, which would have satisfied individual Splendour, and every personal Consideration. But feeling, I hope honourable, for the Character of those who have preceded me in the Ties with which they were bounden, and the necessary Obligations of the Sovereignty, I disdained to make any Compromise which I could not reconcile to their Memories, and to the Opinions of Mankind. I have suffered a temporary Loss, which I cannot say but I feel with great Grief and Concern, but certainly with less Emotion, than I should regret a Departure from those Principles which have been religiously instilled in me. That the Loss may not be more than temporary, I rely most firmly on your Advice and Activity; and that as our Cause is just, the Almighty will it to be prosperous! What need I say more?

I.

P A P E R S

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Pursuant to their Orders of 16th December 1802,

FROM THE

East India Company,

REGARDING THE

A F F A I R S of the C A R N A T I C.

Ordered to be printed 10th August 1803.

LIST OF PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Pursuant to their Orders of the 16th December 1802.

-
- 1.—Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS from the Governor General in Council to the Governor of Fort St. George, dated the 26th March 1800; together with all Minutes, Letters, or Proceedings, which gave rise to the said Instructions, or arose out of them, or have relation to them:—

Contained in Volume I. of the accompanying Papers regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.
 - 2.—Copy of the Governor General's LETTER to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated the 24th April 1799; together with all Minutes, Letters, or Proceedings, of the Governor General in Council, or the Governor of Fort St. George, which gave rise to the said Letter, or arose thereout, or have relation to it.
 - 3.—Copy of the DECLARATION transmitted by the Governor General to the Governor of Fort St. George, noticed in the 18th Paragraph of Lord Clive's Letter to the Governor General, dated 27th July:—

Contained in Volume I. of the accompanying Papers regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.
 - 4.—Copies of LETTERS, Minutes, and Proceedings, of the Governor General, and the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, as have relation to the Attempts made by the Governor General to obtain Possession of the Carnatic in April 1798, and in 1798 and 1799; alluded to, in the 6th Paragraph of the Governor General's Letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 21st October 1801.
 - 5.—Copy of the ORDERS from the Governor General to Lord Clive, dated 7th April 1800, alluded to, in the 11th Paragraph of the same Letter; together with Letters, Minutes, and Proceedings, of the Governor General, or Governor of Fort St. George, which have relation thereto:—

Contained in Volume I. of the accompanying Papers regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.
 - 6 & 7.—Copies of LETTERS, Minutes, and Proceedings, of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, as have any relation to the Nabob of the Carnatic, from the Year 1793 until the latest Period.
 - 8.—Copies of LETTERS, Minutes, and Proceedings, of the Court of Directors, as have any relation to the Nabob of the Carnatic, from the Year 1794 until the latest Period.
 - 9.—Copy of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Government of Fort St. George and the Court of Directors, from the Year 1771 to the Year 1774, on the Subject of a proposed Negotiation between the Nabob of the Carnatic and Hyder.

- 10.—Copy of the **CORRESPONDENCE** between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Government of Fort St. George, during the same Period, on the same Subject.
- 11.—Copy of the **CORRESPONDENCE** between the Governor General of Bengal, and the Government of Fort St. George, and the Court of Directors, from the Month of May 1799; regarding Letters and Papers found at Seringapatam, and objected to by their Highnesses Mahomed Alli and Omdut ul Omrah as a Breach of Treaty; and regarding every other Matter relative to the Carnatic and the Government thereof, and to their Highnesses the Nabobs beforementioned:—
- Contained in the accompanying Four Volumes regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.
- 12.—Copies of the **ORDERS** and **INSTRUCTIONS** of the Court of Directors to the Governor General of Bengal, and the Government of Madras, from the Year 1794 to August 1801; regarding Measures to be pursued in order to obtain Possession of the Carnatic, and respecting the Government of the Carnatic and its Dependencies, and regarding the Nabob thereof.
- 13.—Copies of **LETTERS** addressed and received from Tippoo by the Nabobs Mahomed Alli and Omdut ul Omrah, from the Commencement of the Year 1792; as sent to the Government of Fort St. George by their Highnesses, in their respective Lifetimes:—And also,
- 14.—Copy of the **TREATY** between Tippoo Sultan and the Company, executed in 1792.
- 15 & 16.—Copies of **CORRESPONDENCE** with the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, regarding the Payment of his Gifts, from the Years 1798 to 1801; including the Information required in the 16th Order.
- The Papers required by the 17th Order, are contained in those already presented to and printed by the Order of the House of Commons, (21st & 23d June 1802.) Folios 9, &c. and 65.
- 18.—Copy of the **INSTRUCTIONS** and the Arrangement sent by the Governor General to the Governor of Madras, as mentioned in the Letter of the Governor General to the Nabob of Arcot, dated 28th May 1801:
- Contained in Volume I. regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.
- 19.—A Copy of the **DEMANDS** made by the Governor of Madras, “of an adequate Security for the British Interests in the Carnatic of Taje ul Omrah,” as mentioned in the Letter of the Government of Madras to the Governor General, dated 31st July 1801:
- Contained in Folio 8, &c. of the above-mentioned Papers, already presented to and printed by the Order of the House of Commons.
- 20.—A Copy of the **CORRESPONDENCE** between the Princes and Princesses of the Families of Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omrah, and the Governor General, and the Governor and Government of Madras, from the 31st July 1801, to the latest possible Period:—
- Contained in Volume II. regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.
- 21.—A Copy of the **CORRESPONDENCE** between the Governor General, the Governor of Fort St. George, and Court of Directors, on the Subject of the Death of Taje ul Omrah, the Son and Successor of Omdut ul Omrah:—
- Contained in Volume II. regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

23.—Copy of the “IMPROVEMENTS of the Governor General,” in the Treaty with Azem ul Dowlah ; as mentioned in the 6th Paragraph of the Secret Letter from Fort St. George, dated 1st October 1801 :—

Vide Letter from Bengal to Madras, dated 18th August 1801 ; Memorandum of proposed Alterations ; and the Treaty as modified by the Governor General in Council ; all contained in Volume I. regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

24.—Copy of the PROCEEDINGS of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, from the Period of Mr. Webbe’s return from Bengal, with the Instructions and Directions of the Governor General relative to the Carnatic, to the 15th July 1801, and the Minutes of the individual Members of Council relative thereto :—

Contained in the abovementioned Papers already printed by the Order of the House of Commons ; and in Volume I. regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

25.—Information submitted to the Honourable House of Commons, in obedience to their Orders of 16th December 1802, stating Reasons why they have not been fully complied with.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, }
10th August 1803. }

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 to the Court of Directors on the Subject) and the beneficial Consequences
 which have resulted therefrom:—This Paper

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The Governor's Correspondence with the Nabob, respecting his Punctuality in the Payment of his Gifts :—This Paper

CONTAINS

Extracts of the Political Letters from Fort St. George, between October 1798 and March 1801; and the above Correspondence, from January 1798. to June 1801.

VOLUME I.

N^{os} 1, 3, 5, 11, 18, 20, 21, 23, & 24.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th December 1802.

Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, regarding
the Affairs of the Carnatic.

From the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee;
dated 23d April 1800.

Vol. I.

To the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. **WE** have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Committee, a copy of a separate dispatch from the Right Honourable the Governor General to the Right Honourable the Governor of Fort St. George; dated the 7th instant.

2. This dispatch, although bearing only the signature of the Governor General, and, for the reasons assigned in it, addressed individually to Lord Clive, was written with our knowledge and entire concurrence.

3. The Governor General proposes hereafter to take a full review of the important and extraordinary transaction which forms the subject of the dispatch now enclosed.

4. In the mean while these documents will sufficiently disclose to your Honourable Committee the grounds of his Lordship's instructions to Lord Clive.

5. The strength of the Evidence afforded by these papers of the perfidious conduct and dangerous views of the Nabob Omidur ul Omrah, when combined with a due consideration of our actual situation, required that the Governor General should give a provisional authority to Lord Clive to assume the Civil and Military administration of his Highness's territories.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient and faithful Servants,
(Signed)

Fort William,
April 23d 1800.

Mornington,
A. Clarke,
P. Speke,
W. Cowper.

(A.) with Enclosures (b. c. d. e. & f.)

From the Governor General to Lord Clive; dated 7th April 1800.

(Official) N° 13.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

(Secret.)

My Lord,

(A.) Para. 1.—I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, copies, in Persian, of various Extracts from Letters, and other Papers, found in the Palace of Seringapatam. The Persian documents are accompanied by translations in English, and the Persian copies, as well as the translations, are attested by the Persian Translator of this Government, whose Report to me on the contents of these important papers is also enclosed. A list of all these papers, and of the other documents which accompany this letter, is annexed to this dispatch.

2. The embarrassments opposed by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Officers to the collection and movement of our supplies, during the last war with Tippoo Sultaun, repeatedly called for my interposition during my residence at Fort St. George, and induced considerable doubts in my mind of His Highness's fidelity to the fundamental principles of his engagements with the Company. In the last Council which I had the honour to hold at Fort St. George, previous to my departure from that Presidency, your Lordship may recollect that I stated my suspicions, that both the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah had been engaged in a secret correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun, since the Peace of 1792. Those suspicions were founded on a cursory view of the documents composing the series of papers now transmitted to your Lordship. The subject has since engaged my most serious attention; several of the most important of these papers have recently reached my hands, and a deliberate consideration of the evidence resulting from the whole of these documents has not only confirmed, in the most unquestionable manner, my suspicions of the existence of a secret correspondence between the personages already named, but satisfied my judgment, that its object, on the part of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, and especially of the latter, was of the most hostile tendency to the British interests.

3. The Report of the Persian Translator on the nature of these papers is drawn with so much ability, and so accurately detailed, that I do not judge it necessary at present to enter into a more particular comment upon them; I shall hereafter, however, review the whole subject. The object of the present Letter is solely to convey to your Lordship my instructions with regard to the measures necessary to effect a more full discovery of all the circumstances of this extraordinary transaction, as well as to secure the British interests in the Carnatic against any possible consequences to be apprehended from the disaffection of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, during the interval of the requisite enquiry into his conduct.

4. The proofs arising from the papers would certainly be sufficient to justify the British Government in depriving that faithless and ungrateful Prince of all means of rendering any part of the resources of the territories, which he holds under the protection of the Company, subservient to the further violation of his engagements, and to the prosecution of his desperate purposes of treachery and ingratitude. But it will be more consistent with the character of the British Government to regulate its proceedings by a regard to its own dignity, and systematic moderation, than by the deliberate enquiry, founded on such further documents as we may be able to obtain at Seringapatam, as well as on the oral testimony of the principal persons concerned in

in this correspondence. This enquiry must be concluded previous to the adoption of those arrangements, which, I am persuaded, must be the ultimate consequence of a just investigation of this transaction.

5. With these sentiments, I request your Lordship to lose no time, after the receipt of this dispatch, in examining the several witnesses, of whom a list is annexed; and in directing Lieutenant Colonel Close to make such further enquiries as he can prosecute, and to furnish your Lordship with such written and oral testimony as he may be enabled to obtain at Seringapatam.

6. I have annexed to this dispatch a memorandum, which may serve to assist your Lordship in the conduct of the intended enquiry. I refer you to that paper, as containing a summary view of my ideas with regard to the mode of regulating the examination of the several witnesses. I cannot, however, relinquish this part of the subject, without recommending to your Lordship's most particular attention the necessity of enquiring, with the utmost degree of accuracy, into the conduct of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, subsequently to the date of the letter N^o 21, received at Seringapatam on * the 8th of January 1797, and to trace his correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun down to the period of our preparations for the last war, throughout the season of those preparations, and throughout the campaign which ensued.

* N. B. This date should be 1796.

7. I am persuaded, that your Lordship, and all the public Officers employed under your orders in the conduct of this examination, will advert to the great importance of observing the strictest secrecy, until the period of its final close, and of the arrival of my instructions, founded on your Lordship's report to me of the evidence collected by you.

8. I request you to forward the result of your enquiries to me by an express vessel (to be engaged immediately for this purpose) and in duplicate overland, in order that my ultimate instructions may be transmitted to you with the least possible delay.

9. The result of the enquiry directed by this dispatch will probably render it my duty to deprive the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, under such modifications and regulations as may be deemed expedient to secure the safety of our interests in that valuable possession, with the least practicable degree of pressure on his Highness's feelings. If this dispatch had contained a positive instruction to your Lordship to assume the Government of the Carnatic without delay, I apprehend that the necessary preparation for carrying that measure into effect must have occupied a more considerable space of time than will now be required for the proposed enquiry, and for the communication of my judgment upon it. Although it is my wish to delay the actual assumption of his Highness's Government until that enquiry shall be completed, I deem it necessary to authorize your Lordship to proceed immediately to make every arrangement preparatory to that measure, which now appears to have become inevitable. In addition to these powers, my confidence in your Lordship's discretion, and my sense of the extreme peril to which the disaffection of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah may eventually expose the Carnatic, induce me to furnish your Lordship with a general authority of assuming his Highness's Civil and Military Government, and of taking any such further steps as the exigency of circumstances on the spot may appear to require. In such a posture of affairs, it is impossible to frame any rule from which the pressure of the moment might not demand a departure; I shall therefore content myself with apprizing your Lordship of my *anxious desire to avoid* the extremity of assuming the Government of the Carnatic, *previous* to the completion of the enquiry, and to the arrival of my final instructions after the result of that enquiry shall have been communicated to me. I cannot foresee any event of less importance than the strong probability of an hostile invasion, or of internal commotion, either in the Carnatic or in Mysoor, which could render it necessary for your Lordship to assume the country without previous reference to me; you will, however, understand the intention of this dispatch to be, to give you a discretionary power of acting according to your deliberate view of the necessity of the case before you.

10. Your Lordship will concur with me in opinion, that the disclosure made by the annexed documents of the disaffection of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, supercedes the necessity of any further consideration of the state of the Company's connexion with

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that Prince, under the orders lately conveyed by the Honourable Court of Directors to your Lordship in Council. While those orders were under my consideration, a combination of fortunate circumstances revealed that correspondence, which at once furnishes an explanation of the perverse spirit of his Highness's Councils since his accession to the Musnud, and demands the explanation of the sole effectual remedy for the evils which those Councils have brought upon his people.

11. Although the accompanying papers, as well as the present instructions to your Lordship, have been read and approved in the Secret Department by the Governor General in Council at Fort William, I have deemed it expedient to transmit this dispatch to your Lordship in the present form, instead of addressing it to your Lordship in Council.

Fort William,
April 7th 1800.

By the Right Honourable
the Governor General.
(Signed) *W. Kirkpatrick,*
Sec^r to Gov^r.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Mornington.*

A true Copy.
J. Webbe,
Ch^f Sec^r to Gov^r.

(b.) in (A.)

Letter N^o 13.—Official; dated 7th April 1800.

Copies of Persian Documents marked (a.) and numbered from 1 to 21 inclusive.

Translations of the above Persian Documents marked, (b.) and numbered from 1 to 21 inclusive.

The Report of the Persian Translator, upon the contents of the above documents marked, (c.)

A List of the Packet marked (d.)

A List of Witnesses to be examined under the instructions contained in this Dispatch, marked (e.)

A Memorandum relative to the conduct of the Examination marked (f.)
(A true Copy)

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^r to Gov^r.

[The succeeding Enclosures in the letter from the Bengal Government to the Secret Committee, dated 23d April 1800, have already been presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, and will be found in the Papers ordered to be printed on the 21st and 23d of June 1802; folios 44 to 64.]

(c.) in (A.)

Further Enclosures in the Secret Letter from Bengal of the 23d April 1800.

Mr. Edmonstone's Report, 6th April 1800.

Among the Records of the late Tippoo Sultaun's Government, discovered in the Palace at Seringapatam, has been found a very voluminous correspondence between the Sultaun and his Vakeels Ghoolam Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khaun, who accompanied the hostages delivered by Tippoo Sultaun at the termination of the War in 1792, to Madras; from this correspondence a number of papers have been selected, of which the tendency to fix a charge upon his late Highness the Nabob Walajah, of a breach of the alliance subsisting between his Highness and the Honourable Com-
pany

pany's, implicate the present Nabob Omdut ul Omrah as a party therein, and to establish a similar charge against the latter, after his accession to the Musnud.

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From the contents of those papers, the following facts may be collected:

1. That the late Nabob Wallajah maintained a secret intercourse and correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun, through the medium of the Deputies Gholaum Alli Khaun and Alli Rezza Khaun above mentioned, for the purpose of forming a connection with Tippoo Sultaun, subversive of the reliance subsisting between his Highness and the Honourable Company, and directly adverse to the British Interests in India.

2. That the Nabob established such connection, and proceeded to act under it, by communicating certain articles of intelligence of a nature calculated to betray the interests of the Honourable Company, and to favour the sinister designs of Tippoo Sultaun against them.

3. That the present Nabob of the Carnatic, Omdut ul Omrah, was a principal channel of communication between his father and the Vakeels, for maintaining the secret intercourse before mentioned; that he cordially united, both on his Father's account and on his own, in promoting the objects of it: And,

4. That the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, after his accession to the Musnud, continued to maintain a secret intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun, in the same spirit which he manifested in his intercourse with the Vakeels of the Prince during the loss time of his father.

The first indication of the Nabob Wallajah's disposition to connect himself with Tippoo Sultaun, by the ties of political interest, appears in a letter, dated in June 1792, from the Vakeels Gholaum Ally Khaun and Alli Rezza Khaun to Tippoo Sultaun, in which they give an account of what passed between the Nabob, the Princes, and themselves, at an interview which took place soon after their arrival at Madras. After the warmest expressions of attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob is represented to have reprobated the preceding war, as having been undertaken by the Allied Powers for the subversion of the Mahomedan Religion. He is represented to have stated, that "he used (pending the war) night and day to pray for the Sultaun's prosperity, because the confederacy of the three Allies was for the subversion of the Mahomedan Religion." It is obvious from these expressions, that, from the very commencement of the war between the Allies and Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob Wallajah wished success to the arms of Tippoo Sultaun against the Power with which he was connected by the most solemn obligations of union and alliance; and that by entertaining sentiments so inimical to its interest, he violated the fundamental principles of that alliance. This pre-established fact gives additional force to the open declarations which the Nabob subsequently made, of his desire to establish an union of interests, and so close alliance with the Sultaun; and accordingly, at the same interview above mentioned, the Nabob is stated to have declared his wishes upon that subject in the most unqualified manner to the Vakeels. The sentiments above quoted are represented to have been expressed in the presence of Marquis Cornwallis, Sir C. Oakley, &c.; but it is easy to conceive the facility with which the Nabob might have held such discourse, without being overheard by the person who interfered between him and his Lordship; nor can it be supposed that he would have uttered such sentiments in the hearing of any person who understood, and might communicate them, to his Lordship. The communication, however, subsequently alluded to, was made in a more private manner, and for the express purpose of being communicated to Tippoo Sultaun, as appears by the report of the Vakeels; who state, that when the party "was going away, the Nabob came up to them, and, with a great deal of warmth, desired them to stay, as he had something to say to them."—That he then expressed himself in the following terms; viz. "That his life was now drawing to a close; that for what had taken place hitherto between his Highness and the Sultaun there was no remedy; but now, merely out of a regard for the Faith (of which the Sultaun was a pillar) he was desirous of establishing a cordial harmony with the Sultaun; and if they (the Vakeels) having in view the claims of both parties (upon their endeavours) would, in the presence of God,

Vol. I. “ exert themselves for that purpose, the Almighty would reward them, and both
 (A.) “ parties would reap the benefits of that event, which were great and numberless.
 “ That although his Highness wanted to prevent the war between the three Allied
 “ States and the Sultaun, yet Nizam Alli Khaun, at the latter period of his life, was
 “ thus preparing for futurity by exerting himself for the destruction of religion; that
 “ it was solely from a regard to the Faith that his Highness did not encourage the
 “ measure, and that he now declared, that in a thousand points of view, it was ad-
 “ visable that perfect harmony should reign between the Sultaun and his Highness.”
 At a subsequent conference between the Nabob and the Princes, accompanied by the
 Vakeels (an account of which is given by the latter on a report to the Sultaun, dated
 the beginning of August 1792) the Nabob is stated to have expressed his attachment
 to the Sultaun, and his disposition to establish a union of interests with him in terms
 still stronger than before; his Highness is also represented, upon that occasion, to have
 expressed a solicitude to know in what manner the Sultaun had received the former
 communication of his sentiments. The substance of what passed at that conference
 is related by the Vakeels in the following terms: “ The Nabob Walajah, accom-
 “ panied by Omdut ul Omrah and Hussain Newauz Khaun, paid a visit to the Princes,
 “ and taking them upon his knees for about two hours, blessed them; and said,
 “ May God long and permanently preserve the shadow of Tippoo Sultaun extended
 “ over you and me, since, in this age, the preservation of religion depends upon him
 “ alone. I have arrived at my eightieth year, and in that time many are the things
 “ I have seen and done, and experienced: what is past is past; and God only knows
 “ what futurity may bring to light; at present, the maintenance of religion rests with
 “ Tippoo Sultaun, and may God preserve and keep him victorious and triumphant.
 “ I do not say this merely in your presence, but I say it, taking to witness Him who
 “ knows all that is hidden, night and day, after the prayers of the day, and on Friday
 “ after public devotion. I offer up my prayers (meaning for Tippoo Sultaun) and
 “ require the people also to do the same. The Vakeels state, that as Walajah had
 “ paid a visit to the Princes, it became necessary that they should return it, and
 “ consequently they waited upon him the next day, which was the Eederl z, or
 “ Festival of the C. The Nabob, accompanied by Omdut ul Omrah and the other
 “ Sirdars (persons of rank) came out to meet them as on the first day; and having
 “ assisted the Princes in alighting from their palanquons, took them within the
 “ house, where he repeatedly caressed them, and said, “ God preserve the Sultaun in
 “ safety, for through him alone these rituals and observances of the faith (alluding
 “ to the Eed) yet remain.” He then observed to us, “ In my first conversation
 “ with you I speak to you upon the subject of establishing a friendship and harmony
 “ between me and the Sultaun; have you intimated it to him, and have you received
 “ a favourable answer?”—We replied, “ That we had set forth to your Majesty, word
 “ for word, the friendly sentiments his Highness had expressed, and that your Majesty
 “ had written in reply, that friendship, union, and brotherly regard, had from the
 “ beginning been established among the professors of Islamism, as was evinced by
 “ the testimony of the Holy Book (the Koraun) agreeably to the prescriptions of
 “ which your Majesty wished that cordial friendship and attachment should, without
 “ prejudice or partiality, be established between the followers of the faith, as the
 “ means of supporting the religion of Mahommud; and that your Majesty, under
 “ God, preserve the Nabob Wallajah, who is a Prince, and one of the leaders of the
 “ Faithful, and a Pillar of the Faith. At the term, “ A Pillar of the Faith,” the Nabob
 “ could not suppress his tears, and said, “ I am where I knew myself to be; tell the
 “ Sultaun that *he* is the Pillar of the Faith, and may God preserve him, and grant
 “ him long life, since I and all Mussulmen derive support from him, for otherwise
 “ *the state of affairs here is evident*; that which is evident does not require explana-
 “ tion. We also, in conformity to your Majesty’s commands, mentioned to his
 “ Highness, in a becoming and suitable manner, whatever there was to state upon
 “ the subject of friendship and attachment, in consideration of the complexion of the
 “ times, the state of which is manifest; and that the support of the religion of
 “ Mahommed in this country entirely depends upon the Sultaun. My nightly and
 “ daily prayer is offered up for his good. May my prayers be acceptable in the
 “ light

“ fight of God !” He then said to the Princes, “ O my sons, if my life and property can be of any service to you, God is my witness, that I will not refuse them to you.” He then gave orders to the Superintendent of the Gardens to carry every day fruits and flowers to the Princes before his (the Nabob’s) own children; and said to us, “ You are not acquainted with the state and order of affairs here; consider me from my heart your well-wisher and sincere friend; and at all times be assured, that in whatever I may be able to effect your benefit, either by word or deed, I will not decline my exertions.”

From the foregoing quotation, it is manifest, that the Nabob Waulajah formerly proposed to Tippoo Sultaun, through the medium of his Vakeels, to form an alliance with that Prince, avowedly for the purpose of supporting the interests of the Mahomedan religion, although the simple fact of his Highness’s negotiating an alliance of friendship with the Sultaun, without the participation of the British Power, would (according to the 10th article of the Treaty of 1792, by which it is stipulated that the Nabob shall not “ enter into any negotiation, or political correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the consent of the Company”) be a breach of treaty with the latter; yet the views and objects so well understood by the phrase, “ supporting the cause of religion,” of which, one of the first duties is to wage eternal war against those of a different persuasion, warrant a conclusion, that the designs of his Highness, in establishing this connection, were of a nature decidedly hostile to the British Nation in India. When his Highness asserts, that a war which the British Government was forced into by the unprovoked aggression of Tippoo Sultaun, was undertaken for the subversion of the Mahomedan religion; and when, by parity of reasoning, he must ascribe the same object to any future war against a Mussulman Power, however just and necessary, no other construction can be put upon the solicitude he shews in support of the Mahomedan Faith, than enmity against the Power by which he considered it to be endangered; and when he stigmatizes the co-operation of the Nizam as an act that would hazard his hopes of happiness in a future state, it may justly be inferred, that the Nabob Waulajah would not scruple to betray those interests, which, as an Ally of the Company, he might at a future period be called upon to support. It appears by a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to his Vakeels, dated the beginning of September 1792, that he eagerly availed himself of the Nabob’s favourable disposition towards him, and directed his Vakeels to encourage his Highness in it, and to express to him his confidence, that “ the Nabob would do whatever might tend to the support of the religion of Mahomed, and that he would give the necessary attention to that point.” Tippoo Sultaun, in the same letter, directs his Deputies to state to the Nabob, that, “ in conformity to the command of God and the Prophet, the improvement of friendship among the professors of Islamism would be beneficial to various concerns, both spiritual and temporal; and that deeming him (Tippoo Sultaun) attached to their common religion, and to his Highness’s person, his Highness would no doubt direct his attention accordingly.” There is every reason, indeed, to believe, that the Vakeels had secret instructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to endeavour to establish this connection with the Nabob, and those instructions are probably alluded to in the following passage in the letter last referred to: “ You will also state to the Nabob the other points of friendship, which you have repeatedly heard from my mouth.”—That the Vakeels were charged by Tippoo Sultaun with some concealed commission at Madras, appears from several of the accompanying documents, particularly from two letters from the Vakeels to Tippoo Sultaun, dated in June 1792, in which they promise and profess the most inviolable secrecy; and also, from the mysterious expression, so frequently made use of in the correspondence between the Vakeels and Tippoo Sultaun*, “ The affair you know of;” but what the nature of it was does not clearly appear. The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, however (it appears by a letter from the Vakeels to Tippoo Sultaun, of a date subsequent to July 1793) was made acquainted with it, and promised to exert himself to effect the object of it. The expectations which Tippoo Sultaun was thus induced to entertain, from the Nabobs Waulajah and Omdut ul Omrah, are plainly expressed, and the views to which they were directed are strongly implied in the terms of two letters, dated the

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* No 13, &c.
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end of November 1792, from Tippoo Sultaun, respectively, to the Nabobs Waulajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in reply to letters from them, which appear to have opened the epistolary correspondence between them. In the former he writes, "My hopes from Almighty God, and my confidence in the Prophet is, that, according to the command of God and the Prophet, which is well known to all Mussulmen, all the faithful will exert themselves, with heart and soul, in maintaining and rendering permanent the religion of Mahommed. Upon your Highness, who is one of the Heads of the Faith, this is an absolute duty; and I am confident that your Highness will by all means constantly employ your time in performing what is obligatory on you." And, in his letter to Omdut ul Omrah, Tippoo Sultaun writes, "I am confident that you will direct your attention to the adjustment of affairs between me and the *Well wisber of Mankind*, who is the Chief and Principal of the professors of Islamisin."

These two documents are of particular importance, not only as they tend to establish the existence of a reciprocity of views between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, but as carrying upon the face of them almost positive proof of a secret intercourse between those Princes; and also, as they throw considerable light upon another document, which is otherwise very mysterious and obscure. Previous, however, to a further notice of that document, it is necessary to advert to another very important paper, the existence of which alone would almost suffice to establish the fact of a clandestine correspondence between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun. This document is a key to the cypher for proper names and terms, at the bottom of which is a note in the hand writing of one of Tippoo Sultaun's Moonshes, purporting that the paper is written by Omdut ul Omrah. After a close comparison between the hand-writing of that paper, and the hand in which the letters from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah are invariably written, there cannot remain a doubt of their being the same. But the genuineness of this document does not rest upon that ground alone; for in the letters above referred to, from Tippoo Sultaun to Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, Wallajah is mentioned with a slight variation, viz. (Well-wisher, for Friend) by the very name which is assigned to him in the cypher, viz. Well-wisher of Mankind; and in the letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Wallajah, the former mentions his Sons by the fictitious term, *Hearts*, which is assigned to the word Sons in the cypher.

N^o 8. & 9.

It is necessary to return to the Document (N^o 7.) first adverted to. This is a letter from Ghooalaum Alli Khaun to Tippoo Sultaun, written on occasion of Alli Rezza's return to Seringapatam, for the purpose of making certain verbal communications to the Sultaun. The contents of this letter are as follows: "The departure of Alli Rezza Khaun at this time, in conformity to the orders of the Presence, is very expedient, especially for the purpose of bringing to a favourable issue the propositions of Lord Cornwallis, and the Well-wisher of Mankind (the designation of the Nabob Waulajah in the cypher) which is most ardently to be wished. There are many points which cannot be committed to paper, and can only be communicated in person. At this place, the friendship and good-will of both the Sirdars is most fortunate (literally, from God and the Royal auspices): the particulars of this summary, which is an unlooked-for good, will be made known to your Majesty by the verbal representations of Alli Rezza, who attends the Presence especially for that purpose. Although it is contrary to the rules of respect to presume (to give an opinion) upon this subject, yet I am emboldened, by my long attachment, and my sense of the duty I owe your Majesty. When your Majesty shall have maturely deliberated upon, and fully brought home to your mind the representation of both the Sirdars, from a consideration of the changeableness of the times, your Majesty's agreeing to this affair upon the principle recommended in the words of Hafiz of Sheerauz (the mercy of God be upon him!) With friends cordiality, with enemies dissimulation—seems highly expedient, and advantageous to your Majesty's interests."

From the expressions used in this letter, a doubt might be suggested, whether the communications to be made by Alli Rezza to Tippoo Sultaun, on the part of the Nabob, be not connected with these on the part of Marquis Cornwallis, and whether by

by the expression "*both Sirdars*," be not meant his Lordship and the Nabob; in other words, it may be asked, Whether Alli Rezza was charged with any secret communications from the Nabob to the Sultaun?—This doubt appears to be obviated by the letters before mentioned, from Tippoo Sultaun to Waulajah and Omdut ul Omrah. In his letter to Waulajah, the Sultaun writes as follows: "Now, by the receipt of your Highness's letter, and the account of your Highness's friendship and attachment, which I have had from the verbal communications of the High in Rank*—the Distinguished in Friendship—the Trusty—I am certain that, according to the words of the Prophet, the unity of Mussulmen is as that of the soul with the body: that warmth of attachment, and that original affection implanted among Mussulmen, exists between us."

* No name mentioned.

In his letter to Omdut ul Omrah, the Sultaun writes as follows: "When I learned also from the communication of the High in Rank—the Distinguished in Friendship—the Trusty—of your great and noble qualities, and the sincere friendship and cordiality you entertain towards me, my happiness was greater than language can adequately express: May God realize this source of happiness that is to say, that perfect attachment and union among the followers of Islam, which is the greatest gift of the Almighty, and than which, nothing is more essential to the temporal and eternal interests of mankind."

Two circumstances in those letters indicate, that the persons mentioned by the designation, "the High in Rank—the Distinguished in Friendship," was Alli Rezza, and that the *Distinguished in Friendship* is the term assigned to Alli Rezza's name in the cypher; the other, that Tippoo Sultaun, in both letters, refers the Nabob for farther particulars to one person only, from which it is to be inferred, that one of the two Vakeels was absent from Madras. This point established, there can be little doubt that "both the Sirdars" were meant Waulajah and Omdut ul Omrah; that the "*unlooked for good*" was some proposition on their part favourable to Tippoo's views and interests, and probably of no slight importance, as Alli Rezza is stated to "attend the Presence especially for that purpose;" and that "*the affair*" which Gholaum Alli Khaun so earnestly recommends to Tippoo Sultaun's adoption, was the proposition with which Alli Rezza appears to have been charged. No further trace of this proposition, whatever it might be, appears in the correspondence. In corroboration of the foregoing, it may be remarked, that the circumstances of Alli Rezza's departure to Seringapatam, and his return to Madras before the Hostages quitted that Presidency, are conformable to fact.

By a letter from the Vakeels to Tippoo Sultaun, dated in July 1793, subsequent to the return of Alli Rezza to Madras, and before the departure of the Hostages, it appears, that the Nabob Waulajah sent a message to the Vakeels by Kauder Newauz Khaun, purporting that he "had something of a secret nature, which he wished to say to us in private; adding, that if the Vakeels would go under pretence of seeing a mosque which his Highness had built, he would send Omdut ul Omrah alone to meet them;" and accordingly, when the Vakeels repaired to the appointed spot, they were met by Omdut ul Omrah, who led them into a neighbouring tomb, under pretence of offering up prayers for the deceased devotee to whom it was consecrated. Upon this occasion, Omdut ul Omrah appears to have been very particular in ascertaining the extent of the powers vested by Tippoo Sultaun in his Vakeels; and, when satisfied on that head, he disclosed his purpose to this effect:—"That for a very long time there had been, without cause, a veil (or want of cordiality) between his Highness and him (Tippoo Sultaun), which had been productive of injuries to both; now that by the favour of God, a system of harmony, as was becoming the professors of Islamism, had taken place, his Highness confidently hoped from God, the prime cause of all, that the time past might be amply redeemed; that for his Highness (Waulajah's) own part, considering from his heart himself, his country, and his property, to belong to your Majesty, he had it a testamentary injunction to his children and family, taking God and his Prophet to witness, to pray night and day for the Pillar of the Faith (meaning Tippoo Sultaun), and to consider their propriety and welfare as inseparably connected with him (Tippoo Sultaun); that they (the Vakeels) must ascertain the Sultaun's wishes upon

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“ that head, in a manner satisfactory to both; and if the Sultaun should be from his heart solicitous for this proposed cordial harmony, his Highness would, under the testimony of God and his Prophet, detail to the Vakeels his sentiments fully at the time of their departure, which, please God, would soon take place ”

It will be observed, that in the first part of the foregoing communication, the Nabob speaks of *the system of harmony* as having been already established with Tippoo Sultaun, which is in perfect consonance with the negotiations before adverted to, and in some measure an additional proof that those negotiations actually took place. The remainder of the communication conveys sentiments utterly repugnant to the faith of the Nabob's alliance with the Company.

N^o 15.

It further appears, by another letter from the Vakeels, subsequent in date to that above quoted, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah held another secret conference with the Vakeels, by their appointment, at a garden to which they proposed to go for the purpose of arranging their effects preparatory to their departure. On that occasion, Omdut ul Omrah is stated to have discovered in the most undisguised manner on the part of the Nabob Wallajah, as well as on his own, of the sincerity of their friendship, attachment, and regard. That he also made use of some particular expressions of his, (the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's attachment) requiring the Vakeels upon oath not to commit them to writing, but to defer the communication of them until their (the Vakeels) return to Tippoo Sultaun—“ I have expressed myself as I have done (says Omdut ul Omrah) according to the report of the Vakeels, merely from my regard for the Faith, and from my friendship and good-will towards the Defender (or Protector) of the Faith, the term by which Tippoo Sultaun is designated in the cypner: Please God, you will shortly be with his Majesty, when you will communicate them in person.”

It has already been remarked, that the phrase of Supporting the cause of the Faith (and which is so frequently mentioned by and on the part of the Nabob) implies a determined hostility against those of another persuasion; that the Nabob consider it in a sense opposed to the British Interests is manifest, from his denominating the defensive war in which the Company and their Allies were engaged with Tippoo Sultaun, a war against Religion; but neither can he be supposed ignorant of the doctrines which his own religion inculcates, and the hostile and aggressive measures which it sanctifies under the term Supporting the cause of the Faith. The views, however, which the Sultaun himself veiled under that plea, were in presence of the Nabob's sons (as appears by a report of Ali Rezza's to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the beginning of August 1793) plainly and publicly avowed in a solemn convocation of the Mussulmen in the service of Tippoo Sultaun, (and which it is to be supposed many other Mussulmen attended, as it was held on Friday, the Sabbath of the Mussulman's) at a mosque at Madras, by the orders of Tippoo Sultaun, for the declared purpose of binding them by a solemn obligation to support the interests of the Mahomedan faith. In the course of the solemnity, the obligations imposed by the Mussulmen religion—To wage holy war, not to take flight in combating with infidels, and to form a union among all the professors of the Faith, were strongly insisted upon, and the persons who should disregard these obligations were denounced as sinners in the sight of God; and, as if he intended to point out more unequivocally the object of this conversation Ali Rezza represents himself to have remarked upon having that denunciation, “ That it was very extraordinary that notwithstanding the notoriety of that, the plurality of Mussulmen should so depart from the obligations of the faith, as to take up their abode in such a place, and choose to render obedience to those of a different persuasion. God grant that it may turn out well for the Mussulmen of this place !”—This was preaching the language of rebellion in the very heart of the Company's dominions; and it affords no slight presumption of the truth of the allegations against the Nabob and Omdut ul Omrah, that Ali Rezza should have ventured to hold such language in presence of the latter; and that Omdut ul Omrah should have heard it without communicating what passed on this occasion, to the British Government. The merit of waging war are offered up in the mosque in favour of a Prince who fights for the Faith are accepted of God, but the prayers in favour of those who do not are rejected.” Ali

Rezza

Rezza proceeds to state, "That every individual present bound himself by the most solemn engagements, that hereafter, as long as he lived, his conduct should manifest nothing else than fidelity, devotion, zeal, and truth; that he would never be guilty of flight in the face of an enemy, of theft, of lying, of injuring, of wishing ill, or of enmity towards those who wished well to the Khordadand (Tippoo Sultaun's) State; and that he considered the honour of all Mussulmen as an object of individual concern." Ali Rezza adds, "that prayers were afterwards said, that the Khordadand Sirkar might be triumphant and victorious." It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun himself conceived that his Deputies might entertain some apprehension of performing such a ceremony as this in the very heart of the British Dominions, which implied a disposition on his part hostile to the British nation; as Ali Reza quotes Tippoo Sultaun's commands to him and his colleague, not to suffer themselves to be deterred by any such apprehension; and Ali Rezza, in disclaiming all apprehensions of that nature, defends the measure, and ascribes to it many great and perspective advantages to the interest of the Mussulman cause.

It may be alledged in defence of the Nabob, that this ceremony was performed subsequently to the intercourse between him and the Sultaun; but besides that, there is every reason to believe that the Nabob and the Sultaun perfectly understood each other. The same attachment to the cause of religion, and to Tippoo Sultaun, is expressed in a letter to Gholam Ali Khan, in the hand-writing of Omdut ul Omrah, although under the fictitious name of Gholam Hussain, which appears in the written characters upon the cover in the place of the seal, and in which is a couplet of verses to the following effect:—"In the preservation of thy person is the permanence of the faith. Let not him remain who wisheth not thy preservation." This is an epitome of the terms in which the Nabob Walajah is represented to have professed his solicitude to maintain the cause of the Mussulman Religion, and to have declared his devotion and attachment to the interests of Tippoo Sultaun; and as Omdut ul Omrah appears to have been the principal channel for the negotiation between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, these expressions must be considered as conveying the sentiments of both. They confirm the prior negotiations, and being subsequent in date to the ceremony above described (at which the sons of Walajah were present) it must be inferred, that the Nabob Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah understood the phrase "of supporting the cause of the Faith," in the same sense that Tippoo Sultaun himself intended to convey by it. Of the authenticity of the Note (N^o 17.) there cannot be a doubt, as it is certainly written by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah himself, whose hand-writing cannot be mistaken, although signed (as well as superscribed) Gholam Hoossain. The use of this fictitious signature is a further corroboration of the secret and clandestine intercourse which subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, and will be more particularly noticed in a subsequent part of this report.

It further appears, that the Nabob Walajah acted in conformity to his professions of devotion and attachment to the interests of Tippoo Sultaun, and under the connection which he had formed with him, in two distinct instances.

1. By communicating to Gholam Ali Khan for the information of Tippoo Sultaun, and an article of secret intelligence, which his Highness had received from certain emissaries in Bengal, whom he employed for the purpose of collecting and transmitting secret intelligence, purporting that the Sultan was suspected by the British Government of maintaining a sinister negociation with the Mahrattas, and recommending him to suspend his views until a more favourable opportunity, the Nabob is stated to have sent Kaudir Nawauz Khan to Gholam Ali Khan (Ali Rezza being then absent on his mission to Seringapatam) for the purpose of communicating this article of intelligence, which he prefaced with the strongest professions of attachment to the interests of Tippoo Sultaun; adding, that it is from the impulse of that attachment that he makes the communication. He then states, that from the report of certain persons, whom he has stationed in Bengal for the purpose of collecting and transmitting secret intelligence, he learns that the Resident at Poona had written to the Governor General, that from the frequent Messengers passing between Seringapatam and Poona, there was reason to believe that the Sultaun was endeavouring to form a

Vol. I. close connection and alliance with the Poona Government, and through that Govern-
 (A.) ment with the Nizam: That as this information had excited some suspicion in the
 Governor General's mind, it was expedient for him (Tippoo Sultaun) to suspend his
 views, until the Governor General Marquis Cornwallis's departure for Europe, which
 might soon be expected. The words are as follows:— "In a short time his Lordship
 " will soon go to Europe; the Princes, please God, will soon return, and the kists are
 " in a course of a payment. After his Lordship's departure, the liquidation of the kists
 " and other points, whatever may be his Highness's (Tippoo Sultaun's) pleasure, will
 " be right and proper. At present it is better to be silent upon every thing, because
 " at this time, his Highness's honour would at all events be called in question. When
 " another shall arrive from Europe, the imputation will in every event, and in every
 " measure, fall upon him."

This communication evidently manifests sentiments inimical to the British in-
 terests, and favourable to Tippoo Sultaun in a point of view opposed to those interests;
 whatever may have been the fact as it respects Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob himself
 was unquestionably culpable to the extent; in which Tippoo Sultaun was suspected,
 whether those suspicions were well founded or not; for if the measure ascribed to the
 Sultaun of endeavouring by clandestine negotiation, to detach the Company's alliances
 be deemed hostile to the British Interests, what construction must be put upon the
 conduct of an Ally, who, with the view to place the Sultaun on his guard, informs
 him, that he is suspected of adopting that measure, and presuming that the suspicion
 is well founded, far from endeavouring to dissuade him from the prosecution of his
 supposed views, manifests a participation in them, by advising the Sultaun to sus-
 pend his operations until a more favourable opportunity; and cautions him against
 shewing any indications of hostility towards the British Power while there was upon
 the spot a person like Marquis Cornwallis, who possessed vigilance, activity, and
 ability to defeat his projects, and whose character stood so high in the general esti-
 mation, that in a question of good faith the universal suffrage would be in his
 favour!—This communication appears to have been made in the month of De-
 cember 1792.

N^o 12. 2. By communicating to the Vakeels for Tippoo Sultaun's information, as
 appears by the report of the former, under date May 1793, intelligence of the in-
 tended march of the British troops against Pondicherry in consequence of the rupture
 between England and France, and recommending him to be cautious in his future
 intercourses with the French, to avoid epistolary correspondence, and to maintain his
 communication with them by emissaries. After noticing the rupture between Eng-
 land and France, the intended march of the troops against Pondicherry, and the
 probability of its failing in consequence of internal dissensions, the Nabob is re-
 presented to state, by the mouth of Kaudir Newauz Khan, as follows:— "The
 " Vakeel of the Ahmedy Circar, who was at Pondicherry, has lately, it seems, re-
 " turned to the Presence (Tippoo Sultaun). Plea'e God, there is no doubt that the
 " Sultaun keeps in view all the ups and downs of the time—At this time no kind
 " of assistance will be afforded; but out of the warmth of that friendship which I feel
 " towards the Sulraun, I recommend that the Vakeel remain a short time at the Pre-
 " sence, and also that epistolary correspondence be discontinued for a short time.—Al-
 " though a friendly connection has long subsisted with the French on the part of the
 " Ahmedy Circar, yet, considering the circumstances of the times, it is not advisable
 " (i. e. to maintain epistolary correspondence with the French); should there be any
 " point of urgency to communicate, there is no objection to do it verbally. Further,
 " I am actuated solely by my good wishes in making this communication.—Since
 " the day that a cordial union took place between us, let me be no longer a Mussul-
 " man, nor a servant of God, if I have not always first offered up my prayers for
 " the Sultaun's good, and afterwards for my own.—May the Almighty preserve
 " firm and uninjured the Mahommedan Church, and the safety of the Sultan."—
 The conduct of the Nabob Walajah in communicating to Tippoo Sultaun the
 rupture between England and France, and the projected expedition against Pondi-
 cherry, with the view to recommend caution to him in his future intercourse with
 the French; his pointing out the mode by which the Sultaun might maintain his
 correspondence,

correspondence with the greatest security, and his assigning as the motive for these communications his solicitude for the welfare of Tippoo Sultaun, was evidently inconsistent with the faith of his engagements, and alliance with the Company. But why, it may be asked, should the Nabob think it necessary to caution the Sultaun with respect to his intercourse and correspondence with the French, unless he was aware that the nature of Tippoo Sultaun's intercourse with them either was or was not likely to be advice to the British interests, since Tippoo Sultaun was not bound by the provisions of treaty to abstain from all intercourse with Foreign Powers.—A suspicion hence arises, and is supported by all that previously passed between the Nabob and the Sultaun, that his Highness was not ignorant of the views which we now know Tippoo Sultaun at that very time entertained against the British Power, and the assistance which he hoped to derive in the prosecution of them from his connection with the French. Considering this transaction in its most favourable point of view, it is still a confirmation of the close connection supposed to have been previously established between his Highness and Tippoo Sultaun; and a direct breach of the 10th article of the treaty of 1792 between his Highness and the Company. From the whole of the foregoing, the following facts appear to result.

1. That so early as pending the war of 1792, the Nabob Walajah entertained sentiments inconsistent with the faith of his alliance with the British Nation, by deeming the defensive war in which the British Power and its Allies were engaged, a war against the Mussulman Religion, and wishing success to the arms of their enemy.

2. That subsequently to the war the Nabob Wallajah, in the same spirit, proposed to Tippoo Sultaun to form an intimate connection with him, for the avowed purpose of supporting the cause of the Mahomedan religion, and utterly incompatible with the engagements subsisting between his Highness and the Company.

3. That during the whole period of the residence of Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeels at Madras, the Nabob Walajah maintained a secret intercourse and correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose mentioned in the foregoing article.

4. That the objects of the proposed connection were of a nature subversive of the alliance between the Nabob and the Company, and directly hostile to the British interests in India.

5. That Tippoo Sultaun eagerly met and encouraged the Nabob's disposition to establish an intimate connection with him for the purposes above mentioned; and that the Nabob Walajah did accordingly enter into that connection, and did thereby violate his faith, and virtually abandon his alliance with the British Nation.

6. That the Nabob Walajah, by certain overt acts, founded upon his recent connection with Tippoo Sultaun, manifested a participation of views and designs with that Prince, hostile to the British interests in India.

7. That the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was a principal channel of communication, and a most active and zealous agent between his father the Nabob Walajah and the Vakeels, for establishing the connection before mentioned with Tippoo Sultaun; that he was a party in it, and cordially united in promoting the objects of it.

It may be proper in this place to enquire more particularly what degree of credit is due to the evidence from which the foregoing conclusions are deduced. It may be suggested that the Deputies, to gratify their Master, exaggerated the friendly expressions used by the Nabob Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah; and that the latter, in their solicitude to shew attention and civilities to the sons of Tippoo Sultaun, and to manifest, in imitation of the British Government, a desire to be upon terms of perfect amity with Tippoo Sultaun, may have expressed sentiments of attachment which they never felt, and the language of compliment may have been converted by the report of the Vakeels into expressions of devotion and attachment, and a desire to form a connection with the Sultaun upon the basis of mutual interest and their common religion. The accuracy of reports from Agents, natives of India, to their Principals, cannot under any circumstances be implicitly relied on; and in one of

- Vol. I. the reports of the Vakeels, which contains the substance of a conference between themselves, the Princes, and the Nabob, at which Colonel Doveton was present, a speech is ascribed to that gentleman which is evidently fabricated; a circumstance which tends to weaken the validity of all their reports; and if the evidence of the Nabob's conduct rested solely upon them, the proofs might be considered as extremely defective and problematical: but several of the other documents are of an unquestionable nature, and tend to establish the general credit of the reports of the Vakeels. Of these, the most decisive is the key to the cypher, which (as has been already remarked) is undoubtedly transcribed in the hand-writing in which the present Nabob's letters are, and the late Nabob Walajah's used to be invariably written. The mere existence of this cypher would afford strong presumption of an intercourse between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, that could not safely be avowed; and when its existence is combined with all that is related by the Deputies, as well as with other circumstances, amounts as nearly to positive proof as the nature of such cases generally admits. But it appears that several of the cyphered names were actually adopted by Tippoo Sultaun in writing to the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah (as has been before remarked); a circumstance which establishes the use of the cypher between the parties. It will also be observed, that the terms selected to designate the Nizam and the Mahrattas, are in perfect consonance with the opprobrious terms in which the Nabob is represented to have spoken of the co-operation of the former in the war, and with the sentiments which, upon the same principle, he must have entertained with respect to the Mahrattas, and those which his Highness is stated to have expressed generally with regard to the Triple Alliance; the terms are, for the Mahrattas, *Paort* (or mean, despicable), and for the Nizam, *Hee* (nothing, or non-entity). It is also to be observed, that the English are designated by the significant term of New-comers. It is impossible, with any degree of consistency, to suppose that a cypher composed of terms so pointedly allusive to characters and circumstances should have been invented but for purposes adverse to the British interests; and hence, while the cypher confirms in a great degree the truth of the reports of the Vakeels, its mere existence is a proof of a disposition on the part of the Nabob hostile to his alliance with the Company. Another document, of even less disputable authenticity than the former, and which corroborates the charge against the Nabob, is the Note written by Omdut ul Omrah himself with a pencil; the language it contains is in strict conformity to that which is so repeatedly ascribed to his father and himself, in the reports of the Vakeels. Indeed, the mere circumstance of his writing to Ghoolaum Ally Khan in the terms he has written, would suggest and warrant the conclusion, that something to the effect of those expressions had before passed between them; added to which, the fictitious signature of Ghoolaum Hoostain, gives to the whole an air of mystery in itself very suspicious; and, when combined with other considerations, affords as conclusive evidence as can be expected in such transactions. The letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Nawaub Waulajah and Omdut ul Omrah, also came strongly in aid of the general body of evidence. Thus supported, there is every reason to give credit to the general substance of the reports of the Vakeels Ghoolaum Ally Khan and Ally Rizza. The fact of their holding a secret conference with Omdut ul Omrah at the mosque or tomb, and in the garden, can hardly be supposed a fabricated story, and would probably be thought worthy of credit though no other circumstances appeared to support it. The circumstance also, as related by the Vakeels, of the Nabob's communicating to them the secret intelligence which he had received from Bengal, and the intimation relating to Pondicherry and to the French, bear intrinsic marks of authenticity.
- It has been shewn, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was a principal channel, and a most active and zealous agent, for the secret negotiation between the Nabob Wallajah, his father, and Tippoo Sultaun, and that he rendered himself a party in it both by his instrumentality in promoting it, and by uniting his individual sentiments with those of his father. But it may be proper to collect into one point of view the several passages in the correspondence; from which it appears, that Omdut ul Omrah maintained a secret intercourse with the Vakeels on his own part with the same view as on the part of his father, and pledged his individual attachment to the interests of
- Tippoo

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N^o 6.N^o 17.N^o 7.

Tippoo Sultaun. In another report from the Vakeels, not yet-noticed, and dated in May 1793, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah is stated to have professed his devotion to Tippoo Sultaun in warm terms, and to have desired the Vakeels to assure their Master, that "at a proper season, his fidelity towards him should be made manifest." Further, at a secret meeting that took place at a garden, between Omdut ul Omrah and the Vakeels, by the appointment of the latter (vide N^o 5), Omdut ul Omrah is described to have "discoursed in the most undisguised manner on the part of the Nabob Walajah, as *well as on his own*, of the sincerity of their friendship, attachment, and regard;" and also to have "made use of some particular expressions of his attachment, requiring them (the Vakeels) upon oath, not to commit them to writing, but to defer the communication of them until their (the Vakeels) return to Tippoo Sultaun; and that he added, I have expressed myself as I have done, merely from my regard for the Faith, and good-will towards the Defender of this Faith. Please God, you will shortly be with his Majesty, when you will communicate them in person."—Again, in the same paper: "Concerning the affair with which your Majesty is acquainted, we have, under suitable pleas, and by proper introduction, prevailed upon Omdut ul Omrah to lay the foundation of it, and he is exerting himself with zeal in this business."—Lastly, the note written with his own hand (and before quoted) affords the strongest testimony of his particular and individual attachment to the "combined cause of the Mahomedan religion, and the interests of Tippoo Sultaun." It remains to examine what has been the conduct of Omdut ul Omrah since his accession to the Musnud, as far as it is exposed by the documents under discussion.

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N^o 11.

It appears by two reports from Mahomed Ghyan's and Mahomed Ghores Khan, N^{os} 18. & 19. the two Ambassadors deputed by Tippoo Sultaun the latter end of the year 1795, with Khelauts, and letters of condolence to Omdut ul Omrah for the death of his Father, and of congratulation upon his accession to the Musnud, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah expressed a desire to hold, and did actually hold a private conference with them, upon the subject of his attachment to the Sultaun. The direct proof of it is confined to the two following passages in their reports above adverted to:—"His Highness, with the greatest degree of kindness, placed us close to himself, and launched out into great praises of your Majesty, and appeared delighted with the subject, telling us, that it was his intention to send for us, and say what he had to say in private; adding, that our arrival at this time was extremely proper (or, as it may be interpreted, extremely opportune.)" The second passage is as follow; "after many salems (obeisances) his Highness, with the appearance of great satisfaction, rose, and taking our hands, said, Now am I extremely happy. We then sat down in a private place, when his Highness expatiated during two hours (near an hour English) with great warmth, upon the subject of union and friendship." From the summary terms in which the purport of the Nabob's discourse is described, it may perhaps be inferred, that it consisted of little more than empty compliments, since it may be supposed, from the minuteness of their other descriptions, that the Ambassadors would have been more particular in reporting a conversation of any importance, and the circumstance of setting down in a "private place" is so common an occurrence, and so often takes place without adequate occasion, that perhaps little could be founded on this simple fact: On the other hand, the secret intercourse which Omdut ul Omrah maintained with Tippoo Sultaun, through the medium of his Deputies, in the lifetime of the Nabob Walajah; the disposition so strangely manifested by him to form a close alliance with the Sultan, together with all the other circumstances of his conduct as before detailed; the vexations which at that particular time he openly declared himself to feel at the measures pursued by the Government of Madras to effect a modification of the treaty of 1792; the extraordinary attention which his Highness appears to have shewn towards Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors, and in particular, the two documents hereafter noticed, leave no doubt of the continuance of the Nabob's favourable disposition towards Tippoo Sultaun, and of his disaffection towards the British Nation, and consequently warrant a well founded belief of his having availed himself of the presence of the Ambassadors, to convey and confirm his sentiments in that spirit to the Sultaun. The first of two documents

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documents above alluded to, is a letter written in the hand-writing in which the Nabob's letters are invariably transcribed, as were those of his Father, and the same in which the key of the cypher before noticed is written, addressed to Ghoolaum Ally, without seal or signature; but in the place of the former, upon the cover, appears in written characters, the name Ghoolaun Hussein, the fictitious name under which his Highness before wrote (as has been particularly noticed) to Ghoolaum Ally with his own hand, in August 1794. The letter is endorsed by one of Tippoo Sultaun's Moonshes, as having been received on the * 8th January 1797; its contents are as follows: "After a lapse of time, at the moment my heart was desirous of learning the accounts of your welfare, I had the pleasure to receive your very friendly letter, and I was gratified by the news of your health; I have fully comprehended the several points contained in that letter; you will become acquainted with the circumstances alluded to; from the communications of Mahommed Ghyans and Mahomed Ghons Khan. Deeming me desirous of receiving the pleasing accounts of your health, you will gratify me by communicating them." There is no address whatever inside the letter, and the cover is superscribed, To Ghoolam Ally, without any other form. This unusual dereliction of the established forms of address, which is only admissible in letters to persons standing in a very inferior station to the writer, the hand-writing of the letter, the nature of its contents, and in particular the name of Goolaum Hussain in the place of the seal, denoting that it came from a person of that name; when it is recollected, that a former letter to Ghoolam Alli Khan, unquestionably from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah himself, was signed and superscribed by that name, prove beyond a doubt that the letters in question were from Omdut ul Omrah. The reference to the verbal communications of Mohamed Gheganfs, and Mohammed Ghons and Khan, for the knowledge of certain circumstances alluded to in the letter which the Nabob acknowledges from Goolaum Alli, shews, that Omdut ul Omrah had held some secret communication with those Ambassadors. That those circumstances related to affairs in which Tippoo Sultaun was concerned, was to be inferred from the circumstances of the letter being endorsed by one of the Sultaun's Moonshes, and preserved among his records. The terms in which the Nabob refers to the verbal communications of the persons above-mentioned, seem to warrant a conclusion that the circumstances which they were to detail were communicated to them by the Nabob in person; but the lapse of time between their mission at Madras, and the date † of the receipt of the letters tends to weaken that conjecture, unless it be supported (what may probably have been the case) that they made a second visit to the Nabob at Madras. It does not however,

* Vide Note in page of this Report; by which it appears, that the date of the receipt of the letters here alluded to is erroneously endorsed upon it, and that it was received at Seringapatam on the 20th January 1796.

† Since the original Report was dispatched to Madras, an apparent error has been discovered in the date of the endorsement on the letter now under consideration, N^o 20, and also in N^o 21: The endorsement on both is as follows:—"Received 10th of Rhemannee of the year Shaud 1223 A. M. Mohamed; answering to the 9th of Redjib 1211 of the Hedjeree æra."—As a register is kept in the Persian Translator's office of the corresponding dates in the Mussulman and Christian æras, and as the accuracy of that register can be implicitly relied upon, it was thought sufficient to ascertain the date according to the Christian æra, which answers to the 9th of Redjib 1211 in the register, viz. 8th of January 1797, without proceeding to a calculation of the Sultany date; that calculation however having since been made, the date 10th Rhemannee of the year Shaud 1223 is found to correspond with the 9th of Redjib 1210, which answers to the 20th January 1796. The accuracy of the calculation upon which the correspondence of dates between the Sultany and Christian æras in the rest of the documents, is founded, has been so far proved, that if there be an error it cannot exceed one month. The calculation in the present instance may therefore be relied on in the same degree as in the former. Hence there must have been an error in the endorsement of a whole year, either in the Sultany or Mussulman date. It is not probable that the error should have been in the former, because the variation would have been, not merely of a figure, but also of the name of the year of the cycle; whereas in the letter the variation turns simply upon the substitution of an unit for a point (or cypher); an error still more likely to have occurred from the circumstance of the Mussulman date being very seldom in use with Tippoo Sultaun. The inference is, that as the Ambassadors Ghyans Mohammed Khan and Mohammed Ghons Khan actually took their departure from Madras in December 1795 or January 1796, they must have been (as conjectured) the two letters, N^{os} 20 & 21.

affect the question of a secret intercourse with those Ambassadors, and this latter fact corroborates the circumstances before detailed, of the Nabob's having held a private conference with those Ambassadors at Madras, and combined with the Nabob's prior intrigues, and avowed disposition to connect himself in alliance with Tippoo Sultaun, affords a strong ground of belief, that the object of this intercourse was the same as that which he and his Father before held with the Sultaun's Vakeels. It will be remarked, that the letter acknowledges the receipt of one from Ghoolaum Alli. The circumstance of Ghoolaum Ally's being the channel of communication upon this occasion, and of the Nabob's adoption of the fictitious name Goolaum Hoossain, may be accounted for as measure of precaution, as well as from the circumstances of Ghoolaum Alli's having been originally the channel of the secret intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun, the same arguments afford additional reason to believe, that the communications to be made by the Ambassadors were upon the same subject as the former clandestine intercourse with the Vakeels. That Ghoolaum Alli wrote to the Nabob by Tippoo Sultaun's express sanction is more than probable, not only because he would scarcely have ventured to correspond with Omdut ul Omrah without such sanction, but from the strong corroborative fact of the letter in question being endorsed by Tippoo Sultaun's Moonshce, and placed among his records. If the letter did not refer to something that could not safely be avowed, where was the necessity for all this mystery; if it did not relate to the mutual concerns of Tippoo Sultaun, and the Nabob, why should it have been shewn to, and recorded by the Sultaun?—These proofs are still further corroborated by the second of the documents before adverted to. It is a letter to Ghoolaum Alli, from Kaudir Newauz Khan, a favourite and confidential servant, both of the late and present Nabob, and who, it has been shewn, was a principal channel of negotiation between them and the Vakeels in 1792-3, as well as between Omdut ul Omrah and the Ambassadors in 1795. It was received at Seringapatam on the 8th of * January 1797, and contains the following passages: "What you write of the satisfaction of the Nawawb Tippoo Sultaun, upon the intimation of my attachment has called forth my highest thanks and endless praises, you will present my respectful acknowledgments for his kindness and favours towards me; I have been from first to last endeavouring, that through the favour of God, the degree of union between the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun, which is calculated to produce the happiness of God's people, may daily be strengthened and cemented, and mutual friendship and attachment be confirmed and established; and, thanks to the Almighty, that the system of harmony and union has acquired the requisite degree of stability and firmness."

N^o 21.

The first part of this quotation tends to confirm the accuracy of the report of Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeels respecting the instrumentality of Kawdir Newauz Khawn in the intrigues between the Sultaun and the late Nabob; in the latter the continuation of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's attachment to the Sultaun is explicitly avowed; with the additional intimation, that "the system of union and harmony between them has acquired the requisite degree of stability and firmness."

These documents shew that the secret intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun was carried on by the Nabob to so late a period as the end of † 1796. Admitting that at the commencement of this intercourse 1792-3, it was the policy of the British Government to conciliate the friendship and good will of Tippoo Sultaun to the utmost practicable degree; and even supposing, for the sake of argument, that the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in professing their attachment towards Tippoo Sultaun, far from entertaining sentiments repugnant to the principles of their alliance with the Company, or injurious to the British interests, only pursued the line of policy adopted by the British Government, still that argument would not apply to the latter period of this clandestine intercourse, where the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, in assembling an army on his Highness the Nizam's frontier, ren-

* Vide the foregoing Note.

† Vide the Note in page ; by which it appears that this is an error, occasioned by a mistake in the endorsement on N^{os} 20. & 21.

Vol. I. dered it necessary for the British Government to arm for the eventual defence of his
 (A.) Highness's dominions; and when there was every reason to believe (what has since
been confirmed) that the Sultaun entertained the most hostile designs against the British
Empire in India. But, in fact, the argument is equally untenable when applied to
the first as to the last-mentioned period. If it had been the Nabob's design merely
to pursue the line of policy adopted by the British Government, no motive could
exist for secrecy. The existence, and the use of a cypher, between the Nabob and
Tippoo Sultaun (so incontrovertibly established) and the designations respectively
given in that cypher to the three Allied Powers, and the information respecting
Bengal and Pondicherry, are utterly inconsistent with the foregoing supposition; and
had such only been the views of the Nabob Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, they
would have sought to comprehend the Company in this projected league of amity,
instead of negotiating a distinct and separate connection with Tippoo Sultaun, of
which the British Government had no knowledge, and from which the British power
was pointedly excluded.

It yet remains to be observed, that while Tippoo Sultaun (as we have now discovered) was endeavouring by emissaries, by correspondence, by every means in his power to conciliate the alliance of every State in India, for purposes hostile to the British Nation in India, it is not probable that he would neglect any attempt to contract an alliance with a Mussulman Prince, who, like the Nabob of the Carnatic, might have it in his power to be of the most essential service to his views in the event of hostilities between him and the Company; and it is not, perhaps, going too far to suppose, that when (as appears by the printed translations of documents found at Seringapatam, Tippoo Sultaun proposed the landing of the French troops which he expected at Porto Novo, there to form a junction with his own army; he had every reason to depend upon every assistance which the Nabob could afford towards the success of the expedition; it is even not improbable that the Nabob was made acquainted with the plan. If to all the circumstances, inferences and arguments herein detailed, be added the perverse (not to say hostile) conduct of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah towards the British Government during the late war, the whole constitutes a body of powerful proof that his Highness had connected himself for several years past with Tippoo Sultaun by ties of interest, and community of views, subversive of the fundamental principles of alliance between him and the Company in the season of peace, and absolutely hostile to the British nation in that of war; and, that had the opportunity occurred, he would have openly supported the cause of Tippoo Sultaun and the Mussulman interest against that of the Company.

Fort. William,
April 6th 1800.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Persian Translator to the Gov^t.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Government.

(e.) in (A.)

List of Witnesses to be examined.

Ghulam Ali Khan - - - - - }
 Ali Reza - - - - - } at Vellore.
 Mohamed Ghejauze - - - - - }
 Mahomed Ghauze Khan.

List of Persons to be eventually examined.

Ghulam Ali Suddon - - - - - at Vellore.
 Punnah - - - - - at Seringapatam.
 Uffud Univivi - - - - - Formerly Munshee of Tippoo Sultaun.
 Mahom

Mahomed Houssein Kerailhi - - } Stated to have proceeded on an Embassy
to the Carnatic in September 1796.
Syhed Fukir ud dien, - - - } Residence not known: he was Ambassador
at Poona in 1798.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J Webbe,
Sec^r to Gov^r.

(f.) in (A)

INSTRUCTIONS for conducting the Examination of Gholam Ally Khan, Ali Rezza, Mahomed Ghyauze, and Mahomed Ghauze Khan.

1. The examination should be preceded by the fullest assurances to the several witnesses, that the object of it is wholly unconnected with any charge against any of them; that a full declaration of the truth with relation to the papers produced, and the intercourse and correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, is all that is expected from them; that no imputation can attach to them, as having been the channel of such intercourse or correspondence, because in the whole transactions, they acted under the orders of their Sovereign. They may therefore rely on a liberal construction of their conduct by the British Government; nor is the least intention entertained of depriving any of them of the marks of its bounty which they now enjoy, unless by prevarication, or by any treacherous attempt to conceal the truth, they should render themselves unworthy of a continuance of our favour.

2. It will also be necessary to enjoin the witnesses, in the strongest manner, not to disclose any circumstance connected with their examination, or with the discovery of the papers in question, to any person whatever, especially to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, or to any of his Residents or connections. They must be informed, that any such disclosure cannot fail to be immediately discovered, and to subject them to the total loss of their pensions, and to the heavy displeasure of the British Government. Every possible precaution must be used to prevent this correspondence with any person whatever, from the time of their examination until the necessary steps shall have been taken to guard the British interests, by the most effectual security, against the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's treacherous designs.

3. The several witnesses must be examined separately; and it is extremely desirable to prevent all communication between them, until the close of their respective examinations.

4. It is understood, that the three first-named witnesses are actually at Vellore, being pensioners, who have fixed their residence at that place. It is recommended that the examination should be conducted, by Mr Webbe, together with Captain Wilks, or Major Grant, or any other person acquainted with the languages, of the most approved discretion and integrity, and enjoying the full confidence of Government. If it were possible to obtain the assistance of Lieutenant Colonel Close in the examinations, it would be highly desirable to delay all proceeding for a few days with that view. This advantage, however, appears to be unattainable, and perhaps Lieutenant Colonel Close may be as beneficially employed in pursuing the traces of this treason at Seringapatam, through such evidence as he may be able to discover on the spot. The Examiners should proceed to Vellore, and some ostensible cause (which will be better framed at Madras than here) should be assigned for their visit to that fortress. This cause must not be the removal of Futteh Hyder; any step taken towards that measure, previous to the examination, might tend to alarm the witnesses, and to excite an apprehension that they were implicated in Futteh Hyder's Offences.

5. The Examiners should proceed to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton's house, and should employ Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to cause all the witnesses to repair nearly at the same time to that place. It appears to be a necessary precaution, that this

Vol. I. message should be sent in the name of Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, and not in that of the Examiners.

(A.)

6. As soon as the witnesses shall have arrived at Lieutenant Colonel Doveton's house, they should be placed in separate apartments, proper measures being taken to prevent their conceiving any alarm at this circumstance.

7. If any of the witnesses should be absent from Vellore, but within reach of a summons from that place, the examination should be delayed until the arrival of such witnesses, unless it should appear more advisable, and should be practicable for one of the Examiners to proceed to the spot. Mahomed Ghyauze's testimony is, in one point of view, the most important to be obtained accurately, as his evidence will affect the conduct of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, since his accession to the Musnud. The colleague of Mahomed Ghyause Khân does not appear to have been a person of equal distinction with Mahomed Ghyause, but the testimony of Mahomed Ghyause, is also extremely desirable. He appears * to have been among the Bukshies, who received a sum of money from the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore, and were permitted to repair whither they pleased. His present residence is not known, but it may not be difficult to ascertain it.

8. It would certainly be desirable, that the evidence should be taken down in the Persian language, in order that the witnesses may attest their respective evidences under their seals and signatures. No native Moonshee, however, can safely be employed in the proceeding; and unless some European of sufficient consequence can be found, the examination must be taken down in English.

9. It is of great importance, that the examination should be completed in one day; but if this should be found impracticable, proper precautions must be adopted to prevent any communication between the witnesses, during the intervals of their examinations.

10. If the result of the examination, or any stage of it, should disclose matters affecting Kaudir Nawauz Khân, or any person at Madras, to such a degree, as to require the seizure of his person or papers, the Examiners must dispatch an express to Madras, signifying the same, in order that the necessary steps may be taken before any other advices can reach Madras.

11. It appears probable, that it will be judged expedient to seize the papers of Kaudir Nawauz Khan. In that event, the seizure should be made before any intimation of the nature of the examination at Vellore can have transpired,

12. Care should be taken to make it appear, that the proceedings at Vellore, as well as any seizures which may be determined on, in consequence of the examination having taken place, solely on the authority of the Government of Fort St. George, and not under any directions from the Supreme Government, as such a persuasion will be calculated to prevent the Nabob from adopting any desperate course on the occasion, and to induce him to wait the issue of a reference to the Governor General in Council. It is however, hoped, that the object of the Examinations, and even of the

* It may be useful, however, to observe, that a person named Mahomed Ghyause Khan, appears in the list of Meer Meerans, entered in the proceedings of the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore. He is stated in that list to have been sent by Tippoo Sultaun some time before the siege of Seringapatam Satrinenungalum. His absence accounts for his not being among the pensioned Meer Meerana. He is more likely, perhaps, to have been the colleague of Mahomed Ghyause Khan than the Bukshy Mahomed Ghyause.

Note.—It appears by a letter from Major Doveton, dated in September 1796, that an Ambassador from Tippoo Sultaun passed Byacottah in the middle of that month, on his way to Madras. Major Doveton calls this Ambassador Mahomed Hussein Koraisi. It is possible that this was the embassy of Ghyause Mahomed and Ghyause Khan; and that Major Doveton may have been misinformed with regard to the names of the Ambassadors. It cannot be difficult to trace the fact, if Mahomed Hussein Koraisi should prove to have been a separate Ambassador, he must be sought for, and strictly examined with respect to the objects of his mission.

N. B.—It is proper to remark, that a person named Mahomed Hussein, with the addition of Buntoree instead of Boraisi, appears by the list of Meer Zunnah, and that he is stated to have been killed in the assault of Seringapatam. It will be easy to ascertain whether this is the same person as Mahomed Hussein Koraisi.

Note.—The Moonshee, who writes the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's letter, would also be able to give information respecting the secret intercourse between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, and his papers might lead to some important discoveries on the subject.

seizure of any person or papers at Madras, may be kept entirely secret until the final instructions of the Governor General in Council can reach Fort St. George. Vol. I.

13. It appears probable, that much light might be thrown on the subject of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's connection with Tippoo, by Pumcah Hubub-Ollah and Uffud Unwar (the two last of whom were the confidential Moonshes of the Sultaun) and possibly by other persons at Seringapatam or in Myfore. The Naicks of Hircarrah's, it is well known, enjoyed the confidence of Tippoo in a very high degree, and were in a manner joined in the commission of every Vakeel dispatched by the Sultaun to Foreign Courts. These Naicks were in the habit of corresponding separately with the Sultaun; and if the Naicks who accompanied any of the Embassies to Madras can be discovered, much important information might be obtained from them. The whole of these instructions, with copies of all the important documents and orders now dispatched to Fort St. George, should be referred to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, who should be authorized to prosecute such enquiries as may be deemed prudent; and the result of his proceedings should be communicated to the Governor General in the fullest detail. It may be useful to add, that the originals of many of the letters, of which extracts accompany this, are endorsed in the hand-writing of Uffud Unwar. (A.)

Note.—Gholam Ali Sodder, who resides at Vellore, was one of the Meer Murans, and most in the confidence of Tippoo Sultaun. The principal of the Vakeels sent to Pooná, Syed Fakir ud dieu, in 1798, also enjoyed the confidence of his master in a high degree. These men are, no doubt, capable of affording important information.

QUESTIONS on the Correspondence to be proposed to the Witnesses at Vellore.

Previously to commencing the examination, it will be proper to apprise the witnesses, that the whole of their correspondence during their respective missions to Madras, together with all the papers and documents connected with the same, are in the possession of Government, and attested copies in the hands of the Examiners.

Produced and read to the witnesses, N^o 14. and 15. of the Correspondence.

N. B. It is essential that the questions should be put in the order here stated, and especially that the examination should commence with the N^o 14. and 15. of the Correspondence.

To Gholam Ally, and Ally Rezza.

Question.

What did Omdut ul Omrah communicate to you in the secret meeting which you held with him in the garden, subsequently to the 23^d of July 1793?

Question.

What were the particular expressions of his attachment to Tippoo Sultaun which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to writing, but to defer the communication of them until your return to the presence of your Master?

Question.

What answer did Tippoo Sultaun return to the said communication from Omdut ul Omrah, and through what channel was that answer transmitted?

Question.

State the nature and object of the agreement which was established through you between the Nabob Wallajah and Tippoo Sultaun?

Question.

State the nature and object of the agreements established through you, between Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun?

If it should appear, from the answers given by the witnesses to these questions, that

Vol. I. that the witnesses are sincerely disposed to give a faithful account of the whole transaction, their narrative and details of the same should be taken down in a connected form; but if, on the contrary, they should shew an inclination to prevaricate, or should affect that the intercourse related to no political objects, and tended merely to establish an interchange of ordinary good offices, they are to be required to reconcile such interpretations with the Correspondence, underlined with red ink; and they must be cross examined until they shall be induced to make a full confession.

(A.)

N° 15. of the Correspondence; last paragraph.

N° 16. of the Correspondence.

N. B. These questions, marked †, are to be put to Alli Rezza, Ghoolam Ali Khan not having been present at this ceremony.

Question.

Explain the *affair* referred to in this paragraph, and state how Omdut ul Omrah laid the foundation of it?

Question.†

Was Omdut ul Omrah at the ceremony described in this letter, and was this ceremony the *affair* referred to in N° 15?

Question.†

What was the object of the ceremony? Was it not to engage the congregation present to assist the Khodabad Sirkar, and to throw off their allegiance to the British Government?

Question.†

Did Omdut ul Omrah enter into the same engagements stated to have been taken by the congregation assembled at the Mosque?

Question.†

Did he join in the prayers that the Khodabad Sirkar might be triumphant and victorious?

Question.

Why did Tippoo Sultaun imagine that you might feel apprehensive in fulfilling his orders respecting this ceremony?

Question.

Was the obligation and engagements taken on that day in the Mosque, from the servants of Tippoo Sultaun only? or was it a general union among those professing the Mahomedan faith residing at Madras?

Question.

When did Ali Rezza leave Madras for Seringapatam?

How often did Ali Rezza proceed to Seringapatam during the residence of the Princes at Madras?

At what time or times did he proceed to Seringapatam?

N° 7. of the Correspondence.
(Question particularly to Ghulam Ali; Ali Rezza may also be questioned on this letter.)

When

When did he return from thence?

Who was meant by the Well-wisher to Mankind?

What are the points which *could not be communicated to paper*, and could *only be communicated in person*?

What was the *purpose* for which Ali Rezza is stated in this letter to have *especially attended the presence of Tippoo Sultaun*?

What Sirdars are meant in the passage, "At this time the friendship and good-will of *both the Sirdars* is most fortunate, literally is from God and the "Royal Auspices?"

What appeared to you to be so extraordinary in the friendship and good-will of *both Sirdars*, as to make you think and say, that it could only have proceeded from God, and the Royal Auspices of Tippoo Sultaun?

Why did you consider what had passed between you and the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah (and to communicate which to Tippoo Sultaun, Ali Rezza especially proceeded to Seringapatam) as *an unlooked-for good*?

What was the subject alluded to in this letter, upon which Tippoo Sultaun was to *deliberate maturely*, and to *bring fully home to his mind*?

What was meant by the allusion in this letter to the changeableness of the times?

What was the *affair* which you were desirous that Tippoo Sultaun should *agree to*, and in what consisted its *expediency* and its *advantage* to the interests of Tippoo Sultaun?

How did you mean to apply the passage of the poet Hafiz?

Who were the *friends* with whom Tippoo was to maintain *cordiality*, and who were the *enemies* with whom he was to dissemble?

Why was it expedient for Tippoo Sultaun to dissemble with the enemies to whom this passage refers?

What advantage was to be expected by Tippoo Sultaun from cordiality with the friends to *whom this passage* refers?

Question.

What were the *propositions of Lord Cornwallis*, and the Well-wisher of Mankind, referred to in this letter?

Where were you in the months of Mohurrum and Suffer 1209?

Were you at that period in the habit

of

N^o 17. of the Correspondence.

Question to Gholam Ali and Ali Reza.

To Gholam Ali.
(Produced N° 17.)

To be put, if Gholam Ali should acknowledge having received the letter, N° 17.

N° 6. of the Correspondence.

(A specimen of the hand-writing of N° 6. accompanies this dispatch, and is marked A.)

Produced N° 6.

N. B. It is of importance to ascertain by what Moonshiee of Tippoo's the cypher in question was endorsed; and if he is alive, and within reach, much useful information might be obtained from him. A fac simile of the endorsement is enclosed in N° 6. and is marked (D.)

N° 18. Correspondence.

Questions to Gholam Ali Khan and Ali Reza.

of attending the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun?

Were you in the habit of corresponding with the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, after your final return to Seringapatam?

Did you at any time receive letters from the Nabob: Walajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your return from Seringapatam?

Did you at any time receive verbal messages from Walajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your return to Seringapatam?

Did you recollect receiving from Omdut ul Omrah the letter, of which this is a copy?

What did Omdut ul Omrah mean by the words, "*Good Faith is the law for Seyuds?*"

What were the *frequent neglects*, of which Omdut ul Omrah complained in this letter?

What did you understand by the couplet quoted in this letter?

Did it refer to any engagements subsisting at that time between Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun?

Did it refer to the destruction of the British power?

Did you send any answer to this letter?

Did you employ any cypher, in writing to Tippoo Sultaun from Fort St. George?

Do you know whether the Nabobs Omdut ul Omrah and Walajah used any cypher in writing to Tippoo Sultaun?

Do you recollect the whole, or any part of the cypher so employed?

Did you ever see this cypher?

Do you know by whom, and when this cypher was composed?

Through what channel was this cypher communicated to Tippoo Sultaun?

What do you suppose to have been the motive of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in establishing a cypher for their correspondence?

Where were you in the month Zankree, of the year *Sband* 1223, A. H. or December 1795?

Were

Were you at that time in the habit of attending at Tippoo Sul-taun's Durbar, or of being in any degree consulted by him?

Did you know of the deputation of Mahomed Ghyaufe and of Mahomed Ghouse Khan to Madras?

Were you consulted by Tippoo Sul-taun, on occasion of the deputation of those persons?

What were the objects of their deputation?

Did you send any letters or messages to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah by these Ambassadors; and if you did, to what purport?

Did you receive any verbal message, or any letter, from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, or from any other person in his confidence, through the channel of those Ambassadors, on their return from the Carnatic; and if you did, what was the purport of such letter or message?

Where were you the beginning of January 1797?

Did you receive about that time a letter, of which this is a copy?

The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah* here acknowledges the receipt of a letter from you; what was the purport of the letter to which this refers?

The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah here says, "That he has comprehended the several points contained in the letter which he had received from you."

What were the points to which this passage refers?

What were the circumstances with which you were to become acquainted from the communications of Mahomed Ghyaufe and Mahomed Ghouse Khan?

What communications did Mahomed Ghyaufe and Mahomed Ghouse Khan make to you on their return from the Carnatic?

Did you attend the Durbar of Tippoo Sul-taun after the return of Mahomed Ghyaufe Khan and Mahomed Ghyaufe from the Carnatic?

What did you understand to have been the nature of the communications which had taken place between the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and the Ambassadors?

Were you in the habit of receiving letters from any person in the confidence of Walajah, or of Omdut ul Omrah,

H

after

(Produced N° 20.)

(A specimen of the hand writing of N° 20. being the same as that of N° 6.) accompanies this dispatch, and is marked (A); a fac simile of the endorsement on N° 20. is also inclosed, and marked (E.)

* N. B It appears expedient to conceal from Gholam Ali, in the first instances, that this letter purports to have been written by a person of the real or fictitious name of Ghoolam Huffain.

(Question to Gholam Ali.)

(Produced N^o 21.)

after your return from the Carnatic to Seringapatam?

Did you ever receive any letters after your return to Seringapatam from Kaudir Nawaz Khan; and if you did, to what purport?

Did not you receive from Kaudir Nawauz Khan, some time in the month of Rejjeb Anno Higeree 1211 (January 1797) a letter, of which this is a copy?

By whom was this letter brought to Seringapatam from Madras?

What were the contents of your letter to Kaudir Nawauz Khan, the receipt of which is acknowledged in the letter now produced?

What was the nature of the intimation of Kaudir Nawauz Khan's attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which had occasioned Tippoo Sultaun to express through you his satisfaction in the same?

Through what channel were the said intimations conveyed to Tippoo Sultaun?

In what terms did Tippoo Sultaun express his satisfaction relative to Kaudir Nawauz Khan?

To what degree, and in what manner, and for what purpose, did Kaudir Nawauz Khan daily endeavour to improve and cement friendship and union between Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun?

How was such union and friendship between Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah calculated to promote the happiness of God's people?

What did Kaudir Nawauz Khan mean by saying, that the system of harmony and union between Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah had acquired the requisite degree of stability and firmness, or literally—that as it should be, so it was?

What was considered to be the *requisite* degree of stability and firmness in the system of union and harmony between Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah?

QUESTIONS to be put to Mahomed Ghyaufe and to Mahomed Ghaufe Khan.

When did you leave Seringapatam, for the purpose of proceeding to Madras?

When did you arrive at Madras?

What letters did you carry with you?

How long did you remain at Madras?

How many letters did you write to Tippoo Sultaun during your continuance at Madras?

What was the object of your mission to Madras?

Did

Did you receive your instructions from Tippoo Sultaun in writing, or verbally?

State the substance of your instructions?

How often did you visit the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah during your stay at Madras?

How often did you visit Kaudir Nawauz Khan?

How often did Kaudir Nawauz Khan visit you?

(Produced and read N° 18.)

Do you recollect writing the letter, of which a copy is now produced?

Relate all that passed between you and Kaudir Nawauz Khan, during the visit mentioned in this letter?

(Produced and read N° 19.)

Do you recollect writing the letter, of which a copy is now produced?

Relate all that passed between you and Omdut ul Omrah, in the interview mentioned in this letter?

You say in this letter, that in your last visit to Omdut ul Omrah you retired to a private place with him, where Omdut ul Omrah expatiated during two hours, with great warmth, upon the subject of union and friendship; relate what Omdut ul Omrah communicated to you on this occasion?

What letters did you carry with you on your return to Seringapatam?

What verbal message did you receive in charge from Omdut ul Omrah to Tippoo Sultaun?

What verbal message did you receive in charge from Kaudir Nawauz Khan to Tippoo Sultaun, or to any other person at Seringapatam?

Did you carry letters from Kaudir Nawauz Khan to Tippoo Sultaun, to Gholam Ali Khan, and to Alli Reza?

Were not you the bearer of the letter from Kaudir Nawauz Khan to Gholam Ali Khan, of which a copy is now produced?

(Produced and read N° 21.)

Were you not the bearer of a letter from Omdut ul Omrah to Gholam Ali Khan?

(Produced and read N° 20.)

Omdut ul Omrah, in a letter to Gholam Ali Khan, writes, that he (G. A. K.) would become acquainted with certain circumstances, from the communication of Mahomed Ghyaufe Khan and Mahomed Ghouse Khan; what were the circumstances alluded to in this passage?

How soon after your return to Seringapatam did you see Gholam Ali Khan?

When did you communicate to Gholam Ali Khan the circumstances which you

were

Question to be put to all the witnesses, and to be pressed upon them in every possible form?

were charged to communicate to him by Omdut ul Omrah, and by Kaudir Nawauz Khan?

Was the intercourse which had been established between Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah, continued by letter, or otherwise, during the continuance, or immediately previous to the commencement of the late war?

(True Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^l.

Extract of a LETTER from Marquis Wellesley to the Secret Committee; dated 9th June 1800.

Par. 23. — MY dispatch in Council to your Honourable Committee, dated the 23d of April last, will have brought under your view various important documents relative to a perfidious and dangerous correspondence which subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah. The proposed examination announced in that dispatch has since taken place, but not to the extent, or exactly in the manner desired. It was found that some of the persons proposed to be examined were dead, or placed beyond the immediate reach of the Commissioners. Notwithstanding the insufficiency of the examination, and the gross prevarication and manifest falsehood of some of those examined, evidence has appeared to satisfy my judgment, that an intrigue of a nature hostile to the British Interests, had been carried on between Tippoo Sultaun, Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah; it is also incontrovertibly established, that Omdut ul Omrah employed or framed, with a view to employ in his correspondence with the late Tippoo Sultaun, the cypher, a copy of which has been already transmitted to your Honourable Committee. It appears that Omdut ul Omrah carried on such a correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun, subsequently to the death of the Nabob Wallajah. His concern, however, in such a correspondence during the lifetime of his father, constitutes, according to a fair and reasonable construction of the spirit of the alliance between the Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic, a violation of the treaty of 1792, for which he is no less responsible (considering the share which he exercised in the direction of his Father's Government) than he would have been for the same conduct, if pursued during his own immediate Administration.

24. My attention is now directed to the measures proper to be adopted with respect to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, under the view in which his criminality is placed by the oral evidence collected. I am already satisfied that a due regard for our safety, renders it indispensably necessary that we should obtain some more certain pledges of the fidelity of Omdut ul Omrah than we now possess; the precise nature or extent of the additional security to be demanded from him, will be arranged between Lord Clive and me; and I will advise your Honourable Committee of the result.

Extract of a LETTER from the Secret Committee to the Government of Bengal, dated 4th December 1800, communicated to the Court of Directors, with the permission of the Right Honourable the Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

IN this dispatch, we are referred to the Governor General's Instructions to the Governor of Madras of the 7th of April, on the subject of certain papers found in the palace of Seringapatam, of a tendency to create the most alarming suspicions, that both the late and present Nabob of the Carnatic had been engaged in a correspondence with the late Sovereign of Mysore, with views utterly incompatible with their political engagements as Allies of the Company, and with their relative situation, as living under the Company's immediate protection. Although the examination which took place

place in consequence of those instructions did not go to the expected extent, we have nevertheless been informed, in Lord Wellesley's dispatch of the 9th June last, that evidence has appeared to satisfy his Lordship's judgment, that an intrigue of a nature hostile to the British Interests, had been carried on between Tippoo Sultaun, Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah; of the degree of criminality on the part of the latter, substantiated by the late examination, we are unable to judge, the examination not having been yet transmitted to us. But as the Governor General has declared himself satisfied by the oral evidence which has been collected respecting Omdut ul Omrah, that a due regard for the Company's safety renders it indispensably necessary, that some more certain pledges of his fidelity should be obtained than we now possess, we have no hesitation in expressing our entire approbation of his Lordship's intention to demand from the Nabob the additional security required, of the nature of which, and of the subsequent arrangements, we feel no small degree of solicitude to be advised. The proceedings which have hitherto been reported to us upon this important subject we entirely approve.

Several circumstances might be urged, in addition to what is stated in the 2d Para. of the before-mentioned Instructions to Lord Clive, to strengthen the doubts which have been entertained of the Nabob's fidelity to the fundamental principle of his engagements with the Company, of which, one of the most striking at this moment occurs to our recollection. When in the year 1796, the Nabob, after repeated solicitation, reluctantly yielded to your applications for putting the Company's troops in possession of the Fort of Chandernaghery, which by the treaty of 1792, of right belonged to the Company; the officer who took charge of the fort, found that the ordnance and stores appertaining to it had been previously removed by the order of the Nabob, to a village in the vicinity, thus leaving it quite destitute of all defence, and the guns and stores requisite for its safety exposed to the most imminent danger of falling into an enemy's hands upon the first invasion of the Carnatic. A more decided instance of disaffection towards the Company, can scarcely be imagined.

[The Letter from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated 3d August 1801, should be inserted in this place. A copy of it has already been laid before the Honourable House of Commons, and will be found in the printed Papers before referred to; folios 77 to 82.]

To the Honourable the Chairman of the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sir,

The Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah having judged it to be proper for him to address letters to His Majesty, to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to the Honourable Court of Directors, and to the Marquis Cornwallis, on the occasion of his elevation to the Musnud of his ancestors, has requested me to transmit them by the present dispatch. I have accordingly the honour to inclose them, agreeably to his Highness's desire; and to convey to you his Highness's farther request, that the letter addressed to His Majesty, and the Prince of Wales, may be conveyed to them with the customary circumstances of respect.

Fort St. George,
11th August 1801.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Clive.

Translation of a LETTER to His Most Excellent Majesty the King of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c. from his Highness the Nawaub Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadur.

On the 15th July 1801 my respected Uncle departed from the stage of this transitory life to the world of eternal duration; in consequence of which event your Majesty's Representatives, that is to say, the Governor in Council of Madras, in
175. I virtue

Vol. I. virtue of my right of inheritance derived from my grandfather and father, *were*
pleased to instate me in the Musnud of the governing the Carnatic.

(A.) I offer my gratitude and acknowledgment to your Majesty's Governors, and consider myself by heart and soul pledged to your Royal favour.

I hope that your Majesty's protection and Royal regard will in every respect be bestowed upon me, as it was on my venerable Grandfather.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
 P^a T^r to Government.

Translation of a LETTER to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
 from his Highness the Nawab Uzim ul Dowlah Bahadar.

(After compliments.)

In consequence of the death of my late respected uncle, the Nawab Omdut ul Omra Bahadar, the Governor in Council of Madras instated me, in virtue of my right as heir, in the Musnud of the Government of the Carnatic.

I make offer of my gratitude to your Royal Highness upon this occasion, and request to be honoured by your Royal Highness's recommendation of me to His illustrious Majesty the King of Great Britain.

I trust that your Royal Highness will also honour me always with your own gracious regard.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
 P^a T^r to Government.

Translation of a LETTER from his Highness the Nawab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar to the Honourable Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

After the demise of my late respected Uncle, which happened on the 15th July 1801, the Representatives of your Honourable Court, that is to say, the Governor in Council of Madras, instated me in the Musnud of the Government of my ancestors: it is with pleasure that I offer my grateful acknowledgments to your Honourable Court. I remain staunch and stedfast, by all means, in the safe path of friendship and fidelity, and trust that your Honourable Court will always honour me with your cordial friendship, in the same manner that you bestowed it upon my ancestors.

I refer your Honourable Court for further particulars to the dispatches of the Right Honourable Lord Clive.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
 P^a T^r to Government.

(B.)

ENCLOSURES in the Secret Letter from Fort St. George, of the
3d August 1801.

Copy of an Official LETTER from the Governor General, with two
Enclosures.

(Official, N° 17.)

(Secret.) To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

A further examination of the papers found at Seringapatam has led to the discovery of another letter from Tippoo Sultaun, Gholam Ally, and Ali Rezza; and of one from the latter to their Master. Copies and translations of such parts of these letters as relate to the secret intercourse which subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nawaub Wallajah, are inclosed for your Lordship's information.

I have the honour to be,

Fort William,
May 7th 1800.

&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Mornington.*

By the Right Honourable the Governor General

(Signed) *W^m Kirkpatrick,*
Sec^y to Gov^t in Sec^t & Po^t Dep^t.

In (B.)

Extract from a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Ally
Khaun and Ally Rezza Khan; dated 12th July 1792.

You write, that Wallajah Bahadur sent Mahammud Abdoolla Khaun, a person of respectability and rank, and Mahammud Jawied Khaun, an eunuch, on the preceding day, with a small box, containing a time-piece, and a European cage for parrots, and a message to this effect: "That Almighty God and the Prophet were witnesses, that he (Wallajah) considered them more dear to him than his own children; and that they might be assured, that if his life and property could be of any service to them, he would devote and sacrifice them to their interests; that they might consider him as devoted to them and to me (whom he terms the Pillar of Religion); and that, please God! his friendship would now be made manifest to them and to me; that they should never consider him otherwise than as attached to them, and praying for their welfare." This I comprehend. You will continue to communicate to the Nawaub Wallajah every possible expression of friendship, attachment, and regard; you will tell him, that he is wise, and attached to the Faith, and that the preservation of the religion of Mahammud in that quarter entirely depends upon him; and that it is incumbent upon him to suggest whatever points may be calculated to promote the increase of friendship, and the permanence of the Mahomedan religion; that you (Vakeels) are ready with your hearts and souls; that, agreeably to the commands of God, it is proper that all Mussulmen should unite in obeying the holy words; and that he (the Nawaub) should speak whatever he may have to say, without apprehension. In short, represent such points of friendship as there may be to state, and write me all particulars. You will press these points, for the most part, personally; and having ascertained his real intentions, inform me of them.

Further Extract.

The circumstance of the Nawaub Wallajah's coming to visit the Princes, and the latter's going to call upon the Nawaub, I have understood. You are prudent, and will continue to carry into effect whatever measures may be suitable to the occasion. I have also understood the sentiments of friendship which the Nawaub Wallajah expressed

Vol. I. expressed to you. You should also most assiduously exert yourselves to represent to
 (B) him, in a proper manner, the expediency of friendship and union among the fol-
 lowers of Ilaaum; and having ascertained his intentions, communicate them to me.

(True translations.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
 Persian Trans' to the Gov'.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
 Chief Sec' to Gov'.

In (B.)

Extract from a LETTER from Ghoolaum Alli Khaun, and Alli Rezza
 Khaun to Tipoo Suldaun—without date.

In the month of Zihejeh he gave us an entertainment, and sent us a most sumptuous dinner. He constantly sends Mohummud Abdoolla Khaun (Kauder Newauz Khaun) at the interval of five and six days, to enquire after the health of the Princes. On one occasion he sent a message to the following purport; That from a parity of age, and by virtue of the traditional saying, that all Mussulmen are brothers, there had subsisted a fraternal attachment between him and his Highness (meaning Hyder Ally) and that he consequently considered your Majesty's sons as his own: that God was witness, he regarded himself as their servants; that he had before expressed several friendly sentiments towards your Majesty; which we would no doubt have communicated to your Majesty that we would inform him of the answer when it should arrive: that under the testimony of God! he declared he was devoted to your Majesty, and offered up his prayers for your welfare.

(A true translation)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
 Persian Trans' to the Gov'.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) *J. Webbe.*
 Chief Secretary to Government.

(C.)

(C.)

Official, N° 19.

Copy of an Official LETTER from the Governor General to Lord Clive, 11th May 1800.—(two Enclosures.)

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Fort Saint George.

My Lord,

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a paper, which may contribute to illustrate the character and views of the late Wallajah, and may be connected in some measure with the enquiry now in progress, relative to the secret correspondence which subsisted between the late Tippoo Suldaun and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

The Paper is a translation of a letter to Hyder Ally Khan, from his Agent at Madras dated in 1773. I have added a memorandum on the contents of this curious document, drawn up by Mr. Edmonstone, the Persian Translator of this Government.

Fort William,
 11th May 1800.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great esteem,
 Your Lordship's faithful Servant,
 (Signed) *Mornington.*

By the Right Honourable the Governor General.

(Signed) *Wm. Kirkpatrick.*
 Sec' to Gov'.

[Here follows the Translation of a Letter from Mabdmed Ozmaun—which is contained in folios 122 & 124 of the printed papers before referred to.]

N° 2. in (C.)

MEMORANDUM of the Persian Translator on the contents of the preceding letter from Hyder Ally's Vakeel, in 1773.

Among the records of Seringapatam has been found a most curious, interesting, and important series of letters from Mohummud Osmaun, Hyder Ally's Vakeel at Madras, in the years 1771-2, and 3, to his employer, disclosing a scene of political intrigue between him and the Nabob of Arcot particularly illustrative of the views and disposition of the latter, and furnishing a clue to his conduct in the transactions which took place between him and the British Government, not only at that period, but during the whole course of his connection with the British power, assuming as a leading principle, what will appear sufficiently evident on an examination of these documents, and a review of the Nabob's general conduct, that he aimed at absolute independence, and that he felt as a grievance the superiority of the English Power, and his dependence upon it. It will be found that he was guided on his projects of alliance, and in his general system of conduct, by that principle, and that he sought a connection with this or that Power, as appeared most conducive to this ultimate object of ambition. The circumstances however, the most important, which are disclosed by the documents adverted to, is the intimate connection which he appears to have formed with Hyder Alli, at a time when he was supposed by the British Government to entertain the *most inveterate animosity* against him. The rise and progress of this connection is to be traced in the letters of Mohummud Osmaun, which are very voluminous; but the nature and tendency of it, is sufficiently developed by the accompanying translation of one of them, dated in 1773, relating the substance of private conference between him and the Nabob, in which the latter is represented to have expressed his attachment to Hyder Aliy, and his disposition to connect himself with that Prince by ties of common interest, in terms as forcible as language can convey: terms not only incompatible with the faith of his alliance with the British Nation, but indicating and implying a desire for the subversion of the British Power in India, and an anxious wish to establish his own independence upon the ruins of it.—The whole of the Nabob's conversation is in this spirit, but some passages of it deserve particular remark.

Mohummud Osmaun writes, "The Nabob, taking me by the hand, led me to the top of the house, where there was a room from whence the beautiful prospect of the sea, Fort Saint George, &c. like a plain appearing to our view; he remarked what a beautiful spot it was; and added, May Almighty God soon produce a cause from which the Nabob Hyder Alli and I shall be enabled here to sit and enjoy ourselves together." Again: "It is necessary that a friendship should subsist between us so firm, as that both our countries should be one. Your Master may make many friends, and doubtless, with but such a friend as I am, he never can acquire—I am that friend, who, if he (which God prevent) should require the sacrifice of my child, as a means of promoting his prosperity and dominion, would, looking upon this as the greatest blessing in the world, most willingly deliver up my offspring to him—It is my wish to establish such a friendship with your Master, that our children after us may be united in the bonds of affection and of love." After further expressions of a similar nature, Mohummud Osmaun states himself to have reproached the Nabob with refusing his assistance to Hyder in the war he had been engaged in with the Mahrattas, whom he terms evil-minded, and wickedly disposed.—The Nabob is said to have replied, "That he had the same opinion of the Mahrattas, and that it was with the view to extirpate them that he was anxious to establish friendship and an alliance with Hyder Alli; that in future (he adds) whatever we may do, may be concerted and engaged in with one heart and tongue, whether to make war or peace, because hitherto he (Hyder) has not in the first instance made application to me, nor communicated with me upon a subject. When he attacked the Europeans, and made peace with the English, who are my servants,

Vol. I. it depended * upon my consent (to conclude it): I was the Prince and owner of the
 (C.) country, and was at no great distance from the scene; but not a word, not a sentence, not even a man did he think proper to send to me.—Hence I could not but conclude that he wished not to be in amity and friendship with me, and consequently what ought I to have to do with his other wars and pacifications.”

What judgment may be formed from the foregoing, of the reality of the Nabob's attachment to the interest of the English, and of his solicitude for their success in the war (which terminated in 1769) it is evident that he wished to impress Hyder with a belief that he was neutral in the cause; that Hyder ought not to have considered himself at war with the Nabob because he was at war with the English, but that he ought to have considered him as a totally independent power, and to have made him the Mediator of a Peace, as not being a party in the war, and as being disposed to be on terms of perfect friendship with him. Were these sentiments consistent with the nature of the Nabob's connections with the English? Were they compatible with the aid which the British Government had a right to expect from him? And did they not point out to Hyder Alli the neutrality, if not the assistance, which he might expect from the Nabob in a future war with the English?—The Nabob proceeds to say: “ But let us totally forget the past, and if the Nabob “ Hyder Alli Khaun should conceive that nothing, or no advantage is to be gained “ from my friendship, let him reflect, that the most trifling degree of its advantage “ is this, that of every year, whatever number of arms he may be able to purchase “ and carry away from this quarter, he may do so without molestation; it is no less “ a privilege than what he possesses in his own country?”—Such is the friendship, such the assistance which the Nabob proffers to a Prince, who, a few years ago, had compelled the English to accede to his own terms of pacification at the gate of Madras, and against whom he affects to entertain the most inveterate hatred! Mahommed Osmaun further states, “ That the Nabob told me, (laughing at the same “ time) that when your Highness came down upon the English, he was within his “ garden, where we were; and sent sundry answers to the letters which he received; “ that the people told him, “ To-day the English Gentlemen are embarking upon “ a pilgrimage;” (meaning, that they would all be cut off by Hyder) at which “ humourous intelligence the Nabob was much pleased.”

The spirit of independence, and the desire of emancipation from the controul of the English which this letter exhibits on the part of the Nabob, was by no means recent. A retrospect to an account given by Mr. (now Sir John Macpherson) of his secret mission by the Nabob to England in the year 1768, will show how anxiously the Nabob desired to emancipate himself from the grievance he felt (as it is expressed in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons upon this subject in 1782) at the superiority of the British Nation, and his dependence on it; and that the object of his ambition was to raise himself to the station of Soubadar of the Decan. Among the comments made by the Select Committee upon Mr. Macpherson's exertions to promote the Nabob's ambitious views, are the following: “ It was therefore highly reprehensible in Mr. Macpherson, and perfectly contrary to his duty as a British subject, to invest and propagate in Europe, “ and instill into the mind of his employer in India, a mischievous and groundless “ fiction, by which an Officer of the Moghul, wholly upheld in his authority by “ the strength of this Nation, operating through the Company, was to be raised to “ a rank equal with the Sovereign Powers in Europe, and to be considered as a “ Member of their general system. By means of such flattering delusions, the “ ambition of Mahommed Ally had been, before this invention, as well as ever “ since, stimulated to desperate designs and enterprizes, which have disturbed the “ peace of India, and shaken the lawful Government of the Company at Madras;

* It is remarkable that the Government of Madras, in their comments upon the Treaty of Peace concluded in 1769, express an opinion, that the Nabob would rather suffer his whole country to be laid waste, and submit to all the fatal consequences so justly to be apprehended from prosecuting the war, than consent to a peace. These sentiments they ascribe to his rooted enmity against Hyder.—Had they been aware of his ambitious views, they might, perhaps, have ascribed them to another cause.

“wasted his own revenue, and at length brought the power of Great Britain in that part of the world to the verge of ruin”

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(C.)

This shews the sense which the Administration in England entertained of the Nabob's views; and that those views were incompatible with the faith of his alliance with the British Nation, and, in their tendency and operation, subversive of its prosperity in India. The sentiments reported by Mahommed Osiman, to have been expressed by the Nabob, are evidently in the same spirit, and subject to the same comments.

It is remarkable that the expressions alluded to are, in substance, almost the same that he is stated to have made use of to Tippoo's Vakeels in 1792-3. If it be admitted that the political transactions subsequent to the year 1773, were of a nature to increase the Nabob's dependence upon the English, to aggrandize that superiority which the Nabob long before felt as a grievance, to limit his absolute authority over his dominions, to abridge the extent of them, to occasion heavy drains upon his Treasury, can it under these circumstances be supposed that his desire of independence and emancipation was weakened? That he, who at a period when his authority and independence were comparatively much greater, still aimed at more, and felt the reduction of the British Power to be essentially necessary to the success of this view, should, under circumstances of diminished authority and independence, on his own part, and of increased supremacy and controul on that of the British nation, abandon those views? If not, would it be unjust to ascribe to a rooted disaffection, and to studied design, the backwardness he manifested in the war, which commenced in 1780, to assist the exertions of the Madras Government by troops, by supplies, and by money at that perilous period, a backwardness so loudly complained of at that time? Was it not rather in the spirit of his former ambition, and his more recently expressed attachment to the Power with which the nation was then at war? Might not the lukewarm exertions, not to say the treachery of the Nabob's officers at that time, be attributed to the operation of those views and sentiments? And finally, may not this pre-established disposition of the Nabob, by a parity of argument, be supposed to have adhered to him to so late a period as the war which terminated in 1792, and to afford additional credit to the charges which have just been exhibited against him? Consistently with every rule of reasoning upon the principles and passions of the human mind, these queries can only be answered in the affirmative.

It is not improbable, that a more minute examination of the conduct of the Nabob in the course of his transactions with the British Government, in the interval between the years 1773 and 1790, may produce further indication of the views and sentiments ascribed to him; and, from the active part which the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah took in the supposed treacherous negotiations between his Father and Tippoo Sulthan, the testimony which fixes the charge of treachery upon the Father must operate relatively with respect to the Son.

(Signed)

*N. B. Edmonstone,*P. T. to the Gov^t.

(D.)

(D.)

REPORT of the Commissioners for conducting the Examinations at Vellore and Seringapatam, 18th May 1801.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

We have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in conformity to your verbal orders, we proceeded to Vellore, for the purpose of examining the persons included in the list transmitted to your Lordship by the Governor General.

The material evidence to be obtained on the subject of this enquiry being that of Gholam Ally Khan, and Ally Rezza Khan, we are concerned that the residence of the former being at Seringapatam, and that of the latter at Vellour, we were unable to

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(D.)

complete their examination in the manner directed by the Governor General; but we have the satisfaction of believing, that by travelling post from Vellour to Seringapatam, immediately after the evidence of Ally Rezza had been closed, we were enabled to anticipate any communication between the two Vakeels.

The information obtained by us being principally founded on the testimony of Gholam Ally Khan and Ally Rezza, we think it necessary to apprize your Lordship, that while we discovered in the latter an earnest disposition to develop the truth, the former has endeavoured to defeat the object of the enquiry by the assertion of positive falsehoods, and by persisting in a negligent indifference to the consequences of detection.

As our observations on this report will be chiefly confined to the proposed establishment of friendship between the Nabobs Tippoo Sultan and Omdut ul Omrah, it may be useful to premise an explanation of some of the doubtful but less material passages of the Correspondence transmitted from Bengal. We have therefore the honour to inform your Lordship,

1. That the couplets, the receipt of which is acknowledged in the N^o 2. and 3. of the Correspondence, as well as the expression of "*the writing known of,*" appear to refer entirely to a cypher in figure, with which the Vakeels were furnished for the transmission of private intelligence; the couplets contain a key to that cypher, and are entered on our Proceedings.

2. That the expression of "*the affair known of,*" so frequently repeated in the Correspondence, appears to refer to the subject of a proposed connection, by marriage, between the families of Tippoo Sultan and the Nabob Walajah; and although the general testimony concurs in the fact, the mode in which the proposal of this purpose originated is variously described.

3. That Ally Rezza acknowledges the intention of his exhortation at the Jumma Mosque in Madras, was, to have detached the Mussulmans from their allegiance to the Company; but that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was not present at this ceremony. The younger sons of the Nabob Walajah did, however, attend the Mosque on that occasion; and Ally Rezza understood that the Cauzy had made a report on the subject to the Nabob Wallajah himself.

4. That Ally Rezza acknowledged, without any hesitation, the means taken by the Vakeels to obtain information respecting the works of Fort St. George, and the transmission of a particular description of them to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, but that Gholam Ally denies any knowledge of this fact whatever; at the same Time that he has repeatedly informed us, that the letters of the Vakeels were always jointly addressed to Tippoo Sultaun.

5. Although some allowance should be made for the exaggeration of the two Vakeels, in reporting to their master the verbal communications of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, it is sufficiently obvious that the warmth of expression attributed to those personages far exceeds the ordinary intercourse of civility. Gholam Ally Khan, however, generally ascribes these expressions to form; but although Ally Rezza states the Vakeels to have exaggerated the expressions of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, he yet asserts, that the substance of the sentiments thus described was actually contained in their communications.

6. The foundation thus laid in general expressions, appears to have been intended to support a communication of a more intimate nature; and we accordingly find that the secret meetings at the Mosque and in the garden, described in the Papers N^o 14. and 15. of the Correspondence, have been authenticated by the testimony of both the Vakeels.

7. Your Lordship will observe, that this part of the enquiry was pressed with great earnestness on Ally Rezza, from whom alone the truth could be expected; but his testimony is deficient, because a separate conversation was held on both occasions between Gholam Ally Khan and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. Gholam Ally Khan has confessed these separate conversations between himself and his Highness the Nabob; but pertinaciously confined his explanation of the subject of them to the proposed connection by marriage.

8. Both the Vakeels have ascribed the object of these meetings to the proposed connection

connection by marriage; but the numerous inconsistencies involved in this explanation, forbid our considering it, to have been the only subject of discussion on the occasion described.

9. Ally Rezza asserts, that the first intimation which was made to him on the subject of the marriage, was by Tippoo Sultaun himself, at his (Ally Rezza's) return from Seringapatam to Madras; on the other hand, Gholam Ally Khan describes the question to have originated with himself, with Tippoo Sultaun, and the Nabob Wallajah.

10. We are aware of the general delicacy observed in the communication of a proposed marriage between Mussulmen families, and have, on this ground, given due consideration to the incongruous statements of the Vakeels with respect to this affair; but it is impossible to believe that the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah could be serious in doubting the disposition of Tippoo Sultaun to receive a proposition of simple friendship, at the same time that a proposal of marriage, with the acknowledged concurrence of both parties, was in agitation between them; for, either the proposition must have extended beyond a simple friendship the doubt is unreasonable, and we accordingly reject this solution because the proposition of simple friendship appears to have been made without any reserve or suspicion at some of the earliest interviews between the Vakeels and the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah.

11. If the proposition of marriage originated with Gholam Ally, or with the Nabob Walajah, or with Omdut ul Omrah (according to Gholam Ally's declaration) it is evident that it must have been communicated to Tippoo Sultaun by writing, and without the exaction of any secrecy; the subsequent injunctions against committing to writing what had been already written, and the oath not to divulge what had been already stated to Tippoo Sultaun, are utterly inconsistent with the preceding part of this transaction. If, on the other hand, the proposal of marriage was made (according to Ally Rezza) by Tippoo Sultaun himself, it is manifest that the whole delicacy of the question rested with the Sultaun; and Omdut ul Omrah could therefore have no reason for requiring this extraordinary degree of secrecy: because, if the Nabob Walajah had accepted the proposal, the affair was to have been concluded with the knowledge of the British Government; and if the proposal had been rejected, Omdut ul Omrah could have no grounds for exacting so solemn an observance of secrecy in an affair in which the Vakeels had received the instructions of their own Sovereign to communicate their projects in writing.

12. Whatever may have been the origin of the proposal of marriage, it is evident that the first communication on the subject must have been previous to the meetings at the garden and in the Mosque; and if the first communication, in which consisted the whole question of delicacy, was actually made in the usual course of communication between the Vakeels and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, it is manifest that secret and surreptitious meetings for conducting the negotiation afterwards were unnecessary; because it appears from the declaration of the Vakeels, and is a notorious fact, that there was no restraint in the communication between them and the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the anxiety of Omdut ul Omrah to preserve secrecy must have been proportionate to his own feelings of the part he was acting; and it is unreasonable to refer that anxiety to a cause which originally produced no similar effect.

13. It cannot therefore be doubted, that as the expressions of friendship on the part of the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah were more warm and glaring than could be justified by the relations in which they stood to Tippoo Sultan, or by the figurative compliments of Eastern manners, to the serious and solemn preparation by Omdut ul Omrah for the communication of his sentiments, was superfluous for a mere proposition of simple friendship.

14. It appears accordingly, that the means of communication between Tippoo Sultan and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was secured in a manner adequate to its importance, by the establishment of a cypher; a cypher not confined to any domestic arrangements, but capable of being extended by general political subjects. If therefore, the inconsistencies already stated did not contain sufficient evidence against the solution given by the Vakeels of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's conversation, this

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cypher would afford ample proof against the authenticity of that information; for, independently of its being too comprehensive for the supposed purpose, it is manifest either that as the first principal communication had passed without more than the usual observance of secrecy, there could have been no cause for adopting a cypher at that period of the negotiation at which the cypher, N° 6. appears to have been introduced; or that if the cypher, N° 6. was actually composed for communication on the subject of marriage, the injunctions against committing that subject to writing are preposterous and absurd.

15. On the production of the cypher, N° 6. Ally Rezza at once acknowledged it, and informed us, that the original had been delivered by Kadier Nawar Khan to Gholam Ally Khan, and by the latter to him (Ally Rezza) for the purpose of being conveyed to Tippoo Sultraun at the time of his departure from Madras, to communicate the propositions of Lord Cornwallis. The intention (according to Ally Rezza) was, that Tippoo Sultan should take a copy of it, and return the original, which however was not done; and this accounts for the original paper having fallen into our hands, which must have been transmitted to Tippoo Sultan in an authentic form, in order to obtain his confidence in the proposed mode of secret communication.

16. Gholam Ally Khan, on first seeing the paper, absolutely denied any knowledge of it; an assertion in which he has persisted with the utmost degree of effrontery, and with the most callous indifference to the deduction of his falsifications.

17. We think it necessary to apprise your Lordship in this place, that the examination of Gholam Ally Khan commenced with the most artful affectation on his part of imbecility and dotage, and this feigned condition was so well assumed, as, joined to his own age and infirmities, was well calculated to elude the enquiry; but the unexpected production of the paper N° 6. threw him off his guard, and involved him in so much perplexity before he recovered his composure, as to establish sufficient proof of his acquaintance with the use of the cypher; your Lordship will, however, observe from this part of the examination, that he endeavoured to receive this discovery by the most barefaced and unqualified provocation.

18. By reference to the examination of Ally Rezza, your Lordship will observe that we have pressed upon him, as forcibly as possible, the inconsistency between the measures adopted to preserve secrecy, and the end to be obtained by it, according to his explanation of the transaction. Ally Rezza had no hesitation in acknowledging this very marked inconsistency, but was unable to give any better explanation of the true objects of these private meetings. He has, however, relieved himself from the burthen of a more satisfactory explanation, by referring to the separate and secret communication between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan, to which he had not access.

19. Gholam Ally Khan has acknowledged the separate conversations at those meetings, which had been secretly conveyed by Omdut ul Omrah, but has persisted in withholding any satisfactory account of those conversations at the expence of his veracity and common decency.

20. On these grounds, we have no doubt that the secret propositions of Omdut ul Omrah were distinct from the proposed connection by marriage; and it is evident by the letter from Tippoo Sultraun, N° 13. of the Correspondence, that he considered them to be distinct subjects; for he directs the Vakeels to inform him, "both of the proposition of Omdut ul Omrah, and the progress of the affair known of." It is impossible, therefore, that the proposed connection by marriage may have been used as an additional means of concealing the true object of these secret meetings, even from Ally Rezza, and that the real intentions of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah are confined to himself and to Gholam Ally Khan.

21. Although the obstinacy of Gholam Ally Khan has defeated our endeavour to discover those intentions, it is manifest that his studious concealment of the truth has given an importance to these secret communications, which could not have been derived from the inconsistencies already noticed, and even from the introduction of the comprehensive cypher, N° 6. We are concerned that this part of our enquiry has failed of success; but we trust that your Lordship will be satisfied, that no endeavour

has

has been omitted to develop the truth; and we submit to your Lordship's consideration the conduct of Gholam Ally Khan on his responsibility to the Company.

22. The two Vakeels, Gholam Ally Khan and Ally Rezza, appear to have fallen under the displeasure of Tippoo Sultaun in a short time after their return from Madras, and never to have been re-admitted to his confidence. We have therefore been unable to trace, through their means, the progress of the secret communications of Omdut ul Omrah; but there is no reason to believe that they were not revived after the confinement of Gholam Ally Khan.

23. With respect to the Letters N^{os} 17. and 20. of the Correspondence, which appear to have been written subsequently to that period, it appears that Tippoo Sultaun had sent for the signet of Gholam Ally Khan at the time of his deputing Mahomed Ghyans and Mahomed Ghyans Khan to Madras, and that Gholam Ally Khan was unacquainted with the letters sent in his name to Omdut ul Omrah, or with the answers received from that Prince.

24. The probability of this fact is confirmed by the testimony of Hubbeeb Olla, who informed us, that it was a practice with the late Sultaun to use the seals of individuals in writing letters, the contents of which were unknown to themselves. As Tippoo Sultaun, however, appears to have sent for the seal of Gholam Ally but once during his confinement, we consider this to be an unsatisfactory explanation, on account of the great interval of two years and a half between the dates of the two letters, N^{os} 17. and 20. in the Correspondence; and it is demonstrable under the prevarication of Gholam Ally Khan, respecting the letter of Kader Nawas Khan (N^o 21. of the Correspondence), that he might have received, and did receive, letters from the Carnatic.

25. We have been unable to examine Mahomed Ghyans and Mahomed Ghose Khan, according to your Lordship's instruction; the former having retired to Cud-dapah, and the residence of the latter being unknown. We are satisfied however, from the concurrent testimony of Gholam Ally, Meer Suddoor, the Dewan Purniah, and Hubbeeb Olla, that the embassy entrusted to them was merely a matter of form on the death of the Nabob Walajah; and this information is much supported by the character of those persons who are not likely to have been entrusted with any secret negotiation.

26. We have been unable to discover, by the specimen transmitted from Bengal, the writer either of the endorsement on N^o 6. or of the letters N^{os} 8 and 9. of the Correspondence: Seed Fakir ud Deen, who was supposed to be the writer of the latter, was examined; but some mistake must have been made in identifying the specimen of this hand-writing transmitted from Bengal.

27. Ofsid Anwar was killed during the storm of Seringapatam, and Hubbeeb Olla was not engaged in the service of Tippoo Sultaun for some time after the release of the Hostages; at that period, Syed Fakir ud Deen was an Anzhezzy, and not admitted to the Councils of the Sultaun; and Mahomed Hussan Koraisy was the same person as is described to have been killed under the name of Mahomud Hussain Buntaoz.

28. We examined Gholam Ally Meer Suddoor, the Dewan Purniah, and the Moonshy Hubbeeb Olla; but as their testimony did not establish any fact, we thought it unnecessary to record their evidence.

29. These three persons agreed, that an affair respecting a proposed connection by marriage between the families of Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Walajah had been agitated; but spoke of it as a matter whispered in the Durbar at that time, without being able to throw any farther light on the subject.

30. These persons also agreed, that no affair of moment had been agitated between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah since the release of the Hostages; and they invariably concur in ascribing to Tippoo Sultan a rooted contempt and a distrust of Omdut ul Omrah and his whole family.

31. The Dewan Pooniah informed us, that Tippoo Sultan had, on one occasion, verbally mentioned to him a desire expressed by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to obtain a place or establishment within the dominions of the Sultan; but from the general manner in which the subject was stated, as well as from the neglect with

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which the request was treated by the Sultan, we have been unable to ascertain whether this disposition to the proposed interchange of territory mentioned by Ally Rezza, for religious purposes, or to the wish expressed by Omdut ul Omrah, to be permitted to bestow Jahgeers on the Hostages, and Munsaly on the Vakeels. But it may be inferred, that both these points having been communicated to Ally Rezza, neither of them could have been the subject of the secret communications between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan.

32. We think it our duty to attract your Lordship's notice, in a particular manner, to the explanation given by Gholam Ally Khan of the letter, N^o 10. of the Correspondence. By that explanation it appears (as far as Gholam Ally Khan may be credited) that the intention of the Nabob Wallajah, in communicating the message therein described, is precisely that which is stated in the report of the Persian Translator, with the farther suggestion of his Highness the Nabob Tippoo Sultan, that he should endeavour to conciliate the Successor of Lord Cornwallis by corrupt means; a suggestion by no means inconsistent with the principles of the Nabob Walajah's own Government.

33. We beg leave to acquaint your Lordship, that it was our intention to have taken down, in the Persian language, the evidence of the persons examined; but it was manifest, from the first answers of Ally Rezza, that the enquiry was likely to take a turn different from that which might have been expected from the importance of the written documents with which we were furnished.

34. The examination of the two Vakeels have accordingly increased to such a bulk, as must have rendered this process not only extremely laborious, but very dilatory, and as the testimony of the Vakeels has not been of that delicate nature which might have been expected, we have been induced to record the whole proceedings in the English language; but shall any time be ready to attest the authenticity of our interpretation in the most solemn manner.

35. The preamble to the examination was transmitted, and committed to paper in the hand-writing of Lieutenant-Colonel Close, previously to the commencement of Ally Rezza's evidence; some other points of the examination were also translated into the Persian language, and the answers of the Vakeels, written by themselves; but from the slowness of this process, as well as from the great difficulty of obtaining intelligible answers from Gholam Ally Khan, we are satisfied that an adherence to that mode would have protracted the enquiry to a period extremely inconvenient to the duties of our respective stations.

We have the honour to be, with great respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful Servants,

Seringapatam,
18th May 1801.

J. Webbe.

B. Close.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

J. Webbe,

Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

[Here follow the Examinations taken at Vellore and Seringapatam, which accompanied the foregoing Report of the Commissioners, and are contained in folios 94 to 121 of the printed Papers before referred to.]

(G.)

(G.)

COPY of an Official Letter from Lord Clive to Governor General,
23d May 1800.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General

My Lord,

Your Lordship is already acquainted, by my private letters, with the means which I adopted for conducting the examination directed in your Lordship's official dispatch

N^o 13.

N^o 13. dated the 17th April; and I have now the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's consideration, a copy of the Report of the Commissioners whom I appointed to investigate the subject.

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It is proper that I should state to your Lordship, that had the Commissioners omitted their concluding remark on the evidence of Alli Rezza, I should have been strongly disposed to consider him equally informed as his colleague of all the secret communications between the Nabobs Walajah, Omdut ul Omrah, and the late Tippoo Sultan; but as the Commissioners have pressed on Alli Rezza the great inconsistencies in his evidence, I conclude this opinion to have arisen more from the manner in which his evidence was delivered, than from the matter it appears to contain. I am inclined, therefore, to coincide in the impression of his apparent wish to discover his own knowledge of facts, which the Commissioners have ascribed to him from a personal scrutiny of the whole scope of his countenance and manner; for if Alli Rezza was really unacquainted with the whole of the communication between the Nabobs Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ali Khan, his ignorance might account for the inconsistencies which he acknowledges. But on the other hand, it is material to observe, that a contrary supposition solves all those inconsistencies, which are inexplicable on the supposition of his having adhered to the truth. Let it be supposed, as is perfectly consistent with probability, that the framing the cyphers and concerting the agreements for a secret correspondence, the parties had likewise provided for the contingency of a detection of the intercourse; that the tale of the matrimonial connection was the explanation devised for the purpose of satisfying suspicion, and that the principal details of the Correspondence were fabricated, so as to be eventually referable to such a construction: this reasonable hypothesis will be found to remove every difficulty in the solution of the whole series of the documents.

It will only remain to discover a possible motive for the obstinate adherence of the Vakeels, under their present circumstances, to a conduct so inconsistent with their most obvious interests, as to risque the detection of so important a falsehood.

Under the irresistible conviction of the existence of hostile designs on the part of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, arising from the combined considerations of the whole subject, and more especially from the uncontested fact of his composition of the cypher, and the spirit in which the English and their Allies are designated in that document, it will be difficult to account for this conduct of the Vakeels, without the supposition of some project of so atrocious a nature as to exclude the hope of pardon, even on condition of discovery; and referring to such a supposition, it is impossible to avoid the recollection of the general belief and notoriety of a former project of the Ameer ul Omrah to relieve himself and his family from the controlling power of the English Government by measures of the most desperate extreme.

Connecting (as I now do) the known ambition of the Nabob Mahomed Ali to emancipate himself from our influence; his intercourse at an early period with Hyder Ali Khan for that purpose; the project of independence aimed at by his Highness's favourite son, and Minister Ameer ul Omrah; the revival of a similar intercourse between the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultan; and finally, the establishment of a secret mode of correspondence between them, I refer to these causes the solution of the warm expressions of attachment on the part of the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah to the inveterate enemies of the British Empire, as well as of the difficulties which have been invariably opposed by their Highness to the progress of our arms against those of the House of Hyder Ali Khan. Although, therefore, the particular object of the secret correspondence established by Omdut ul Omrah has yet escaped detection, I have no hesitation in ascribing to his Highness a course of systematized Councils, fundamentally hostile to the interest of Great Britain in India.— This opinion is corroborated by the whole course of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Administration, by the determined obstinacy which he has opposed to the improvement of the Government of the country, and by his repeated violations of the existing engagements by which he is bound to the Company.

With this strong evidence of internal treachery, and of open opposition to our interests in the Carnatic, established by Treaty, it is my deliberate opinion, that a farther adherence to the letter of the Treaty of 1792, while the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah has

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

Vol. I. been and is now perfidiously betraying the spirit and substance of the alliance between himself and the Company, would be as inconsistent with the true principles of Public Faith, as it would be obviously incompatible with the preservation of our just rights and interests.

On these grounds, I have no hesitation in recommending to your Lordship the immediate assumption of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, under such provisions as your Lordship may be pleased to authorize to his Highness the Nabob, his Highness's family, and the Principal Officers of his Government.

I have the honour to be

Fort St. George,
23d May 1800.

&c. &c. &c.
(Signed)

Clive.

(Signed) (True Copy.)
J. Webbe,
Chief Secretary to Gov^t.

(H.)

(H.)

COPY of an Official Letter from the Governor General, 28th May 1801,
with Enclosures (b.) (c.) (d.) and (e.)

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

(Most secret.)

My Lord,

Para. 1.—My determination has long been formed on the important subject of the future arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, connected with the conduct and designs of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; but various considerations have hitherto prevented me from signifying to your Lordship my final instructions for your guidance in that arrangement.

2. At the period of time when I received from your Lordship the result of the oral examination taken at Vellore and Seringapatam, the critical state of the negotiation depending with the Nizam, which has since terminated in the Treaty concluded at Hyderabad on the 12th of October 1800, appeared to me to render it advisable to postpone the adoption of measures required for the security of the Carnatic. The successful issue of the negotiation with the Nizam would necessarily lead to a commutation of subsidy for territorial cession, and appear, therefore, likely to facilitate the arrangements which became indispensibly necessary in the Carnatic; while a premature prosecution of those arrangements might have impeded, and perhaps frustrated, the successful issue of the negotiation at Hyderabad. When the Treaty of Hyderabad was concluded, I entertained a competent hope of being enabled to visit Fort St. George in the course of the approaching season, and to assist your Lordship, with the presence of the Supreme Authority of these Governments, in the accomplishment of the final settlement of our affairs with the Nabob of Arcot.

3. I continued to entertain this expectation until the arrival of the Georgiana Packet, when I found myself absolutely precluded from all hope of being at liberty to quit this Presidency before the change of the Monsoon. At this time the peculiar nature of our situation at Fort St. George appeared to me to render a personal communication with your Lordship, or with some Public Officer fully apprized of your sentiments, and of the actual state of affairs in the Carnatic, an indispensable preliminary to any specific instructions with regard to the course of measures to be pursued with the Nabob of Arcot: I therefore signified my anxious wish that Mr. Webbe, Chief Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George, should proceed to Fort William.

4. The delay which has occurred has enabled me to receive the sentiments of the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and of the

Secret

Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, on the subject of the correspondence of the late and present Nabob of Arcot with Tippoo Sultan; those sentiments entirely accord with your Lordship's, and with mine, on the same subject. Since Mr. Webbe's arrival in Bengal, I have carefully revised the documents connected with every branch of this extraordinary transaction; and I now proceed to communicate to your Lordship the result of the opinions which I have formed on the written evidence of the papers discovered at Seringapatam, and on the oral examinations which have been taken by the Commissioners appointed by your Lordship.

5. The tendency of those examinations is of a nature, in some important parts of the evidence, rather to awaken than to confirm the impression made on my mind by the written documents; in other branches of the evidence, the oral testimony has served to illustrate and strengthen the proofs afforded by the Correspondence discovered at Seringapatam. Combining the result of the whole body of proof together with all the explanations given by the Vakeels Ghoolam Ally Khan and Ally Rezza Khan, my judgment is convinced of the criminal purpose, and of the actual endeavours of the late and present Nabob of Arcot, to establish an union of interests with the late Tippoo Sultan incompatible with the existing engagements between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company, tending to subvert the British Power in the peninsula of India.

6. It is my intention to record, with the least practicable delay, the course of reasoning which I have drawn from the papers discovered in Seringapatam, from the subsequent proceedings of the Commissions, and from the general tenor of the conduct of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, and of his Highness's son the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. I shall transmit this detailed review of the evidence to your Lordship at a future period. Your Lordship is so fully acquainted with every part of the evidence as not to require any recapitulation of its substance, and still less any review of its details for your information.

7. This dispatch is accompanied by the originals of such of the papers discovered at Seringapatam as it may be necessary to exhibit to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the purpose of convincing him, that his designs have been brought to light. To these Papers I have added the reports of Mr. Edmonstone on their contents, and also on the tenor of the oral examinations taken at Seringapatam. In addition to these documents, I shall confine myself at present to a summary statement of my general sentiments on the case, concluding with my final directions for the purpose of imparting to your Lordship the authority necessary to enable you to act, without delay, in establishing the security of our interests in the Carnatic on a permanent foundation. (b.)

8. Their Highnesses the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, by negotiating a separate connection with Tippoo Sultan, have violated not only the fundamental principle and vital spirit of their alliance with the British Power, but the express letter of their engagement with the Company. The nature and principle of the proposed connection with Tippoo Sultan, as avowed in the Correspondence; the implacable enmity of Tippoo Sultan to the British Power, and his known views in the hour of that negotiation, furnish a conviction that the object of the intrigue on the part of the family of Mahomed Ally, was hostile to the permanence of the British Power.

9. In reflecting on the condition of our interests in the Carnatic, previously to the discovery of the Correspondence now transmitted to your Lordship, I have frequently found considerable difficulty to assign any rational solution of the perverse temper of the Councils of the House of Mahomed Ally. Your Lordship and I, in the various discussions which we held together at Fort St. George, have frequently agreed, that nothing less than the proof of an existing union and concord with the views of the common enemy could reconcile, with any course of reason and consistency, the uniform resistance opposed by the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah to every possible approach towards the improvement of their connection with the Company; the prevailing character of animosity and contention which pervaded every stage of Omdut ul Omrah's negotiations with Lord Hobart, with me,

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and with your Lordship; his Highness's determined aversion to every conciliatory proposition for the final adjustment of his relations with the Company; and lastly, his unremitting counteraction of every effort of your Lordship's Government, and of my Authority, for the equipment and march of the army, in the most critical season of the late contest with Tippoo Sultan.

10. The selection of these apparent inconsistencies is annexed to this dispatch; the cause of all our embarrassments in the Carnatic is now explained; and I cannot express to your Lordship with more force the impression of this discovery on my mind, than by requesting you to call to your remembrance my repeated declaration during the course of the late war, that the conduct of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was incompatible with any other principles of policy than a determined hostility to the British Power, and a secret attachment to the cause of the enemy.

11. The treaty of 1792 imposed on the Nabob Mahomed Ally a perfect obligation; and, while his Highness professed to transmit to his Successor that obligation in the sanctimonious form of a testamentary injunction, he had actually violated the perfect right acquired by the Company, under the correspondent provisions of the Treaty. If the hostility of the Nabob Mahomed Ally had been discovered during his life, the Company would have been at liberty to enforce that right against his Highness to the extent which might have been deemed expedient. The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was the confidential Agent of his Father, and the actual Negotiator of the Treaty of 1792; and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, by securing to himself the right of succession under the same conditions and obligations which attached to the rights of his Father, actually became a Contracting Party to the Treaty of 1792, previously to the death of the Nabob Mahomed Ally. The tenor by which the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah held the right of succession was therefore equally connected with his Father's good faith, and with his own; and the rights of both, under the alliance, were equally involved in a just adherence to its obligations and duties.

12. It is now manifest, that while the Nabob Mahomed Ally employed his son and successor the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to negotiate the Treaty of 1792 with the British Government, his Highness delegated the same Prince, at the same moment, to establish the foundations of an intimate connection between his Highness's family and the hereditary and implacable enemy of the British Empire in India. The Nabob Mahomed Ally, and his successor Omdut ul Omrah, had secretly destroyed the fundamental principle on which alone the Treaty of 1792 could be vested; previously to the ostensible conclusion of that instrument the spirit of that engagement, which had been vitiated in its origin, was farther impaired soon after its conclusion, by the conduct of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, in communicating the march of the British troops against Pondicherry; in warning Tippoo Sultan of the imprudence of displaying any symptoms of attachment to the declining cause of France in India; in admonishing Tippoo Sultan, that his intrigues at the Court of Poonah had alarmed the vigilance of the Marquis Cornwallis. The Nabob of the Carnatic expressed no anxiety to frustrate the hostile designs of the Sultan of Mysore; nor did our Ally, according to the duties of the alliance communicate to the British Government any intimation of Tippoo Sultan's hostile views, or warn or admonish the Company to take the necessary precautions against their prosecution. In both instances the Nabob Mahomed Ally not only violated the express stipulations of Treaty, but actually promoted the Sultan's views, by persuading that determined foe of the British name to postpone his exertions to a more favourable season, when a more propitious concurrence of circumstances should facilitate the execution of his vindictive plans.

13. Subsequently to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1792, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah has expressed his intention to revive an intercourse with Tippoo Sultan, correspondent with the terms of the previous negotiation during the life of his Father, absolutely incompatible with the existence of the British Power in India. The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in his own hand-writing, in the month of August 1794, corroborates the evidence of his intention to complete the purposes of the secret intercourse which he had negotiated with Tippoo Sultan; and the continuance of the same intention is manifested

manifested by letters from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and from his confidential Agent, addressed to the supposed Agent of Tippoo Sultan in the year 1796, subsequently to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's accession to the Government of the Carnatic, under the Treaty of 1792; the existence of that intention has also been corroborated by the overt conduct of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in a flagrant attempt to deceive the British Government, with respect to the important consideration of providing the funds necessary to enable our army to march into Mysore in 1799, and also by a systematic course of active exertions calculated to frustrate the measures of the British Government, in the most critical period of the late contest with Tippoo Sultan.

14. It is manifest therefore, that the intentions of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have been uniformly and without interruption, hostile to the existence of the British Power in India; and that those intentions have been carried into full extent, of the actual power possessed by their Highnesses respectively, at the several periods of time in which they have acted in pursuance of their criminal system of co-operation with the enemy. By acting on these principles of conduct, the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have not only violated the rights of the Company, but by uniting their interests with those of the most implacable enemy of the British Empire, actually placed themselves in the relation of public enemies to the Company's Government, dangerous to the extent of their respective power, and active according to the means and opportunities afforded to them by the circumstances of the moment; and especially by the most severe exigency and pressure of actual war. Every principle therefore of public law, releases the British Government from the intended obligations of the treaty of 1792: and every consideration of self defence and security requires us to exercise our power in the manner most expedient for the purpose of frustrating the hostile councils of the present Nabob of the Carnatic, modelled upon the artful example, actuated by the faithless spirit, and sanctioned by the testamentary voice of his Father.

15. In determining the mode in which it may be expedient to exercise the rights of the British Government, under this discovery of the Nabob's violation of the alliance, our right to establish whatever system shall be judged advisable for administering the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, is entirely relieved from the impediments hitherto opposed to the progress of improvement, by considerations personal to the Nabob and to his Highness's family. In all the different discussions which have taken place in every modification, which has been proposed for the improvement of the connection between the Company and the Nabob of Arcot, territorial possession has justly been considered to afford the only adequate security for the military subsidy of the Carnatic. My knowledge of the internal administration of his Highness's affairs convinces me, that the resources of the Carnatic can never be faithfully applied to the exigencies of public affairs, while his Highness shall exercise the Executive Government. I have no hesitation therefore, in stating my decided judgment, that no actual security can be established for the rights pledged to the Company in the Carnatic, for the effectual restraint of the adverse and faithless disposition of the Nabob of Arcot, or for the successful introduction of an improved system of finance, revenue, and judicature, into the territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George, by any other mode than by administering, through the Company's Officers, the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic.

16. In the execution of this necessary measure, it would have been satisfactory to my mind, if the safety of the British interests had permitted me to consult the personal convenience of the Nabob of Arcot, to the extent proposed in the modification of the treaty of 1792, offered by Lord Hobart, to his Highness's acceptance, and in the general plan for the arrangement of his Highness's affairs, which I proposed to him during the progress of the late War in Mysore. It would have been an act of wisdom to have sacrificed to the principles of National moderation and magnanimity, the advantages which I had proposed to surrender for the attainment of the Nabob's cheerful concurrence in an engagement which he was considered at liberty to reject; but his Highness's hostile disposition having transpired, his violation of the most sacred ties of amity and alliance having been detected, it is be-

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come my duty to deprive him of the future means of injuring the British Government. Wisdom and prudence require, justice and moderation warrant, that his Highness should not retain the possession of actual resources greater than shall be requisite for the support of the rank which he shall hereafter be permitted to hold in the Carnatic. Reduced by his own conduct to the condition of a public enemy, he has forfeited all positive right to any share of the resources of the Carnatic; and his future situation must be determined entirely by the prudence of the Company, tempered with those considerations of lenity, which, I trust, will always enter into the Councils of every British Authority. Under this view of the subject, it is my opinion, that the stipend to be allowed to his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to his Family, should not exceed the sum of pagodas three lacs, nor be less than the sum of two lacs of pagodas.

(C.)

17. I consider it to be extremely desirable, that the Nabob should be induced, under a full conviction of the rights acquired by the Company, in consequence of the discovery of his Father's negotiations, and of his own, to accede to the proposed arrangement in the form of a treaty. In expressing this wish, I am more desirous of consulting the dignity of the British Government, than of admitting any claim to its generosity and forbearance on the part of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah. It would, however, be painful to your Lordship, and to me, to be compelled to expose to the world all the humiliating proofs of the ingratitude and treachery of those infatuated Princes towards that Power which has uniformly proved their guardian and protector. I therefore request, that your Lordship will immediately open a negotiation with the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the purpose of adjusting an arrangement for the entire transfer of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic to the hands of the Company, on the terms specified in the draft of a Treaty, which I have now the honour of transmitting to your Lordship.

18. In order to obtain his Highness's acquiescence in this mode of adjustment, it will be proper for your Lordship (after having fully apprized the Nabob of the nature of the proofs which we possess of his correspondence with Tippoo-Sultaun) to offer the inducement of the largest provision to be made for his Highness's personal expences; and in that event, I authorize your Lordship to insert in the treaty the sum of three lacs of pagodas.

(D.)

19. It is possible, however, that in the actual state of his Highness's Councils and temper, the Nabob may be disposed to reject even this moderate proposition; and to appeal to the authority of the Honourable the Court of Directors. In that event, being already in possession of the sentiments of the Secret Committee, founded on the discovery of the Nabob's faithless conduct, I shall consider it to be injudicious and unnecessary to admit the appeal, and by that admission to enter upon a formal trial of his Highness's criminal conduct. The case requires that we should act as against a State on the basis of the general law of nations, and that we should employ the power of the British empire in India to demand, and, if necessary, to enforce an adequate security for our rights and interests against the machinations of a faithless Ally, who has violated the fundamental principles of a public alliance, to the extent of placing himself in the condition of a public enemy. If therefore the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, by refusing to acquiesce in the proposed arrangements, should compel the British Government, contrary to its wishes and intentions, to exercise its rights and its power to their full extent, I authorize and direct your Lordship to assume the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic; and I have the honour of inclosing a Declaration, which in that event I request your Lordship to publish under the authority of the Governor General in Council; even under this contingency, it is not my intention that the allowance to be made to the Nabob should be less than two lacs of star pagodas.

20. Under every contingency, it will be prudent and humane that provision should be made, chargeable on the revenues of the Carnatic, for the principal Officers of his Highness's the Nabob's Government, for his Highness's dependants, and for the family of the late Nabob Mohammed Ally, upon the principles observed in the settlement of the affairs of Mysore, and to the extent which may be deemed necessary after the fullest investigation by your Lordship in Council.

21. The provision for these persons is to be defrayed from funds separate from the contingent sum of two or three lacs of pagodas, described in the 16th paragraph of the Dispatch, that sum being intended by me to be applicable exclusively to the personal expences of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to the charges of his Highness's Mahl.

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22. I have the honour to annex to this dispatch, a letter to be delivered to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, whenever your Lordship shall deem it advisable to communicate to him the nature of these instructions; copies of that letter also accompany for your Lordship's information.

(e.)
(e.)

I have the honour to be,

Fort William,
May the 28th 1801.

&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Wellesley.*

By order of his Excellency the most
Noble the Governor General.

A true Copy.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
Secy to Govt.

(Signed) *J. Webbe.*
Chief Secy to Govt.

N^o 1. in (H.) (b. 4.)

Ultimate REPORT from the Persian Translator.

By the examination of Ally Rezza Khan, much of the evidence of the papers accompanying the Persian Translator's Report of the 6th April is confirmed, some parts of it are weakened or invalidated, and some new matter is brought to light.

With a view to form an ultimate judgment on the pending question, it may be proper to shew:—First. What parts of the evidence of the papers are weakened or invalidated by Ally Rezza Khan's testimony?—Secondly. What parts of the evidence are confirmed?—Thirdly. To consider what degree of credit is due to Ally Rezza Khan's evidence? and Fourthly. What are the most probable conclusions to be drawn from the whole of the evidence.

In the Report of the Persian Translator, it has been observed, that the expressions of attachment and devotion ascribed by the Vakeels to the Nabob Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah are probably much exaggerated, and that little dependance ought to be placed upon the existence of facts inferred merely from such expressions; this conjecture is confirmed by Ally Rezza Khan, who acknowledges they were much exaggerated, and that it was customary with the Vakeels to heighten the expressions of regard which fell from Lord Cornwallis or the Nabob Walajah, for the purpose of qualifying the Suldaun; and observed very justly, that the people of this country constantly exaggerate their expressions of regard to an extravagant degree. He acknowledges at the same time, however, that the general tendency of their reports of the Nabob's conversation was correct.

In the report of it, is stated "That the Vakeels were charged by Tippoo Sultan, with some concealed commission at Madras, appears from several of the accompanying documents, particularly from two letters (N^o 2 & 3,) from the Vakeels to Tippoo Suldaun, dated in June 1792, in which they promise and profess the most inviolable secrecy; and also from the mysterious expression so frequently made use of in the correspondence between the Vakeels and Tippoo Suldaun; "The affair you know of;" but what the nature of it was, does not clearly appear.

From Ally Rezza Khan's evidence, however, it appears that their promises of inviolable secrecy referred to the key of the figured cypher, which Tippoo Sultan sent to his Vakeels, for the purpose of communicating secret intelligence, and "the affair you know of" to a marriage projected between the families of the Nabob and Tippoo Sultan, and not to the supposed political negotiations between the Nabobs and the Sultan.

The ambiguous terms of the paper, N^o 7. afforded great reason to believe, that when Ally Rezza Khan returned to Seringapatam, he was charged with some specific negotiation

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negociation between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultan; by a * paper however which was discovered after the date of the Report of the Persian Translator, it appeared that he had repaired thither at the instance of Marquis Cornwallis, and that the contents of the paper, N^o 7. referred to what he had to communicate on the part of his Lordship and the Nabob jointly; this is fully confirmed by Ally Rezza Khan's evidence, and therefore the inferences deduced in the Report from the documents abovementioned must be considered as erroneous.

In Ally Rezza Khan's description of the ceremony of administering oaths of fidelity to Mussulmen in Tippoo Sultaun's service, (N^o 14.) he mentions that "the Nabob's sons" were present; hence it is presumed, in the report of the Persian Translator, that Omdut ul Omrah was present; but by Ally Rezza Khan's evidence, it now appears, that only "the younger" sons of Walajah were present; a circumstance from which nothing can be inferred with certainty, than that his Highness was made acquainted with what passed at the Mosque; the inferences therefore deduced from the supposed presence of Omdut ul Omrah must also be considered as erroneous.

Again, to shew the actual participation of Omdut ul Omrah in the supposed secret negociations between his father and the Sultaun, the following passage in N^o 15. of the papers is quoted in the report concerning the affair, &c. (vide Report, page 62) as it appears clearly from Ally Rezza Khan's evidence, that this passage refers to the affair of the marriage, the inference deduced from it must be considered erroneous.

Three circumstances are stated in the evidence of Ally Rezza Khan and Gholaum Ally Khan, which seem to explain the occasion of the letters which passed between the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Ally Rezza Khan, and Kaudir Newaz Khaun (N^o 20 & 21) at the period of the mission of Mohummud Ghyans and Mohummud Ghous Khaun, and tend to discredit the facts inferred from them in the report; one is, that the Vakeels were disgraced by Tippoo Sultan soon after their return to Seringapatam; and even in disgrace at the time that Mohummud Ghyans and Mohummud Ghous Khaun were deputed to Madras. Another, that Tippoo Sultan had possession of Golaum Ally Khaun's seal, and occasionally made use of it. The cause of their disgrace is said to be (though it is not stated by Golaum Ally Khaun or Ally Rezza Khaun) a suspicion on the part of Tippoo Sultan, that they were attached to the British interests. — A third is, that Mohummud Ghyans and Mohummud Ghous Khaun were instructed to say, in the event of Omdut ul Omrah making any enquiry of Ally Rezza Khaun and Golaum Ally Khaun, that they attended the Durbar as usual.

Judging from these circumstances, it is not improbable that Tippoo Sultan wrote letters to Omdut ul Omrah and Kawder Newauz Khaun, made Golaum Ally Khaun's seal, with the expectation that the answers to those letters might lead to some discovery respecting the conduct of his Vakeels, and that he sent those letters to Mohummud Ghyans and Mohummud Ghous Khaun, who (it is ascertained) carried back the answers; hence the circumstance of these answers being endorsed by Tippoo Sultaun's Moonshree, and placed among his Records (a circumstance upon which considerable stress is laid in the Report) is accounted for.

The second point to be stated is, what specific facts detailed in the Report, are confirmed by the evidence of Ally Rezza Khaun.

The account given by Ally Rezza Khaun of the cypher (N^o 6.) is, that it was delivered by Kaudir Newauz to Golaum Ally Khaun, and by the latter to Ally Rezza Khaun at his departure for Seringapatam; that Golaum Ally Khaun told him that it had been composed for communication between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah; that a copy was to be given to Tippoo Sultan, and the original brought back to Madras; that Tippoo Sultaun however retained the original paper. Ally Rezza Khaun adds, that he considered the cypher to be "for the purpose of concealing the mention of any affair what-

* An abstract of the contents of this paper was dispatched to Fort St. George, with a duplicate of the Report, on the 13th April.

“ ever, whether relating to the English, the Nizam, or the Mahrattas;” but he absolutely denies his knowledge of any particular object for which the cypher was prepared: he acknowledges, however, the apparent inconsistency of preparing a cypher for purposes purely innocent, and the cause which there consequently is for suspicion. In another part, he adds, that it was intended for use after the departure of the Hostages, in case of necessity.

The secret meetings between the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and the Vakeels at the Mosque and at the garden (N^o 14. and 15.) are confirmed, with all their attendant circumstances, by Alli Rezza Khaun's evidence; he maintains, however, that notwithstanding the formality, secrecy, and cautiousness of the proceeding, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's proposition was merely the establishment of a friendship with Tippoo Sultaun: he states, that some separate conversation took place between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholaum Alli Khaun, upon the subject of the proposed marriage between the families of Tippoo Sultaun and Walajah, and that Omdut ul Omrah also on that occasion, offered to settle “ Jaggeers and Munfubs” upon the “ Princes and the Vakeels.” With regard to what passed at the second secret meeting at the garden, Alli Rezza Khaun states, that Omdut ul Omrah communicated the probability of a rupture between the French and English, and the consequent attack of Pondicherry; that he advised Tippoo Sultaun's withdrawing his Vakeel from that place, when his continuance at that time might give offence, and that therefore the Nabob, from his attachment to the Faith, made this communication to prevent any indisposition between Tippoo Sultaun and the Company; that these sentiments were communicated from a regard to the welfare of Tippoo Sultaun; that Omdut ul Omrah farther recommended, that after the departure of the Hostages, the Sultaun should appoint an Ambassador at Madras, which would be attended with the best consequences, and stated that this was not communicated from any partiality to the English, but from good wishes towards Tippoo Sultaun. It was by a repetition of the substance of the foregoing, that Alli Rezza Khaun explained what were the particular expressions of his attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which Omdut ul Omrah required the Vakeels not to commit to writing, but to defer the S.c Orig. communication of them until their return to Seringapatam.—Alli Rezza Kaun adds, that a separate conversation took place at this meeting also, between Omdut ul Omrah and Golaum Alli Khan about the proposed marriage. Alli Rezza Khan ascribes Omdut ul Omrah's conjuring the Vakeels (for he denies that an oath is exacted) to secrecy, to an apprehension that this intercourse should be known, and give displeasure to the English. Alli Rezza Khan's evidence confirms the fact of the Nabob Wallajah's communication to the Vakeels respecting the French and Pondicherry, as described in N^o 12.

The communication which appears by N^o 10. to have been made by the Nabob to Gholaum Alli Khan (in Alli Rezza Khan's absence) respecting Tippoo Sultaun's correspondence with Poona, is confirmed by Gholaum Alli Khan's evidence.

It is necessary now to make some remarks upon the evidence of Alli Rezza Khan, and the degree of credit that is due to it.

This examination exhibits many contradictions and inconsistencies; but it is not therefore to be inferred that he was designedly insincere; and the reason is to be traced in the habits and character of the people. A native of this country is scarcely ever cross-examined, without exposing himself to the imputation of inconsistency and falsehood; such inconsistencies and contradictions undoubtedly destroy the credit of the evidence in a great degree, but do not prove intentional deception on the part of the deponent. Alli Rezza Khan, however, cannot perhaps be entirely acquitted of mental reservation. This is in no part of Alli Rezza Khan's evidence, as, in his account of what passed between Omdut ul Omrah and the Vakeels, in the two secret meetings at the Mosque and at the garden, when required to state what Omdut ul Omrah communicated to them at the secret meeting at the garden, he states it to have been the communication respecting the French, and repeats the same answer in substance when desired to state what were the particular expressions of attachment towards Tippoo Sultaun which Omdut ul Omrah enjoined the Vakeels not to commit to paper.

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That this communication cannot have been what was meant by particular expressions* of attachment, is clear from this circumstance; that the Vakeels, in their letter N^o 12. to Tippoo Sultan, state, that the Nabob sent Khauder Newauz Khan to them to communicate this intelligence and advice; and that letter is dated the 5th June, about two months before the meeting described: Alli Rezza Khan, however, states that the Vakeels communicated the message on their arrival at Seringapatam; that no immediate observation was made upon it; and that some days after they fell under the displeasure of the Sultan. In a subsequent part of Alli Rezza Khan's examination, being asked, if he did, according to the †Sultaun's orders, commit to writing the matter of a secret nature which was communicated to him by Omdut ul Omrah—he replies, that he did so by “writing to the Sultan the particulars of the professions of “regard which had been communicated by Omdut ul Omrah;” and being then again shewn the papers, N^{os} 14, 15, and 13, and asked what answer he gave the Sultaun—he replies, that he had been enjoined at his departure to postpone the communication until his arrival at Seringapatam, and that “he would accordingly “represent it to the Presence.”

There is besides, in various parts of his evidence, a great appearance that some of his answers are the effect rather of immediate invention than of recollection, and the object apparently to avoid being convicted of inconsistency.

His attempts to do away the inconsistency pointed out by the Commissioners of the Nabob's requiring a declaration from Tippoo Sultaun of his disposition to establish friendship between them, when he possessed so strong an evidence of that disposition in the Sultan's proposal of marriage, are unsuccessful; and he is at last compelled to acknowledge the inconsistency, but without acquiescing in the inference ‡. He acknowledges a similar inconsistency relative to the cypher, N^o 6. which has been already noticed.

The following is an additional instance of the inaccuracy of Alli Rezza Khan's evidence: he states, that he brought the figured cypher with him from Seringapatam to Madras; whereas one of the papers written by Alli Rezza Khan in that cypher contains a promise to send an account of the fortification of Fort St. George to Tippoo Sultaun, which account was actually dispatched, and is dated in September 1792, before Alli Rezza Khan returned from Madras to Seringapatam: there are other inconsistencies in the evidence, which however, it is unnecessary to particularize.

To give an opinion on Alli Rezza Khan's testimony collectively, it may be said that the accuracy of his replies cannot be entirely depended upon, even when they are neither inconsistent nor contradictory; that they have in several instances the appearance of being suggested by the exigency of the moment; that he has not concealed what he knew and recollected; but that he has endeavoured to render his evidence as favourable as possible to the Nabob. Under the inconsistencies apparently attending Alli Rezza Khan's evidence, it is difficult to give credit to the whole; but in one view of the subject, which will be stated hereafter, Alli Rezza Khan may be entitled to credit, when he asserts that no specific negotiation took place between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob, except a negotiation for establishing mutual cordiality and friendship. It is consistent with that assertion, that the Nabob might have desired to form such a system of cordiality and friendship between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, as without comprizing any specific plan or settled scheme of conduct in its future operations, would have been inimical to the British interests, and subversive of the fundamental principles of the Nabob's alliance with the Company, and of a complexion too warm to be communicated to the British Government: In other words, Alli Rezza Khan

* It is to be observed, that the word in the original is not confined to the meaning of the English word “expressions,” but as far as idiom and grammar are concerned, might, with perfect propriety, be used in referring to the communication respecting the French.

† Those communicated in N^o 13. which he acknowledges.

‡ The inconsistency might have been put in a still stronger light, by asking the witness, How the Nabob could doubt of Tippoo Sultaun's disposition to be on terms of simple friendship, when the Nabob had already in his possession a declaration under Tippoo Sultaun's seal?—(Vide the Letter from Tippoo to the Nabob, N^o 8.)

may have called a proposition of simple friendship what was, in fact, a proposal to establish a close union of interests, of which the objects, though undeclared and prospective, were inconsistent with the faith of the Nabob's alliance with the Company, and averse to their interests.

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Let it be supposed, that the Nabob hoped that in the revolution of time and changes of affairs, an opportunity might offer to emancipate himself from the controul of the British Government, and that a connection with Tippoo Sultaun might enable him to take advantage of any event or state of things, favourable to the accomplishment of such his known wish; it is consistent with this view that the Nabob should take extraordinary means to manifest his solicitude to establish an intimate connection with Tippoo Sultaun; and the terms in which the Nabob is described to have expressed that solicitude, both in his conferences with the Vakeels before Alli Rezza Khan's departure from Madras, and in the meeting at the Mosque, are consistent with that object, and they certainly are such as he could not have avowed to the British Government: it is consistent with this view that the Nabob should have prepared and communicated the means of carrying on a clandestine correspondence, by transmitting a cypher to Tippoo Sultaun, which the Nabob might suppose would have the effect of convincing Tippoo Sultaun of his sincerity, and of the nature and extent of the intercourse he wished to maintain with him; it is consistent with this view that he should flatter Tippoo Sultaun's known bigotry, by professing a solicitude to support the interest of the Mussulman religion, and that he should endeavour to impress the Sultaun's mind with a conviction of his good wishes, by communicating intelligence, and conveying advice in which the Sultaun's prosperity was intimately concerned; and it is consistent also that the Nabob should regain from Tippoo Sultaun's indication of a disposition to meet his wishes to the extent which he required, since his object would not be attained by resting satisfied with those indications of a friendly disposition which Tippoo Sultaun had already manifested towards him. In this view of the subject, it may be supposed that the Nabob's immediate and declared object was to establish a cordial connection with Tippoo Sultaun; and Alli Rezza Khan may therefore be thought to have kept within the verge of truth in asserting, that to his knowledge, the Nabob had no other view than to establish cordiality with Tippoo Sultaun.

Such appears to be the most probable explanation of the conduct and views of the Nabob; it is perhaps the most favourable also, that, consistently with established facts, can be supposed.

The Commissioners have stated (paragraph 8, of their Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, dated) that both the Vakeels have ascribed the secret meetings to the proposed connection by marriage; this would appear to be erroneous; for Alli Rezza Khan ascribes the meeting in the Mosque to a desire on the part of the Nabob to express his regard towards Tippoo Sultaun. He acknowledges that the formality of a clandestine meeting, and of the adjuration of secrecy, warranted the expectation of something more important, and attempts to answer the inconsistency by supposing that the Nabob was apprehensive of giving offence to the British Government; the Commissioners themselves, in the course of the examination (page 22) have put a question founded on this very view of the subject. The meeting at the garden was at the invitation of the Vakeels; it does not appear, however, from Alli Rezza Khan's evidence, that the discussion of the proposed marriage was the object at this meeting any more than at the other.

The Commissioners suppose, that the real object of the clandestine meeting was declared by Omdut ul Omrah to Gholam Alli Khan exclusively; if so, it must have been Omdut ul Omrah's original design to communicate it to Gholam Alli Khan only; but it appears, his message appointing the Meeting, his adjuration to secrecy, and (at the second meeting) his desire that the particulars of which he had communicated might not be committed to paper, were addressed to both Vakeels. If he and Gholam Alli Khan (as the Commissioners suggest) meant to deceive Alli Rezza Khan with regard to the true object of their private conference, by making him believe it was about the marriage, that pretence would have sufficed equally well for a meeting between Omdut ul Omrah, and Gholam Alli Khan, without the presence of Alli Rezza Khan; as for holding a separate meeting at a conference to which Alli Rezza

Khan

Vol. I. Khan was also invited, having invited both, having adjured both to secrecy, and having desired both not to communicate what he had said until their return to Seringapatam, what other conclusion can be drawn than that he confided the secret to both; but the Commissioners formed the foregoing opinion, principally upon the evident intention of Gholam Alli Khan on his examination to conceal the truth, and his confusion at the production of the cypher on one hand, and upon the apparent candour of Alli Rezza Khan on the other; but there are great difficulties in this selection. Under the selection which has been hazarded in this memorandum, with respect to the real object of the secret intercourse, the inadequacy so apparent in Alli Rezza Khan's evidence of the object to the means is in a great measure removed.

In the evidence of Alli Rezza Khan, there appears a mixture of solicitude to screen the Nabob, and an intention to adhere to facts; and he has reconciled these objects by denominating the close and intimate connection which the Nabob was anxious to establish with Tippoo Sultaun for prospective purposes, inconsistent with his Highness's relation to the Company, and inimical to their interests, *simple friendship, cordiality, and harmony*. Gholam Alli Khan, on the other hand, manifests a determination criminating the Nabob, at the expence of truth and consistency. His evidence is such a compound of inconsistency and falsehood, that no dependence can be placed on any part of it not supported by known facts or collateral proof.

The letter of the Commissioners renders it unnecessary to add any remarks respecting the facts of Omdut ul Omrah's intercourse with Tippoo Sultaun, after his accession to the Musnud.

(Signed) N. B. Edmonstone,
P^a T^r to Gov^l.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) J. Webbe,
Sec^r to Gov^l.

N^o 2. in (H.) (c.)

Draft of a TREATY between the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, and his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Walajah Bahader, for vesting in the said Company the Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the several Treaties which have been concluded between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and their Highnesses, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, have been intended to commit and identify the interests of the Contracting Parties; and whereas in conformity to the spirit of this alliance, the said Company did by the Treaty concluded on the 12th July 1792 with the late Nabob Walajah, relinquish extensive pecuniary advantage acquired by the previous Treaty of 1787, with the view and on the condition of establishing a more adequate security for the interests of the British Government in the Carnatic; and whereas subsequent experience has proved that the intention of the Contracting Parties has not been fulfilled by the provisions of any of the Treaties heretofore concluded or now existing between them; and whereas the said Company and his said Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah have now judged it expedient that a new Treaty shall at this time be executed for the purpose of supplying the defects of all former engagements, and of establishing the connection between the said Contracting Parties on a permanent basis of security in all times to come; wherefore the following Treaty is now concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the sanction and authority of his Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General in Council of all the British possessions in the East Indies, on behalf of the said United Company on the one part, and by his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Walajah Bahader on his own behalf, for vesting in the said Company, in all times to come, the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic Payinghaut.

Article 1.

The Treaty concluded between the Honourable the East India Company and the Nabob Mahomed Ally under date the 12th day of July 1792; and all former Treaties concluded

concluded heretofore between the East India Company and the Nabobs of the Carnatic, are hereby declared to be null and void, and of no farther obligation or Effect.

Article 2d.

The said Company charges itself with the protection of the rights, person, and property of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah against all Foreign enemies, in the same manner, and to the same extent, as if the provisions of the said Treaties in this respect had been hereby expressly confirmed and renewed.

Article 3d.

In consideration of the preceding Article, the said Nabob renews his obligation not to enter into any alliance or correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the previous knowledge and concurrence of the British Government.

Article 4th.

The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Walajah Bahader hereby vests in the Honourable East India Company, for ever, the sole and exclusive Administration of the Civil and Military Government of all the territories and dependencies of the Carnatic Paying-haut, together with the full and exclusive right to the revenues thereof (subject to the payment of a certain sum of money hereafter specified, for the maintenance of the said Nabob, and for the support of his dignity;) and it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the British Government for the time being shall have full right to exercise all the powers and authorities which the said Government shall judge necessary to the administration of the Civil and Military Government, and of the revenues of the Carnatic.

Article 5th.

The said Company shall possess the sole power and authority of constituting and appointing, without any interference on the part of the Nabob, all Officers for the collection of the revenues, of establishing Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and of carrying into effect the decrees and sentences of the said Courts.

Article 6th.

Whereas it was stipulated by the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1792, that the sum of six lacks twenty-one thousand one hundred and five (6,21,105) star pagodas should annually be applied to the discharge of certain registered debts due by the late Nabob Mahomed Ali to his private creditors, under agreements concluded between his Highness and the Honourable Company, and guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain, until the said registered debt should be liquidated, the Honourable East India Company hereby charges itself with the payment of the said sum of six lacks twenty-one thousand one hundred and five (6,21,105) star pagodas per annum, from the revenues of the Carnatic, until the remainder of the said registered debt shall be liquidated, according to the provisions of the Treaty 1792.

Article 7th.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the sum of three lacks (3,00,000) of star pagodas shall be annually allotted from the revenues of the Carnatic, and paid by the said Company in monthly instalments of twenty-five thousand (25,000) star pagodas, for the maintenance and support of the said Nabob and his Highness's own immediate Family; which sum of three lacks of pagodas shall be at the full disposal of the said Nabob, consistently with the principles of this alliance.

Article 8th.

It is stipulated and agreed, that the British Government shall take into consideration the actual situation of the Family of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and of his Highness the late Amur ul Omrah Bahadar, as well as of the Public Officers of the Government of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the British Government shall charge itself with the expence (chargeable on the revenues of the Carnatic) of making a suitable provision for the maintenance of the said Relations, Officers, and Dependants of the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Article 9th.

The funds to be appropriated to this purpose shall be entirely exclusive of the sum of three lacks of pagodas mentioned in the 7th Article of this Treaty; and shall be allotted in such proportions as shall seem just and proper to the British Government.

Article 10th.

Vol. I. The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah shall on all occasions, in all places, and at all times,
(H.) be treated with the respect and attention due to his Highness's rank and situation as an Ally of the British Government, and a sufficient guard of the Company's troops shall be appointed for the protection of his Highness's person and palace.

Article 11th.

The entire defence of the Carnatic against Foreign enemies, and the maintenance of the internal tranquillity and police of the country, having been hereby transferred to the British Government, his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah engages not to entertain or employ in his service any armed men without the consent of the British Government, who will fix, in concert with his Highness, the number of armed men necessary to be retained for purposes of State; such armed men as his Highness may, in consequence of this Article engage in his service, shall be paid at the exclusive cost and charge of the said Nabob.

Article 12th.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the Honourable East India Company shall enter upon the exclusive administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, on the day of corresponding to the day of and his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah shall issue orders to his Amils, and to all his Civil and Military Officers employed in the collection of his revenues, to transfer the district or districts under their respective charge to such persons as shall be appointed by the British Government to manage the said districts; and also to deliver to the persons so appointed all records, accounts, and official papers belonging to their respective kutcheries or offices.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y of Gov^{ts}.

[Here follows a Letter from the Governor General to the late Nabob of Arcot, dated 28th May 1801, printed in folio 65 of the Papers already laid before the House; and which are before referred to.]

N^o 3. in (H.) (d.)

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the authority of his Excellency the most Noble the Governor General in Council of all the British Possessions in the East Indies.

AN alliance of the most intimate union and friendship has long subsisted between the Honourable the English East India Company, and the family of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the present Nabob of the Carnatic Payenghauht; by the aid of that alliance his late Highness the Nabob Mahomed Ally was enabled, under Providence, to support his pretensions to the possession of the Carnatic at the death of his illustrious Father, to defeat the power of his enemies in arms, and finally to establish his authority in the Government of Arcot, and of its dependencies: For the defence and protection of the valuable possessions thus acquired by the united armies of the English Company and of the Nabob of Arcot, various Treaties and obligations have been established, by which the interests, security, and power of both parties in the Carnatic Payinghaut have been cemented and identified. — In conformity to the faith and spirit of those engagements, the Honourable Company has invariably employed not only the resources derived from that alliance, but the whole power of the British Empire in India in maintaining the Government of the Nabob of the Carnatic against all his enemies, and has caused him to be acknowledged by Foreign States as the Ally of the British Nation. — By these means, and by the unabated exertion of its whole power, the English Company was enabled during the war, which continued from the year 1780 to the year 1783, to support the pretensions of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, and to rescue his dominions from

the violence of Hyder Ally Khan, and of his successor Tippoo Sultan, who, by their alliance with the French Nation, had been enabled to conquer a considerable part of the Carnatic, and to establish their authority over the greatest part of the territorial possessions of the said Nabob.

Vol. I.

(H.)

To support the authority of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, and to secure the British interests in the Carnatic, it became expedient for the Contracting Parties to enter into specific engagements for the maintenance of an adequate military establishment. The English Company accordingly bound itself by a Treaty, bearing date in the month of July 1787, to support the whole military force required for the protection of the territories of the Allies, in consideration of which engagement the Nabob Mahomed Ally agreed, among other conditions, and under certain penalties therein specified, to pay an annual subsidy amounting to twenty-one lacs of star pagodas.

According to the further stipulations of that engagement, rendered necessary by experience for the mutual safety of the contracting Parties, the English Company in the year 1790, charged itself with the administration of the civil affairs in addition to the military defence of the Carnatic, in a critical juncture of affairs, when the ambition and implacable enmity of the late Tippoo Sultan compelled the British Government in India to resort to arms for the support of its rights, and for the protection of its Allies.

At the conclusion of the war in the year 1792 (the successful and glorious termination of which tended in the most direct manner to secure the safety and prosperity of the possessions of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic) the British Government restored the Civil Government of the Carnatic to his Highness, thereby manifesting the strictest adherence to the stipulation of the existing engagement of 1787; but the British Government did not confine itself to the mere discharge of the stipulations of its existing engagements; its views were extended to an enlarged and liberal consideration of the principles of the alliance subsisting between the Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

At that period of time the Nabob Mahomed Ally, relying on the friendly disposition of the British Government, represented in the most urgent manner to the Marquis Cornwallis, the inadequacy of his Highness's resources to discharge the pecuniary engagements of the Treaty of 1787; and the Governor General, acting in conformity to the spirit of the alliance and friendship so long subsisting between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the English Company, relieved his Highness from the burthened terms of that engagement, thereby surrendering the pecuniary rights required by the Company under the Treaty of 1787, for the purpose of promoting the tranquillity, comfort, and interests of the Nabob of the Carnatic.

With this liberal view of the principles of the connection established between the British Government and the Nabob of Arcot, an indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787 was framed; and by a subsequent Treaty, bearing date in the month of July 1792, the pecuniary contribution of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic towards the general defence and protection of the rights and possessions of the Allies, was diminished from twenty-one to fifteen lacs of star pagodas. The spirit of moderation by which the British Councils were guided in respect to this alliance, was unequivocally manifested by a farther stipulation, for the purpose of securing to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the Son and presumptive Heir of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, the succession to the territories of his Father on the terms and conditions of the Treaty of 1792.

In return for this relinquishment of a considerable portion of its pecuniary resources, the English Company obtained no other advantages than an extended renewal of the territorial security already provided by the Treaty of 1787, for the performance of the Nabob Mahomed Ally's pecuniary engagements, and a repetition of his Highness's previous obligation not to contract alliances, nor to enter into correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the previous knowledge and concurrence of the British Government; conformably, therefore to this indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787, the Government of the Carnatic was restored to the Nabob Mahomed Ally; on the death of his Highness the Nabob

Vol. I. Mahomed Ally in the year 1795, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah succeeded to the possession of his father's territories, according to the provision of the Treaty of 1792.

(H.)

The Nabob Mahomed Ally, as well as his Son and successor, had repeatedly granted tuncaws, or assignments of revenue, on the districts pledged to the Company, in direct violation of the Treaty of 1792, and to the manifest injury of the territorial security provided by the Company for its interests in the Carnatic. The British Government, however, continued to extend to their Highnesses the indulgent operation of the beneficial conditions of the Treaty of 1792, by abstaining from the exercise of the just rights acquired against their Highnesses under the express stipulations of that engagement, and under the acknowledged interpretation of the Law of Nations.

Under these circumstances, the British Government might justly have acquired from the house of Mahomed Ally, not merely the exact and rigid observation of the Treaty of 1792, but a zealous and cordial attachment to the spirit of an engagement under which the Nabob of the Carnatic had found the most ample protection, accompanied by the most indulgent and liberal construction of every stipulation favourable to their separate interests, and by the most lenient relaxation of those penal articles, the obligation of which their Highnesses had respectively incurred, by violating the article of the Treaty of 1792, respecting the grant of tuncaws, or assignments of revenue, on the districts pledged to the Company.

It is with the deepest concern that the Governor in Council is compelled to declare, that those ancient Allies of the Company have been found not only deficient in every active duty of the alliance, but unfaithful to its fundamental principles, and untrue to its vital spirit.

In the full enjoyment of the most abundant proofs of the moderation, indulgence, and good faith of the Honourable Company, the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah actually commenced and maintained a secret intercourse with Tippoo Sultan, the determined enemy of the British Name, founded on principles and directed to objects utterly subversive of the alliance between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company, and equally incompatible with the security of the British Power in India.

After the fall of Seringapatam, the British Government obtained possession of the original Records of Tippoo Sultan. The correspondence of that Prince's Ambassadors, during their residence at Fort St. George, in attendance on his sons the Hostage Princes in the years 1792 and 1793, established sufficient grounds of apprehension that their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the present Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had entered into a secret intercourse with the late Tippoo Sultan, of a nature hostile to the British Interests in India; the enquiries of the British Government have been since directed to ascertain a fact so intimately connected with the security of its interests in the Carnatic. The result has established the following propositions, by a series of connected written and oral testimony:

First;—At the very period of time when the Nabob Mahomed Ally appealed to the generosity of the British Government for an indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787, his Highness had already commenced a secret negotiation for the establishment of an intimate intercourse with the Nabob Tippoo Sultan, without the knowledge of the British Government, and for purposes evidently repugnant to its security and honour.

Second;—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah (who was empowered by the Nabob Mahomed Ally to negotiate the Treaty of 1792 with the British Government, and who actually negotiated that Treaty for himself and for his Father) was actually employed at the same period of time, under his Father's authority, in negotiating for himself and for his Father the terms of the said separate and secret intercourse with Tippoo Sultan.

Third;—The tendency of the said intercourse was directed to the support of Tippoo Sultan in victory and triumph over his enemies.

Fourth;—In the month of December 1792, the Nabob Mahomed Ally imparted secret information to Tippoo Sultan, respecting the sentiments and intentions of the British Government in India with relation to the hostile views and negotiations of
Tippoo

Tippoo Sultan at the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad; and on the first intelligence of the war between Great Britain and France, in the year 1793, the Nabob Mahomed Ally imparted secret information to Tippoo Sultan respecting the views and power of France in India and in Europe, and respecting the intended operations of the British Forces against the French possessions in the Carnatic; and the Nabob Mahomed Ally conveyed to Tippoo Sultan secret admonitions and friendly advice respecting the most favourable season, and the most propitious state of circumstances for the violation of Tippoo Sultan's engagements with the Honourable Company.

Fifth;—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was employed by his Father as one of the Agents to convey secret intelligence, friendly admonition, and advice to Tippoo Sultan, through the confidential Agents of Tippoo, who were furnished with instruction from the said Sultan of Mysore to receive such communications from the said Nabob of the Carnatic, and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Sixth;—A cypher was composed, and actually introduced into the separate and secret correspondence between the Nabobs Mahomed Ally, Omdut ul Omrah, and Tippoo Sultan: the original key of the said cypher, discovered among the records of Seringapatam, is in the hand-writing of the confidential Moonshee (or Secretary) of the Nabob Mahomed Ally and of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the said cypher was delivered by a confidential Agent of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the Ambassador of Tippoo Sultan, for the express purpose of being transmitted to Tippoo Sultan.

Seventh;—The terms employed in the said cypher, particularly those intended to designate the British Government and its Allies to the Nizam and the Mahratta State, united in a defensive league against Tippoo Sultan, contain the most powerful internal evidence, that the communications proposed to be disguised by the said cypher were of the most hostile tendency to the interests and objects of the said alliance, and calculated to promote the cause of Tippoo Sultan in opposition to that of the said Allies.

Eighth;—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, under his own hand-writing, in the month of August 1794, corroborates the evidence of his intention to complete the purposes herein described of the secret intercourse which he had negotiated with Tippoo Sultan; and the continuance of the same intention is manifested by letters from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and from his confidential Agent, addressed to the supposed Agent of Tippoo Sultan in the year 1796, subsequently to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's accession to the Government of the Carnatic under the Treaty of 1792.

Ninth;—At the commencement and during the progress of the late just, necessary, and glorious war with the late Tippoo Sultan, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the utmost extent of his means and power, pursued the objects of his secret intercourse with Tippoo Sultan by a systematic course of deception with respect to the provision of the funds necessary to enable the British Troops to march into Mysore, as well as by a systematic and active opposition to the supply and movement of the Allied Army through different parts of the said Nabob's dominions.

Tenth;—The conduct of the Nabob Mahomed Ally and of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, described in the preceding articles, was conformable to a systematic design long entertained by the Nabob Mahomed Ally of gratifying his ambition, and elevating the power of his Family, by the destruction of the British Interests and influence in India. The records discovered at Seringapatam furnish incontestible evidence, that from the year 1771 to the close of the year 1773, the Nabob Mahomed Ally, through the confidential Ambassador of Hyder Ally, endeavoured to cultivate an intimate intercourse with Hyder Ally; and that through the same channel, in the month of January 1773, the Nabob Mahomed Ally actually invited Hyder Ally to forget the past, and to enter into a close and perpetual union and concern, in war and peace, with the Nabob of the Carnatic, and with his descendant; and farther, that the Nabob Mahomed Ally at the same time offered, as the least advantage of such an union, that Hyder Ally should be supplied with arms from the Carnatic, in direct opposition to the measures of political safety then adopted by the British Government in India, with the knowledge of the said Nabob Mahomed Ally.

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(II.)

Eleventh;—The stipulations contained in the 15th Article of the Treaty of 1787, and in the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792, by which the Nabob of the Carnatic was bound not to enter into any political negotiations or correspondence with any European or Native Power or State, without the consent of the Government of Fort St. George, or of the Company, formed a fundamental condition of the alliance between the said Nabob and the Company; and the violation of the said stipulations necessarily involved the entire forfeiture, on the part of the said Nabob, of all the benefits of the said alliance.

Twelfth;—The Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah have violated the said stipulations, and thereby have forfeited all the benefits of the said alliance; and the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having violated the said stipulation for the express purpose of establishing an union of interest with Tippoo Sultan, thereby placed themselves in the condition of public enemies to the British Government in India.

It is manifest, therefore, that the intention of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah have been uniformly, and without interruption, hostile to the British Power in India; and that those intentions have been carried into effect to the full extent of the actual power possessed by their Highnesses respectively, at the several periods of time in which they have acted in pursuance to that system of co-operation with the enemy.

By acting on these principles of conduct, the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah have not only violated the right of the Company, but by uniting their interests with those of the most implacable enemy of the British Empire, the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah have actually placed themselves in the relation of public enemies to the British Government, dangerous to the extent of their respective powers, and active according to the means and opportunities afforded them by the circumstances of the moment, and especially by the most severe exigency and pressure of war. Every principle therefore of public Law releases the British Government from the intended obligations of the Treaty of 1792; and every consideration of self-defence and security authorizes and requires the Company to exercise its power in the manner most expedient for the purpose of frustrating the hostile Councils of the present Nabob of the Carnatic, modelled upon the artful example, actuated by the faithless spirit, and sanctioned by the testamentary voice of his Father.

Wherefore the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the authority of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council of all the British Possessions in the East Indies, having entered into a full and deliberate consideration of the conduct and policy of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, and having maturely examined all the circumstances of their intercourse with the late Tippoo Sultaun, has resolved to exercise, on the part of the Honourable the East India Company, the entire administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic and its dependencies; and all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice of this declaration accordingly.

And for the more full explanation of the grounds and motives of this declaration, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, by and with the authority of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, has caused attested Copies and Extracts of several Documents discovered at Seringapatam to be annexed hereunto, together with an Extract from the Treaty of 1792.

{True Copy.)

(Signed)

J. Webbe,

Chief Sec^r to Gov^r.

(I.)

Vol. I.

Copy of an Official LETTER from the Governor General to Lord Clive ;
dated 26th March 1800.

(1.)

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

HAVING at present under my consideration the state of our relation with the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and the whole tenor of his Highness's conduct towards your Government, I shall soon be prepared to communicate to your Lordship the final result of my determination on these important subjects. In the mean while, the possibility of the sudden contingency of his Highness's death renders it expedient that I should state to your Lordship, in an official form, the opinions and directions which I communicated to you verbally during my residence at Fort St. George, for your Lordship's guidance in the event of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's death.

Although the Treaty of 1792 was concluded in the name and on the behalf of the Nabob Wallajah and his successors, no obligation of that Treaty binds the Company to place or to support on the Musnud any individual of the Family (if any should be nominated by the reigning Nabob) whose pretensions to the succession may be actually disputed, or may appear questionable.

Various rumours exist relative to the birth of the person of whom the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah declares himself to be the father; it is however certain, that the mother of this young man is of low origin, and that she was never married to the Nabob. It is reasonable to believe, that the succession of this young man would be felt as an injury to the rights of the late Ameer's son by all who might think favourably of the latter's title; and all such persons would undoubtedly use every practicable effort to defeat such a succession.

Under these circumstances, neither party could claim our support under existing Treaties; and in determining to whom your support shall be granted, we are at liberty to consider the security of Great Britain's interest in the Carnatic, and the general prosperity of the country, and the happiness of its people, as the primary objects both of our right and duty.

On this principle it is manifest, that from the Candidate whom we may resolve to raise to the Musnud, we may justly require the most ample pledges for the effectual remedy of the evils which now afflict the Carnatic.

For this purpose, the successor of Omdut ul Omrah must be required to surrender to the Company, in the most absolute manner, the Civil and Military Administration of the Carnatic, not retaining possession of a single fortress, nor maintaining any armed force, under any pretext whatever: no other arrangement would be adequate to the attainment of the indispensable objects which have been stated.

The general principles of the late Treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore may be made the model of the agreement to be concluded with the successor of Omdut ul Omrah; such modifications of that Treaty as may be rendered necessary by a variation of circumstances, will readily suggest themselves to your Lordship's mind. The article relative to Forts and Military Establishments, noticed in the preceding paragraph, will admit of no modification. The amount of the provision to be made for the support of the succeeding Nabob, and of the other branches of the Family of the late Wallajah, should be regulated with reference to the numbers and rank of the persons to be maintained, and on a scale of reasonable liberality.

Although the elevation of the supposed son of Omdut ul Omrah to the Musnud would probably be disagreeable to the principal Mussulmen in the Carnatic, I am of opinion that he might be rendered a better instrument for the accomplishment of the salutary ends proposed than the son of the late Ameer could be expected to prove. Whenever therefore the death of the present Nabob may take place, your Lordship will place the young man who passes for his son on the vacant Musnud, previously requiring his consent to the conditions generally described in this dispatch, unless any objection to this disposition should occur to your Lordship's mind; in which event, your Lordship will be so good as to state your objections to me immediately after the receipt of this letter.

Vol. I. (1.) If the Nabob's supposed son should refuse or delay to subscribe to these conditions within 24 hours from the present Nabob's death, you will then give the son of the late Ameer the option of the succession on the same terms. If he also should reject the necessary conditions, your Lordship will immediately proceed to establish the Company's authority in the completest manner throughout the Carnatic; and you will suspend all further negotiation on the subject of the succession till the receipt of instructions from the Governor General in Council.

I am not aware that the Ameer has left more than one son; in the event of his male offspring being more numerous, your Lordship will consider these directions as applicable only to his eldest son; and you will not treat with any younger branch of his Family.

Your Lordship will bear in mind the expediency of making a reasonable provision, in any of the cases supposed, for the Nabob's Family, and for all Natives of distinction and character, as well as for indigent families at present dependent on the source or bounty of the Nabob of the Carnatic. Any arrangement which may be necessary for this purpose should take place, if possible, in the same instant with the establishment of the Company's authority throughout the country.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

Mornington.

By the Right Honourable the Governor General,

(Signed)

W. Kirkpatrick,

Sec^r to Government.

Fort William,
26th March 1800,

(K)

(K.)

Copy of an Official LETTER from the Governor General to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.; dated 4th June 1801.

My Lord,

Para. 1. MY separate instructions were delivered to Mr. Webbe for your Lordship's information and guidance, and provided for the contingency of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's death, and for the arrangements which it would in that event be advisable to adopt for the future Government of the Carnatic; but the tenor of your Lordship's official Dispatch, N^o 11. dated 21st ultimo (May) having indicated the probability of his Highness's immediate demise, I now judge it prudent to furnish your Lordship with my sentiments on that subject, in the form of an Official dispatch.

2. Whatever right the reputed Son of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah may be supposed to possess to the Company's support of his pretensions to the Government of the Carnatic on the death of his Highness, is founded on the grounds of the rights of Omdut ul Omrah himself; the right of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the assistance of the Company, in securing his succession to the Nabob Mahomed Ally in the government of Arcot, was founded on the express stipulations of the Treaty of 1792; the result of the written and oral evidence obtained from the papers discovered at Seringapatam, has established abundant proof that the fundamental principles of the alliance between the Company and the House of Mahomed Ally, as well as the express letter of the Treaty of 1787 (of which the Treaty of 1792 was an indulgent modification) had been absolutely violated, and rendered of no effect by the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, previously to the ostensible conclusion of the Treaty of 1792. It is manifest therefore, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah could derive no right from the formal ratification of that instrument; the vital spirit of which had already been annihilated by his Highness's conduct, and that the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, by forming an intimate union of interests with Tippoo Sultan, had placed themselves, and their whole House, in the relation of public enemies to the British Empire in India.

3. Whatever right to the Company's protection and support the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah may derive from his supposed Father, had been utterly destroyed by the

the hostile conduct of Omdut ul Omrah; and my instructions to your Lordship, in consequence of the discovery of the inimical conduct of Mahomed Ally and of Omdut ul Omrah, having provided for the immediate exercise of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic on the part of the Company, as the only measure of self-defence and security, under all the circumstances of the case. It follows, that the reputed son of Omdut ul Omrah (in the event of his Highness's death previously to your Lordship's execution of my orders) must succeed to the condition of his Father; and that the British Government in India will, in that event, remain at liberty to exercise its rights, founded on the faithless policy of its Ally, in whatever manner may be deemed most conducive to the immediate safety and to the general interests of the Company in the Carnatic.

4. Under this view of the question, the British Government in India is at liberty to proceed to exercise on the part of the Company the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, if it should judge that the most advisable plan of arrangement.

5. Many considerations, however, of expediency and policy must be connected with a measure of so much magnitude; the long established connection between the Company and the House of Mahomed Ally, justifies us in sacrificing to the sentiments of National magnanimity and generosity the resentment occasioned by his Highness's flagrant breach of the alliance; and in every event it would be incumbent on the British Government to make a pecuniary provision for the Family suitable to its dignity. The discharge of this duty is fully appreciated by the Natives of India; but it is by no means certain, that in the event of our proceeding to exercise a right founded on a violation of treaty, and on the necessity of self-defence, the Powers of Hindostan would refrain from confounding the abstract principles of the general Law of Nations with ambitious views of aggrandizement and extension of dominion. If therefore it should be practicable to obtain equal advantage and security for the Company by relaxing the exercise of its actual rights, and by substituting the more gracious mode of conciliation and indulgence, I am disposed to think, under all the circumstances of the case, that it will be more consistent with the principles of our policy and character to adopt the most lenient method of arranging the future government of the Carnatic.

6. In this view of the question, it appears to me, that, under the insufficiency of the pretensions of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's reputed son, as well as of all other claimants to the government of the Carnatic, no obstacles can be opposed to such an arrangement as the British Government may deem it expedient to adopt for the affairs of the Carnatic; while the proofs of the violation of the alliance between the Company and the House of Mahomed Ally will furnish your Lordship with abundant reason, upon every principle of precautionary policy and of justice, for reducing the pecuniary stipend of the proposed successor of Omdut ul Omrah to the lowest scale, consistent with the dignity and honour of the British Government.

7. If therefore, upon the receipt of this dispatch, your Lordship should be satisfied of the disposition of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's reputed son to consent to an adjustment of the affairs of the Carnatic by the Treaty, on the principles of the draft which I have had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, I authorize and direct your Lordship in Council to acknowledge the reputed son of Omdut ul Omrah to be the heir of his father, and to conclude a Treaty with him, as Nabob of the Carnatic, on the terms and conditions which I have specified.

8. But if the reputed son of Omdut ul Omrah shall oppose any resistance to such an arrangement, it will be proper for your Lordship in Council to proceed to exercise the government of the Carnatic, by publishing the Declaration inclosed in my separate dispatch of the 28th of May, with such additions as the change of circumstances shall have rendered necessary, adverting to the reasoning contained in the second and third paragraphs of this dispatch.

In either of these events, the stipend to be granted to the reputed son of Omdut ul Omrah should be diminished below the standard of that proposed for his Highness; and if the Government of Fort St. George should be compelled to proceed by Declaration, it will be proper that the stipend of Omdut ul Omrah's reputed son should

Vol. I. be regulated by the general scale of allowance to be granted for the support of the other branches of Mahomed Ally's Family.

(K.) I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great esteem and regard, your Lordship's most faithful Servant,

Fort William,
4th June 1801.

(Signed) *Wellesley.*

P. S. Your Lordship will observe, that the reasoning applied in this dispatch to the reputed son of Omdut ul Omrah, is equally applicable to any person whom his Highness may nominate to the succession. It does not appear probable that his Highness will make any other nomination than of his reputed son; but if he should proceed to any such act previously to his dissolution, the person whom he shall name his heir must be acknowledged, and a Treaty concluded with him on the conditions already specified.

IV.

By order of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General,

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*

The following further Enclosures in the Secret Letter from Fort St. George, of the 3d August 1801, have already been laid before the House; and are to be found in the printed Papers before referred to; Viz.

Physician's Affidavit of the 22d June 1801, as to the state of the late Nabob's health, marked (L.) contained in folio 93.

Instructions to the Deputies appointed on the 15th July 1801, to negotiate at Chepauk, marked (M.) contained in folios 7 and 8.

Their Report, marked (N.) contained in folios 8 to 25.

Letter from Lord Clive to the Governor General; dated 27 July 1801, marked (O.) contained in folios 70 to 75.

Declaration of the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, marked (P.) contained in folios 37 to 44.

(P.)

(P.)

Memorandum :

AN Appendix is annexed to the foregoing Declaration, consisting of the twenty-one numbers which compose the enclosure (b.) in the Governor General's separate and official dispatch, dated the 7th April 1800; of the 15th Article of the Treaty of 1787, and of the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792.

The twenty-one numbers are arranged in the following order; the red lines and explanatory notes of the Persian Translator being omitted, N^o. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and the date of N^o 13. is altered accordingly.

The signature of the Persian Translator at Fort William is copied at the foot of each of the translations; and the whole is attested by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Government.

[Here follows the Treaty with the present Nabob, as it originally stood, marked (Q.) contained in folios 33 to 36 of the printed Papers already laid before the House; and which are before referred to.]

SCHEDULE of the Account referred to in the 8th Article of this Treaty :

Amount paid by the Company to his Highness the Nabob's creditors, on account of his consolidated debt of 1777 - -	26,47,381
Deduct,	
Receipts of revenue from the Carnatic surplus to the fixed military subsidy in the Fussy year 1200 and 1201 - - - - -	8,29,481
Interest at 6 per Cent. for 4½ years - - - - -	2,23,960
	<hr/> 10,53,441
Balance due by the Nabob - - - - -	15,93,940
Add,	
Interest for 4 years and 11 months, at 6 per cent. - -	4,70,211
	<hr/> 20,64,151
Actual Balance - - - - - S' Pag'	<hr/> <hr/> 20,64,151

(Signed)

Clwe.
J. Stuart.
Wⁿ Petrie.
E. W. Fallowfield.

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^r of Gov^t.

[The following Letters, which should be inserted in this place, have already been laid before the House; and printed in the Papers before referred to; Viz.

Extract of Letter from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George to the Secret Committee, dated 1st October 1801; contained in folios 82 to 85:

D^o - D^o - from the Governor General to the Secret Committee, dated Monghyr, 28th September 1801; contained in folio 82:

Letter from D^o to D^o, dated 21st October 1801; contained in folios 86 to 88.]

(TRANSLATION.)

From the Nabob Wallajah, Omeer ul Omrah, Madarul Mulk, Azum ud Dowlah, Ameer ul Hind, Anwarud Deen Cawn Bahauder, Showkut Jung, Sepah Salar, Soubahdar of the Carnatic, to the Honourable the Chairman and Directors of Affairs for the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honourable Gentlemen,

By the blessing of the Almighty, and under the auspicious protection of the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley the Governor General, and the Governor and Council of Madras, I have been placed on the Musnud of the Carnatic, for which I have to offer my best acknowledgments to you, Gentlemen. The Governor General having sent the ratified Treaty, by which my affairs are firmly arranged, and may be said to be fixed, like the wall of Alexander, the Government of Madras, on the 7th Jemadelowell 1216 Hegury, corresponding with the 16th September 1801 of the Christian æra, delivered to me the said ratified Treaty in public Durbar, with the

Vol. I. greatest pomp and solemnity; and which having received with the most sincere gratification, I placed it on my head and eyes in token of my veneration, and was thereby highly honoured. On receiving the said Treaty, the sentiments of gratitude with which my heart was impressed for these unbounded acts of kindness of the Honourable Company were such, that volumes would not describe them. I am, in every respect, under your protection; and whilst I live I shall make it my study to merit your approbation, and the approbation of your Representatives, upon which I consider my welfare and prosperity to depend: and I firmly hope, that as you have taken me by the hand, and raised me to the government of the Carnatic, so you will uniformly give your support to my affairs, and so far recommend me to His most gracious Majesty, as I may be considered worthy of his Royal clemency.

(P.)

May the Almighty shower down his blessings upon you!

Chepauk House,
Jemadelowell 1216 Hegury,
or 6th October 1801.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Consultations; 25th July 1801.

His Lordship (Lord Clive) records the following Papers in explanation of the circumstances which led to the encampment of a British force in the gardens of Chepauk, during the last illness of Omdut ul Omrah; and containing his Lordship's separate correspondence on that occasion with the Governor General, and with the Officer commanding the detachment.

To his Excellency the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

(Official, N° 15.)

My Lord,

The reports which have been made to me, relative to the state of his Highness the Nabob's health, have prevented my carrying into execution the orders contained in your Lordship's dispatch of the 28th of May.

The malady which afflicts his Highness has now attained so great an ascendancy as to leave no expectation of the continuance of his Highness's existence for any considerable period of time.

Under this impression, I am informed that means have been used by a part of his Highness's Family to introduce armed men into the palace of Chepauk.

I have therefore judged it expedient to station a party of the Company's troops at the palace of Chepauk, for the purpose of preserving order, until an arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic can be effected.

Your Lordship is aware that a measure of this nature cannot be acceptable to any part of the family of his Highness the Nabob; and I am prepared to expect that objections will continue to be opposed to it, founded on considerations connected with the present debility of his Highness's mind and body.

If any measure of less apparent decision and efficiency could have guarded against the commotion which might be expected at the demise of the Nabob, from the variety of prevailing interests, and from the actual intention of an appeal to arms, your Lordship will believe that I should have studiously avoided any step likely to agitate the feelings of the Nabob's mind, or those of any part of his Highness's Family, at this crisis of his disorder. But the measure was indispensably necessary to the immediate security of the Nabob's Family, to the future arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, and to the dignity of the British Government; I have therefore rendered it effectual.

I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that the party of troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, has taken a position which commands the entrance of his Highness's palace, without producing any commotion on the part of his Highness's Family, dependents, or troops; and your Lordship may rely that every degree of conciliation and humanity, consistent with the secure attainment

of

of the ultimate object of this arrangement, will be observed in the farther communications with the Nabob, and with every part of his Highness's family.

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I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and esteem,

Fort St. George,
5th July 1801.

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most faithful Servant,
(Signed)

Clive.

By the Right Honourable Lord Clive,
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secretary to Gov^r.

(A true Copy)
N. B. Edmonstone,
Sec^{ry}.

[The following Papers, which should be inserted in this place, have already been laid before the House; and printed in the Papers before referred to; Viz.

Instructions to Lt. Col. M'Neil, dated 5th July 1801; contained in folios 3 and 4.

Letter from Lt. Col. M'Neil to Mr. Sec. Webbe, dated 5th July 1801; contained in folio 5.

D^o - from Mr. Sec. Webbe to Lt. Col. M'Neil, dated 5th July 1801; contained in folio 5 and 6.

D^o - from Lt. Col. M'Neil to Mr. Secretary Webbe, dated 5th July 1801; contained in folio 6.

D^o - from Mr. Secretary Webbe to Lt. Col. M'Neil, dated 6th July 1801; contained in folios 6 and 7.]

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c &c. &c.

(Official, N^o 17.)

My Lord,

1. I have already had the honour of communicating to your Lordship the reasons which have rendered necessary, in my judgment, the precautionary measure of stationing a party of the Company's troops at the palace of Chepauk, during the crisis of his Highness the Nabob's illness.

2. I now also myself have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship, copies of the instructions with which Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Neil, the Officer commanding the troops, has been furnished. N^o 1, 2, 3,
4, & 5.

3. That part of the instructions which relates to the expulsion from the palace, of all armed men not in the immediate service of his Highness, I judged it my duty to enforce, in consequence of the arrival from Trichinnopoly of Hussain ul Mulk, the fourth son of the late Mahomed Alli, with a considerable body of armed men in his train; and in consequence of an attempt, subsequently to the arrival of that Prince, to introduce a portion of those armed men into the palace. This reason was farther confirmed by the necessity of a military force to overawe an armed rabble in the nominal pay of the Nabob, which is stationed in the vicinity of Chepauk, and which might be disposed to join the party of any liberal Chief in the event of his Highness's death.

4. In directing Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil to exert his vigilance in a particular manner to prevent the removal of treasure from the palace, I have acted on similar motives of caution; sufficient grounds of belief exist, that a considerable treasure has been accumulated by their Highnesses the late and present Nabob. The immediate application of a large sum of money to purposes of intrigue, during the uncertainty of affairs incidental to the death of the Nabob, would be pregnant with mischiefs of the most serious nature, by furnishing the means of giving activity to any commotion which may be excited by the exertions of the different Candidates for the succession; the immediate issue of that money into circulation would establish a foundation on which the factious and discontented partizans of every description might increase their numbers; and, in whatever mode the affairs of the Carnatic may be arranged after the death of the Nabob, it appeared to be incumbent on this Government to

Vol. I. prevent dilapidation of the property supposed to have been accumulated in the palace of Chepauk.

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5. I have felt it expedient to afford your Lordship this explanation of the most important points of my instructions to Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil; because, without that explanation, those parts of the instructions might, at a future period, be liable to a similar interpretation.

Fort St. George,
7th July 1801.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonstone,
Secretary.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Consultations, the 25th July 1801.
Read the following Letter to Josiah Webbe, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Under an assurance, that it will be highly agreeable to the Right Honourable Governor, I have the pleasure of making a communication to you, which is indeed extremely gratifying to myself:—I mean, the Nabob's approbation of the troops under my command, unequivocally indicated by his having this day entertained them in a most abundant manner. His intention so to do was communicated to me yesterday by Mr. Barrett in a letter, whereof I take the liberty of troubling you with a copy, together with my reply.

Chepauk Gardens,
10th July 1801.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) *D. M^c Niel,*
Lieut' Colonel.

Lieut. Col. M^cNiel, &c:

Dear Sir,

His Highness the Nabob wishes to know what number of Europeans and Sepoys is in the gardens, for he intends to give them a dinner with their grog.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) *Tho' Barrett.*

Colonel Barrett.

Dear Sir,

The troops ordered into these gardens by the Right Honourable Governor, to guard against those disorders and irregularities which certain appearances gave so much reason to apprehend, consist of 233 Europeans, and 505 Natives.

I am much gratified by the approbation of their conduct, indicated by the intention of his Highness, which you have been so good to communicate to me.

Chepauk,
9th July 1801.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) *D. M^c Niel.*

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Consultations, 31st July 1801.

The Report of the Deputies appointed to conduct the late Negotiations at Chepauk, having returned from circulation is ordered to be recorded.

[Contained in folios 8 to 25 of the printed Papers before referred to.]

The President lays before the Board the following Declaration, explanatory of the circumstances which have led to the new arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic; and, from motives of delicacy towards the reigning Nabob the Grandson of Mahomed Aly, his Lordship proposes to confine its circulation in India to the Supreme

Supreme Government at Fort William, to the Governments of Columbo and Bombay, and to the Residents at Poonah and Hydrabad. Vol. I.

[*Contained in folios 37 to 44 of the printed Papers before referred to.*]

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The President submits to the consideration of the Board, the following draft of a letter, which his Lordship proposes to dispatch to the Governor General in Council, accompanied by a copy of the foregoing Declaration, attested by the Chief Secretary; together with a copy, formally signed and sealed, of the Treaty this day executed with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Omrah Behaudre, for the purpose of being ratified at Fort William.

[*Here follows a Letter from the Government of Fort St. George to the Governor General in Council, dated 31st July 1801; contained in the Papers already laid before the House, and will be found in the printed Papers before referred to; folios 66 to 67.*]—*And the following was the Resolution of the Council therein:*

Approved, and ordered to be dispatched.

The President records the following separate Letters on the subject of the late negotiations, addressed by his Lordship to the Governor General.

[*Here follows the following Papers, already laid before the House, which will be found in the printed Papers before referred to: Viz.*

Letters from Lord Clive to Marquis Wellesley, dated 15 July 1801; contained in folios 68 to 70.

D^o from D^o to D^o, dated 27 July 1801; contained in folios 70 to 75.

D^o from D^o to D^o, dated the same day; contained in folios 75 to 76.

Secret and separate Articles to the Treaty with the present Nabob; contained in folios 36 to 37.

To Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick, Resident at Hydrabad.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic, died on the 15th ult. at this place.

Previously to that event, it was the intention of his Lordship in Council, founded on the instructions of the Governor General in Council, to have demanded from his Highness a more adequate security for the British interests in the Carnatic, rendered necessary by the discovery of a flagrant violation of the ties of amity and alliance on the part of their late Highnesses the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; this institution was suspended, at the time it became expedient for the Governor in Council to make the demand, by the continued state of debility of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and at length frustrated by his Highness's demise.

This demand for satisfaction and security having been peremptorily refused by Tadj ul Omrah, the reputed son and heir appointed by will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the Governor in Council has been compelled to exercise the rights acquired by the British Government, under this discovery of his Highness's faithless conduct, for the purpose of guarding the rights of the Company against the hostile Councils which appear to have been transmitted, with testamentary care, to the appointed successor of that Prince.

In proceeding to exercise these rights, the Governor in Council would have felt great concern at the necessity of publishing all the humiliating proofs of the faithless and hostile conduct of these ancient Allies; and although his Lordship in Council has been compelled by the persistence of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's reputed son in the spirit of his Father's Councils, to reject his claims to the support of the British

Government,

Vol. I. Government, founded on the intended obligations of the Treaty of 1792, of which the vital spirit and express stipulations have been annihilated, I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, by command of the Governor in Council, that his Lordship has been enabled by a Treaty concluded on the 31st ult. to revive the alliance between the Company and this illustrious Family, and to establish the British rights and interests in the Carnatic, on the solid foundation of territorial security.

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The course of these events is particularly described in a Declaration, of which I have the honour of transmitting a copy for your information, and am directed to refer you to that paper for the grounds of the measure adopted by this Government, in the event of any explanation on this subject being required from you by the Court of Hyderabad.

I have the honour of adding, that his Highness the Nabob Walajah Amur ul Omrah, Madar ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind Azeem ul Dowlah, Showkeet Jung, Separ Sa'ah, Anweer o deen Khan Bahadar, was installed on the 31st ult. as Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic on the Musnud of his ancestors, with every practicable degree of splendour and of public respect from the British Government.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George,
31st July 1801.

Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secretary of Gov^t.

The same to the Resident at Poonah,
and to the Governments of
Bombay and Ceylon.

(A true Copy.)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y of Gov^t.

Josiah Webbe, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult. apprizing me of the decease, on the 15th of that month, of his Highness the Nawaub Omdut ool Omrah, and of the succession of his Highness Ameer ool Omrah Azim ool Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. to the vacant Musnud.

The news of the death of the late Soobahdaur of the Carnatic, excited, as might be expected, a certain degree of curiosity at this Court as to the line of succession that might eventually be adopted by the Company's Government; the enquiries respecting which the copious details given in the interesting document enclosed in your letter enable me to answer in the most satisfactory manner.

No explanation on this delicate and important subject has, or in all probability will be directly required from me by this Government, while it nevertheless will thankfully receive whatever communications I may think proper to make on the occasion.

The most easy and natural mode of introducing the subject, will I conceive present itself, whenever letters usual on such occasions from the successor to the Arcot Musnud to his Highness the Nizam shall be received here and delivered; a form, which I conclude, will of course not be overlooked.

I have the honour to be,

Hyderabad,
21st August 1801.

Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) *J. A. Kirkpatrick, Res^t.*

(A true Copy.)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y of Gov^t.

To Josiah Webbe, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, and, in conformity to the commands of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, will

will not fail to communicate to this Court, if it should make any enquiry on the subject, the motives which induced the arrangements adopted by Government in the Soubadary of the Carnatic in consequence of the death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, together with such circumstances and explanations as may be requisite; and which the contents of your dispatch enable me so fully and satisfactorily to give.

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I have the honour to be,

Poona,
26th August 1801.

Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *W^m Palmer, Res^t.*

(A true Copy.)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y of Gov^t.

DIARY to Secret Conf.—8th August 1801.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. Alexander Falconar, Persian Translator.

Sir,

I transmit to you, by command of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the translation which has been prepared in his Lordship's office, of the Declaration of the British Government, relative to the late arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic. It is a document of much importance, and his Lordship directs you to preserve it with great care in the office of the Persian Translator.

It is the further desire of the Governor in Council, that five official copies of this paper may be immediately prepared, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Foreign Courts.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
8th August 1801.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y of Gov^t.

Diary 10th.

Sent a Letter to the Chief Secretary at Fort William, enclosing a general Return of Shipping from the 2d to the 9th instant.

Diary 12th.

Sent the following Letter to N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. Secretary to the Government at Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honour of transmitting to you a Persian translation of the Declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the subject of securing to the British Government its rights and interests in the Carnatic.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
12th August 1801.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y of Gov^t.

Diary 15th.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. Alexander Falconar, Persian Translator.

Sir,

Para. 1. I transmit to you, by command of the Governor in Council, original Persian papers discovered at Seringapatam, which it is of great importance to preserve with care.

You will therefore use the best precautions in your power for the safe custody of these papers, for which you will grant a particular receipt, to be lodged in the Secretary's office, and for which you will demand a particular receipt from your successor.

2. I also transmit to you, by his Lordship's command, two original Persian papers,

Vol. I. connected with the late negotiations, for the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, which papers are to be lodged in the Persian Translator's office.

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Fort St. George,
15th August 1801.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^r to Gov^r.

Received the following Letter:

To Josiah Webbe, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, with the sealed packets which accompanied it, which I have deposited in the Persian office; and I herein inclose a receipt for the same.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
15th August 1801.

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^r T^r to Gov^r.

Fort St. George, 15th August 1801.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Chief Secretary to the Government, for the purpose of being deposited and carefully preserved in the Persian office of this Government, two sealed packets; viz.

Packet marked A.

Said to contain original Persian papers discovered at Seringapatam.

Packet sealed with the seal of the Company, and said to contain two original Persian papers, received by the Commissioners Mr. Webbe and Colonel Close, from Mahomed Najib Chan and Mahomed Tahí Ali Chan.

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^r T^r to Gov^r.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Consultations, 15th September 1801.

The President records the following Dispatch from the Governor General in Council.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council of
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

Para. 1. The Governor General in Council has had the honour to receive the dispatch of your Lordship in Council, under date the 31st ultimo, together with the Treaty concluded with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ool Dowlah, for the perpetual transfer of the administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic to the Honourable Company.

2. His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General has communicated to us the correspondence which has passed between him and your Lordship, and the several documents connected with the rise, progress, and termination of this important transaction.

3. The Governor General in Council has the greatest satisfaction in expressing to your Lordship in Council his sincere approbation of the judgment, temper, and discretion, which have distinguished your Lordship's conduct during the progress of the various events which have terminated in an arrangement so highly advantageous to the interests of the Honourable Company.

4. The reputed son of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah having met your Lordship's just and moderate propositions for the security of the British interests in the Carnatic, by a deliberate refusal to enter into the engagements absolutely necessary to that indispensable object, the general spirit of the instructions conveyed to your Lordship at different times, under the changes which have taken place in the situation of affairs, entirely warranted your Lordship to offer to the son of the late Ameer ool Omrah the same terms which had been proposed to the reputed son of Omdut ool Omrah.

5. His

5. His Excellency in Council is of opinion, that the immediate assumption by the Company or the entire administration of the Carnatic, in consequence of Ali Hufain's refusal to accede to the proposed Treaty (although justifiable in every point of view) was not necessary, under all the circumstances of the case, to secure the just rights of the Company in the Carnatic; and the establishment of the acknowledged heir of the Ameer ool Omrah in the rank of Nabob of the Carnatic was therefore a measure of moderation and wisdom.

6. The reasoning stated by the Right Honourable the Governor in his official dispatch to the Governor General of the 27th ultimo, is so full and conclusive, that it appears to us unnecessary to add any further observation.

7. Under these circumstances, his Excellency in Council has the satisfaction to declare his entire approbation of the general spirit and stipulations of the Treaty concluded with the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah. The observations which his Excellency in Council now proceeds to state with regard to the Treaty, and the eventual modifications of the Treaty which it is now his intention to propose, constitute no qualification of the approbation due to the ability and prudence manifested by your Lordship in Council, in concluding this important arrangement; the adoption or rejection of the modifications which will be proposed in this letter is intended to be subjected, without further reference, to the discretion of your Lordship in Council.

8. With this view his Excellency in Council has, in the first instance, ratified the Treaty transmitted by the Government of Fort St. George; but at the same time has executed another Treaty, framed in conformity to the modifications herein stated. This instrument, having been signed and sealed by his Excellency in Council, is transmitted, together with that received from your Lordship in Council, in order that it may be eventually substituted for the Treaty which has been executed at Fort St. George, unless your Lordship in Council should object to the proposed alterations.

9. We now proceed to state to your Lordship the principles upon which those alterations are founded, and the instructions by which the adoption or rejection of the modified Treaty is to be regulated.

10. Your Lordship is fully aware (and it is distinctly stated in the Declaration accompanying your Lordship's dispatch herein acknowledged) that the result of the discovery which has been made of their late Highnesses the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ool Omrah's treacherous correspondence with the late Tippoo Sultan, had placed the Soobudar of the Carnatic in the situation of a public enemy to the British Government; had annihilated the existing Treaties between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company; and had sanctioned the enforcement of such measures as the British Government might deem necessary for the security of its rights and interests as connected with the Soobadary of Arcot.

11. This is the fundamental principle upon which the late arrangements have been founded, and consequently the acknowledgment of an inherent right in any member of the family of the late Nabobs Walajah and Omdul ool Omrah to succeed to the Soobadary of the Carnatic, is incompatible with the maintenance of that principle.

12. His Excellency in Council is aware, that it is conformable both to reason and practice to recognize, by treaty with a Foreign State, the existence of rights originally conveyed by the same Treaty of recognition. But in such cases, if the source from which those rights are derived be not distinctly expressed, the origin of such rights should not be ascribed to any unacknowledged principle. This observation appears to apply to the preamble of the Treaty executed by your Lordship in Council, and to the first Article of it, by both of which the right of the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah to succeed to the Soobadary of the Carnatic seems to be attributed to a supposed claim of inheritance, and not to the liberality and moderation of the British Government.

13. This acknowledgment, however objectionable on the stated grounds, neither affects the justice nor the principal advantages of the stipulations of the Treaty in question. His Excellency in Council therefore does not consider the objection to be of sufficient force to preclude the ratification of the Treaty in its actual form, nor does he deem the proposed alterations to be of such importance, as that they should be

Vol. I. proposed to his Highness the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah at the hazard of forfeiting
 (P.) any of the advantages already acquired, or even of exciting any degree of alarm or jealousy in the mind of his Highness Azeem oo Dowlah.

14. His Excellency in Council, however, deeming it advisable that the terms of the Treaty should be strictly consistent with the fundamental principle of the arrangement, in conformity to the foregoing observations, has introduced into the modified Treaty a change of the terms of the preamble, and of the first Article, as executed by your Lordship in Council; and his Excellency in Council, directs, that should your Lordship be of opinion that the modified Treaty may be proposed to his Highness's acceptance without the hazard of his dissent or displeasure, or without compromising the dignity or the public faith of Government (which your Lordship in Council may possibly have deemed it expedient to pledge to his Highness for the acknowledgment of his hereditary title) your Lordship will propose the modified Treaty to his acceptance. But should your Lordship in Council consider it to be unadvisable to make this proposition to his Highness, either on any of the grounds herein specified, or on others, of which his Excellency in Council is not at present apprized, your Lordship is at liberty to return the modified Treaty to Fort William, and to consider the former as conclusive and binding.

15. We now proceed to state our observations on the 5th, 6th, and 7th Articles of the Treaty transmitted by your Lordship in Council, which, in some points, appear to his Excellency in Council to require further explanation.

16. With regard to the amount of the Jaggeers, to which the 8th Article of your Lordship's Treaty refers, as an article of deduction from the amount of revenue upon which his Highness the Nabob's share of one-fifth is to be calculated, his Excellency in Council is of opinion, that the lands included in the Jaggeers should be resumed, and declared subject to the payment of revenue to Government; and that payments in money, equal to the produce of these Jaggeers (to be estimated at the sum of 2,13,421 pagodas, the amount stated in the Treaty of 1792) should be made from the Treasury of the Company to the persons now holding the Jaggeers, as long as Government shall deem it to be proper to continue to those persons the benefit of their respective Grants; his Excellency in Council accordingly desires, that your Lordship in Council will frame an explanatory Article, in conformity to the instructions contained in this paragraph.

17. His Excellency in Council is further of opinion, that although the just inference from the terms of the 6th Article would be, that the sum of pagodas 6,21,105 is to form a permanent deduction from the total amount of revenue upon which the Nabob's share is to be calculated, yet it might be contended to be the intent of this Article, that after the complete liquidation of the debts, for the discharge of which that annual sum is pledged, it should form a portion of the total sum on which the Nabob's share is to be calculated. Under this apprehension, his Excellency in Council desires that an explanatory Article be added to the Treaty, for the purpose of precluding the possible operation of any reversionary rights of the Nabob to shew any part of this sum, after it shall have been liberated from the incumbrances by which it is now affected.

18. His Excellency in Council further remarks, that under the actual terms of the Treaty, a question might arise, whether his Highness the Nabob will be entitled to a proportionate share of any new branches of revenue which may be introduced into the Carnatic under the management of the British Administration; and whether the same principle is to be applied to any augmentation of the existing sources of revenue in the territories of the Carnatic?—His Excellency in Council, anticipating the improvements which will probably be made in the resources of the Carnatic under the beneficial influence of the British Power, is of opinion, that the income which the Nabob would derive from the unlimited application of the principle supposed, would hereafter amount to a larger sum than it would be expedient to allow his Highness to receive, consistently with the dictates of policy, and with considerations inseparable from the future security of the Company's interests in the Carnatic. His Excellency in Council therefore deems it an object of importance to guard against the operation of this principle. His Highness, being secured in the receipt of a certain
 income,

income, under every possible contingency, it is reasonable that the utmost extent of that income should likewise be limited. Vol. I.

19. His Excellency in Council highly approves the consideration which has been manifested for the prejudices and condition of his Highness, as the acknowledged Soobadar of Arcot, in apportioning his income on the revenues of the Carnatic, rather than by granting it in the form of a pension; the proposed restriction, therefore, should be made in a manner the least unacceptable to the feelings and injurious to the rank of the Nabob: with this view, his Excellency proposes, that in restricting the extreme amount of his Highness's income, it should be expressly declared, that the surplus of revenue beyond the amount which shall yield to his Highness the full extent of his limited income, is to be appropriated to the purpose of establishing a fund for the contingency of war, or for any other public purpose which it may be thought expedient to specify. (P.)

20. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs, that an explanatory Article be framed in terms conformable to the foregoing observations, limiting the extent of his Highness the Nabob's income to such a sum as may appear proper to your Lordship in Council.

21. Whether your Lordship in Council shall adopt the modified Treaty herewith transmitted, or shall adhere to the Treaty executed at Fort St. George, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that the proposed explanations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Articles, will be equally necessary.

22. His Excellency in Council, however, deems it expedient to state, that he shall be ready to receive, with due consideration, whatever remarks your Lordship in Council may think fit to make, affecting either the expediency or the necessity of the proposed additional Articles; and accordingly authorizes your Lordship in Council to suspend the execution of these instructions, as far as they relate to those Articles, should your Lordship be desirous of referring the subject to the further revision of the Governor General in Council.

23. His Excellency in Council entirely approves the alterations which have been made in the Declaration transmitted by his Excellency to Fort St. George.

24. The Governor General in Council likewise approves the transmission of copies of the Declaration to the Government of Bombay, and to the Residents at Poonah and Hyderabad; under the circumstances of the late arrangement, it is unnecessary to adopt any further measures for the purpose of publishing that Declaration. His Excellency will accordingly intimate this opinion to the Governor and Council of Bombay, and to the Residents at Poonah and Hyderabad.

25. His Excellency deems it an act of justice to record his public thanks to your Lordship in Council, for the zeal, ability, and discretion, which have so eminently distinguished your conduct in the progress and determination of this important transaction.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) *Wellesley.*

P. Speke.

Tho' Graham.

On board of the Sonamooke Yacht
off Barrackpore, Aug. 18th 1801.

(A true Copy.)

J. Webbe,

Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Enclosure in Marquis Wellesley's Letter to the Secret Committee; dated
21st Oct. 1801.

MEMORANDUM of proposed Alterations in the Treaty between
the Honourable Company and the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah.

In the Preamble:

And whereas the Musnud of the Soobadarry of the territories of Arcot having become vacant, the Prince Azeem oo Dowlah Bahauder has been established by the

Vol. I. East India Company in the rank, property, and possessions of his ancestors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic; and whereas the said Company, and his Highness the said Prince Azeem oo Dowlah Behauder, have judged it expedient that additional provisions shall at this time be secured, &c. &c. &c.

(P.)

Article 1st.

The Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah Behauder is hereby formally established in the state and rank, with the dignities dependant thereon, of his ancestors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, and the possession thereof is hereby guaranteed, &c. &c. &c.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonstone.

The Treaty, as modified by the Governor General.

TREATY for settling the succession to the Soubahdary of the territories of Arcot, and for vesting the Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Whereas the several Treaties which have been concluded between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and their Highnesses heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, have been intended to cement and identify the interests of the Contracting Parties; and whereas in conformity to the spirit of this alliance, the said Company did by the Treaty concluded on the 12th July 1792 with the late Nabob Walajah, relinquish extensive pecuniary advantages acquired by the previous Treaty of 1787, with the view and on the consideration of establishing a more adequate security for the interests of the British Government in the Carnatic; and whereas subsequent experience has proved, that the intention of the Contracting Parties has not been fulfilled by the provisions of any of the Treaties heretofore concluded between them; and whereas the Musnud of the Soubahdary of Arcot having become vacant, the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder has been established by the English East India Company in the rank, property, and possessions of his ancestors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic; and whereas the said Company and his Highness the said Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, have judged it expedient that additional provisions should at this time be made for the purpose of supplying the defects of all former engagements, and of establishing the connection between the said Contracting Parties on a permanent basis of security, in all times to come: Wherefore, the following Treaty is now established and concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the sanction and authority of his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General in Council of all the British Possessions in the East Indies, on behalf of the said United Company on the one part, and by his Highness the Nabob Walajah Ameer ul Dowlah, Madar ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind, Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, Shawkut Jung, Sepah Salar, Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic, on his own behalf on the other part, for settling the succession to the Soubahdary of the territories of Arcot, and for vesting the administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies:

Article 1st.

The Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder is hereby formally established in the state and rank, with the dignities dependant thereon, of his ancestors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic; and the possession thereof is hereby guaranteed by the Honourable East India Company to his said Highness Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, who has accordingly succeeded to the Soubahdary of the territories of Arcot.

Article 2d.

Such parts of the Treaties heretofore concluded between the said East India Company and their Highnesses, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, as are calculated

culated to strengthen the alliance, to cement the friendship, and to identify the interests of the Contracting Parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed, and, accordingly, the friends or enemies of both parties.

Vol. I.
(P.)

Article 3d.

The Honourable Company hereby charges itself with the maintenance and support of the military force necessary for the defence of the Carnatic, and for the protection of the rights, person, and property of the said Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behaudar; and, with the view of reviving the fundamental principles of the alliance between his ancestors and the English Nation, the said Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah stipulates and agrees, that he will not enter upon any negotiation or correspondence with any European or Native Power, without the knowledge and consent of the said English Company.

Article 4th.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the sole and exclusive administration of the Civil and Military Governments of all the territories and dependencies of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, together with the full and exclusive right to the revenues thereof, (with the exception of such portion of the said revenues as shall be appropriated for the maintenance of the said Nabob and for the support of his dignity) shall be for ever vested in the said English Company; and the said Company shall accordingly possess the sole power and authority of constituting and appointing, without any interference on the part of the said Nabob, all Officers for the collection of the revenues, and of establishing Courts for the administration of Civil and Criminal Judicature.

Article 5th.

It is hereby stipulated and agreed, that one-fifth part of the net revenues of the Carnatic shall be annually allotted for the maintenance and support of the said Nabob and of his own immediate family, including the Mahal of his late Highness the Ameer ul Omrah; the said fifth part shall be paid by the Company in monthly instalments of twelve thousand star pagodas; and whatever circumstance may occur affecting the net revenues of the Carnatic, the said instalments shall not be less than twelve thousand star pagodas; whatever balance of the said fifth part may remain due at the expiration of each year shall be liquidated upon the settlement of the accounts; and the said fifth part shall be at the free disposal of the said Nabob, consistently with the principles of the said alliance.

Article 6th.

The fifth part of the revenues, as stated in the preceding Article, shall be calculated and determined in the following manner; viz. all charges of every description incurred in the collection of the revenues, the amount of the Jaghire lands stated in the 9th article in the Treaty of 1787 at star pagodas 2,13,421, and the sum of pagodas 6,21,105 appropriable to the liquidation of the debts of the late Mahommed Ally, shall in the first instance be deducted from the revenues of the Carnatic; and after the deduction of those three items shall have been made, one-fifth part of the remaining net revenue (including the Polygar Peishcush, which shall always be calculated at the sum of star pagodas 2,64,704. 20. 26. according to the Treaty of 1792) shall be allotted for the maintenance of the said Nabob, and for the support of his Highness's dignity.

Article 7th.

Whereas it was stipulated by the 4th article of the Treaty of 1792, that the sum of six lacs twenty-one thousand one hundred and five star pagodas should annually be applied to the discharge of certain registered debts due by the late Nabob Mahomed Ally to his private creditors, under agreements concluded between his Highness and the Honourable Company, and guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain, until the said registered debt should be liquidated; the Honourable English Company accordingly hereby charges itself with the annual payment of 6,21,105 pagodas from the revenues of the Carnatic until the remainder of the said registered debt shall be liquidated.

Article 8th.

Whereas certain debts are due to the said Company by the ancestors of the said Nabob; and whereas it is expedient, in order that the present Treaty may include a complete

Vol. I. complete arrangement of all affairs depending between the said Company and the said Nabob, that an adjustment should be made of the above-mentioned debts; wherefore the said Nabob formally and explicitly acknowledges the debt commonly called the Cavalry Loan, amounting, with its interest, to star pagodas 13,24,342, 6, 47. and also the portion of the registered debt heretofore paid by the said Company to the creditors of the late Nabob Walajah (according to the annexed schedule) to be just debts; and whereas, exclusively of the above-mentioned debts, other unadjusted debts also remain, which were referred to the adjustment and decision of the Governor General in Council of Bengal; and whereas the said unadjusted debts have not been determined according to that intention, the said Nabob hereby engages, that whenever the said determination shall be made, his Highness will acknowledge to be a just debt the amount of the balance which shall be so declared to be due to the said Company. It is not, however, the intention of this Article to cause any diminution from the fifth part payable to the said Nabob; but on the contrary, it is specified, that no deduction shall be made from the revenue on any account whatever, excepting the three items stated in the 6th Article, previously to the determination of his Highness's proportion.

Article 9th.

The English Company engages to take into consideration the actual situation of the families of their Highnesses the late Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah Behaudur, as well as the situation of the Principal Officers of his late Highness's Government; and the British Government shall charge itself with the expence (chargeable on the revenues of the Carnatic) of a suitable provision for their respective maintenance. The amount of the above-mentioned expences to be defrayed by the Company shall be distributed, with the knowledge of the said Nabob, in such manner as shall be judged proper.

Article 10th.

The said Nabob Azeem-ul Dowlah Behaudar shall in all places, on all occasions, and at all times, be treated with the respect and attention due to his Highness's rank and situation as an Ally of the British Government, and a suitable guard shall be appointed from the Company's troops for the protection of his said Highness's person and palace.

Article 11th.

The entire defence of the Carnatic against Foreign enemies, and the maintenance of the internal tranquility and police of the country, having been hereby transferred to the British Government, his said Highness engages not to entertain or employ in his service any armed men without the consent of the British Government, who will fix in concert with his Highness, the number of armed men necessary to be retained for purposes of state; such armed men as his Highness may in consequence of this article engage in his service, shall be paid at the exclusive cost and charge of the said Nabob.

Article 12th.

The Honourable East India Company shall, in conformity to the stipulations of this Treaty, enter upon the exclusive administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic on the 31st day of July 1801; and his said Highness the Nabob shall issue orders to all his Civil and Military Officers to transfer the district or districts under their respective charge to such persons as shall be appointed by the said Company to manage the said districts, and also to deliver to the persons appointed all records, accounts, and official papers belonging to their respective cutcherries or offices.

This Treaty, bearing date the 31st day of July A. D. 1801, and consisting of twelve Articles, having been executed by Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council aforesaid on the one part, and his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder on the other part, is hereby mutually interchanged, the said Edward Lord Clive engaging that a copy of the said Treaty shall be transmitted to Fort William, for the purpose of being ratified by his Excellency the most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. Governor General in Council, and that as soon as the ratified Treaty shall be received from Bengal, it shall be

be delivered to his said Highness, who will then return to his Lordship the copy which he now receives. Vol. I.

(Signed) *Clive.*
J. Stuart.
W^m Peirie.
E. W. Fallowfield.

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^r of Gov^t.

SCHEDULE of the Account referred to in the 8th Article of this Treaty.

Amount paid by the Company to his Highness the Nabob's Creditors, on account of his consolidated debt of 1777	26,47,381
Deduct	
Receipts of Revenue from the Carnatic surplus to the fixed military subsidy, in the Fusly years 1200 and 1201	8,29,481
Interest at £. 6 per Cent. for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	223,960
	10,53,441
Balance due by the Nabob	15,93,940
Add	
Interest for 4 years and 11 months, at 6 per Cent.	4,70,211
	Actual Balance, S. P ^r - 20,64,151

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^r to Gov^t.
(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *Clive.*
J. Stuart.
W^m Peirie.
E. W. Fallowfield.
J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^r to Gov^t.

The Board having resolved to substitute the Treaty proposed by the Governor General in Council for that already interchanged with the Nabob Azeem ul Omrah on the 31st July last, the President proposes to reply on some early day to the foregoing letter; in the mean time his Lordship is happy to inform the Board, that the modifications recommended by the Governor General in Council; have been cheerfully accepted by his Highness the Nabob; and that his Highness has also agreed, and with the same promptitude, to execute the following separate Articles, which have been framed in conformity to the instructions of the Governor General:

Separate Explanatory ARTICLES annexed to the Treaty for settling the Succession to the Soubadarry of the Territories of Arcot; and for vesting the Administration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic Payinghaut in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Article 1st.

Whereas it is stipulated by the 5th Article of the Treaty, that the sum to be appropriated to the support of the dignity of his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Baháder, shall be calculated at one-fifth part of the net revenues of the Carnatic; and whereas the improvement of the said revenues, which, under Providence, may be expected to arise from the effects of the present arrangement, may render the said fifth part greater than will be necessary to the purposes intended by the Contracting Parties, it is hereby explained, for the better understanding of the fifth Article of the Treaty, that whenever the whole net revenue of the Carnatic, including the sums to be deducted according to the sixth Article of the Treaty,

Vol. I. shall exceed the sum of twenty-five lacks of star pagodas, then and in that case the fifth part of such surplus shall be applied to the repair of fortifications, to the establishment of a separate fund for the eventual exigencies of war, or to the military defence of the Carnatic, in such manner as may be determined by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, after the previous communication to his Highness the Nabob Azem ul Dowlah.

(r)

Article 2d.

Whereas it is stipulated in the 6th Article of the Treaty, that the sum of pagodas 2,13,421, on account of Jagheers, and the sum of pagodas 6,21,105, on account of the private debts of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, shall be deducted from the amount of the net revenue, previously to the determination of the proportion to be paid to his Highness the Nabob; it is nevertheless hereby explained, that it shall not be incumbent on the Honourable Company to appropriate lands yielding a revenue to the said amount 2,13,421 pagodas, but that the said Company shall be at liberty to exercise its discretion in the mode and on the extent of the provision to be made according to the 9th Article of the Treaty, for the support of the Family and Principal Officers of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, and of the Nabob Omdul ul Omrah. And it is farther explained, that notwithstanding the liquidation of the private debt of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, or of the debt due to the Honourable Company, the said sum of pagodas 6,21,105 shall always be deducted from the net revenue, and shall in no case be included in the net revenue previously to the determination of the share to be allotted to his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadar, it being the intention of the Contracting Parties that the said sum of pagodas 2,13,421, and the said sum of pagodas 6,21,105, shall be considered to be permanent deductions in all times to come from the revenue of the Carnatic.

(Signed)

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.

*Clive.**J. Stuart.**W^m Petrie.**E. W. Fallowfield.*

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

(A true Copy.)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Government.

To the Honourable Peter Speke, Vice President in Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

1. We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the dispatch, dated the 18th ultimo, from his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, conveying to us his Excellency's approbation of the general spirit and stipulations of the Treaty recently concluded by us with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, together with the modifications which his Excellency in Council judges to be necessary to the completion of that instrument.

2. Lord Clive has the honour of expressing to his Excellency the Governor General his Lordship's sincere acknowledgment of the peculiar delicacy observed by his Excellency in proposing these modifications, and of the confidence which the Governor General in Council has reposed in this Government, by confiding to the exercise of its discretion the eventual adoption of the improvements considered by his Excellency to be requisite to the final arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic.

3. In the mode adopted by the Governor General for conveying his Excellency's observations and instructions on this subject of the Treaty, Lord Clive has the satisfaction of observing the most flattering testimony of the success which has attended his Lordship's anxious and constant endeavour to cultivate the confidence of the Supreme Government by a zealous and cordial co-operation in the system of measures adopted by the Governor General with respect to this Presidency; and Lord Clive takes this opportunity to assure his Excellency of the unfeigned satisfaction

faction which he has felt on this occasion, and which he will feel on all occasions, in carrying into execution those arrangements which his Excellency may judge most conducive to the honour and prosperity of the Empire in India.

4. Lord Clive has the honour of explaining to the Governor General, that in framing the late Treaty, his Lordship was aware that the fundamental principle of the arrangement was the right acquired by the British Government to exercise its discretion in the enforcement of such measures as might be deemed necessary for the security of its rights and interests as connected with the Soubadarry of Arcot. It was not therefore the intention of Lord Clive, by acknowledging the right of Azeem ul Dowlah, to depart from the fundamental principle now stated; but it was his Lordship's desire, according to the practice of recognizing rights by Treaty not existing antecedently to the Treaty of recognition, to insert in the present Treaty such an acknowledgment on the part of the British Government as might give the greatest practicable degree of force to the rights which it was about to bestow on the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

5. Lord Clive is, however, happy to inform the Governor General, that this acknowledgment was entirely voluntary on the part of his Lordship, and that the faith of the British Government has in no degree been pledged to recognize any inherent right in the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah throughout the late negotiations. His Highness stated his conviction, that the rights of his Highness's family, founded on its connection with the Company, had been annihilated by the violation of the alliance, and that he considered the causes of his own elevation to have flowed from the generosity and moderation of the British Government. Lord Clive felt himself therefore relieved from the supposed difficulties stated in the Governor General's dispatch in proposing to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah the modification recommended by his Excellency with respect to the preamble, and to the first Article of the Treaty at Fort St. George.

6. In conformity to the principles repeatedly declared by his Highness, the Nabob Azeem Dowlah received this proposition with the utmost degree of *cheerfulness*, and relinquished all claims to the acknowledgment of his hereditary pretensions, without expressing any diffidence or alarm with respect to the intention of the proposed modification.

7. We have therefore the honour to inform you, that the *treaty framed by the Governor General*, according to the explanation contained in the dispatch of the 18th ultimo from his Excellency in Council, has been executed by us; and the copy of that *instrument, ratified* by the Governor General in Council, has been delivered to his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, from whom we have received a correspondent copy of the Treaty.

8. In obedience to the farther instructions of the Governor General, for the purpose of obviating any doubt with respect to the intention of the 5th, 6th, and 7th articles of the Treaty, we have executed and interchanged with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah separate Explanatory Articles to be annexed to the Treaty; of those Articles we have the honour of transmitting a copy, for the purpose of being ratified by the Governor General in Council, if they should have embraced with sufficient precision the intention of his Excellency's instructions.

9. In fixing the ultimate amount of the Nabob's income, we have been governed by his Excellency the Governor General's separate dispatches to Lord Clive; and his Excellency will observe, that the principle of calculation adopted by us will limit his Highness's proportion to about three lacks of pagodas under the most beneficial operation of the present arrangements for the administration of the revenues of the Carnatic.

10. We have the honour to inform the Governor General in Council, that the ratified Treaty, with the separate Explanatory Articles, was interchanged with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah on the 16th instant, under every circumstance of public respect suited to the importance of the occasion.

11. We entertain a just sense of the honour which the Governor General in Council has conferred on us, by the expression of his Excellency's public thanks on the occasion of executing the Treaty: we beg to assure his Excellency, that we

Vol. I. consider the manner in which his sentiments have been conveyed to us highly
 (P.) honourable to the administration of the affairs of this Government; and we are grateful for the confidence reposed in us by the Governor General, by which we have been enabled, in the conduct of this important transaction, to deserve the approbation of his Excellency in Council.

12. Reflecting on the progress and termination of this transaction, Lord Clive deems it to be his duty to bestow that tribute of praise which is due to Mr. Webbe and to Lieutenant Colonel Close; his Lordship considers himself fortunate that circumstances permitted his employment of the services of those Gentlemen, according to the wishes of the Governor General, in the oral examinations taken at Vellore and Seringapatam; and that he should be enabled, at a subsequent period of time, to avail himself of the same services in the conduct of the late negotiation.

13. Lord Clive has no doubt that the Governor General will concur in the importance which his Lordship attaches to the consistent form which has by these means been preserved in the progress of the transaction, and to the peculiar advantage derived from the exclusive employment of European Gentlemen, of honour, eminently qualified by their knowledge of Eastern manners and languages to conduct a negotiation of so much delicacy.

14. Lord Clive knows, that it is unnecessary for his Lordship to direct the attention of the Governor General in Council to the merits of Lieutenant Colonel Close and Mr. Webbe; but his Lordship feels it to be no less an act of justice, than of personal satisfaction, to express to his Excellency in Council his Lordship's high sense and approbation of the temper, judgment, and ability manifested by these Gentlemen, in the accomplishment of an arrangement by which this Government, acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council, has been enabled to adjust the affairs of the Carnatic in a manner so honourable and advantageous to the Company and to the Nation.

Fort St. George,
22d Sept. 1801.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
(Signed)

Clive.
J. Steuart.
W^m Petre.
E. W. Fallowfield.

(A true Copy.)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

[Here follows Lord Clive's Minute in Council of the 29th September 1801, relative to the pecuniary provision to be made for the Families of the late Nabobs, with the statements therein referred to; contained in the printed Papers before referred to; folios 125 to 131:—And the following is the Resolution of the Council thereon:

Approved, and ordered to be communicated to the Government at Fort William.

The necessary communications are directed to be made to the Accountant General, &c. &c. and the President is requested to transmit to his Highness the Nabob a Copy of the several statements annexed to his Lordship's Minute.

DIARY to Secret Consultations, the 3d October 1801.

Sent the following Letter to the Honourable Peter Speke, Vice President in Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

1. Lord Clive has the honour of informing you, that, in conformity to the 9th Article, recently concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, his Lordship

Lordship proceeded, in concert with his Highness, to determine the amount of the pecuniary provision to be made for the Family, dependents, and Principal Officers of their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. Vol. I.
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(P.)

2. The principle on which the stipends have been fixed is described in a separate Minute, recorded by Lord Clive; and we do ourselves the honour of referring the Vice President in Council to the inclosed Copy of that Minute, for an explanation of the principle of distribution, as well of the amount of money appropriated to the different branches of the Families, to the dependants, and to the Principal Officers of the late Nabobs.

3. We have great pleasure in pointing out to the notice of the Vice President in Council, that the total amount, which is entirely satisfactory to his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, is less than the estimated amount of the Jagheer lands intended to have been appropriated to the support of the family of the late Nabobs, according to the provisions of the Treaty of 1792.

Fort St. George,
2d October 1801.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive,*
&c. Council.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Consultations, the 24th November 1801.

Read the following Letter :

To the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council at
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

The Honourable the Vice President in Council has had the honour to receive the letter from your Lordship in Council, dated 22d September.

The Vice President in Council has now the satisfaction to return the two Explanatory Articles which accompanied your Lordship's letter, ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

The Vice President in Council will shortly again have the honour of addressing your Lordship on the subject of that dispatch.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Fort William,
the 3d November 1801.

G. H. Barlow.
G. Udney.

The President informs the Board, that he will take an early opportunity of exchanging the ratified Articles with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Consultations, the 12th January 1802.

The President lays before the Board the following Letter from his Excellency the Governor General, and desires that official copies of it may be transmitted to Lieutenant Colonel Clofe and Mr. Webbe.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

My Lord,

I Have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a dispatch forwarded by me to the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date the 21st of October 1801.

2. Your Lordship in Council, being already in possession of the Papers enumerated in the 5th paragraph of the dispatch to the Secret Committee, it is unnecessary at present either to inclose copies of them, or to trouble you with any further observations

Vol. I. upon their contents, than to direct that my dispatch to the Secret Committee, which
 (P.) accompanies this letter, be entered upon the Records of Fort St. George in the Secret
 Department.

Allahabad,
 the 18th December 1801.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
 (Signed) *Wellesley.*

By His Excellency the Most Noble
 the Governor General.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*
 Sec^r to Gov^r.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Consultations, the 5th
 March 1802.

The President delivers in the following Minute :

(EXTRACT)

Having lately received the permission of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, to record such parts of my separate correspondence with his Excellency as I should deem expedient, I take this opportunity of recording also my correspondence with other Public Officers connected or arising out of these communications.

I have directed the whole of this correspondence to be arranged in the order of the subjects to which it respectively relates, and shall annex to each head such explanations as it may appear to require ; premising that such portions of my separate correspondence, as terminated in any public act of the Government, have been already recorded at the periods when those public acts received the sanction of the Board ; it will therefore be most convenient that the correspondence which I now record, shall be entered in separate books for eventual reference in the departments to which it respectively belongs.

Nabob.
 Sec^r Dept^r.

Sec^r Depart^t Conf. 25th July 1801. 31st D^o. This head consists of some letters, not hitherto recorded, to and from the Governor General, on the contingencies which might arise in the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, and of some unimportant correspondence with the late Nabob.

SEPARATE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordship's dispatch (N^o 11.) dated the 21st ult. and I think it of importance to communicate to your Lordship, with all practicable expedition, my entire approbation of the arrangement which your Lordship proposes to adopt in the event of the death of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for exercising provisionally, on the part of the Honourable Company, the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic.

2. Having recently considered the subject of the affairs of the Carnatic, connected with the transactions described in the correspondence discovered at Seringapatam, it is my intention to transmit to your Lordship, by Mr. Webbe, my detailed instructions for your Lordship's guidance, which will embrace as well the contingency of the Nabob's death, as the nature of the security to be provided for the future interests of the Company in the Carnatic. Until your Lordship shall receive these instructions, it is my wish that the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic should be exercised by the Government of Fort St. George, in the event of the death of Omdut ul Omrah; but it is my desire that your Lordship should entirely refrain from any negotiation with the reputed Son of the Nabob, or with any other supposed heir of his Highness, until my intentions with regard to the future government of the Carnatic shall be fully communicated to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be,

Fort William,
2d June 1801.

&c. &c.

(Signed) *Wellesley.*

By his Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed) *Henry Wellesley.*

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General,
&c. &c. &c. Fort William.

My Lord,

I have had the honour to receive your Lordship's official and secret dispatch (N^o 12) dated the 26th March; and in conformity to the spirit of your Lordship's request, contained in para. 8. I lose no time in expressing to your Lordship my entire concurrence in the expediency of every part of your Lordship's provisional instructions.

The event to which they have a reference seems, however, to be less within the scope of immediate probability, than at any former period since my arrival in this country.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George,
11th April 1800.

&c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

The reports which I continue to receive of the declining health of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, afford the strongest reason to expect his speedy dissolution.

The letter of your Lordship's official dispatch (N^o 12.) dated 26th March 1800, sufficiently determines the measures which at that period your Lordship expected

Vol. I. Separate Correspondence. pected me to adopt on the occurrence of his Highness's death, at any period previous to the receipt of your Lordship's final determination on the whole tenor of his Highness's conduct, then under your Lordship's consideration.

But in the decision of this delicate and important question, it is also material to bear in mind, that the result of the investigation which was directed in your Lordship's subsequent dispatch (N^o 13.) had not at that time been brought under your Lordship's observation; that in consequence of the report of this investigation, your Lordship had made your arrangements for proceeding personally to Fort St. George for the execution of the measures which your Lordship had resolved to adopt, and that being disappointed in this expectation, your Lordship had required the presence at Fort William of the principal Executive Officer of this Government, for the purpose of connecting, among other important objects, the whole detail of the measures to be adopted for the future Government of the Carnatic.

If therefore, in the event of his Highness's death, I should proceed to the execution of a Treaty with his successor, according to the discretionary powers which have been vested in me by your Lordship's dispatch (N^o 2.) it is manifest that I should anticipate those details which are either at this time under your Lordship's immediate consideration, or have been concluded and determined by your Lordship's authority; and that in either case, some new and important view, which a revision of the whole case may have suggested to your Lordship's mind, might be defeated by my premature interference.

After the most mature reflection on all the circumstances which are connected with these important considerations, I am satisfied that no material injury is likely to arise, but that much future facility will probably ensue from holding the succession itself, as well as all its consequent arrangements, open for your Lordship's future commands.

I am accordingly prepared to limit my immediate views on the expected contingency to the assumption of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, according to the draft of a Proclamation which I have the honour to enclose for your Lordship's consideration; for the transmission of which to all quarters of the Carnatic, on the moment of his Highness's decease, I have made the requisite arrangements.

I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's consideration, the draft of a Treaty which I had prepared, in conformity with your Lordship's orders in your dispatch (N^o 12.) 1800, but which the considerations already stated in this letter have induced me to postpone for your Lordship's further commands.

Although this draft appears to me to be founded on the spirit of your Lordship's instructions, as being modelled on the principles of the late Treaty of Tanjore, it is proper for me to observe, that a full consideration of its effect, compared with the actual state and increased difficulties of the finances of the Company, will probably justify, in your Lordship's opinion, an arrangement more favourable to the interests of the Company.

Fort St. George,
21st May 1801.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

(Signed) Clive.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has become expedient, in consequence of the death of his Highness the Nabob Walajah Omdut ul Omrah, &c. to make a temporary provision for the administration of the Government and Revenues of the Carnatic, until the necessary arrangements for its future government shall be fixed and established:

The Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, hereby orders and directs, that all Foujedars, Canongoes, Desmookes, Despondeas, Zemindars, Poligars, Aumils, Cumums, and Ryots, in the Soubahs of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and its dependencies, do pay due obedience to the orders of the English Sircar.

All Aumils, Renters, Cumums, and Ryots, and the inhabitants at large, are accordingly

ingly hereby warned not to pay an anna of revenue after the publication of this Proclamation to any person or persons whomsoever but the Servants of the Company duly authorized, who will immediately proceed into and assume the management of the country; and if, notwithstanding this public warning it shall appear that any sum has been paid, on account of revenue, to any other persons than the authorized Servants of the Company, the persons so paying will subject themselves to pay the like amount a second time to the Honourable Company.

It is hereby further notified, that the just and reasonable arrears due to the troops and Sibundies now employed in the districts will be fairly adjusted and discharged, so soon as a regular Government shall be established.

All persons in charge of Religious establishments, all Relations, Jaghiredars, Pensioners, and others, dependant on the bounty of the deceased Nabob, may be satisfied that their interests shall sustain no injury from this temporary arrangement.

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TREATY for cementing the Friendship and Alliance between the Honourable Company and
and for establishing the Government of the Carnatic on a permanent foundation.

Whereas the stipulations and conditions of the Treaty of 1792, concluded between the Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. and his Highness Walajah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Nabob of the Carnatic, have been found inadequate to the intentions of the Contracting Parties: And

Whereas on his elevation to the Musnud of his Ancestors, being fully aware of the inefficacy of the existing engagements, is desirous of entering into such other arrangements as may be deemed expedient for the better management of the revenues of the Carnatic, and the due administration of justice; and also for securing to the Honourable English East India Company a regular discharge of their existing and future demands on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut:

Wherefore the present Treaty is concluded between his Highness
on his own part, and the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, on behalf of the Company, being invested with full powers by his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley Behauder, Captain General of His Majesty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, Governor General of all the British Possessions in India, according to the following Articles:

Article 1st.

Such parts of all former Treaties with the former Nabobs of the Carnatic, as are intended to establish the friendship and alliance between the Honourable Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic, are hereby strengthened and confirmed; and the Contracting Parties mutually agree, that the friends and enemies of either shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2d.

The several provisions heretofore established, for enabling the Contracting Parties to carry the spirit and intention of the preceding Article into execution, having proved defective, and the complicated evils which have hitherto arisen from a divided and fluctuating authority having established the absolute necessity of an effectual and radical reform of the existing administration of the revenues of the said country; it is stipulated and agreed, that all former provisions for securing a partial or temporary interference on the part of the Honourable Company in the government, or in the administration of the revenues of the Carnatic, shall be entirely annulled, and that in lieu thereof, a permanent system for the collection of the revenue, and for the administration of justice, shall be established in the manner hereafter detailed.

Article 3d.

The Honourable Company shall be at liberty, as soon as possible, to ascertain, determine, and establish rights of property, and to fix a reasonable assessment upon the different soubahs, zemindaries, talooks, pergunnahs, and villages of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and to secure a fixed and permanent revenue; and the said assessment,

Vol. I. so ascertained and fixed, shall not be liable to change, but still be collected according to fixed rent rolls, by such Officers as shall be appointed for that purpose.

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Article 4th.

Courts shall be established for the due administration of civil and criminal justice, under the sole authority of the English East India Company. The said Courts shall be composed of Officers to be appointed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George for the time being, and shall in no instance whatever be subject to the controul, authority, or interference of the said Nabob; but shall be conducted according to such ordinances and regulations (framed with a due regard to the existing laws and usages of the country) as shall from time to time be enacted and published by the said Governor in Council.

Article 5th.

The revenues shall be collected according to the rates of assessment to be established by the 3d Article, and by the Officers to be appointed by the said Governor in Council for that purpose; and the said Nabob shall exercise no controul whatever, nor in any manner interfere in the administration of the said revenues.

Article 6th.

Whereas it was stipulated and agreed, by the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1792, that the payments to the Honourable Company by his Highness the Nabob shall amount to 15,21,105 pagodas, under the different denominations of Subsidy and private Debts; it is now stipulated and agreed, that these distinctions shall for ever cease, and that the whole revenue shall be collected and accounted for by the said Company in the manner hereinafter provided, the said Company charging themselves with the payment of that part of the registered private debt, on consolidated debt of 1777, which has not been already transferred to their account.

Article 7th.

In lieu of the said stipulations in the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1792, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that his Highness the Nabob shall in all cases receive annually the sum of 2,3,911 pagodas, as an equivalent for the Jaghires reserved by the Treaty of 1792, which sums shall be considered to be the first charge on the net revenues of the Carnatic. In addition to the said sum of 2,13,911 pagodas, his Highness shall receive a proportion of one-fifth of the remaining net revenues of the Carnatic, to be calculated after deducting the amount of the said Jaghires, and all charges of collection of whatever description; the residue of the revenue, after the foregoing deductions, shall be at the disposal of the said Company.

Article 8th.

It is however stipulated and agreed between the Contracting Parties, that a fixed portion of the above specified equivalent for the Jaghires reserved by the Treaty of 1792, shall be appropriated according to a scale to be hereafter concerted between the Contracting Parties, for the maintenance of certain branches of his Highness's family, and of Jaghiredars, or other families, at present dependant on the service or bounty of the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Article 9th.

It being the intention of the Honourable Company to secure, in the most ample manner, to his Highness and to the branches of his family, and to the other persons as described in the preceding Article, the provision intended to be made for them respectively, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that the sums which shall be appropriated under the preceding Article shall be paid from the Company's Treasury to the persons entitled to receive them; and that whenever any of the said families shall become extinct, that the sums allotted for their maintenance shall thenceforward revert to his Highness the Nabob.

Article 10th.

It is stipulated and agreed, that the Nabob shall be treated on all occasions, in his own territories as well as those of the Company, with all the attention, respect, and honour which is due to a Friend and Ally of the British Nation.

Article 11th.

It is agreed that the Honourable English East India Company shall charge themselves with the military defence of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and the custody of

all the forts and garrisons; and his Highness engages to maintain no troops whatever, excepting those belonging to his Highness's honorary body guard.

Article 12th.

His Highness the Nabob having by the above recited stipulations transferred to the Honourable Company the exercise of the rights of Sovereignty over the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, transfers also to the said Company the rights of coinage, in order that the evils now resulting from the currency of various base coins may be remedied by a general coinage, to be established by the said Company.

Article 13th.

In order that his Highness the Nabob may have full satisfaction with regard to the revenues of the territories hereby subjected to the management of the Company, his Highness shall be at liberty to inspect the Accounts of the Board of Revenue from time to time, or to station a Vakeel or Accountant, at his own expence, for the purpose of taking for his Highness's use copies of any or of all the accounts of the revenues of the Carnatic, which shall be recorded in the office of the Board of Revenue.

Article 14th.

And whereas it is necessary to the convenience and comfort of his Highness the Nabob, that certain supplies of rice grain and other grain, should be supplied for the use of his Highness, the Company bind themselves to furnish such supplies as often as the Nabob shall find it necessary to apply for this purpose, his Highness binding himself to pay for the said grain, with the charges of transportation, at the rate of the current prices of the time being.

This Treaty, consisting of fourteen Articles being settled this day the corresponding with by the Right Honourable Lord Clive on the part of his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General aforesaid, and by his Highness on his own part, the said Right Honourable Lord Clive has delivered to his Highness the Nabob one copy of the same, signed and sealed by himself, and his Highness has delivered to the Right Honourable Lord Clive another copy of the same, signed and sealed by himself; and the Right Honourable Lord Clive engages that the said Treaty shall be ratified by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General, under his seal and signature, within forty days from the date hereof.

(Circular)

To M. A. Scott, Collector at Guntoor.

Sir,

Upon receipt of this letter you will proceed with the least possible delay to Pulnaud, to assume charge of the management of that district, pursuant to the Proclamation of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, of which a copy is herewith enclosed.

The Commanding Officer has already been instructed to place his seal, with that of the late Nabob's Manager, on his late Highness's Cutcherry and the Public Treasure, and to desire the Manager to prepare without delay the Jummah Wafil Baukees of the revenue to the day of affixing the seals, to be delivered to you on your arrival. Should he have declined to do so, you will take the most effectual measures for ascertaining the state of the revenue, and collecting the balances, reporting to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, at as early a period as circumstances shall admit, the settlement of the current year, the actual state of the revenue and country, and the amount of the arrears due to his Highness's Sibbendy immediately employed therein.

Should any attempts be made to obstruct your assumption of the complete charge of the country, you will without delay apply to the Officer commanding for military aid, proclaiming your determination to make use of it if your authority shall not be immediately acknowledged, and your orders promptly obeyed.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Sec^r to Gov^r.

P. S. You

Vol. I. P. S. You will of course understand, that the Jaghires are to remain with the present possessors until further orders.

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The same to Mr. E. Greenway, to take charge of Pulicat and Setwadoor.

D° - - - to Mr. George Stratton, collector in the Western Pollams Venecagherry, to take charge of the northern division of the Arcot province below the Ghauts and north of the Palar.

D° - - Captain J. G. Graham, Kistnagherry, to take charge of Cudapunatum and his Highness's districts above the Ghauts, and the villages within the Baramahal.

D° - - - to Major Macleod, Salum, to take charge of the southward and center division of the Arcot province south of the Palar.

D° - - - Mr. John Wallis, jun. Combacorium, to take charge of the province of Trichinopoly Terriour Arrialour and Warriorpollam.

D° - - - Mr. T. B. Hurdis, to take charge of Madura.

D° - - - Mr. Lushington, to take charge of the Tinnevelly province.

D° - - - Mr. to take charge of Nellore and Ongole.

Circular (2d to each officer.)

To the Officer commanding, Arcot, Nellore, Ongole, Pulnaud, Chandergherry, Vellore, Amboor, Tiagar, Trichinipoly, Madura, Palamcota.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to desire, that immediately on the receipt of this letter, you will proceed with a sufficient guard to the head Cutcherry of his late Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, nearest to your post, where you will deliver to the principal Servant of the Cutcherry one of the accompanying Proclamations, and proceed to secure under your seal, and that of his Highness's principal Servant on the spot, the cash chest of the Cutcherry or the Sircar treasure, wherever lodged, together with all Sircar grain, and all the public records and papers appertaining to his late Highness's Sircar.

You will require his late Highness's principal Servant to circulate a copy of the Proclamation which you have delivered to him, to every Cusbah village within his management, with the least possible delay, explaining to him, that prompt obedience will recommend him both to his Highness and the Company's Sircar; and you will require him to prepare for the use of the (*enter the name*) Civil Officer, who will immediately proceed into the district, a Jummah Wafil Baukee of the revenue, up to the date on which you shall have affixed your seal on the public treasure.

In the event of a refusal on the part of such Servant to circulate the said Proclamation, you will, with all possible dispatch, procure copies to be made, and take measures for circulating them yourself to each Cusbah village.

And you will cause the said Proclamation to be promulgated by beat of Tom Tom, in all the principal towns and villages within the management of the said principal Cutcherry.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. Webb,
Chief Sec^r.

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Although in the measures which I have arranged for the event of the Nabob's decease, provision has been made for the postponing any interference with the existing Jaghires, I have considered it expedient, for the purpose of tranquilizing the minds of the Mussulman inhabitants at large, to add the following paragraph to the draft of

of

of the intended Proclamation, which I had the honour to inclose in my dispatch to your Lordship, N^o 11.

All persons in charge of Religious establishments, all Relations, Jaghiredars, Pensioners, and others, dependant on the bounty of the deceased Nabob, may be satisfied that their interests shall sustain no injury from this temporary arrangement.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
22d May 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

To his Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

The particular circumstances which attach to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, and to the family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, until the late arrangement for the affairs of the Carnatic shall have received the confirmation of the Court of Directors, have induced me to record my sentiments in a particular manner. The expediency of suppressing the expectations which the family of Omdut ul Omrah manifestly continues to cherish, appeared to me to require the explicit declaration contained in my answer, addressed to the discontented Members of it; and I deem it to be my duty to transmit to your Excellency a copy of my Minute, with the several Papers annexed to it, for the purpose of apprizing your Lordship of the adherence of Omdut ul Omrah's family to the Councils of that Prince, and for the purpose of enabling your Lordship, if you should deem it to be expedient, to use your influence to check the hopes of change industriously encouraged by some Members of the Family, to the manifest inconvenience of every branch of it.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George,
26th Dec. 1801.

&c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

COPY of a Letter from the Regents appointed by the late Nabob of the Carnatic Omdut ul Omrah, to act during the minority of the young Man nominated by his will as his Successor.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

May it please your Honourable Court,

It is with infinite concern that we acquaint you with the death of his Highness Omdut ul Omrah, &c. late Nabob of the Carnatic; and with several unfortunate consequences which have succeeded to that melancholy event.

His Highness departed this life on the 15th ultimo, having been afflicted for some time previous with a dangerous disorder, which abating at several intervals in its severer symptoms, allowed his Highness to appoint a Successor, and to dispose with proper formality of his affairs.

We have to inform your Honourable Court that by his last testament, his Highness was pleased to name his only acknowledged Son Wallajah Ameer ul Hind, Tajoob Omrah, Ameer ul Mulk, Moin ud Dowlah, Mahommed Ally Hussein Caum Bahauder, Jaffer, Zung, &c. &c. &c. to succeed to the Sovereignty of the Carnatic; and, considering the tender years of the Prince, was further pleased to appoint a Regency to act on his behalf until he should have attained his nineteenth year, which last important office was committed to our hands, by the confidence and trust with which his late Highness had ever condescended to honour us.

Entering on the functions of our sacred charge, we communicated to the Government of Fort St. George the order of succession which his Highness had thought proper to appoint, the particular relation in which we stood with the high Personage on whom the Sovereignty had devolved, and our willing disposition to consult with them for the interests of the Company; and for several days the Officers of that Government were deputed to us with offers, which they represented to us as having been suggested by the Government General of Bengal, and as being incapable of any modification or change.

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The offers to which we have alluded embraced the entire surrender of the Carnatic, with all the privileges and immunities attached to its Sovereignty, without stipulation or condition whatsoever; though at the time when they were made, the Officers of Government, we must do them the justice to state, were pleased to say that the Company were inclined, in the event of that surrender, to make an ample provision for the Prince.

Your Honourable Court will perceive the numerous difficulties which opposed themselves to our acceding to terms of so extraordinary and extensive a nature, and of so direct a tendency to the violation of the trust which had been honourably confided to us; and will not be surprized that from a sense of duty, we hesitated to comply with them.

We have, however, to apprise your Honourable Court, that we endeavoured by every means within our power, to satisfy the wishes of the Company, so as that object might be attained without the sacrifice of our honour, and the treacherous surrender of the interests committed to us in charge. And with this inclination we framed certain Articles in writing, and presented them to the Officers of Government, whereby we proposed to cede to the entire management and controul of the Company, the districts of Madura, Tinnevely, Palnaud, and Angole, in lieu of the annual Kists which the Princes of the Carnatic engaged themselves to pay to the Company by the Treaty of 1792, under the denomination of a subsidy, the rents of which districts being equal to the sum claimable on that account; and perceiving afterwards, that the Government were still desirous of a more extensive territorial acquisition and controul, we scrupled not to offer, with a view to prevent any misunderstanding in the commencement of our office, to cede the whole of the countries mentioned in the Schedule N° 2, annexed to the last mentioned Treaty, on the basis of our former proposal, to be possessed by the Company in entire power, until his Highness should arrive at the age when he was appointed to take charge of his own affairs.

As the last proposal left nothing within our hands for the behalf and enjoyment of his Highness but a small part of the Province of Arcot, some family Jaghires and certain regal Privileges, we entertained the most sanguine hopes that it would have sufficed to gratify the desires of the Company. But we had the misfortune to find, after many conferences, that nothing could satiate their views but an absolute and unqualified submission to their will; a submission which, in our situations, we could neither justify to ourselves nor to the world.

It would be unnecessary for us to state to your Honourable Court the several meetings and conversations which passed between us and the avowed Officers of Government; but it may be expected that we make known to you the ostensible grounds on which so extraordinary a preliminary was proposed on the part of the Government, and at all our conferences most peremptorily insisted on. And this was no other than an alledged forfeiture by the Officers of Government of the Sovereignty of the Carnatic, for a supposed breach of Treaty by his late Highness and his Royal Predecessor, in holding Communication with Tippoo Sultaun, late Sovereign of Mysore; a circumstance of which we never heard the slightest insinuation until that unfortunate moment.

Knowing that his late Highness had lived in amity with the Company's Government, and had fulfilled all the relations which were incumbent on him to the latest hour of his existence; that the whole of the Asiatic world saw the mutual courtesies which were daily passing between them; we had a full impression that the grounds suggested to us were not the real and true reasons on which the immediate offer was founded.

We shall not trouble your Honourable Court with the means and arguments which we used to convince the Government, that no correspondence of an unfriendly nature had ever been entered into by the great and venerable Personages whom we have before named. For you will conclude with us, both from the nature of the offer, and the circumstances which succeeded it, that the reason avowed by them was not the plain reason which governed either their offer or their conduct; and if the alledged circumstance of complaint had existed, but which we most positively deny, until
better

better and more solemnly assured, we do not see what possible right or pretext of interference it could have afforded to the Company under the existing situation of things.

Whatever supposed correspondence his late Highness or his Predecessor had entered into, it had not altered their condition with the Company, had not changed their demeanour towards them, and had not effected any injury to their interests. Their successor therefore presented himself to the Company, with a desire to renew his engagements, with no offence on his head, and with an offer of friendship and service in his extended hand; and it is difficult to imagine any principle which could have authorized the Company under this circumstance, to refuse his proposed amity, to deny his independency, to cast him from his hereditary dominions, and to place another, without pretensions, on the Musnud of his Fathers. But these things have occurred to the wonder and astonishment of the Indian world!

We neither know, nor can we acknowledge any merit or right in the Personage whom the government of Fort St. George have thought proper to clothe with the Sovereignty of the Carnatic, except the merit of his conforming himself to another's mandate, and his having ceded a mighty empire, which was not his own, to the ambitious designs of the Company; of his having disgraced the line of Princes who preceded him, and of his having given, by the terms and manner of the surrender, the severest blow to those interests which he thought for his own advantage to serve. For no one measure could have spread a more general alarm and jealousy at the different Courts of Hindostan than that which it is our business to represent, in the hope of a speedy and substantial redress.

We are not aware of the justifications which the Government may attempt of their injurious and unmerited conduct to a Prince whom they have thought fit to depose. But we know and feel that such justification, whatever it may be, cannot arise out of the condition of the Prince; for we are bold to assert, that in person and quality he is justly and lawfully entitled to receive, and by circumstance and fact, has undoubtedly and unequivocally received the Sovereignty of his Fathers; and in full confirmation of this assertion, we have taken the liberty to inclose a copy of the Will of his late Highness the Nabob; the opinion of the learned Mawlanahs; and the sentiments of every branch of his late Highness's Family and connections.

With these documents before your Honourable Court, you will understand those fair and honourable pretensions which his Highness the Prince, our undoubted Sovereign, possesses to the throne of his ancestors; and understanding them, we are confidently assured that your Honourable Court will take immediate means to assert the honour and dignity of the British character, in rendering complete and satisfactory justice, though it be at the expence of self-denial, and the exercise of severer virtues.—

What need we say more?

(L. S.)

(L. S.)

The Letter from the reputed Son of the late Nabob to Messrs. Hall and Johnson, has been already laid before the House; folios 132 to 142 of the printed Papers before referred to.

VOLUME II.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th *December* 1802.

Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, regarding the Affairs of the Nabob of Arcot; including their Representations to the Court of Directors on the Subject.

EXTRACT of Public Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th October 1801. Vol II.

Para. 148. **A**T our Consultation of the 4th August last, Lord Clive acquainted Conf 4th August. us, that previously to the installation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, his Lordship had found it necessary to advance to his Highness the sum of one lac of rupees, on account of his proportion of the revenues of the Carnatic, to be accounted for on the settlement of accounts at the end of the current year; and that his Lordship had also thought it expedient to make a present to that Prince of five thousand rupees, for the purpose of relieving his pecuniary distress, previously to the acknowledgement of his title to the Subahderry of Arcot. The necessity of this advance of money was founded on the extreme embarrassment of Azeem ul Dowlah's pecuniary affairs, since the death of his Highness's father Ameer ul Omrah.

149. Lord Clive also deemed it to be consistent with the importance of the occasion to present to his Highness the Nabob, at the ceremony of his installation, jewels and presents to the amount of 1,428 pagodas on the part of the Company, which we have no doubt your Honourable Court will approve.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 17th February 1802.

Par. 80. We are concerned to inform you, that the principal branches of the Nabob's family have manifested in a manner highly disrespectful to the British Government, and entirely regardless of those motives of humanity and magnanimity which prevented the entire degradation of the Family, a decided hostility to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah. The endeavours of Lord Clive to conciliate a better disposition, appear to have been frustrated by the hopes encouraged by the discontented members of the Family of an ultimate change of the late arrangement. These expectations are obviously fomented by the arts of persons interested in the dissension of the family, and we regret sincerely that those Princes should be so little disposed to consult the dignity and comfort of the family.

81 The subject of these dissensions is fully discussed in our Minutes noticed in Conf. 22d December 1801. the margin, in which your Honourable Court will observe the grounds of dissatisfaction.

Vol. II. tion stated by the discontented members of the family, the explanation of the principles of his conduct by the Nabob, and the observations of the whole tenor of those proceedings recorded by Lord Clive.

82. Under these circumstances, which terminated in the Treaty of the Carnatic, it is manifestly the duty of the British Government to support, in the most unequivocal manner, the rights conferred on the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, and to open any encouragement to an expectation of change would be equally inconsistent with the solemn pledge of public faith, and injurious to the comfort and happiness of the family; Lord Clive therefore assures your Honourable Court, that his Lordship's constant care will be directed to the suppression of these fruitless hopes, and to the maintenance of the relations recently established with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

83. The rights of the family being obliterated by the act of treachery, it is no less presumptuous than ungrateful in those Princes to oppose an arrangement executed for the principal purpose of renewing its connection with the Company, and its rank in Hindostan; and as your Honourable Court possess ample testimony of the acts recurred to by the late Omdut ul Omrah and his Highness's advisers, we have no doubt that you will be sufficiently prepared to meet the endeavours of interested persons to calumniate the late arrangements.

84. Lord Clive has the satisfaction of informing your Honourable Court, that his Lordship has had occasion to observe the greatest degree of moderation on the part of his Highness the Nabob, and abundant proof of his disposition to regulate his conduct upon principles conformable to his actual situation. The facts indeed stated in his Highness's letter of the 22d January last, afford the most satisfactory testimony of the disposition and restraint of his Highness to possess himself of the property of his Father, under all the circumstances of his elevation and power, leave us no room to doubt the sincerity of his professed desire to acquire the affections of his family.

85. At the same time that we shall decidedly support the rights of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, Lord Clive assures your Honourable Court, that the strictest degree of care and vigilance shall be applied to the security and happiness of the discontented branches of the family. This assurance his Lordship offers with the more confidence from the ready disposition of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah to accommodate his Highness's conduct to the views and wishes of the British Government, and we take this opportunity of expressing to your Honourable Court our satisfaction at this happy change in the temper of the House of Arcot, which, since the Treaty of the Carnatic, has been converted from a spirit of acrimonious complaint and embarrassing opposition, to a cordial desire of cultivating the favourable opinion of the Government of Fort St. George, by discharging the duties of gratitude, attachment and respect.

86. The most Noble the Governor General having addressed a Letter to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, recapitulating the principles of his Highness's elevation to the Musnud, congratulating his Highness on the event, and assuring him of the lasting support of the British Government, both in England and in India; and having been pleased to direct this address to be presented to his Highness, accompanied by suitable presents on the part of his Excellency, we have the honour to inform your Honourable Court, that we in consequence attended our President to the palace of Chepauk, for the purpose of delivering to the Nabob the letter and the presents, as commanded by the Governor General; and that his Highness has received them with every mark of respect and satisfaction.

87. The receipt of the most Noble the Governor General's Letter is calculated to suppress every doubt of the permanency of the Treaty of the Carnatic, and this public declaration of his Excellency's sentiments has tended to compose to a considerable extent, the anxiety of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah's mind. His Highness anticipated from it the early arrival of your confirmation of that Treaty, and as that event alone can suppress the hopes excited and preserved by the discontented part of the family, we trust, that in compassion for them, as well as in consideration for the dignity of the Nabob, your Honourable Court will transmit to us your sentiments on the Treaty of the Carnatic with every practicable degree of expedition.

88. We have the satisfaction of informing your Honourable Court, that his Highness has received the congratulations of the Peshwa, and of the Nizam, on the occasion of his elevation to the Musnud, and the letters from those Princes have been entered on our Records. Vol. II.
Conf. 17
Nov. 1801.

89. Having received from the President at Travancore an application on the part of the Rajah, requesting to be made acquainted with the channel through which his stipulated annual payments were in future to be made to his immediate superior Lord, we directed his Excellency to be informed, that the Peshcush Nuzzeranahs and Nuzzers payable by his Excellency were to be transmitted, according to the ancient usage, to the Durbar of the Nabob of the Carnatic. D^y to Conf.
24^o and
C. C. N^o 68
for the Year
1801.
Conf.
24 Nov.
1802.

90. We have judged it to be proper to compliment the Nabob by relinquishing to his Highness, as appendages of Sovereignty, the gardens of Sareighur, the palace and gardens of Trichinopoly, and sundry villages and other Enaums appropriated to Religious purposes. Conf.
10 Nov.

91. For any further information on this subject, we have the honour to refer you to the lists of the religious appropriations delivered to us by the Nabob, and to our instructions to the Board of Revenue noticed in the margin. Conf.
15 Dec.

92. We have issued orders to the Officer commanding at Trichinopoly, to afford protection to the family of Nussier ul Mulk, the brother of the late Omdut ul Omrah. They appear to have been exposed to the insults and menaces of the late servants of the Circar, who had grown clamorous for the discharge of their arrears of pay. Your Honourable Court will be pleased to learn, that our protection has been extended to this family at the express desire of his Highness the Nabob.

99. In consequence of a representation submitted to us by our President on the 2d instant from Sultan Mirza Mahomed Tajul Deon, a member of the House of Timur, we have, in concert with his Highness the Nabob, admitted that Prince to be a pensioner on the Carnatic, under the arrangement communicated to the Secret Committee in our dispatch of the 1st October last.

100. This person would have been included in the first arrangement of the stipendiary provision for the dependants of the late Governments, but the existence of his claim on the Carnatic was unknown at that period of time.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated
23d March 1802.

Para. 5. Your Honourable Court will have learned from our Minutes noted in the margin, that the dissatisfied members of his Highness's family had signified to the Nabob their resolution to quit the precincts of Chepauk, and they accordingly applied to the Right Honourable the Governor for a guard to escort them to the places where they respectively intended to fix their residence. His Highness the Nabob, having however intimated to those Princes, that the females could not, consistently with the dignity of the family, be permitted to separate themselves from his Highness, as the constituted head of that family; and farther, that his Highness could not permit the treasure accumulated by his predecessors to be surreptitiously conveyed from the palace for the purpose of individual branches of the family, his Lordship deemed it to be his duty, on the principles already stated to your Honourable Court, to refrain from any further correspondence on that subject. Conf. 9 Mar.

6. We have the honour however to inform your Honourable Court, that those persons of the family whom we have mentioned continue in the undisturbed possession of their apartments in the palace of Chepauk, and we have reason to be satisfied that their persons and reputations are entirely safe from any indignity, if it should even be the intentions of the present Nabob, which we are convinced it is not, to offer it.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated
3d May 1802.

Para. 2. We are concerned to be under the necessity of reporting to your Honourable Court the death of Ally Hussain, the reputed son of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, who departed his life on the 6th ultimo.

Vol. II.

3. We have the honour to inclose, for the information of your Honourable Court, the copy of a dispatch which the Right Honourable Lord Clive transmitted on the occasion to the Most Noble the Governor General; and in addition to the circumstances mentioned in that dispatch, we deem it proper to acquaint your Honourable Court, that the illness of Ally Hussain commenced in the interior apartments of Sultana Nissa Begum, his paternal aunt; that he was not removed from those apartments until the state of his disorder had become desperate, and that the situation of the young man appears to have been concealed, as well from his own mother, as from the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah and from ourselves. On his arrival at his mother's palace, from which he had been absent more than two months, he was in a state of insensibility; and on the 3d ultimo in the evening, it was understood, from rumour alone, that Ally Hussain's illness was of a serious nature. On the morning of the 5th, Mr. Horsfeman the Physician, who is appointed to attend the Nabob and Highness's family, was directed to endeavour to obtain admission, with a view to ascertain his actual situation, to administer such assistance as might be requisite, or to offer, on the part of Lord Clive, such medical aid as the young man himself might desire; Dr. Anderson was named by some of his attendants, and the supposed letter of Ally Hussain, containing a request to that effect, was received about the same time that Mr. Horsfeman was making his report to Lord Clive.

4. On the receipt of that letter, immediate orders were issued to the Physician General for the purpose of his waiting on Ally Hussain. The circumstances subsequent to Dr. Anderson's visit are sufficiently described in Lord Clive's dispatch to the Governor General, to which we have the honour to refer you.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated the 29th
May 1802.

Para. 2. The letter which we had the honour of dispatching to your Honourable Court overland on the 3d instant, will have apprized you of the deaths of Ally Hussain, the reputed son of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and of Amer Sing the deposed Rajah of Tanjore.

3. Mr. Dick having deemed it to be necessary for him to record a formal dissent to the mode of that address, we have the honour of referring you to our Minutes for the grounds of that Gentleman's objection, and for our separate Minutes produced in consequence of his dissent.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Public Consultations; the 4th
August 1801.

The President acquaints the Board, that previously to the installation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, his Lordship judged it expedient to advance to his Highness the sum of one lack of rupees on account of his proportion of the revenues of the Carnatic, to be accounted for in the statement of accounts at the end of the current year.

Lord Clive also informs the Board, that he judged it to be expedient to make a present of five thousand rupees to the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah, for the purpose of relieving his pecuniary distress, previously to the acknowledgment of his title to the Soubahdarry of Arcot.

Ordered accordingly, that the above-mentioned sums of money shall be adjusted in the books of this Presidency.

Ordered, that the proportion payable by monthly instalments on account of his Highness the Nabob's fifth part of the revenues of the Carnatic, being twelve thousand (12,000) star pagodas, shall be paid in advance from the 1st instant, at the commencement of each month, by the sub-Treasurer.

The Chairman of the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Having taken occasion of stating to you in my letter of the 15th October last, my principles and sentiments with respect to the recordation of dissentient opinions at the
Board

Board of Council; and having observed the injunctions of the Honourable the Court of Directors on that subject, contained in their recent dispatches to this Presidency, I deem it to be proper for me to transmit to you the copy of a dispatch which I have addressed to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, in consequence of a formal dissent recorded by a Member of the Council.

Under ordinary circumstances, I should have considered it to be superfluous for me to request your attention to such a point; but as the Court of Directors expect the recordation of controversial discussions, their orders on this subject appear to embrace a general principle of the Indian Government: I am desirous therefore of communicating to them the motives which have governed and will continue to govern my conduct under the operation of orders, the execution of which must in my judgment, obstruct the prosperous and efficient administration of public Affairs.

I have the honour to be,
with the greatest respect,
Sir,
Your most faithful and obedient Servant,

Fort St. George,
29th May 1802.

(Signed) *Clive.*

Diary; 14th August 1801.

Sent the following Letter to Major J. A. Kirkpatrick, Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

This letter will be delivered to you by the person entrusted by his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, with letters* addressed to his Highness the Nizam, and to his Ministers, on the subject of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah's succession to the Subadary of Arcot; and I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to desire that you will endeavour to obtain an early and suitable answer to the Nabob's letters.

I have the honour,
&c. &c.
Josiah Webbe,
Secy to Govt.

Fort St. George,
14th August 1801.

The same to the Resident at Poonah.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Consultations; the 2d October 1801:

THE President lays before the Board the following draft of a letter, which his Lordship proposes to address to his Highness (entered also in C. C. No. 48).

To his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness.

Para. 1. I do myself the honour of transmitting to your Highness a statement of the pecuniary stipends which, in communication with your Highness, have been fixed for the support of the Families, dependants, and Principal Officers of their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in conformity to the stipulations of the Treaty recently concluded with your Highness.

2. I request the favour of your Highness to communicate to the different members of the Family the amount of the stipend which has been appointed for their expences. I also request your Highness will furnish me with a statement of the different receipts to be granted, which, after being countersigned and sealed by your Highness, are to be considered sufficient authority for the payment of the amount at the Company's Treasury.

Entered hereafter.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

Vol. II. 3. As soon as your Highness shall have furnished me with this document, orders will be issued to the Officers of the Company's Treasury for the payment of the stipends, from the first day of this month.

Fort St. George,
3d October 1801.

(Approved.)

I have the honour to be,
May it please your Highness,
Your Highness's
Most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) *Cive.*

Diary; 13th October 1801.

To Gholam Hussain, Principal Moonshce in the Office of the Persian Translator to Government.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council, firmly relying on your understanding, fidelity, and diligence, for the able, faithful, and satisfactory discharge of so honourable a trust, has been pleased to nominate you to attend (under the immediate orders of the Governor) the Durbar of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, for the purpose of holding a constant personal communication with that Prince on the part of the British Government, and of executing such orders, connected with those communications, as you may receive from the Governor for the time being of Fort St. George.

His Lordship in Council has been pleased to grant to you a salary of one hundred pagodas per month, and a monthly allowance of fifty pagodas for your equipage and servants; and those sums will be regularly paid to you at the Treasury on your receipt, countersigned by one of his Lordship's private Secretaries.

Dated in Fort St. George this 13th day of October 1801.

By Order of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^r to Gov^r.

To Mr. A. Falconar, Persian Translator.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate Gholam Hussain, the Principal Moonshce in your office, to attend the Durbar of the Nabob of the Carnatic, under his Lordship's immediate orders, for the purpose of holding a constant personal communication with his Highness on the part of this Government; you will in consequence permit Gholam Hussain to discontinue his attendance at the Persian Office.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^r to Gov^r.

To Robert Woolf, Esq. Accountant General.

Sir,

The Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to nominate Gholam Hussain to attend (under the immediate orders of his Lordship) the Durbar of his Highness the Nabob, with a salary of one hundred pagodas per month, and with a monthly allowance of fifty pagodas for equipage and servants, chargeable on that portion of the revenues of the Carnatic which is appropriated to the support of his Highness's connexions, and of the dependants and Officers of the late Government.

The payment of these sums at the Treasury is to commence from the 1st instant on the receipt of Gholam Hussain, countersigned by one of his Lordship's private Secretaries.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^r to Gov^r.

The

The same to Mr. Cecil Smith, Civil Auditor.
D^o to Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treasurer.

Sent a letter to the Nabob (entered in C. C. N^o 51) communicating the appointment of Gholam Huffain to attend at his Durbar, and its general object.

Diary; 18th 1801.

Read the following Letters from his Highness the Nabob (entered also in C. C. N^{os} 51, 52, 53).

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar.

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated { 8th Jemadessamy 1216 Hegery.
and
Received { 17th-October 1801.

Your Lordship's letter, dated 4th of Jemadessamy, answering to the 13th October 1801, informing me of your having appointed Gholam Huffain, the Company's principal Moonsee, for the purpose of communicating to each other the mutual wishes of your Lordship and myself, I have received and understand the contents.—I am obedient to your Lordship's wishes, and the appointment of the said Moonsee is highly proper and agreeable to me.

What can I write more?

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Consultations; 20th October 1801.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahaudar to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c.

Dated { 8th Jemadessamy 1216 Hegery.
Received { 17th October 1801.

Your Lordship's letter of 24th Jemadilowell, answering to 3d October 1801, informing me of your having transmitted me a statement of the pecuniary stipends fixed for the support of the Families, dependants, and Principal Officers of their Highnesses the late Nabob Wallajah and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, I have received and understand its contents.

Agreeably to your Lordship's desire, I have communicated to the different members of the Family the amount of the stipends which has been appointed for their expence, and required their respective receipts, which under my countersign and seal, I will send to your Lordship, together with a statement of the different receipts to be granted.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P. F.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahaudar to the Right honourable Lord Clive.

Dated { 10th Jemadessamy 1216 Hegery.
and
Received { 19th October 1801.

I enclose herein a statement of the receipts for the monthly expence of the Family. Your Lordship will be pleased to direct the Officers of the Company's Treasury to pay the respective amount to each person, agreeably to the receipts which will be presented under my seal and signature.

Vol. II. Taj-ul-Omra, Sultank ul Nissa Begum, and some others, have not given their receipts. On this subject Government will act as they shall deem proper.
What can I write more?

(Signed) O. F.

LIST of Receipts, dated 6th Jemideffary 1216 Hegery, under the seals and signatures of the respective Persons who have given them, for the month of October 1801, as follows: *Viz.*—in all 46 Receipts.

Of the family of the late Nabob Wallajah, 19 receipts.

Seyful Mulk, Bahaudar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4166	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Huffain ul Mulk, D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4166	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Nuffer ul Mulk, D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4166	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Abdil Mabool Cawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
As follows:											
For himself	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
His wife, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Abdelgofar Cawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Padshaw Begum, <i>viz.</i>											
The Principal Mahal of the late Wallajah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2916	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
As follows:											
Her Sons	{	For herself	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
		Nasser Allah Cawn	-	-	-	-	-	833	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
		Golom Mahomed D°	-	-	-	-	-	833	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
		Islaum Cawn	-	-	-	-	-	833	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
		Khuddujah Begum, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	833	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
As follows:											
For herself	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Her daughter Nuzzeah Begum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Saul Mahaul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2916	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
As follows:											
Saul Mehaul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
For the Sons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1666	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	
As follows:											
Huffain Mahomed Cawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Abboo Turaul Cawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
For the Daughters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
As follows:											
Raheen ul Neffa Begum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Fuzzeelal - - D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Ranby Beehy; <i>viz.</i> Raby Begum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
Haffera Begum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
Lutful Nissa D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	10	$\frac{3}{4}$
Abdul Bassil Cawn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	0	
Peerfam Beedy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	0	
Hajans D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	
Ammernat D°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	
Hanmillah D°, named in the Co° List Kaunillah B°	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	
Ansfeh Bee, for the four Turkish women called in the Co° List Circassions 350 0											
As follows:											
Ansfeh Bee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	8		
Nuffeah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	8		
Kheedeejah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	8		
Hoolfum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	8		
Peerfan Beeby, for the Harems of the late Wallajah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	0	
Modarree Begum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0	

6 Receipts

6 Receipts of the Family of the late Omdut ul Omrah, as follows :

1 D° of Dolauj Begum	- - - - -	2083 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 D° of Mohatab Begum	- - - - -	833 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

As follows :

For herself	- - - - -	416 10 $\frac{5}{8}$
For her daughter Habil ul Niffa	- - - - -	416 10 $\frac{5}{8}$
1 D° under the signature of Momud Dowlah Bahaudar, alias Sheh Sawar Jung, &c.	- - - - -	1249 15 $\frac{7}{8}$

As follows :

For Sheh Sawar Jung	- - - - -	833 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Coolsun Begum	- - - - -	416 10 $\frac{5}{8}$
1 D° under the seal of Baukut ul Niffa, alias Chattore Begum, with her son	- - - - -	1249 15 $\frac{7}{8}$

As follows :

For Bauher Hufflein Cawn	- - - - -	833 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
For Chattore Begum	- - - - -	416 10 $\frac{5}{8}$
1 D° under the seal of Golam Hufflein, and the signature of Saheb Begum, called in the Company's list a Concubine, with her son	- - - - -	200 0
1 D° under the Nabob's seal, on account of the Haram of the late Omdut ul Omrah, which receipt was afterwards authenticated by the marks of Hurrofanjeddah, &c.	- - - - -	337 12

4 Receipts of the Family of the late Abdilvahad Cawn ; as follows :

1 D° under the seal of Ameer ul Niffa Begum, alias Lawulla Begum	- - - - -	500 0
1 D° under the seal of Abdil Sanud Cawn Bahauder Nafnet Jung, alias Dellier Jung	- - - - -	2000 0
1 D° under the seal of Jun Jehan Cawn	- - - - -	1000 0
1 Receipt under the seal of Sauleh Bee, called in the Company's list Sooniah Beal	- - - - -	41 10 $\frac{5}{8}$

4 Receipts of the Family of the late Mahfovy Cawn, as follows :

1 D° under the seal of Golam Hufflein Cawn Bahauder, the son of the late Mahomed Mahfovy Cawn	- - - - -	500 0
1 D° under the seal of Beeby Sahibbah, the grand-daughter of the deceased Cawn	- - - - -	100 0
1 D° under the signature of Wullijan Bee, the wife of Mahomed Ally Cawn	- - - - -	166 10 $\frac{5}{8}$
1 D° under the signature of Mahomeddy Bee, the wife of Mahomed Murad	- - - - -	166 10 $\frac{5}{8}$

6 Receipts of the separate connections of the late Nabob Wallajah,

As follows :

1 D° under the seal of Abdul Cawder Cawn	- - - - -	1000 0
1 D° under the seal of Cawn Aulum Cawn, the son of the late Jan Jehan Cawn, for the family	- - - - -	416 10 $\frac{5}{8}$
1 D° under the seal of Meer Majeef Ally Cawn, the son in law of the late Mahommed Javaud Cawn, for the family	- - - - -	416 0
1 D° under the seal of Hafiz Hufflein Ally Cawn, the son of Hufflein Ally Cawn, deceased, for the family	- - - - -	416 10 $\frac{5}{8}$
1 D° under the seal of Fakkeral Islam Cawn, the grandson of Budderul Islam Cawn, deceased, for the family	- - - - -	250 0
1 D° under the seal of Fatamah Begum, the daughter of Najeeb Allah Cawn, deceased, for the family	- - - - -	166 10 $\frac{5}{8}$

4 Receipts of the Officers of the Government of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as follows :

1 D° under the seal of Mahommed Tucky Ally Cawn	- - - - -	350 0
1 D° under the seal of Meer Affud Allah Cawn, alias Meer Mahommed Ismaeel Cawn	- - - - -	350 0
1 D° under the seal of Meer Certubeed Deer Cawn	- - - - -	350 0
1 D° under the seal of Omeenud Deen Ally Cawn	- - - - -	200 0

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3 Receipts of the Relations of the Emperor of Delhi, as follows :

1	Receipt under the seal of Hamawon Buckt	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	0
	As follows:								
	For himself	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	
	For Feezul Nissa Begum	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	
1	D° under the seal of Mirza Ally Buckt	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	0
1	D° under the seal of Mirza Mahomed Ameen ud Deen, the younger brother of Ally Bucket	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	0

Ordered, That the Sub-Treasurer, the Civil Auditor, and Accountant General, be furnished with copies of the statement annexed to the President's Minute, recorded on the 29th September in the Secret Department, and of the statement this day received from the Nabob.

Diary to Political Con':—the 26th October 1801.

Sent the following Letter :

To Robert Woolf, Esq. Accountant General.

Sir,

Para. 1. I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to enclose, for your information, a statement shewing the separate pecuniary provision which has been made for the Families, dependants, and Principal Officers of their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in conformity to the stipulations of the Treaty concluded with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

2. The payments of the respective stipends at the Treasury is to commence from the 1st day of October, upon receipts (of which I enclose a memorandum) signed by the respective parties, and countersigned and sealed by his Highness the Nabob.

Fort St. George,
26th October 1801.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. Webbe,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The same to the Civil Auditor and Sub-Treasurer.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Consultations;—the 10th November 1801.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar.

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated { 26th Jemodesfany 1216 Hegery,
and or
Received { 4th November 1801.

Heretofore, when I transmitted to your Lordship the receipts of several persons of my family, Hareem ul Deen Ahmed, a son of the late Abdulvahab Cawn, was at Chittoor, wherefore his receipt was not sent. He is now arrived here, and I enclose his receipt under my seal and signature, and request your Lordship will direct the Company's Treasurer to pay him.

What can I write more ?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) A. Falconar,
P^a T^r to Gov^r.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar.

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To the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated } 27th Jemadefany 1215 Hegery,
and } or
Received } 5th November 1801.

Three sons of the late Nabob Walajah, adopted by the Badshah Begum, have agreed to receive their monthly allowance as set down in the receipt of the said Begum, and have passed three receipts for the same, which receipts, together with one of Mahomedan Ibraheen Commandant, I send herein under my seal and signature.— I request your Lordship will direct the Company's Treasurer to pay them, and that the receipt of Badshah Begum, who has not agreed to receive her money, may be returned.

What can I write more ?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,

Pⁿ T^r to Gov^t.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Consultations;—the 10th November 1801.

Extract of President's Minute, dated as above.

Considering the Garden of Sautgur to be an honorary appendage to the rank and station of the Nabob, I propose that it shall be immediately relinquished to his Highness, subject to the payment of a monthly pension of two hundred and fifty rupees, which was granted to Hiraful Khan, a descendant of the original proprietor of the Garden of Sautgur, during the time when the Carnatic was assigned to the management of the Company by the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Clive to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah; dated 10th November 1801.

Para. 6. In conformity to the verbal communication made to your Highness, I have now the honour of transmitting an order for putting your Highness's Officers in possession of the Garden of Sautgur, which I consider to be an honorary appendage to the rank and station of the Nabob of the Carnatic, and request that your Highness will make an arrangement for paying to Hiraful Khan, discarded from the original possession of that garden, a monthly pension of two hundred and fifty rupees.

Resolved, That the necessary instructions for transferring the Garden of Sautgur to the possession of his Highness the Nabob, shall be issued from the Revenue Department.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Consultations;—the 17th November 1801.

Read the following Letters :

To Josiah Webbe, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Upon the receipt of your letter of the 14th August last, I immediately announced the Messengers who delivered it, as entrusted likewise with Letters from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to his Highness the Nizam and his Minister; but owing partly to the Minister's indisposition, and partly intervention of Holidays, it was some time before a day was fixed upon for their delivery; when they were opened and read in presence of my Moonshy, who accompanied the Agent of the Arcot Family to the Durbar on this occasion.

Vol. II.

I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that a person of respectability, named Goolaum Mohi oo dien Khan, is at length nominated for the purpose of proceeding to Madras with answers to the above letters, and with the customary Khellut, and is only waiting the termination of the rains to commence his journey.

Copies and Translations of Azeem oo Dowlah's Letters, and of the Nizam's, and the Minister's replies, are herewith enclosed for the Right honourable the Governor in Council's information.

Hydrabad,
31st Oct. 1801.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

(Signed) *J. A. Kirkpatrick,*
Resident.

TRANSLATION of an Arzee from Azeem oo Dowlah Bahauder to his Highness the Nizam; communicated to the Resident Oct. 24th 1801.

After performing the duties of attachment, be it represented:—

At this time, subsequent to the decease of the Uncle of this faithful Servant, the Company's Government, who are the sincere friends of the ancestors of this well-wisher, from a due regard to the ancient alliance and claims of my Family, have fixed and established this sincerely attached person in the Nizamut of the Carnatic.

A bounty so unexpected and great having thus been conferred on this humble Servant, he makes bold to represent the same for the information of his Highness.

What more need be represented?

On a separate Paper:

The sum of seventy-one gold Mohurs has been transmitted, in the plenitude of attachment, as an offering to your Highness; I am hopeful it will be approved.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Azeem oo Dowlah Bahadur to Azim ul Omrah Bahaudar; communicated to the Resident Oct. 24th 1801.

After the decease of the late Omdul ul Omrah, the Uncle of this devoted friend, I was, through the confidence and support of the Company's Government, who are the ancient and sincere friends of my ancestors, established in the Government of the Carnatic. An Arzee to this effect, together with an humble offering, have been sent in the plenitude of attachment, and I trust that, through the medium of your kindness, they will be delivered to the resplendant presence of his Highness. May his shade long be extended.

For the rest be your favour upon me.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *Henry Russell,*
As's Secretary.

TRANSLATION of an Enayul Namah from his Highness the Nizam to Azeem oo Dowlah Bahaudar; communicated to the Resident October 24th 1801.

Your letter apprizing me of the Honourable Company having, in conformity to their usual good faith, selected and established that person of exalted dignity in the government of the Carnatic, subsequent to the decease of Omdut ul Omrah, has been received, and the Nuzzer of twenty one gold Mohurs, which was sent in the plenitude of attachment and sincerity of devotion, has been most kindly and graciously approved. A Kellut and jewels, according to the accompanying list, have been conferred—After returning due thanks for these works of favour, let them adorn your person; and considering me as always well inclined towards you, let me hear from time to time of your welfare.

LIST of Presents from his Highness the Nizam to Azeem oo Dowlah Bahauder extracted from the records of the Wardrobe and Treasury: Vol. II.

A short string of pearls, with a jewel suspended thereto.
One serpeish, and one jugput.
One suit for a kellut.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Azem ul Omrah Bahauder to Azeem oo Dowlah Bahauder; communicated to the Resident October 24th 1801.

Your friendly Letter, mentioning the Honourable Company's having, after the decease of Omdutul Omrah raised, with their usual support and good faith, that friend to the government of the Carnatic, rejoiced me by its arrival.

The Arzee and the Nuzzar have been delivered to the resplendant Presence. A kellut and jewels, according to the accompanying list, have in consequence been bestowed by the bountiful Presence, always intent on distinguishing faithful adherents: returning therefore due thanks for such distinguished marks of favour, let the same cloth adorn you.

Continue to render me happy by the transmission of accounts of your welfare.

Diary to Political Con':—18th November 1801.

Received the following Letter:

Josiah Webbe, Esq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I Had the honour to receive your Letter of the 14th August, by the messenger who was charged with a letter to the Paishwa from his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, and who arrived at Poona on the 29th September. The Paishwa being at that time absent, I forwarded the Nabob's letter to him immediately, with a request that he would be pleased to give an early answer; and in terms suitable to the consideration which the Nabob had evinted towards him, in notifying his accession to the Musnud.

In the usual and systematical style of procrastination at this Court, the answer has been delayed, under daily promises of transmitting it to me, until last night, when it was produced, on its being known at the Durbar that conformably to the notice which I had given, I should certainly dispatch the Nabob's messenger this morning without it; and of which, indeed, I had declared my determination, after a reasonable time for the answer had elapsed.

I have perhaps had more patience on this occasion than is entirely consistent with the Nabob's dignity, and the return to which he is entitled for his attention to the Paishwa. But as the promises which I received of an early answer were always attended with expressions of respect towards his Highness, I wished to avoid taking a step which might have interrupted the harmony and good understanding which it may be advisable to maintain between an Ally of the Company and this Court, so long as I had reason to believe that the delay was not intentionally disrespectful to the Nabob's person or station.

Poonah,
30th October 1801.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Wm Palmer.*

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Consultation;—the 24th November 1801.

Read the following Letter:

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

13 Rajib 1216 Hegery.
20 November 1801.

I enclose herein a Receipt of Ahmndu Begum, daughter of the late Abdulwahab Khan, for the month of October 1801. She has not received her money. I request your Lordship will direct the Company's Treasurer to pay the amount.

What can I write more? (A true Translation.)

N. B.—The receipt alluded to did not accompany the Persian Letter. } (Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Ordered accordingly. } P^r T^r to Gov^t.

Diary to Political Con^s;—the 25th November 1801.

Sent the following Letter:

To Mr. W^m Jones, Sub-Treasurer.

Sir,

His Highness the Nabob having passed the receipt of Ahmndee Begum, a daughter of Abdul Wahal Khan for the month of October 1801, you are hereby authorized and directed to discharge the amount; viz. Rupees 166. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Fort St. George,
25th Nov. 1801.

I am,
(Signed) *J. Chamier,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Diary to Political Con^s;—the 3d December 1801.

Sent the following Letter;

To Mr. Cecil Smith, Civil Auditor.

Sir,

I am directed to furnish you with the enclosed copy, a Pay Certificate, which has been granted to Mahomed Ibrahim, one of the Pensioners under the late Treaty with the Nabob of the Carnatic, and who has been permitted to settle at Vellore, and to receive his stipend in that garrison.

2. You are accordingly authorized and directed to instruct the Paymaster at that station to pay, on the receipt of Mahomed Ibrahim, the sum of one hundred (100) rupees a month, and to draw bills for the amount on the Treasury.

3. The Paymaster should also be instructed to transmit the receipts of Mahomed Ibrahim monthly to the Sub-Treasurer, to whom you will communicate the whole of the arrangement.

Fort St. George,
3d Dec. 1801.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) *J. Chamier,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

TRANSLATION of a Letter (as entered in C. C. N^o 68.)

From his Highness the Nabob Azem ul Dowlah to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and received } 2d Shabaun 1216 Hegery.
9th December 1801.

I have received a Letter from Savoyee Bajee Roo Pundet Pordhau from Poonah, in answer to that which I wrote * him lately with your Lordship's approbation, and

* Not entered.

and in the warmth of friendship I send a copy inclosed herein, for your Lordship's information. Vol. II.

What can I write more?

TRANSLATE Copy of a Letter from Saway Bage Roo Pundet Purdhau to the Nabob Azem ul Dawlah Bahadur.—(Without date.)

Your joyful and friendly Letter having arrived in the happiest season, afforded me infinite satisfaction. You informed me, that in consequence of the will of the Omnipotent; your uncle Omdut ul Omrah was removed from this transitory world to that of eternal duration, that in consequence succeeded to the Government (of the country), and that in consideration of the ancient friendship subsisting (between the Sircars) you had communicated the circumstance for my information.

All this I have distinctly understood.

To the dispensation of the Almighty, there was no other remedy applicable than submission and resignation; and seeing that you have succeeded in the usual manner to the Government, I have derived therefrom a degree of pleasure and happiness which it is impossible for me sufficiently to express.

Continue constantly to gratify me with accounts of your welfare.

What more need be written?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
Pⁿ T^r to Gov^t.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Consultations;—the 15th December 1801.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azem ul Dowlah to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c.

Dated and received }

(EXTRACT.)

It is my wish, in conformity with established usage, to send Arzdash with Nuzzars to the King of Delhi, and the Shazada, upon the occasion of my ascending the Musnud, which has been entirely owing to your Lordship's kindness; and I therefore inclose two drafts of the Arzadashts for your Lordship's perusal, which, if they meet your Lordship's approbation, I will with your permission have copied fair, and forward them by Hircarrahs to Delhi.

TRANSLATION of an Arzdasht to the Presence of his Majesty the Emperor Shah Ahlur from the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c.

(Without date.)

This Worshipper of the shrine of true Fidelity, and Pilgrim in the path of firm Allegiance, at all times makes his prayers for the permanence of your Majesty's eternal dominion, the lesson of his tongue, and his supplication for the prolongation of the illustrious, angelic, and world-protecting shadow of your Royal Person, the Talisman of his soul.

This duty he considers his supreme happiness, nay the most important part of his Religion.

Influenced by the ardour of attachment, he ventures to represent, that on the departure of his uncle Omdut ul Omrah from this transitory world to that of perpetual duration, he (the faithful representator) by the support and assistance of the Managers of the Honourable English Company (who are staunch in their allegiance to the Ministers of your Imperial Throne) in virtue of the rights of his Father and Grandfather, was established in the government of the territories of the Carnatic.

The tribute of gratitude he ascribes to that Majesty, like the tree of Paradise, replete with blessings; and transmits a Nuzzar of one hundred and twenty-one Ashulfies to the resplendent Presence, by the acceptance of which he hopes to be honoured.

(A true Translation)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
Pⁿ T^r to Gov^t.

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TRANSLATION of an Arzee to the Presence of the Prince Akber Shah, from the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. (Without date.)

Having made the salutations of fidelity the plume of the head of allegiance, it is represented at the place of audience, where the servants of the Presence kiss the verge of the carpet of munificence, that this attached dependant, who like his Father and Grandfather, treads with firm and undeviating step in the paths of obedience and fidelity, has lately on the event of the death of his uncle Omdut ul Omrah, through the support and assistance of the Managers of the Honourable English Company, and agreeably to the ancient line of inheritance, succeeded to the Government of the territories of the Carnatic, and is grateful for the endless favours of his Majesty, the shadow of God.

He has dispatched an Arzdasht with a Nuzzar to the resplendant Presence, and trusts, that by means of the servants of the Presence, his Highness will have the goodness to cause it to be laid before his Majesty.

As a mark of his fidelity, he has transmitted to his Highness a Nuzzar of 21 Ashnafies, which he hopes will be accepted.

His Vakeel Rajah Hazari Mull will present these Nuzzars and Arzees to his Highness.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received { 17th Rajeb 1216 Hegery.
24th November 1801.

I enclose herewith a List of Firelocks, &c. and which I want for my infantry body-guard; and request your Lordship will be pleased to direct the Company's Store keeper to supply them.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

Ordered, That the Military Board be furnished with the list of firelocks required by the Nabob, and be directed to supply them accordingly.

The President lays before the Board the following Lists, sent to him by his Highness the Nabob, of Villages in the Carnatic appropriated to religious uses, and of other Enams; granted for the same purpose also of certain buildings, gardens, and grounds, which his Lordship proposes to transfer to the Nabob as appendages of Sovereignty.

(TRANSLATION.)

LIST of Villages appertaining to the Mosques of Mahomedy and Nabob Begum Sahiba; and a particular List of the Circar Gardens, Houses, and Kummuts, at Trichinopoly.

Villages belonging to the Mahomedy and Nabob Begum Sahibar Mosques.

6 Villages as follows; viz.

Perry Naick Chuttas in the district of Wurdackery	-	-	-	-	1 Village.
Koomagoody in the district of Tayaman	-	-	-	-	1 D ^o
Shumbacolum, in D ^o - - - D ^o -	-	-	-	-	1 D ^o
Teuvapooram, in the district of Totyam	-	-	-	-	1 D ^o
Diedaman in the district of Tayaman	-	-	-	-	1 D ^o
Chey alum in the district of Vurcheary	-	-	-	-	1 D ^o

LIST

LIST of Gardens within the Fort of Trichinopoly.

Singar Garden and House - - - - -	1 Village.
Huffein Baugh and Huffein Baugh, adjoining to the palace - -	1 D°
A small garden on the edge of the ditch near the Mosque of Shums-paran Sahib, made by Najeeb Ally Khan - - - - -	1 D°
Garden of the Sepulchre of Syed Ally Khan - - - - -	1 D°
D° adjoining to his house - - - - -	1 D°
Garden and Bungalo made by Etabar Khan, on the edge of the ditch near the Char Durwazar - - - - -	1 D°
Garden near the Goorwee Goontah - - - - -	1 D°
D° near the Feimnga Goontah and near the house of Huzrat Sahib -	1 D°
Garden near the powder magazine of Bhooloognant Pagodas - - -	1 D°
Garden of Muffaeed Shah - - - - -	1 D°

LIST of Gardens without the Fort of Trichinopoly.

Garden of Ameer ul Omrah, at Wallajahbad, otherwise called Wornoor, and house - - - - -	1 Village.
Gardens of Amwar Baugnear Nenungum, at Hytapore - - - - -	2 D°
Garden of Manoveer, near Mealtoor - - - - -	1 D°
Gardens of Seyed Ally Cawn; one near Adiah Coondam, the other at Warroor - - - - -	2 D°
Garden made by Huffam ul Mulk, near the Tappy Goontah of Ser-rungum - - - - -	1 D°
Gauver Garden on the bank of the Arzealva - - - - -	1 D°
Garden near Bunghar Goondah - - - - -	1 D°
Garden in the road to the Durgah of Huzrat Fenud ul Deen Jahib -	1 D°
Garden of Mr. Culmee, purchased by the late Ameer ul Omrah, at Warroor - - - - -	1 D°
Garden and Choultry of Nabob Begum Sahiba, at Nuttroo Nelloor -	1 D°
Garden of grapes, &c. near the Durgah of Huzrat Futtah Allah Sahil, on the edge of the ditch - - - - -	1 D°
Garden on the Juntum plain, bought of Major Firth - - - - -	1 D°
Garden of Vencat Soubah, late Renter, situated at Sircungum - -	1 D°
Garden and house made by Mustaga Huffein Cawn, and a Pettah in the Jumkasha road - - - - -	1 D°
Garden of Golinda Moodily, between Sirungam and Jumkasha - - -	1 D°
Garden and Choultry at Munfoor Pittah - - - - -	1 D°
Garden of Pettah of Jirgamode, near Sumarsum Pittah and Ally Forah -	1 D°
The gardens and Choultry of Eitabar Caun, on the village of Sirree Davyrumgal and Vengangfory, &c. - - - - -	

LIST of Houses within the Fort of Trichinopoly.

- The Palace.
- Ally Maheel and Welly Mahell, erected by Cootul ul Dowlah.
- The house formerly occupied by Shamed Jung and the two Syed Ally Khans, near the Palace.
- The house bought of Golam Mahordeen Commandant.
- The house and small garden bought of Colonel Wood, near the Palace.
- The house and small garden of Najub Allah Caun.
- The house of Eusoph Cawn, Commandant.
- The house of Rumnap Naik, a dependant of the above-mentioned Commandant.
- The house of Gunga Veshon, near the Char Denovazah.
- The house formerly occupied by Zein ul Ambudden Cawn.
- The hospital ground.
- The ground appropriated to a Ghuary.
- Khana.
- The stables.
- The house of the late Eitadar Khan.
- One house without the fort at Serungum, formerly belonging to the Raunee.

LIST of the Kummuts.

Ground at Veteat, formerly in possession of Senenawas.
 Kummut ground on the banks of Arz.
 Calva for the cultivation of green Orlandor.
 Kummut of Mahomed Jaffar Cawn, at the village of Mandpermall Coil of Goodputty, in the district of Pitchendargoody.

ENAM for the Expences of the Mosques, &c. at Madras.

The village of Ismail Coopam, depending on Keelvurree in the Pergunnah of Cawderabad, otherwise called Moosfarwauk according to the Perwanah, under the seal of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated 4th Jenadelowell 1212 Hegery, for the expences of the Mosques Wallajahee and Anwavree, through Hajee Mahomed Mugarblee, from the beginning of the year 1207 Fullee.

Amount Cawmil Pagodas	-	-	-	-	450
Amount in 1185 Fullee	-	-	-	-	697

For the expences of the Mosque of Mamoor, situated in the town of Madras, an allowance was granted to Sheik Zeiwull Dein, through Hajee Mahomed Mugarbee, according to a Perwannah dated 11 Shabarim 1202 Hegery, under the seal of the Nawaub Wallajah, of 69 rupees per month, out of the customs at Pulicot.

A daily allowance of one rupee for the Durgah of Huzrat Mustam Sahil, out of the customs of Pulicot, was granted by a Perwannah under the seal of the Nabob Wallajah, bearing date 10th Rajeb 1207 Hegery.

Resolved, to furnish the Board of Revenue with copies of the foregoing lists, accompanied by the following instructions.

EXTRACT of Letter to the Board of Revenue; dated 15th December 1801.

Para. 1. The Right honourable the Governor General in Council having resolved, that the Palace at Trichinopoly, with the gardens and villages appropriated to the support of the Mosques at Trichinopoly and Madras, shall be restored to his Highness the Nabob, I am directed to desire that the same may be carried into execution as soon as the list of villages and gardens shall have been examined and reported upon by the Collector.

2. I enclose for your information a list of the Villages, &c. as delivered in by his Highness, together with a statement of the Enams for the expences of the Mosques at Madras.

3. I am also directed to desire the Collectors may be ordered to state specifically the lands granted for the endowment of the Mosques, and the actual application of the revenues to that purpose, during the life of the late Nabobs.

At the request of the Nabob, communicated by the President to the Board; Resolved, to dispatch the following order to the Officer commanding the Southern division of the Army:

To Major General Bridges, commanding the Troops South of the Coleroon.

Sir,

Para. 1. As there is reason to apprehend that the Family of Nussur ul Mulk (Uncle to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic) will require protection against the servants of the Circars, who may be disposed to be troublesome to them, during the absence of Nussur ul Mulk, the Right honourable the Governor in Council desires that you will afford them such protection as may be necessary.

2. The Palace and Gardens at Trichinopoly are to be made over to his Highness the Nabob, for which purpose particular instructions will be sent to the Collector, through the channel of the Board of Revenue.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c.

Fort St. George,
15th December 1801.

(Signed)

John Chamier,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Consultations;—15th December 1801. Vol. II.

Extract of Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatic.

I have to make my best acknowledgments to your Lordship for the delivery of the Fort and Gardens of Sautgut; I have appointed Ali Nawaz Chan, on my part, to be the Nail of the forland Daraga of the said Gardens, and transmitted to him the letter addressed to the Company's Collector.

It is with pleasure that I comply with your Lordship's recommendation of making an allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees a month to Kerassel Chan, and I request he may receive that sum out of my own fifth, that is, exclusive of my monthly stipend.

Diary; 19th December 1801.

Sent the following Letters:

To R. Crommelin, Esquire, acting Chief Sec^y to the Government at Fort William.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed Copy of a Minute recorded by the Right honourable the President on the 8th instant, and to request that it may be communicated through the medium of the Honourable the Vice President in Council to his Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Fort St. George,
19th December 1801.

To R. Woolf, Esquire, Acc^t General.

Sir,

His Highness the Nabob having been pleased to grant to Hirasut Khan, the late proprietor of the gardens of Sautyhur, a pension of two hundred and fifty (250) rupees monthly, the Right honourable the Governor in Council has resolved, that the amount shall be paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot, and shall be charged on his Highness's fifth share of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Fort St. George,
19 December 1801.

The same to the Civil Auditor.

20. Received a letter from the Nabob, (entered in C. C. N^o 70;) requests that Ally Nawauz Khan may receive his stipend at Vellore.

Diary; 23d December 1801.

Sent the following Letters:

To Mr. Cecil Smith, Civil Auditor.

Sir,

I am directed to furnish you with the enclosed Copy of a pay certificate, which has been granted to Ally Nawauz Khan, one of the Pensioners under the late Treaty with the Nabob of the Carnatic, and to desire that the same arrangement may be made for his future payment at Vellore, as was authorized on the 3d instant in the case of Mahomed Ibrahim.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

John Chamier,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

24. Received a letter from the Nabob, (entered in C. C. N^o 84;) encloses the receipts of Badiall Niffa for October and November, and requests an order for their payments.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

Vol. II.

Diary; 20th December 1801.

To Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treasurer.

Sir,

You will be pleased to pay to Badia ul Nissa, the Daughter of
of the late Abdul Waham Khan, the Sum of three hundred and
thirty-two rupees twenty-one fanams and one quarter rupees, 332. 21. ¼. on ac-
count of her pension for the months of October and November last, and according
to the late receipts.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed)

John Chamier,

Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Consultations;—the 22d
December, 1801.

The President lays the following Papers before the Board:

Right honourable the President's Minute in Council; 22d December 1801.

The complaints lately preferred to me by the discontented members of the family
of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's being of an extraordinary complexion, and
having been circulated with great industry by the emissaries of those Princes, I deem
it to be necessary for me to state my sentiments on the subject at the time of my re-
cording them.

(A.) (B.)
and (C.)

The principles on which the late arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic is
founded, have been too recently and too fully discussed to require any repetition;
but the conduct of the Family, in the present instance, being in my judgment inti-
mately connected with the grounds on which it was induced to reject the terms pro-
posed by the authority of the Governor General, for the revival of the alliance and
for the security of the British interests in the Carnatic, I shall now record three
letters addressed to me by Najeib Khan and Turkey Ally Khan.

The first letter was written (as appears by the date) after the late negotiation, as
far as it related to Ally Hussein, had been terminated; and the second was written
after the terms of the existing Treaty had been concluded with his Highness the
Nabob Azim ul Dowlah—It is unnecessary therefore to observe, that the further
discussion of the subjects stated in those letters had been conclusively anticipated; but
it is worthy of remark, that, entirely evading the discussions and the written decla-
ration with respect to the forfeiture of the rights of the Family by the violation of the
alliance, the two Khans and the Family pertinaciously revert to the terms of the Treaty
of 1792 with a confidence becoming the faithful discharge of the obligations of that
Treaty, while the desire expressed by the Khans to renew the negotiations through
the channel of a *written correspondence* was manifestly calculated to throw the dis-
cussion into the hands of the mercenary Europeans, who have so long infested the
Durbar.

Having stated to Ally Hussein my final determination upon the line of conduct
adopted by him, in conformity to the advice of his Guardians (in the manner stated
by the Deputies in the report of the conferences) I deemed it to be totally unneces-
sary to pay any further attention to the representation of those Khans with respect to
the settlement of the affairs of the Carnatic.

It was natural that the variety of interests dependant on that adjustment should
indispose many of the principal branches of the Family to the elevation of Azeem ul
Dowlah; but for the very same reasons, the Family (if it had been necessary to consult
its wishes) would have been equally indisposed to the elevation of any other Member
of it; and it is consistent with the fact, that the pretensions of many individual persons
were directly or indirectly proposed to my consideration.

I impute, therefore, the indisposition of the principal branches of the Family towards
the existing arrangement, to the expectation of changes which they have been taught
by interested advisers to be probable, and it is consequently incumbent on the British
Government, both with respect to the principles on which it has formerly acted in the
arrangement

arrangement of the succession to the Soubahdarry of Arcot, and in regard to the future comfort and honour of the Family, to discourage those hopes of an alteration of the existing settlement. It is also advisable to use all practicable means for the purpose of disposing the Family to cultivate a cordial union and friendly intercourse with the Nabob Azim ul Omrah, the constituted and legitimate Head of the House.

7. Having received from the Begum Suldaun Ulkiffa a letter (which I now record) I deemed it to be proper to avail myself of that opportunity to inculcate the principles stated in this Minute, and I now record my Answer, with the reply which I had the honour of receiving from the Begum.

(D.)

(E.)
(F)

8. The power and influence which this Princess possessed during the life of her Brother Omdut ul Omrah is sufficiently notorious, and the Board will not be surprized that at the death of the late Nabob, her Highness should be in the possession of money and of elephants the property of the Government. The style of Sultan ul Kiffa (better known by the name of the Boody Begum) is consistent with the same spirit of exaggerating which is observable in the more recent complaints, and her Highness has manifestly mistated several facts. The money mentioned by her Highness, was a small sum due on a bill which remained undischarged at the death of the late Nabob; the person in possession of the bill absconded in consequence of that event; and the Begum applied to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah to recover the money for his own use. The elephants were well known to be the property of the late Government; but it is due to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah's moderation to record, that in both cases he communicated his intention to the Deputies, for my information, previously to his possessing himself of those articles.

9. The two Representations which I now record are of such a nature, that if the contents of them could be supposed to be true, the conduct of the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, under the actual circumstances in which he is placed, would reflect the greatest dishonour on this Government; but it is unnecessary to assure the Board, that the means adopted by me for preserving a constant intercourse with his Highness, render the commission of the violences imputed to him impracticable without my knowledge: the same means enable me to state, that the facts described by the Family are in some respects exaggerations of trivial circumstances, and in other respects absolutely without foundation.

(G.) & (H.)

10. The assertion respecting the small sum of money, and the elephants, has already been explained; the fact of Azim ul Dowlah's violation of the private apartments is this: The Musrut Mhul is the place in which the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah died, and in which his Highness constantly gave audiences; it is a part of the Palace of Chepauk. The Nabob Azim ul Dowlah stated, for my information, his wish of having access to the Musrut Mhul, which had been denied to him. His Highness sent in consequence to demand admission into that part of the Palace, which being denied, his Highness forced the gate. The ruffians described in the representation are the present Nabob and his attendants.

11. The representation (H.) implies, that the troops of the Company, and of his Majesty, are employed to degrade the Family; but it is unnecessary to state farther than for the purpose of record, that a party of European and Native Troops has, in conformity to the Treaty concluded, been stationed in the gardens of Chepauk, under the command of a British Officer; and the Board is already acquainted with the circumstances, which rendered it necessary to confine the duties of that party to purposes merely honorary.

Vide Conf.
the 10 Ult^o.

12. The rigorous confinement of which the Family complains, is that to which all the female and most of the male branches of the Family have been accustomed for many years, without any interference of the British Governments; I mean their residence in the Palace of Chepauk, under the immediate authority of the reigning Nabob. It is not known to me that his Highness has committed any act of oppression; and I have every reason (founded on the uniform desire expressed by his Highness to avoid such a calumination, and on the manifest exaggeration of facts by the Family) to disbelieve the assertion contained in the representation (H.)

13. Some of the nearest relations of the Nabob, particularly their Highnesses Hissam al Moolk, Nuffier ul Moolk, and Morteza Hussain Khan, having been entrusted

Vol. II. trusted with public duties by the late Governments, have, I understand, unadjusted accounts to a very large amount: The accounts of Hissam ul Moolk were under audit at the period of the death of Omdut ul Omrah; and it is unnecessary to explain, that the usual process adopted by their late Highnesses the Nabobs of the Carnatic in similar cases was restraint, sometimes of a rigorous and sometimes of an honourable nature. Moorteza Hussain Khan and Hissain ul Mulk were restrained to the Garden of Cherpauk, under the forms usually adopted with persons of their rank.

14. With respect to Moorteza Hussain Khan, the Board knows, that upon the first suggestion of the inconvenience created by the interference of the Supreme Court, his Highness the Nabob released him from this honourable restraint, and I have no doubt that his Highness would as readily comply with a similar suggestion, in regard to Hissam ul Mulk; but it yet remains for this Government to enable the Nabob to recover the unadjusted balance of Moorteze Hussain Khan's accounts; and Hissain ul Mulk has no reasonable objection to render an account of his administration of the revenues of Arcot and Trichinopoly.

15. I conclude, that no person distrusts the general ground of belief of their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah having died possessed of great property; and I have positive reason to believe, on the ground of circumstances which occurred during the late negotiations, that a large property is now in the possession of some branches of the Family.

16. It is a known fact, that at the death of his Highness the late Ameer ul Omrah, the reigning Nabob Mahomed Ally took possession of the entire property of the deceased Prince; the Father of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah succeeded to the possession of that in common with the other property of his Father, as Sovereign of the Carnatic. If, according to the principles of the Mahomedan law, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Ally had a right to obtain possession of the property of the Prince Ameer ul Omrah, the present Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah had the same right on his elevation to the rank of Nabob of the Carnatic. On the other hand, if the descendants of Omdut ul Omrah have a right to hereditary property, without reference to the principles of the Mahomedan law, and the usage of the Carnatic already stated, then the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah has an undisputed claim to the possession of his Father's property, which is notoriously known to have been very large.

17. If the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah had proceeded to exercise his power for the recovery of rights so well founded, it might have been difficult to have opposed a reasonable objection to it, but it is consistent with my knowledge, that his Highness has absolutely abstained from the exercise of his power for that purpose; and such moderation, under the circumstances in which his Highness is placed, is in my judgment, a very deficient answer to the general imputation of violence stated on the part of the Family.

18. Under the circumstances which I have now described, I consider the representation signed by some members of the Family, to be calculated for the purpose of defaming the British Government. The representation (H.) contains a manifest evidence of that spirit which dictated the Councils and directed the correspondence of the late Omdut ul Omrah; the style and matter of that Paper, with the observation of the Persian Translator, leave no doubt on my mind that the composition was originally English; and the object of the present paper, like that of the Letters written by the late Omdut ul Omrah, appears to be the excitement of an interest by appealing to an exaggerated misstatement of facts.

19. I have judged it to be expedient to record these observations previously to my communicating to the Board the Answer which I proposed to transmit to the Family, and the Letter which I propose to address to his Highness the Nabob on that subject, because they may perhaps be considered necessary to meet the objection of an anticipated judgment of the case; and because they may enable the Court of Directors to form a just estimation of the motives of the Family in forcing on their observation, through the channel of the Public records, an exaggeration of facts calculated to calumniate not only his Highness the present Nabob, but the British Government.

20. I have

20. I have already recorded my opinion of the necessity of supporting the just rights and pretensions of his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, with respect to his Foreign relations; and the same sentiments are in my judgment strictly applicable to the internal state of his Highness's affairs. This obligation is incumbent on the British Government, in conformity to the terms of the Treaty concluded and formally ratified; any relaxation of the rights conveyed to the Nabob by that instrument can only tend to encourage those hopes of change, which must protract, and probably frustrate the domestic happiness of the Family, while the indecision of the British Government would expose all the branches of the Family to the rapacity of those interested adventurers, who have hitherto fattened on its spoils.

21. Under the impression of these sentiments, I consider it to be essentially necessary to the happiness of the Family, and to the consistent character of the British Government, that the fallacious expectations of the one should be suppressed by a candid avowal and a strict observance of the principles of the latter.

In recording those sentiments, I judge it to be proper to repeat my opinion of the disposition, readily and invariably evinced by the present Nabob, to meet with cheerfulness such suggestions as I considered to be advantageous to his Highness and to the Company; and I have no doubt that his Highness's answer to my proposed reference will confirm on the minds of the Board this impression of his character.

22. Referring to a previous passage of this Minute, I deem it necessary to record at this time three Letters, addressed to me by Seif-ul-Mulk, the eldest surviving son of (L) (M) & the late Nabob Mahomed Ally. (N.)

(Signed) Clive.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mahomed Najib Chan Bahader and Mahommed Ta Re Chan Bahader to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Governor in Council of Madras; dated 23d July 1801. (A)

My Lord,

We have been directed to inform your Lordship, that, pursuant to the will of his Highness the late Nabob, the Heir has adopted for himself the following Titles, viz. "The Nabob Amir ul Hind Wallajah, taj ul Amtah, Amir ul Mumalic, Zulfikar ul Dowlah, Mahomed Ali Hussein Chan Bahauder, Zuffer Jung, Sipar Salar."

We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to inform your Lordship, by the command of our Master, of his affectionate sentiments and friendly intentions towards the Honourable East India Company, and of his readiness to fulfil all the Articles and stipulations of the Treaty which was concluded between his illustrious Ancestors and the Honourable East India Company. We have likewise to assure your Lordship, that our Master, from the time of the demise of his venerable Father ~~xxxx~~, certainly became a party to the Treaty; and we are confident, that as long as our Master shall cheerfully perform all the duties and obligations, which, by virtue of the said Treaty, are incumbent on him, so long shall the friendship and amity of the Honourable Company, and of their Representatives here, be continued to him, in the same manner as it was to his Father.

May your kindness remain.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,

P^a Trans^r to Gov^r.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mahomed Najib Chan Behaudre Salar Jung, and Mahomed Tuki Ali Chan Behaudre, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council; dated 28th July 1801, or 14 Rabbioo ul Awul 1216. (B.)

We who stand appointed to administer the affairs of the Carnatic during the minority of the Nawaub, deem it incumbent on us, in the present state of the Nawab's affairs, to address your Lordship.

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(B.)

His Highness the Nawab, by virtue of the will and wish of his Father, being Heir to the dominion of the territories of the Carnatic, became the successor to his Father, and this circumstance took place, notoriously and rightfully, according to the expectation previously entertained concerning it by the world, although, from certain communications which passed between the Nawab and the Public Officers of Government, and between these Officers and us, who are his Highness's Representatives, we had understood that the undermentioned circumstance was not unknown to your Lordship, who had, with the fullest confidence and certainty, agitated these said communications and negotiations; nevertheless, we did not omit to notify the said circumstance to your Lordship; on the contrary, we formerly addressed a Letter to your Lordship on the subject, and we at the same time gave notification of the same circumstance to the Sirdars of Hindostan; although in the above mentioned letter we communicated, on the part of the Nawab, the strongest professions of his Highness's friendly intentions and sentiments, and assured your Lordship, in the most impressive manner, of his Highness and of our own wish to fulfil all the existing engagements between the Company and the Nawab of the Carnatic; and although we manifested our intention to listen to any thing which your Lordship might propose, provided it may conduce to strengthen the mutual friendship and to increase the important interests stipulated in the Treaty, yet, until this hour, we have not been favoured by your Lordship with a public reply to our address; nay, latterly, your Lordship suspended even verbal discussion upon the subject of our address, and omitted those observances due to his Highness's honour and dignity, as well as the credit and attention owing to ourselves.

If this were not a predicament of extreme necessity, we should with patience have waited for your Lordship's reply. We should have postponed until your Lordship's leisure our endeavours to obviate the many trying dilemmas in which the Nawab, on his succession, was involved, and with which, on our undertaking the important and responsible trust of Deputies, we were ourselves encompassed.

But being apprehensive that essential injury to the honour and critical interests of the Nawab might result from delay, the necessity of the case, and the importance of the business, compelled us to deviate from the forms of external ceremony.

Your Lordship is not unacquainted with the situation in which the Nawab is placed on the demise of his revered Parent; and it were superfluous for us to describe it. But the Government, from motives of precaution which we cannot mention, sent a body of armed troops, subject to your Lordship's commands, into the residence of the late and present Nawaub, which troops still remain there, as your Lordship knows.

The ostensible motive for sending thither these troops was, that, in the probable event of the death of the Nawaub, they should protect the rights and affairs of the rightful Successor, and prevent any detriment to either; and we are persuaded that, consistently with the Treaty, no other intention than the above could have been entertained—seeing then that the object of deputing those troops, viz. procuring the attendance and obedience to the present Nawaub of all the subjects and servants of the Sircar, has been readily and cheerfully accomplished, and that in future there is no fear nor danger, we would therefore hope that your Lordship will, with all practicable celerity, remove an armed body, now no longer necessary; for the continuance of a body of armed troops at the Palace of his Highness has an effect on the minds of his Highness's people, and in the eyes of the Vakeels of other Sirdars, which it is unnecessary for us to explain. With a view then to uphold the honour and respect of his Highness in the eyes of the people of his own Durbar, as well as in the eyes of the surrounding Powers, the withdrawing of those troops is expedient: and since this measure is very necessary and very evident, we doubt not your Lordship will acquiesce with pleasure, and order it to be done accordingly.

We are extremely concerned that all the communications and personal discussions which have taken place between us and the Officers of your Lordship's Government, relative to the demands of the Company, and the succession of the Nawaub, have not yet had any influence; the failure of these negotiations is not ascribable to any disinclination on our part, or on the part of the Nawaub, but to the very heavy, nay injurious

jurious demand, made of us—demands which were not warranted either by the mode, the time, or the circumstance, in which they were made. Vol. II.

(B.)

Adverting to the extraordinary trust with which we have been invested, to the important obligations and high responsibility of that trust, it behoved us, deliberately and maturely, to weigh the propositions which had been made to us; nor can your Lordship consider this surprizing: but our difficulties were considerably enhanced from this circumstance; that, although we requested the Officers of Government to give in their demands *in writing*, yet they refused to do so, and this non-compliance has been productive of doubts, uncertainty, and daily misunderstanding.

Charged as we are with a duty of great trust and importance, it was sufficient for us to have been cautious; moreover, our perfect reliance on the good faith of the English Nation, our confidence on your Lordship's veracity, and our undiminished respect for the Personage under whose orders apparently your Lordship acts, induced us to accede to a daily conference, unusual indeed, and unreasonable: we trust that the above circumstances will be sufficient to exculpate us in the eyes of his Highness, and in the view of the world, from the imputation of blame for having deviated from the established practices of conducting such negotiations by written documents. Had we not swerved from a line of conduct sanctioned by the practice of ages, we conceive we had better have consulted the interests of the Nawaub, the views of the Company, and the satisfaction of our own minds; if indeed, the purport of the personal conferences had been committed to writing, the advantage of it would have appeared, and the object of the one party or of the other might probably have been achieved: in the present state of affairs, we are apprehensive, that from our manner of expressing our sentiments and intentions, what we have communicated on the part of the Nawaub may not have been perfectly understood.

With a view therefore to acquit ourselves of any impropriety, as well in your Lordship's apprehension as in that of the world, we now reiterate to your Lordship in Council the professions of our readiness, on the part of the Nawaub, to fulfil every stipulation or stipulations of the existing contract between the Nawaub and the Company; likewise to receive and settle any proposition not incompatible with our duty, which may tend to increase and confirm the alliance between the Nawaub and the Company, and may be calculated to promote their mutual interests and welfare, whether such propositions shall be founded on the purport of the paper formerly given in by us, or on any other principle consonant with your Lordship's indulgence and wishes.

We have restrained ourselves from expressing our feelings and sentiments to your Lordship on the distressing and heart-affecting transactions which have taken place, and are going on at this time, in the Palace of the Nawaub, all apparently with the sanction and approbation of an Authority which we are always inclined to respect—We are unwilling, by writing on the subject, to increase those embarrassments in which we are at present involved; nay, in order to obviate these embarrassments, we are ready to accede to any reasonable measures; our silence, then, respecting this business cannot be construed into a want of feeling, or attributed to hardness of heart; on the contrary, it proceeds from a cause more cogent than any personal interests*: we are convinced in our own minds, that the mode of proceeding which we have adopted will conduce to the real interests and welfare of our Master.

* It is not clear in the original whether this should be personal Interests, or personal declarations.

My Lord, these good intentions are not merely professional; we are ready to substantiate them by proofs; and we thus publicly and sincerely assure your Lordship of the same, trusting that such assurance may remove the difficulties which oppose a happy adjustment of the propositions made to us by order of your Lordship, and tend to manifest to the universe the upright intentions of the Company towards their ancient and approved Allies.

May your generosity endure.

(A true Translation)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,

Pⁿ Translator to Government.

Vol. II. C.

(C.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mahommed Najib Chan Bahadur and Mahomed Taki Chan Bahadar, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Governor of Madras; dated 30th July.

We inclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of two Papers written and delivered (to us) by the people of the family of his Highness the late Naveb Wallajah, and those of the family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur, stating the rights of succession of the son and heir of the Navab Omdut ul Omrah, and the want of due right, in any sense, on the part of the son of the late Omir ul Omrah; also, the original of a Paper written by Moulana Aba ul Ali Melick ul Ulma, a person superior to any of his contemporaries throughout Hindostan for his extensive knowledge of Mahommedan Law, and by other learned Men, representing the right of the abovementioned Heir to the succession.

The Heir abovementioned on losing his honoured Father, considered your Lordship to have become to him an indulgent Parent.

By that tenderness, then, which is due from an affectionate Father, and by that justice and form which the English Nation, celebrated for justice, possess, we request that your Lordship, from motives of tenderness and indulgence, would peruse with attention these Papers, and in justice, bestow a kind consideration on this case.

TRANSLATION.—Copy of a Paper, authenticated to be a true Copy by the Seal of Kafi; signed Ghulam Hussein Chan ul Alvi.

We the People of the Families of the Nawabs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah Bahadar:—(Declare)

Apparently the Government intend to appoint Abdul Ali, commonly called Azimul Dowlah as the successor; now, by the Mahomedan Law, the abovenamed person, who was left without inheritance, has not any kind of right to the succession. The deceased Omir ul Omrah made no will relative to the sonship or inheritance of Azim ul Dowlah; nor did his Highness the Navab Wallajah (may the mercy of God be upon him!) give Azim ul Dowlah any thing belonging, to Amir ul Omrah, nor any thing belonging to himself: and we shall never consent to the succession of the abovenamed Person.

Dated the 26th of July 1801.

And signed by

“ Amir ul Dowlah Bahadur,
 “ Hissam ul Mulk Bahadur,
 “ Isfichar ul Dowlah Bahadur,
 “ Nasir ul Mulk Bahadar,
 “ Aatimad ul Mulk Bahadar,
 “ A Shrofful Mulk Bahadur,
 “ Aatakad ul Mulk Bahadur,
 “ Hussein Mahomed Chan,
 “ Sultan ul Nissa Begum,
 “ Melik ul Nissa Begum,
 “ Amdut ul Nissa Begum,
 “ Navab Ransal Nissa Begum,
 “ Rahim ul Nissa Begum,
 “ Abd ul Kadir Chan Bahadur,
 “ Chuday Jahs Begum,
 “ Navab Zeib ul Nissa Begum,
 “ Perfumbe.”

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Paper, certified as a true Copy by the seal of Kafi; signed Ghulam Hussein Chan ul Alvi.

We the People of the Families of the Navab Wallajah (may God's mercy be upon him!) and of the Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur:—(Declare)

By

By the will of the Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur, to whom devolved from the Nawab Walajah all the rights of Government, and the Country of the Carnatic, as well as the property of his father, these were given and bequeathed by the said Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his heir and successor the Navab Taj ul Omrah, who is entitled to the Government by the Mussulman law. We, all the People of the family, &c. take God and his Prophet to witness, that the said Taj ul Omrah should succeed in conformity to the above-mentioned will.

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(C.)

Dated the 26th July 1801.

{ Syful Mulk,
I obey the Family
Hissam ul Mulk,
Athroff ul Mulk,
Aaliked ul Mulk,
Mahommed Houssein Chan Bahadar,
Nafir ul Mulk Bahadur,
Sultan ul Nissa Begum,
Mahk ul Nissa Begum,
Omdut ul Nissa Begum,
Navab Rauful ul Nissa Begum,
Abdul Kadir Chan Bahadar,
Navab Zeib ul Nissa Begum,
Rahem ul Nissa Begum,
Chadayjah Begum.

Person Bi,
Amin ul Dowlah Bahaudar,
Isticher ul Dowlah Bahauder.

(TRANSLATION.)

The ordinance of the Holy Law, as well as established precedent, and the practice of Chalifs and Sultans, is this; that a man's son becomes his heir; and when a father makes his son his heir, and gives the son all the property acquired by him the father, then such son becomes heir and proprietor, without the participation of another; and if the father be proprietor of seniority, and previously to his death names his son as his heir, such son then becomes heir accordingly, whether he be a legitimate * son * From the womb of his proper lawful wife. or not. And if a person possessed of seniority, and having a son, should make another, whether an adopted or a mere stranger, his succession as executor, then it behoves all to obey the person so appointed.

Such is the rule of inheritance as observed by the orthodox Chalifs.

For the first Chalif*, the Leader of the Faithful, and the Chief of the Just, although *AbanBehar: he had a son, appointed the most distinguished among the Just, and the Prince of the Faithful, i. e. Omn, Son of Chatab, as his executor and succession; and the Prince of the Faithful, Omn, son of Chatab, as his executor and succession, and the Prince of the Sic Origi. Faithful, Omn, followed the same rule.

The Sultans who succeeded the Chaliffs observed the same law.

*For from the Time of Abdul Malik, who was King of Arabia and Persia, until the reign of Abu Mansur Davanike of the family of the Abassider and Kanin Nafhia, and his natural son Mamum Rastua and Mantasin, and Muntasin, the succession to the Sultanut proceeded in this manner; these were Kings of Arabia and Persia, and of the Sultans their successors; until the present time, each Sultaun who, at the time of his death, made a will nominating a person to succeed him, was succeeded by the person so named as Sultaun: and such person as refused to abcredit the person so appointed to be Sultan, was doomed to imprisonment and death.

Thus then, conformably with these evidencies of law and of precedent, and with the usage of present and preceding Sultans, the inheritance and the right to all matters of right and property belonging to the Nawab Wafajah Amin ul Hind devolved to the deceased Nawab Omdut ul Omrah, and from the said deceased to the Nawab Taj ul Omrah; because, the deceased Nabob having appointed his Executor and Heir,

Vol. II. and succession, then departed this life, wherefore the proprietor of all these rights is
 the Newaub Taj ul Omia Bahadur; and the intervention of another is contrary to
 law and precedent.

(C.)

(Signed) “ Malick ul Uluma,
 “ Ghulam Haffain Chan Kanull Alki,
 “ Imaun Bucket,
 “ Scynd Olid Ullah,
 “ Matimud Savi ul Kadie,
 “ Maulive Mahommed Ali,
 “ Maulavi Mahomed Sadik,
 “ Maulavi Kenin Ullah,
 “ Maulavi Ala ul Din Atamed,
 “ Maulavi Abdul Rab, Son of the Malich ul Ullamad,
 “ Mauliva Mahomed Bake.”
 Sien Scamlitam. (Signed) *A. Falconar.*

(D.)

(D.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Sultan ul Niffa Begum to the
 Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received 19th September 1801.

Last night, about eight o’Clock, Koorham Ali, a servant of Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur, came, attended by a party of the Company’s Infantry and the Dubash of Colonel Bowfu, entered the precincts of my habitation, and having loosed five elephants, my property, which stood there, saying that your Lordship had demanded them, thereupon took them away.

Lately also there was a sum of money, my property, amounting to 3,703 S’ Pag’, and 222 Company’s Rupees, deposited with Chuajah Kamul ul Din Chan Azim ul Dowlah Bahader, having imprisoned the Chim, possessed himself of the said money.

One of your Lordship’s Chubadars was sufficient to have conveyed to me your Lordship’s commands, when I should not have failed to send the elephants to your Prefence; but the terror and alarm excited in the minds of children and weak women, by the formidable appearance of Korham Ali the Dubash of the Colonel, and a military force, I had better leave to your Lordship to conceive than attempt myself to describe.

May your friendship and justice endure.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
 P^a T^r to Government.

(E.)

(E.)

To the Sultan ul Niffa Bagum.

I have had the honour of receiving your Highness’s Letter of yesterday’s date; and am sincerely concerned, that any event should have occurred of a nature unpleasant to your Highness.

Your Highness knows, that during the existence of their Highnesses the Nabob Walajah and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, deceased, the British Government carefully abstained from any interference in the internal government or in the domestic affairs of those Princes.—The Treaty which has recently been concluded with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadar (whom God preserve!) leaves no latitude for the interference which your Highness desires; but I shall have the honour of communicating at an early period of time, your Highness’s Letter to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadar; and as I am satisfied of his Highness’s earnest disposition to cultivate that harmony with his Family which is necessary to its happiness and to its reputation,

reputation, so I trust that your Highness, looking to him as the constituted Head of that Family, will omit no means of conciliating his good disposition towards the establishment of union and cordiality with the subordinate branches of the Family.

(Signed) *Clive.*

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(E.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Sultan ul Nissa Begum to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor, &c. &c. &c.; dated 23d September.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your Lordship's Letter of the 20th instant, which has comforted my anxious mind. My Lord, although adverting to your Lordship's rank and dignity, I should scarcely have presumed to address your Lordship, yet as her late Highness my revered Mother, when speaking of the great Lord Clive Bahauder, the very kind Friend of this Family, used to designate him by the name of Brother, I venture to detail, with the pen of friendship, the protection and patronage, and security, which this Family has experienced.

It is as evident as the sun that the Navab Wallajah, in the plenitude of his power, as Ruler of the Country and Head of this House, possessing supreme controul over this Family, and who conferred on them all the benefits they enjoy, that the said Navob, nevertheless behaved to them with the utmost degree of indulgence and generosity; notwithstanding this, individuals of the Family, on being dissatisfied, used to seek the protection of Government; for during the first administration of Lord Pigot, the late Shahmut Jung Bahadur repairing to Madras, procured the order of Lord Pigot to the Nabob Wallajah for sending his Wife and Family, then at Trichinopoly, to the Presidency, which was done accordingly; and during the period of Lord Pigot's second Administration, four Nephews of the Navob Wallajah, viz. Sumsam ul Dowlah Bahadar, Abdul Hakim Chan, the late Jane Jehun Chan, and Amir ul Dowlah Abad ul Kader Chan Bahauder, resorted to the protection of the Government during the Government of Lord Hobart: Hafez Howson Ali Chan, one of the Brothers of the Navab Omdut ul Omra Bahdur, was received into the protection of Government; and the more recent case of Abdul Samd Chan Bahadur Deleir Jug, and his Brother, is within your Lordship's knowledge, how that the Navab Omdut ul Omrah could not exercise his will over them, but was obliged to use conciliatory measures. But, my Lord, the umbrage taken by these Refugees did not arise from any injury they had met with from their immediate Chiefs, but merely because certain wishes they had entertained had not been gratified; hence they remonstrated, and hence they found protection.

But how does it come to pass that now, when the whole Family are in danger of losing their character, their lives, &c. yet they find no protection in your Lordship's Government too. Fifty years have elapsed, during which period we have experienced your Lordship's friendship, and for a period of almost eighty years have we experienced the protection of the Company; we cannot doubt, that the patronage of your Lordship, the protection of the Company's Banner, and the security and safety of the gracious King of Great Britain, is extended to us.

Your Lordship was pleased to write, that Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder was extremely desirous to live on terms of harmony with the individuals of the Family, and to consult their honour and comfort. My Lord, the individuals of the Family are influenced by the same wish; but were the oppressions which they have experienced, and continue to experience, by the conduct of Azim ul Dowlah, to be detailed, the circumstances would convert the cheerfulness and serenity of your Lordship's mind into uneasiness and chagrin.

Your Lordship was pleased to suggest, that with a view to establish unanimity and concord among the different individuals of the Family, I should use my best exertions to conciliate and satisfy Azim ul Dowlah. My Lord, myself, and the rest of the Family, are in reality the friends of Azim ul Dowlah, for he is to me, and to most of the Family, in the relation either of a Son or a Grandson; but the late irregularities of his conduct towards the Family are oppressive, and repugnant to such a connection. Over and above his former violence and tyranny, I shall relate

Vol. II. the transactions of yesterday: If Tichar ul Dowlah Bahauder, my Brother-in-law; who labours under an excessive palpitation of the heart, and to whose health some exercise in the cool of the evening is necessary, has nevertheless since yesterday been confined to his house by Azim ul Dowlah's orders; moreover, the Family Physician, who, having attended on us in administering medicine for upwards of twenty years, is acquainted with the respective constitutions of the Family, he has been imprisoned by the direction of Azim ul Dowlah; the sick of the Family are consequently reduced to a state of distress and danger. Azim ul Dowlah yesterday also sent a message by Korbam Ali, directing Taj ul Omrah to deliver up to him the seal of the late Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah, otherwise he should cause his food, drink, fuel, and other means of subsistence to be withholden.

(E.)

My Lord, I formerly represented to your Lordship, that our prosperity was destroyed; now our lives are in danger.

My Lord, three things are to this Family indispensable: 1st. The means of our subsistence; 2d and 3d. The exercise of our ceremonies of condolence and congratulation. Now your Lordship is entrusted with the former responsibility, and the controul of the two latter rests with the Head of our Family: that Head, at present, is the Nawaub Syful Mulk Bahaudar.

In short, the object of this long detail is this; that, by your Lordship's favour, the members of this Family may be suffered to live in peace and safety, unmolested, unoppressed, under the Flag of the Company, protected by your Lordship's patronage from the violence of all.

* This was not the expression of his Lordship's letter, (Signed)

Your Lordship was so just and good as to write me, that you should direct * Azim ul Dowlah to restore the elephants and money, of which he had possessed himself. I trust, that through your Lordship's order, restitution shall be made accordingly, and that the ill usage of Azim ul Dowlah towards this Family shall be restrained.

A. F.

By the honour and dignity of the gracious King of Great Britain, by the faith and generosity of the English Nation, by the justice and equity of the Honourable Company, this helpless and forlorn Family entreat to be forgiven, and implore their miserable situation may be enquired into, and relieved.

For the rest may your Lordship's friendship and justice for ever endure!

(A true Translation,)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P. T. to Gov^r.

(G.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Anward* and Wallajah Families to the Governor in Council.

* Patronymic epithets from the titles of the Nabobs Anueer ul din and Wallajah. (Signed)

A. F.

Gentlemen,

We have repeatedly represented our helpless situation to Azim ul Dowlah Bahader, verbally and by letter, in the hopes that he would immediately attend to our situation, and remove our difficulties; but neither our representations nor addresses have been of any avail—We still continue in strict restraint, and neither our relations, our friends, nor our servants can visit us, without the greatest apprehensions.

Besides experiencing these distresses, and this disgrace, our property and effects have been forced from us; our elephants, horses, and houses seized; nay, the money of one of us, by the orders of Azim ul Dowlah, has been plundered.

Gentlemen, we state these circumstances for your information, but state them not by way of complaint. We are convinced that the Governor in Council, in consideration of the arrangement* they lately carried into effect; we are convinced, we say, that adverting to that circumstance, you will take special care, Gentlemen, that from irregularities like these, the stigma of reproach shall not attach to the English name, famed as it is for good faith; that its good name shall not be converted into a bad name.

* This paragraph is somewhat confined, but is almost literally translated, A^r 12.

On every consideration we request your Lordship to deliberate a little, let our lot be what it may; but, being descended from Amérs, and accustomed to receive from

from the People homage, attendance, and Nazars—from you, Gentlemen, endued as you are with justice, we expect the preservation of our honour. You will not for a moment admit the *idea even* of our dishonour and disgrace. Vol. II.
(G.)

To you, Gentlemen, what more need we write?

Sealed with the seals of

Navab Sultan ul Nissa Begum,
Huffam ul Mulk,
Melik ul Nissa Begum,
Navab Zaib ul Nissa Begum,
Mahommed Nafier Chan,
Rayisul Omra Mahommed Abdul Heissain,
Omah ul Nissa Begum Hafies,
Mahommed Nafir Chan,
Etenad ul Mulk Bahadur,
&c. &c.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) A. Falconar,
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Anweri and Walajahi Families to the Right honourable the Governor in Council. (H.)

Dated 11th December }
Received 11th D^o - } 1801.

On the 20th November we addressed your Lordship in Council upon the subject of our helpless situation, but have not hitherto been favoured with a Reply; the necessity of attending to our personal safety suffers us not to remain inactive, and if we should appear importunate, this necessity must be our excuse; but we request your Lordship's immediate attention to our situation.

Having already publicly represented to your Lordship in Council the hardships of our situation, it were superfluous now to retrace them. We hope they are not forgotten, although we have not hitherto received the consolation of a satisfactory answer. We cannot however imagine that this consolation is attainable; and the estimation in which we hold your Lordship's virtues, and those of the Gentlemen of the Council, renders it impossible for us to harbour the idea that the tyranny, the oppression, the degradation exercised over us, and represented to your Lordship in Council, that these injuries are to pass uninvestigated, unredressed.

Since we last represented our case, and our impatience of it, to your Lordship, it has become still more severe and alarming.

Our imprisonment is such (alas! that our lot should be so altered!) that it must excite compassion in your benevolent minds; we have been loaded with opprobrium and insult—insults which add bitterness to the cup of adversity, and render the chains of our captivity, barbarous as they are, more afflicting still!

Weak, helpless, and innocent as we are, the hand of tyranny and oppression has been extended over our persons and property; the doors of some of our habitations have been violently broken, and our private apartments invaded and disturbed by a terrifying body of hirelings, without a shadow of justice, and without the semblance of a reason to authorize so unjust, so unwarrantable a proceeding.

The residence of our Prince, the Heir of our deceased elder Brother, hath been unjustly broken; i. e. the doors have been forced open, his private apartment plundered, his friends calumniated and reviled, his servants beaten, and himself obliged to fly before an infamous ruffian rabble (we cannot call them soldiers) to his interior apartments, to protect, what is dearer than his life, his honour and reputation.

It is unnecessary that we should apprise your Lordship in Council whence all this has originated; it is equally unnecessary we should point out to your Lordship in Council to what consequence this cruelty and injustice quickly tends; a consequence so evident and inevitable that a very idiot may anticipate it.

It is incumbent on this Prince, the rightful Heir, and on the Families, to represent these

Vol. II. these circumstances to your Lordship in Council, in the conviction that justice, equity, humanity, your own reputation, the fair fame of the English name, and the Interests which your Lordship represents, will induce your Lordship to interpose your power for the prevention of irregularities alike incompatible with justice, and repugnant to the best feelings of human nature.

(H.)

We request your Lordship in Council's attention to the subject of our present and former address, and if your Lordship in Council should deem it expedient, from Public motives, to detain our Prince in confinement, we hope that such confinement may be made as lenient as may be consistent with the motives for such confinement; and we most earnestly entreat, that if it be necessary we should ourselves remain in confinement, we may not be subjected to the power of that person who is desirous of our destruction, whose daily conduct inspires us with terrors, and whose interest it is to destroy us: but if we are to be considered prisoners, we request of your Lordship's justice the common privilege of prisoners—the safety of our lives. Remove us, my Lord, from the precincts of Chepauk; keep us in some place of safety in the custody of the Company; afford us a pittance for our necessary support; but suffer us not to remain within the grasp of an oppressive Power, which admits of no bounds, and acknowledges no law, and whose acts receive encouragement and support from the troops who surround him, wearing the uniform of the King of Great Britain and the Company.

What more need we say?

(Signed) “ Sultan ul Nissa Begum,
 “ Hufsan ul Mulk Behauder,
 (Signed) “ Melik ul Nissa Begum,
 “ Hafez Mahommed Nasir Chan,
 “ Abdul Kadir Chan,
 “ Rajas ul Omrah,
 “ Rajas ul Nissa Begum,
 “ Omdut ul Nissa Begum,
 “ Jatamed ul Mulk Bahauder,
 “ Jatazad ul Dowlah Bahauder.”

Translated as nearly as can be from an original, written in a very imperfect style.

(Signed) *A. Falconar.*
 P. T. to Government.

In the name of GOD!

(I.) I have had the honour of receiving two Papers, signed by some of the most respectable persons connected with their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

It is known to those respectable Persons, that the British Government, actuated by motives of national magnanimity and moderation, relaxed the exercise of the positive rights which it had acquired under the violation of the alliance by their Highnesses the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; that relaxation was referable to no tacit acknowledgment of any dormant right on the part of the Family of those deceased Nabobs, but it originated in the generous wish, founded on a long intercourse of friendship and union, to preserve to that respectable Family its ancient rank among the Princes of Hindostan.

Under that moderated exercise of the power acquired by the British Government, it had a right to expect the cheerful acquiescence of every branch of that respectable Family in the arrangements finally adopted for the security of the British interests in the Carnatic, and for the preservation of the dignity of that respectable Family; but it is sufficiently known, that a general and unreasonable resistance was opposed to those arrangements by the persons who have signed the present representation, while many of those individual persons endeavoured to advance pretensions of a distinct and personal

personal interest, thereby manifesting an indisposition to any arrangement which could have been suggested.

When the British Government finally determined to elevate his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur (whom Heaven preserve!) to the rank of Nabob of the Carnatic, I encouraged a reasonable ground of expectation that the suppression of those discordant pretensions would be followed by a cordial and grateful disposition on the part of the Family, to meet an arrangement calculated, in a particular manner, to support the ancient dignity and honour of that House. In this hope I caused timely communication to be made by my authority, and in the name of the British Government, to the principal Members of the Family, informing them of the intended elevation of the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur (whose shadow be extended!) and inviting them to be present, and to partake the honours of his Highness's installation.

(1.)

It is known to the respectable Persons who have signed the present Representation, and it is notorious to the whole world, that not one of those Persons attended that distinguished ceremony, thereby manifesting a determined hostility to the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah (whom God preserve!) an ungrateful disrespect to the British Government, and a perverse adherence to the spirit of those Councils which had terminated in the forfeiture of the rights of the Family.

This public denunciation on the part of the Family of its disaffection to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whose life be prolonged!) was consistently followed by a systematic resistance opposed to the endeavours of that Prince, and to my exhortation, for the purpose of establishing union and affection among the different Members of that respectable Family.

The progress of these unhappy dissensions I have continued to observe with the utmost degree of concern; and I regretted that the advice respectfully offered by me to her Highness the Begum Sultan ul Nassa in my Letter of the 20th September last, should have failed to produce that conciliatory disposition on the part of the Family which it was my desire to establish.

Under these circumstances of public insult and resistance to the authority of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whom God preserve!) it is neither improbable nor unreasonable that his Highness should have felt sentiments of resentment towards those persons who have not hesitated to avow, in the most public manner, their determined enmity to his Highness. But I deem it necessary to state in the most formal manner, that the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadur (whom God preserve!) has repeatedly afforded to me satisfactory evidence of his disposition to revive the bonds of union and of natural affection with the dissentient Members of his Highness's Family.

Those Members of the Family who have signed the representations addressed to me, have appealed through me to the British Government, against the violence imputed to his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whose shadow be extended!) stating the confinement of their persons, and the usurpation of their property.

When the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah was raised to the rank of Nabob of the Carnatic, his Highness succeeded to the rights of his illustrious Ancestors heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic; during a long period of time those rights have been exercised within the jurisdiction of the British Government, and every Member of the Family knows that the British Government never interfered otherwise than by the interposition of its friendly offices in the internal arrangement of their Highness's domestic economy. One of the most memorable events which could have required such an interference, was the death of his late Highness the Ameer ul Omrah (of blessed memory); but it is intimately known to some of the most respectable persons who have signed the present representation, that the Nabob Mahomed Ally (who is in Heaven) exercised on that occasion the full and undisputed rights of an independant Sovereign according to the Mahomedan Laws, unqualified by his Highness's existing engagements with the British Government.

The principles of the engagements existing at that period of time were similar to those of the Treaty by which the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whom God preserve!) has made himself the instrument of restoring the foundation of alliance with the British Government, and of the rank and dignity of this new illustrious Family. It is therefore incumbent on the British Government to respect the rights acquired to his

Vol. II. Highness by the late Treaty; and it is my especial duty to resist every attempt which
 (1.) may be made to encroach on those rights, or to violate the principles of the alliance now firmly and perpetually established.

At the same time, however, that I declare in this formal manner the resolution of the British Government to preserve to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whose shadow be extended) the rights which his Highness has acquired by Treaty—I also declare an equal determination to oppose an uniform resistance to such an exercise of power, within the jurisdiction of the British Government, as shall be incompatible in my judgment with the honour and dignity of the British Nation.

Upon these principles it is incumbent on me to declare, that if the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whom God preserve!) should have actually exercised his Highness's power in the manner and to the extent implied in the representation, I should have felt it to be my duty to remonstrate with his Highness, and ultimately to resist such an exercise of power. But such an exercise of power is manifestly inconsistent with the vigilance of the British Government, and with the constant intercourse established with the palace of Chepauk. It is also consistent with my positive knowledge, that some of the facts stated in the representation are highly inflated, and maliciously exaggerated. But notwithstanding this impression, I shall not hesitate to interpose my good offices, and to require from his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whom God preserve!) an explanation of the circumstances of enquiry stated in the representation.

As soon as I shall have received that explanation, I shall have again occasion to address myself to those respectable Persons who have signed the representations, and to afford them all the satisfaction which may be consistent with the faith of the British Government, and with a true state of the facts.

Fort St. George,
 18th Dec. 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

To his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have observed with much concern, that the endeavours of your Highness and myself to conciliate the minds of some of the principal branches of your Highness's Family have proved unsuccessful. As long as the arrangements which have been recently concluded for the affairs of the Carnatic were depending, it was natural to suppose that some of those persons interested in the event should feel a disposition to oppose your Highness's pretensions; but I indulged a reasonable expectation, that the final conclusion and ratification of the late Treaty would have removed those rival grounds of animosity; and would have established a permanent foundation for reuniting those branches of the Family in the bonds of affection and duty with your Highness.

These sentiments, your Highness knows, I had the honour of communicating to her Highness Sultraun ul Nissa Begum on a former occasion; but having since received further representations stated to be on the part of the Family, I consider it to be proper to furnish your Highness with a copy of those Papers, together with the copy of an Answer which I have inclosed, and which I request your Highness to transmit for the information of the Persons who have signed the representations. It is not my intention, by the transmission of these Papers, to establish the grounds of any improper or unusual interference in your Highness's domestic affairs: I am fully sensible of the delicacy which it is incumbent on the British Government to observe towards every person, and particularly towards the Female part of the Families of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. I am aware that your Highness, as the constituted Head of that Family, is the proper channel of regulating its domestic œconomy, and of composing its internal dissensions.

Your Highness, however, is so fully acquainted with the principles, and with the motives of generosity, which actuated the British Government in the re-establishment of the Family in its rank, that your Highness will readily perceive the degree of concern with which I must receive communications of the nature of those inclosed; and
 although

although I have every reason to believe, from my constant intercourse with your Highness, that these representations are extremely exaggerated, it is yet incumbent upon me, both with respect to the Public Station which I have the honour to hold, and with regard to the attention due from me to your Highness, and to your Highness's Family, to transmit those Papers to you; and to recommend to your Highness to endeavour, by the constant observance of that moderation and forbearance which is becoming your station, to remove every ground of complaint, and to retrieve the affections of Persons so nearly related to your Highness.

Vol. II.

(1)

I do myself the honour to recommend this subject to your Highness's early and serious attention.

Fort St. George,
18th December 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Navab Seyful Mulck, &c. &c. &c. Bahaudar, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

God the High and the Gracious!
In the name of the merciful and gracious God.

This day, Wednesday the 15th July * my eldest Brother, the late Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahaudar, was received into the mercy of the Almighty.

* The third
Rabiu Caval
1216 Hajeri.

According to right and inheritance, through the Divine favour, my claim to the succession, as second Brother, precedes that of any of the Family, my deceased Brother having no legitimate * Son, as is known and evident to every body.

* True Son.

The Gentlemen of the English Nation and Company are just and equitable, and have for two generations manifested every kind of friendship, assistance, support, and aid for this Family.

Now as all affairs, great and small, affecting this Family, rest with the English Company and Nation, I therefore make my strong claim * the means of procuring for myself the favour, the affection, and the equity of the English Nation, who are Gentlemen endowed with justice.

* Right.

Consider me the friend and well-wisher of the English Company and Nation.

May your friendship continue.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nawab Seyful Mulck Bahaudar, &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Governor.

(M.)

(Without date.)

The assistance, aid, and exertion, rendered by your Lordship's Father for the support of my Father's dignity at the commencement of his Government, I am hopeful your Lordship (in imitation of your Father's signal services in aid of my Father's Government) will now manifest in behalf of my Hereditary Right, as well here as in Bengal and in Europe.

I heretofore addressed your Lordship a Letter on the subject of my right, to which I have not received a Reply; favour me with an Answer, that my mind may be at rest. I have addressed a Letter to the Governor General Bahadur, asserting my right; be so obliging as to forward it to Bengal, and make me happy by a reply.

May your friendship endure.

(True Translations.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P. T. to Government.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nawaub Syful Mulk Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.; dated and received November 1801.

Lord Clive, your Lordship's illustrious Father, having had a great affection for me in my younger years, used to call me his Son, and intended to establish me as Soubahdar of Bengal; owing to my youth at the time, my Mother was unwilling to part with me, otherwise I had been until this time Soubahdar of Bengal; such has been my destiny!—Since that time, owing to the interference of my Brothers, I have lived in a state of difficulty and embarrassment.

On your Lordship's arrival as Governor of Madras, I rejoiced exceedingly, thinking that as my Brother became Governor my prospects should open, and my wishes be accomplished.

Owing to the intervention of my Brother the Navob Omdut ul Omrah, I was prevented from renewing and explaining to your Lordship my former friendship.

I did imagine, that when my Brother should be no longer in my way, I should obtain what is my right; but Government having for various reasons deemed such a measure inexpedient, resolved on the measures which have recently taken place: and, as I have always studied your Lordship's pleasure, I acquiesced.

In this spirit, and in conformity with your Lordship's commands, I was the first who went to visit the Navab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur: I hope therefore, that your Lordship, whom I consider as my Brother, will take me by the hand, and support me in all matters, small and great.

I now proceed (more particularly to my case.)

In the Family of my Father Wallajah, through the Divine favour, there were many children, and a large expenditure, but none of my Brothers have such a family as I have: heretofore I had other means of assistance besides my Jaghire, notwithstanding which I found it difficult to subsist myself; at present the trouble and distress which I experience to support myself it is not fit that I should explain to my Friend; suffice it to say, that I am in a state of the utmost embarrassment and perplexity.

I beg therefore that your Lordship, out of a kind and generous regard to the paternal affection which your Lordship's Father had for me, would be pleased to render my circumstances easy, by an increase to my allowance of 800 pagodas, making up my present allowance of 1200 pagodas, to 2000 pagodas per mensum; also to pay me the same for the commencement of the Fussi year, from which date a balance would be due of three months.

If your Lordship should direct me to be paid in this manner from the Company's Treasury, I should esteem it a high obligation, otherwise my existence will be exposed to much distress.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconer,*
P. T. to Government.

The Board entirely approve the Letters which the President proposes to address to his Highness the Nabob, and to the discontented Members of his Highness's Family.

DIARY to Political Consultations; 31st December 1801.

Received the following Letter:

To John Chamier, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

I am directed by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General to transmit to you the accompanying Letter to his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, for the

the purpose of being delivered to his Highness, under the orders of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

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Copies in English and Persian are enclosed for his Lordship's information.

(M)

I am further directed to request that you will signify to his Lordship in Council, his Excellency's desire that his Lordship will be pleased to direct that suitable presents be prepared and presented to his Highness the Nabob on the part of his Excellency, on the delivery of his Excellency's Letter.

Allahabad,
12th December 1801.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone.

P^a Sec^y to Government.

To his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah; written 11th December 1801.

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's two Letters (recapitulating those received 1st September; and 26th October, 1801.)

The Book of Correspondence in which these Letters are probably entered, is not yet received.

Although your Highness has been fully apprized by the Right honourable Lord Clive of the circumstances which have led to your present elevation, and of the principles upon which the late arrangement in the Carnatic is founded, yet, with the view to obviate all doubt or misapprehension upon these points, I consider it expedient distinctly to state the principal facts and considerations which have regulated the measures of the British Government on this important occasion.

It were an unnecessary and a painful task to recapitulate all the exceptionable circumstances of the conduct of their late Highnesses the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah towards the British Government. It is sufficient to observe, that, by a systematic course of clandestine correspondence and intrigue with the implacable enemy of the British Nation, directed to the subversion of the British Power in India, their Highnesses the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, jointly and individually, violated the engagements subsisting between them and the Honourable Company, and placed themselves in the condition of public enemies to that Power to which they were indebted for the original establishment and subsequent preservation of their respective rights and interests in the Carnatic; under these circumstances, all obligation on the part of the British Government to support the Family of their late Highnesses in the possession of the Carnatic was dissolved, and the British Government would have been justified, on the discovery of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's correspondence with Tippoo Suldaun, in proceeding to deprive the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah of those resources which he had manifested a disposition to employ for the subversion of the British Power; but certain political considerations, and the precarious state of his late Highness's health, induced the British Government to suspend the assertion of the rights which it had acquired under his Highness's violation of the Treaty of 1792.

Although the claim of his Highness's Family to hereditary succession was thereby entirely extinguished, yet the British Government, desirous of combining moderation with justice, and mindful of the connection which had subsisted with their late Highnesses during a long course of years, and of the condition of his late Highness's Family, was content to limit the exercise of its rights to the extent indispensably necessary for the future security of the Public interests, and therefore determined, on the decease of his Highness, to admit the succession of his reputed Son to the Musnud, according to the will of the Nabob, under such modifications and restrictions as the nature of the case required.

By the injudicious Councils of his advisers, his Highness's reputed Son was induced to reject the liberal offers of the British Government.

Solicitous, however, to manifest to the world a further proof of liberality and moderation, the British Government still resolved to continue the succession to the Musnud of the Carnatic in the Family of their late Highnesses by transferring that succession to your Highness, under the same modifications and restrictions which had been proposed to his late Highness Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son.

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I have great satisfaction in observing, from the tenor of your Highness's Letters that your Highness entertains a grateful sense of the liberality and moderation of the British Government, in renewing in your person the relations which subsisted with your Highness's Family, and which the conduct of your Highness's Predecessors had dissolved.

I take this opportunity to offer to your Highness my congratulations on the conclusion of the late happy arrangement, and to assure your Highness of my sincerest regard, and of my ardent wishes for your welfare and for the prosperity of your affairs, as well as of my determination to maintain the settlement concluded with you in full efficiency, and without any alteration. I have already transmitted to His Majesty's Ministers, and to the Court of Directors, a statement of the late transactions in the Carnatic, and a copy of the Treaty concluded with your Highness, by my authority; your Highness may be assured, that the information of your accession to the Mufnud of the Carnatic will be received by His Majesty, and by the Company, with sentiments of the highest satisfaction; and that it will ever be the object of the British Government, both at home and abroad, to support the dignity of your Highness's situation, and to promote the success and prosperity of your affairs.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
 Per. Sec^r.

DIARY to Political Consultations; 1st January 1802.

Received a Letter from the Nabob, entered in (C.C. N^o 1):—Requests, that the stipends of Mooltoonah Khanum Abdehazack Cawn, Wajeub Nessfa, and of Bauka Khan, may be discharged for October and November last.

DIARY; 2d.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treasurer.

Sir,

You will be pleased to pay to Mustoorah Khanum the Wife, Abdehazack Cawn the Son, and Wajeub Nessfa the Daughter of the late Abdelwahab Cawn, and to Bauker Cawn Goroher, the Killadar of Chitton, their stipends for the months of October and November last, according to their respective receipt, which have been countersigned by the Nabob, and will be presented at the Treasury.

Fort St. George,
 2d January 1802.

I am &c. &c.
 (Signed)

John Chamier,
 Chief Sec^r to Gov^t.

DIARY; 20th January 1802.

Received the following Letter :

John Chamier, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 9th current, addressed to Major-General Bridges, commanding the Southern Division; and to acquaint you, that the orders of Government relative to the Palace and Gardens at Trichinopoly shall be carried into effect as soon as persons authorized by his Highness the Nabob appear to take charge of them.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Trichinopoly,
 18th January 1802.

(Signed) *A. Brown,* Col^l
 in charge of the Southern Division.

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DIARY; 23d January 1802.

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The Right honourable the Governor also presented to his Highness the Nabob, a packet, transmitted by the Earl of Elgin, His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, containing a Letter from the Grand Signor to the late Nabob Wallajah, in answer to one which his Highness addressed to the Grand Signor some time ago.

The following papers were enclosed in the Earl of Elgin's Letter: — *Annotations* upon the contents of the Nabob of Arcot's Letter to the Grand Signor, as per annexed Translate, drawn up from observations made by his Excellency the Reis Effendi, at a conference held with him this day, by order of the Right honourable the Earl of Elgin, &c.

1. The Reis Effendi observed, that the Grand Signor's Ministers have not been able to make out that Prince's name rightly, for his letter bears no firm; and it is drawn up in a style and writing not perfectly understood in Turkey. That in the Answer now addressed to him by the Grand Vizier in the Sultan's name, they have given him the title of Arcout Hakimy, or Nabob Arcout, named "Enver ud Din," by a mere conjecture on the impression of his seal, which appears to convey that name; but that in this impression he calls himself, "Shah-i-Hind;" or the Sovereign of Hindostan.

2. That the office in the holy cities of Mecca and Medina that Prince alludes to, in that of "Terrah;" Spreader of the Carpets, &c. in the two above cities, for which he demands the grant of a new Barat, or Sened: That reference has been made to ancient records in the archives of the Imperial Chancery, where copies of Barats have in fact been found in favour of different names of Princes in India, whom the Grand Signor wishes to ascertain if they be related to the same Family, before the demanded Barat is made out in the name of the above Prince, who is desired to give an éclaircissement in consequence.

3. That as to the good treatment of his Pilgrims, and the protection of their properties in the two above cities, the three different Firmauns now issued are conceived sufficient to secure the accomplishment of those points to his entire satisfaction.

4. That in regard to the privilege of intermarriage, &c. they do not find any such demand in the original Letters; and at all events, this is a point of which the Grand Signor can take no cognizance, either in his Spiritual capacity of Kelife, or as a Temporal Sovereign over the Ottoman soil.

5. That as to building, &c. the meaning whereof only comprehends some gilt ornaments over the chapel where Mahomet's Tomb lies, that is a privilege solely and exclusively belonging to the Grand Signor as Supreme Kalife, and consequently not to be transferred or ceded to any other Mussulman Prince of any description. His Excellency the Reis Effendi added, that every thing is explained in their answer, drawn up in the civilest style, and in the Persian language, for the Nabob's better intelligence; and that any further details which the English Government may furnish concerning this Prince would prove very acceptable at the Porte.

6th November 1800.

(Translated from the Turkish Original.)

To the most profound in the knowledge of the Law, and most eminent among the Caadies of the Mahomedan Faith—The Caady of the Holy City of Medina—(May his doctrine further increase!)—And to the most reverend and most esteemed and trust-worthy by all Kings and Emperors, the Sheik or Guardian of the Tomb of the Prophet.—May his dignity become more eminent!

On receipt of this Imperial Ediel, be it known to you, that his Highness the Nabob of Arcout Enverudden Kân, an Indian Prince, has sent to our Imperial Porte a representation in Persian, wherein he sets forth and solicits, that all and every one of his subjects who are desirous of performing pilgrimage by visiting the Holy Tomb, and going in procession round that sacred chapel, may be allowed to enjoy perfect freedom, and not be suffered to receive any hurt or damage whatsoever; and that in the event

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 (M.) the Public Officers there, or from any other persons, but be delivered unto the companion of the deceased, that the property may be conveyed to his heirs in India :

In pursuance thereof this Imperial Firman is issued and sent, in order that you the above-mentioned Caady and Sheik may employ your utmost care and attention, and adopt every measure and means possible to secure the peace, tranquility, ease, and safety of such Pilgrims and devout Travellers as above, to prevent their being anyways vexed or injured ; and in case of their death, not to permit their effects and property to be seized upon in favour of the public chest, or otherwise, but to have them delivered to their companions, in order to their being conveyed to the deceased's heirs in their own country.

This business has also been recommended and enforced to the Sheriff of the Holy City of Mecca, to the Governor of Jedda, and to the Caady of that Holy place, to whom separate Firmans have been transmitted to the same effect.

This being made known, you are hereby directed and ordered to use all and every exertion possible that all such Pilgrims and devout Visitors as appertain to the *Hun* above mentioned, may be free from molestation and injury ; they be allowed to enjoy freedom and ease ; and, in the event of any of them dying during their pilgrimage, that their property may not be confiscated, but delivered to be sent to the deceased's heirs in India ; and you shall be careful that nothing contrary to expectation be suffered to occur therein.

This be it known to you upon arrival of this Imperial Edict, to which you shall shew every obedience, cautiously abstaining from acting anyways contrary to its noble contents. Given at our Imperial residence of Constantinople, towards the middle of Gemaziel Alier, in the year 1215 (6 November 1800).

N. B. A second Firman, of the same tenor and form, for the Sheriffs and the Caady of Mecca.

A third for the Governor of Jedda, are hereunto annexed.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Public Consultations ; 22d January 1802.

The President lays before the Board the following Letter, addressed to him by his Highness the Nabob (entered also in C. C. N° 2.)

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Madras.

Dated and received { 17th Rumzaum 1216 Hegery,
 or
 22d January 1802.

Your Lordship's Letter, dated 11th Shaban, or 18 December 1801, with copies of two Letters addressed to your Lordship, under the seals of certain members of my Family, your Lordship's original Answer thereto, and its copy for my information, I have received, and understand the contents. I am much obliged to your Lordship's kindness for this full information of occurrences, and I forwarded immediately your Lordship's letter to the Family.

My Friend, the members of my Family have represented that violence has been exercised over them, that their property has been plundered, that I treated them with severity ; and they have slandered and calumniated me in language that is not only highly derogatory to the dignity of the Prince of the Carnatic, but unbecoming human nature. Although I was placed in the Government of the Carnatic by the aid of the English Government, and all the Sirdars of high rank were present at my installation, the members of my Family did not attend, notwithstanding your Lordship's citation in writing, and my own invitation. In like manner, they not only failed to attend themselves at the delivery of the ratified Treaty that was sent from Bengal by the Most Noble the Governor General, but even prevented others. In the kindness of my disposition, I sent Nazers to them, and made use of every mild and conciliatory means to reconcile them to me, but they rejected my Nazers,
 and

and publicly spoke of me in very harsh language; yet, notwithstanding all this, I went in person several times to each of their houses, and used every exertion to soften their hearts, and to conciliate their affections, but without success. I experienced nothing from them but inveterate hatred and malice. As to their complaint of their having been plundered by me, men of wisdom and justice may form their judgment from the following facts:—The money, jewels, and other property, to an immense amount, of the late Ameer ul Omrah my Father (whose opulence was well known to all mankind) and which, according to law, and according to the usages of the world, belong by right to me, are in possession of Sultan ul Nissa Begum, and I have not taken an atom of them, even the seals and other insignia of state which belonged to my Grandfather and Uncle, and which in every country throughout the universe reverts to the reigning Prince; of these I have not yet obtained the possession. Hussam ul Mulk possessed himself of property to the amount of lacs belonging to my Grandfather and Father at Trichinopoly, which, by the rules of Government, should come to me; and he is moreover indebted to the Circar to the amount of some lacs, on account of his management of Trichinopoly and Arcot, as appears by the Coutchery account; and the Mother of Ally Hussien is in possession of property that was in the Nuseal Mahell, to the amount of thousands; of all this I have not yet taken any thing. Whether this evinces my lenity and forbearance, or is a proof of my severity, I shall leave to the determination of men of justice.

Sultan ul Nissa Begum some time since complained to your Lordship, that I had taken away five elephants, her property, and seized three thousand seven hundred and three pagodas and two hundred and twenty-two rupees, belonging to her. My Friend, as the elephants alluded to belonged to the Circar, and the property of the Circar can belong to no other than the Prince, I therefore caused them to be sent to my own elephant stables; and with respect to the money, the fact is this:—The Begum's own Writer had got possession of this sum of money, and absconded with it, in consequence of which she sent me a message, desiring I would apprehend the Writer, and take the money myself; I accordingly sent people in search of him, which coming to his knowledge, he came to me and delivered up the money. My Friend, it is worthy of notice, that the said Begum should be in possession of property to the amount of lacs which belonged to my Grandfather, and yet complain of my taking away a few pagodas, which, in comparison with the immense property she has of mine, is like a single drop of water in the sea. With the support of the English Government, I hope to obtain possession of all the property belonging to the Circar. The elephants and horses of the Circar were kept at different places in the districts, and when Hussam ul Mulk became Renter of Arcot, he sent for these animals from every place, kept them at Arcot, and called them his own; as they all belonged to the Circar, I had them brought with others to my own stables; but their value is not a tenth part of the large sum that Hussam ul Mulk stands indebted to me. In the Nefrut Mahall, when I took it into my possession, there was no property whatever; for the Mother of Ally Hussien had taken it away; and in like manner several other persons of the Family got forcible possession of property belonging to the Circar, and they are daily manifesting their enmity towards me. From this your Lordship will see their wicked intentions; and the circumstance of their refusing (in their opulence and pride) to receive the monthly allowance fixed by the Company, and some of them even after having passed their receipts for it, is a decisive proof that they have not only insulted me, but have treated the English Government with contempt. Another subject of their complaint is, that they have been kept in strict confinement. My Friend, I have not to the present moment put any one of them in durance; on the contrary, I removed the strong guards which had been placed over them in the time of my Uncle, and gave permission for the free egress and regress of their females, and of their servants. However, in consideration of your Lordship's recommendation, and as a fresh instance of my moderation and forbearance, I have written to Hussam ul Mulk, to the Sons of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the Son of Sultan ul Nissa Begum, and likewise to Abdilcader Cawn, Mahomed Naufar Cawn, and

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other males of the Family, who had addressed your Lordship, telling them they were perfectly at liberty to remain in Chepauk Garden, or to go out of it, without let or impediment; but with respect to the Females, restriction being necessary for the preservation of their character, I cannot allow them to quit the garden of Chepauk. Copy of my Letters, and of the Answers which they individually wrote me, but each in the same words, I enclose for your Lordship's information; the male part of them are at liberty to remain in the garden, or to quit it.

In short, your Lordship, in your wisdom and justice, will judge of my conduct, who, by the blessing of the Almighty, and by the aid of the English Government, have become the Prince of the Carnatic, and from the day I ascended the Musnud, have treated the several members of my Family (who ought in every respect to be under obedience to me) with every attention. I have repeatedly recommended them to your Lordship; and their conduct, both before and since I have ascended the Musnud, must be so fully impressed on the minds of the Gentlemen of Government, as to render any comments unnecessary. The promoters of all this mischief are Hussam ul Mulk and Sultan ul Nissa, by the advice and persuasion of Colonel Barrett*. These people are inveterate in their enmity towards me; but being, as I am, by the blessing of God, under the protection of the English government, I fear not their malice, and am fully persuaded that, at length, they will be entirely disappointed.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,

Persian Translator to Government.

TRANSLATION of a Circular Letter from his Highness the Nawab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar to each of the Members of the Family; as hereunder specified.

From the commencement of the succession of this Servant of the Court of the Omnipotent to the Government of the Carnatic, the conduct, so repugnant to the principles of all upright and good men, which you have observed towards me, must be fresh in your recollection; it is the more extraordinary, since not satisfied with this conduct to myself, you have transmitted (to others) representations replete with accusations false and unfounded.

It is perfectly evident to the sagacity of every person of discernment and impartiality, that besides the indispensable arrangements and regulation of my affairs, an attention to which is incumbent on every Ruler, my conduct to you has not, even although I witnessed your refractory sentiments, been influenced by a bias of severity. This is a fact so notorious, that it were superfluous to illustrate it by particular instances.

In consequence of a line of conduct adopted by my late Uncle the Nabob Omdut ul Omra, incompatible with his engagements with the British Government (the approved Benefactors of the Rulers of the Carnatic) the terms of those engagements were infringed, and our whole House consequently involved in a situation dangerous and alarming.

By the gracious and kind interposition of Providence, the British Government were (nevertheless) pleased to confer on me the succession to the Government, as mine by right, thereby preserving secure the honour of our entire House.

The demesnes and buildings of the Palace, the residence and memorial of our progenitors, had been mortgaged, and were about to be sold, an event which, had it actually taken place, would not have left us even the shadow of a wall.

These have been redeemed, and the demands of the mortgage discharged; demands which, had they not been satisfied, God only knows what might have been the situation of the individuals of the Family.

Thank Heaven, my intentions have been so void of guilt, and my disposition so averse from injuring even an individual, that I entertain no apprehensions from your memorials; nay, I imagine they will redound to my advantage.

Now

* A Portuguese.

Now since it hath pleased the Almighty God to favour me with this Government, and as I have redeemed from mortgage the Garden of Chepauk, you should know that it is mine by virtue of a two-fold right.

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First, it is mine, as a Ruler of the Carnatic.

Secondly, it is mine, having purchased it with my own money :—thus I am the paramount and absolute Proprietor of the said garden.

Therefore, if with a view to the upholding of your rank, you should prefer to reside within the said garden, it behoves you to submit, on all occasions, to my authority; otherwise, if contrary to the customs of the Walajahi Family you should disclaim my authority, then you must relinquish my property; and, in that event, I shall be no longer responsible for the defence of your honour.

The same.—To Hufain ul Mulk,
Tajul Amra,
Raya ul Omra,
Ameral Dowlah,
Ifachar ul Dowlah,
Iatamud ul Mulk
Majed ul Dowlah.
Jatazad ul Dowlah.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
Persⁿ Tran^r to Gov^t.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Individuals of the Family,
to the Nawab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur.

Your Letter, dated the *29th December last, we have received, and comprehended the contents. * 22d Shaba,
1216 Wejore.

You have informed us summarily, that the complaint which we were necessitated to prefer to the Governor in Council of Madras is false and unfounded. The prayers and the pains which you have excited in our breasts, by the impropriety of your expressions, and the unkindness of your conduct remain concealed within these breasts; but the circumstances which have lately occurred are so notorious, that no individual can have any doubts respecting them, and your conduct of yesterday, in imprisoning the servants and individuals of this Family, is a proof in point; neither can there be any doubts of the intentions of the persons who authorized the measure: a world are judges, that that Person instigated what has happened to us.

But we wish not to discuss this subject with you; it will be cognizable in that Tribunal, where your conduct, and that of the defendants of the Nawab Wallajah Omdut ul Omrah Bahadar (the mercy of God be upon him!) their respected brother and father * * * * * That tribunal will not fail also to investigate the charges, in which you have involved his late Highness; that he, though a Prince of such high power, with all the honour and dignity attached to the Successor to the Musnud of the Carnatic, humbled himself to a condition that might excite shame and blushes, in order that he might preserve the engagements entered into; and so acted, merely that by these means, the inheritance of his Father and Grandfather, that is, the entire country, without the participation of another, should remain and not go into other hands. He gave up Chepach, that he might preserve the more estimable object, the country of the Carnatic;—a country, which had devolved in a series, from Father to Son; and by these happy means, consign it to his children, without interruption;—these matters we do not discuss with you; but we cannot make public your shame.

Here the sense is left incomplete.

You are happy in the measure you have adopted, of relinquishing the dominions of the Carnatic, for the hope of retaining Chepach. Conceive the trouble and distress you have given us, by directing us to make choice of two things; viz. to remain within the precincts and protection of your authority, or if not, to abandon entirely the garden of Chepauk. Our rank and honour suffer us not, justly, to choose either alternative; and although the most distressing of all worldly calamities is expulsion from our natal soil, nevertheless we shall speedily, according to your wishes and writing,

Vol. II. writing, forsake our habitations and proceed elsewhere. Here the recollection of our
 (M.) ancient rank and greatness (alas, how changed!) perpetually recurs; and our understandings suggest to us nothing, save the mortification of quitting this our abode, and resigning it to you—Probably, you may have the heart to remain in it; we have no choice:—we have not such hearts.

(Signed) The Son of Omdut ul Omrah,
 The Son of Sultan ul Nissa Begam,
 Hussain ul Mulk,
 Mahommed Nassir Chan,
 Assud Ullah Mian.

(A Letter, the same exactly as the above, was written and sent by each.)

The Persian Letter from which this is translated is written in a style so perplexed and incoherent, that I found it difficult to render it into English. I may in some places, probably, have mistaken the meaning of the writer: it appears to have been originally an *English* Letter, attempted to be translated into the Persian by a person apparently not well versed in the language.

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
 Persian Translator to Government.

The President informs the Board, that he has provided suitable presents to be delivered to the Nabob, with the Letter from his Excellency the Governor General, forwarded in the Letter from the Persian Interpreter to the Governor General, under date the 12th ultimo; and in consequence requests the Members of Government will accompany him to Chepack to-morrow morning, for the purpose of delivering his Excellency's Letter in proper form to his Highness the Nabob.

DIARY; 23d January 1802,

In conformity to the Resolution of Council yesterday, the Right honourable the Governor, attended by the Council, visited his Highness the Nabob this morning, and delivered to him the Letter from the Governor General of Bengal, accompanied by suitable presents, all which were received with every mark of respect on the part of his Highness.

EXTRACT of Political Consultations at Fort St. George; the 2d February 1802.

The President lays before the Board the following Letter:

Translation of a Letter from Sultan Mirza Mahammied Tajul Din to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dated 22d November, } 1801.
 Received the 26th D° }

Blessings be ascribed to the Supreme Being!—That this humble Servant of his Court, yet retaining life, notwithstanding the misfortunes which Fate hath allotted him, and a state of extreme necessity, hath arrived, with his wife and family, at the place of his destination, which apparently is Madras—Six months have now elapsed since I have experienced from any individual, the friendly attentions of hospitality, or the kind offices of commiseration.

At the commencement of his illness, the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah sent me the sum of 200 pagodas, being equal to the monthly subsistence fixed for my Brothers (may the Almighty preserve) and also promised to defray the expence of my journey; but the minister of death having in the meantime summoned him, he removed his abode from this transitory world.

Since that period, I have been waiting till some arrangement of matters should take place; and now that it hath pleased Providence to consign the Administration of affairs to the hands of the Chiefs of the two States, namely, the Ministers of the Honourable Company, who are the sincere Allies of our House, I have made my mind easy, and considered it expedient thus to state the circumstances of my case; for men of understanding,

understanding deem it not indecorous to explain their situation, and to solicit the assistance of their friends. Vol. II.

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This humble servant of the Court of the Most High, in consequence of the unfriendly disposition of Asful Dowlah, resolved to remove from Lucknow; Mr. Cherry having assisted me, conducted me to Benares, repeatedly wrote to Calcutta recommending some arrangement to be made for me, and remained in expectation of a reply to these letters; when invidious Fate exhibited the melancholy catastrophe of his destiny.

I then proceeded to Makfud Abad; there Mr. Pattle and Mr. Raig treated me very civilly, gave me a house in his own garden in which to reside, procured me the friendly services of Mutty Begum and Bubber Jung Bahadur, besides assisting me himself, and writing to Calcutta in my favour.

A Letter was received in reply to this effect; "That at present some arrangements of the Company are in agitation; if it should be agreeable to you, you can remain for some months here; otherwise, a monthly subsistence has been provided for your brothers and uncles, viz. Mirza Chunum Sahib and Mirza Hahe Sahib, and Begums of the deceased Mirza Javan Bucht; by the time you can arrive at Benares, an arrangement for your monthly expences shall be made, and soon sent after you."

Now my mind being ill at ease in that country, considering the Company's territories throughout as equal to me, and wishing to avoid the notice of my acquaintance, by retiring to any other convenient abode, my destiny hath conducted me hither.

Your Lordship, thank God! is endowed with discrimination; let me beg of you to add to your own good name and to my comfort, by contributing your benevolent and friendly relief to enable me to exist, and to extricate myself from debt; the difficulties under which I pass my existence your Lordship may ascertain from report; pray scruple me not some assistance. Considering that in this strange world we are all strangers to each other, therefore, by way of attaching some honour and consequence and credit to my name, I have here subjoined to it the names of their Majesties my immediate Progenitors.

Sultan Merza Mahammed Tajel Din, Son of
Sultan Mahammed Yufuff, Son of
Sultan Maig ul Dowlah, Son of
Sultan Bahadur Spah, Son of
Sultan Aurunz ul Arleem Geer.

May your honour and friendship encrease.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
Persian Tran^t to Gov^t.

The President explains to the Board, that having been doubtful of the truth of the foregoing representation of the name of the writer not having been mentioned with those of three other descendants from the Emperors of Delhi, at the time when the pecuniary arrangement for the Family and dependants of the late Nabob was concerted with his present Highness, his Lordship had directed a Letter to be written to the Persian Secretary to Bengal, requesting any information that could be procured of the rank, situation, and claims of Sultan Mirza Mahommed Tajul Deen.

In the mean time, the distress of Sultan Mirza becoming daily more urgent, he addressed a Letter to his Lordship's Military Secretary, stating that he was in debt 2,500 rupees; that he had sold the last of his cattle and furniture; and that he and his family must die of hunger if not immediately relieved.

A confidential person having been sent to enquire into the truth of these complaints, and into the history of the person who had made them, found this Sultan Mirza Mahommed Deen (a descendant from the house of Tinour) in a miserable hovel near Vipery, on a sick bed, deserted by his followers, and suffering, with a wife and four children, the extremes of poverty and distress.

Immediate relief was sent to them, and every enquiry in the mean time was made which could tend to throw further light on their history and misfortunes.

Vol. II. The President informs the Board, that the result of these enquiries has been a full confirmation of the circumstances stated by the Sultan Mirza, under the seals of (M.) Ameer ul Dowlah, Aufiz Mahommed Nazier Khan (both near relations of the late Nabob Wallajah) and of Synd Zul-fiear Ally Khan, a Nobleman of the late Nabob's Court; and that these respectable witnesses had also certified under their seals, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had engaged to allow him the sum of 200 star pagodas monthly, and that the promise appears not to have been fulfilled only in consequence of his Highness's death.

The President recommends, that the sum of 400 rupees shall be allowed monthly to Mirza Mahommed, from the fund appropriated to the payment of pensions to the Family and dependants of the Nabobs of the Carnatic.

Resolved accordingly.

The President is requested to communicate the foregoing Resolution of the Board to his Highness the Nabob.

DIARY to Political Consultations; 3d February 1802.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treasurer.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council had been pleased, in concert with his Highness the Nabob, to settle on Sultan Mirza Mahomed Tajul Dien, from the 1st instant, a monthly stipend of four hundred (400) rupees, chargeable on the fund appropriated to the pensions of the Family and dependants of the Nabobs of the Carnatic, and to be discharged at the Treasury in the manner prescribed for the payment of those Pensioners.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
3d February 1802.

(Signed)

John Chamier,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^l.

DIARY; 4th.

Received the following Letter, (entered in C. C. N^o. 6, 7.)

From Housu Reza Chan Bahadar, requesting to be admitted on the pension fund of the Carnatic.

From Rahman Ali Chan, to the same purport.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Consultations; 12th February 1802.

Read the following Letter (entered also C. C. N^o 8.)

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul-Dowlah Bahauder to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated } 20 Ramzaum 1206 Hegery,
and }
received } 25th January 1802.

By the blessing of God, and your Lordship's great kindness, I have been honoured with a Letter of congratulation on my accession to the Musnud (accompanied by an honorary dress and jewels) from the Court of the Nawab Nizam ul Dowla Bahauder; and I am thankful for this instance of your Lordship's sincere regard.

I have been informed, that the Allungho Enam of my Grandfather at Hydrabad, which had been continued a great length of time, for supplying the expences of the Sepulchre of my Great Grandfather, has in these days, after the demise of the late Nawab Omdut ul Omrah, been re-assumed by the Ateif Jah Circar, in consequence whereof the necessary charges of the Sepulchre, &c. are unprovided for; I therefore trouble your Lordship to request you will have the goodness to direct the Company's Resident at Hydrabad to use his best exertions to obtain the restoration of the Enaam, and I shall thereby be much obliged to your Lordship's kindness.

Copies

Copies of my Address to Nizam ul Dowlah and Mufsheers ul Mulk, are sent for your Lordship's information. Vol. II.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P. T. to Gov^t.

(M.)

TRANSLATION of an Arzee to his Highness the Nawaub Aseef Jah Nizem ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The humblest of slaves having been honoured by the receipt of your his Highness's gracious Letter, accompanied by an honorary dress and jewels, felt himself highly distinguished thereby.

Your Highness's munificence, unbounded as the ocean, gratifies a whole world by the accomplishment of their highest hopes; as a trivial instance of which, among a multitude of others, the revered Grandfather of this Petitioner was honoured by your Highness with the gift of the village Aimen Gundlah, as an Attamgh'a Enaam.

It hath been lately, however, reported to your petitioner, that the Muttiesfudders of the illustrious Circar require a fresh order for the continuance of the Enaam in the usual manner; and seeing that the expences of the anniversary obsequies of this Petitioner's Great Grandfather (who was a devoted vassal of the illustrious Circar) depend on the revenue of the said Enaam, therefore this humble Petitioner hopes, from your Highness's special favour, that in like manner as his Grandfather, so shall he also be distinguished by the continuance of the said Allumha Enaam; and that a positive order may be graciously issued to the Muttifiddies of the illustrious Circar to oppose no hindrance to the continuance of it.

This will be an honour conferred on your Highness's Petitioner.

In a separate Note, as a mark of his attachment, a couple of elephants are sent to the splendid Presence, as an humble offering; let them be accepted.

To the Nawab Arisha Jah.

Having transmitted an Arzie to the presence of his Highness, soliciting the continuance of the Jaghir of Aenumgurdelah, being a faithful vassal of the Court, and a devoted well-wisher of that benevolent Friend, I therefore request of your kindness to state my request in the splendid Presence, and to procure an order to the Muttifiddies not to impede the enjoyment, as usual, of the Jagir, because a delay in this matter will obstruct the usual funeral rites at the tomb of my Great Grandfather; in truth, meed of this good action will be your own; and the more speedily you accomplish this matter, the more indebted shall I feel to your goodness.

Accept an elephant, which I have sent as a token of my friendship.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar.

Ordered, That the following Letter be dispatched to the Resident of Hyderabad, in compliance with his Highness's request.

To Major J. A. Kirkpatrick, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, by the command of the Right honourable the Governor-in-Council, the inclosed copies and translations of Letters addressed by the Nabob of the Carnatic to his Highness the Nizam, and to Mulher ul Mulk; and I am directed to request, that you endeavour to effect the seasonable restoration of the Enaam, which his Highness has described.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed)

J. Chanier,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Fort St George,
12th February 1802.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

Vol. II. Received a Letter from the Sultan Muza Tazul Din (entered in C. C. N° 9.) expressing his thankfulness for the late favourable consideration of his case.
(M.)

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Consultations; the 5th March 1802.

Read the following Letter (also entered in C. C. N° 14.)

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and Recd } 26th Showall 1216 Hegery.
 } 2d March 1802.

Nuddeem Ullah (who bears the title of Surrapauz Hussum Chan) the son of the late Abdulwahab Chan, has hitherto been at Chittoor; he is now arrived, and has passed his receipts for five months allowance, as fixed by the Company, from the month of October 1801 to the end of February 1802.

I have therefore to request that your Lordship will be pleased to direct the Company's Treasurer to take Nuddum Allah's receipts, and pay him the amount.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^a T^a to Gov^r.

Ordered accordingly.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Consultations; the 9th March 1802.

The President records the following Letter (entered also in C. C. N° 15. 16. 17.)

Translation:—from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur, &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

28th Rumzan 1216, Hegery.
2d February 1802.

I inclose herein, for your Lordship's information, copy of the Letter from the King of the Turks, which I received through your Lordship's kindness, and which will be honoured with your perusal.

His Majesty's Letter covered three Phinnans addressed to the Sheriff of Mecca, the Governor of Judda, and the Sheik ul Hunum; but being written in the Turkish language, I have not sent their copies to your Lordship. These Phinnans must be forwarded to the holy city of Mecca.

I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar.
P. T. to Gov^r.

To his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, &c. &c. &c.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain has been graciously pleased to direct me his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to present to his Imperial Majesty the Grand Signor, the letter and demand written in the year 1793, by his Highness the Nabob Ameer ul Hind Walajah, for certain Firmans to be issued by his Imperial Highness, in favour of your Highness's Family and subjects, when engaged in the performance of religious duties at the holy shrine of Mecca.

Unfortunately, the papers and the presents attending them had fallen in the hands of the enemy, and when retaken were much injured; in that state I received them: but being aware of the impresson which would arise at the Porte, had they been so presented, and knowing how sincerely anxious the British Government is to further your

your Highness's views on every occasion, particularly in one so congenial to its invariable system of supporting all established Religious Governments, I have presumed to make such additions to these presents as I know to be acceptable; and have delivered the whole in your Highness's name, recommending strongly your Highness's demands with all the weight of British influence.

Vol. II.
—
(M.)

I have now the honour of forwarding to your Highness, by my brother Mr Bruce, the replies which the Sublime Porte has charged him with conveying in person to your Highness, and which, I trust, your Highness will find as satisfactory as they could be, consistently with the privileges of the Sultan, and the imperfect knowledge the Porte has of your Highness's title and Family.

I beg leave to refer your Highness to Mr. Bruce for the further verbal explanations with which the Ottoman Government have entrusted him; and to add, that I shall with the utmost alacrity prosecute any further demand your Highness may wish to make to the Sultan, in consequence of their communications.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Elgin.

TRANSLATION: — Purport of a Letter from the Grand Vizier of the Turks to the Nabob of the Carnatic.

After the usual invocations and salutations—

In these happy days, an Address from your Illustrious Ancestor has been received through the British Ambassador, and the professions of friendship and attachment therein expressed, and the requests therein made have been understood, and have been explained and made known to his Majesty, who was highly pleased at the very friendly sentiments it contained; and the elegant presents which were delivered through the said Ambassador met his Majesty's most gracious approbation.

Be it not concealed, that on account of Islamism in general, and of an absent friend, this Illustrious Government deems it consistent with its usages to promote all your views. In consequence whereof, it has been requested that three illustrious Royal Phermans (according to the drafts which were enclosed) might be issued from this exalted Court, that one of your dependants might come yearly to the pilgrimage and procession (at Mecca) on your part, or if he remained there, that the Chiefs of the two holy places (Mecca and Médina) should protect his property; and, in the event of his death, that his effects should not be sequestered. This Pherman has, agreeably to your request, been issued in the name of the Sherreef of Mecca, the Governor of Judda, the Sheek ul Harram, and all the other Officers employed there. The second request was, that the office of Furfh-goostree—Carpet Spreader at the Holy Shrines—might be conferred anew upon you, agreeably to the Sanud of former Sultans. The meaning of Furfh-goostree, as it is understood in this Sublime Court, is the keeping clean the Sepulchre of the Holy Prophet, viz. sweeping the ground, lighting the lamps, and other business of the like nature at the Tomb, by the agency of an inhabitant of the holy city of Medina; and from the records of this Government it appears, that in the time of former Sultans, two Phermans for this purpose were issued, the one in the name of Narwaub Wallajah Mahomed Ally Cawn Bahauder, and the other in the name of Mahomed Nizam ul Deen Vizeer ul Hind, whereby doubts have arisen which of those two Personages was your illustrious Grandfather. It is therefore incumbent on you to state and make known your ancestors, and to return the old Sanud of the former Sultans, that, according to your request, a new one may be made out and transmitted to you. But the Furfh-goostree, that implies, the Spreading of the Carpet and other things appertaining thereto, this office and that of superintending the repairs of the two holy cities, belong peculiarly to his Imperial Majesty, who accordingly bears the title of the Servant of the Holy Cities; and therefore it is impossible for a Pherman to be granted for this Office in particular.

Vol. II. The letter concludes with expressions of friendship, and prayers for his Highness's prosperity.

(M.)

(Signed)

Seyed Hary Abdillah.
Kazam Muckaum.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P. T. to Gov^r.

EXTRACTS Fort St. George Political Consultations; the 9th
March 1802.

To John Chamier, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 12th ultimo, with its Enclosure; and beg leave to assure you, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that I will do my utmost to effect the restoration of the Enaum therein described, which is (I beg leave, however, to observe) a Jagheer of not less than half a lack of rupees annual value.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

J. A. Kirkpatrick,
Res^t.

Hydrabad,
28th February 1802.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Navah Azem ul Dowlah Bahadar to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received } 30th Rumzaum 1216 Hegery,
4th February 1802.

(Entered in C^o Corr. N^o 16.)

I have addressed a Letter, in answer to that from the Most Noble the Governor General of Hindostan, which, together with jewels, a belt set with precious stones, a killaut, and an elephant, I received through your Lordship; and I inclose a copy herein for your Lordship's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azem ul Dowlah Bahadar to the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley; dated 29 Rawzaum 1216 Hegery, answering to 3^d February 1802.

At the time when I was in anxious expectation, I received your Lordship's Letter of the 11th September last, congratulating me on my accession to the Musnud, and accompanied with a kelat, a jeigah, a surpeanch, a belt set with precious stones of great value, and an elephant; I was thereby highly honoured, and rejoiced. On the 23d of January the Right honourable Lord Clive delivered your Lordship's letter and presents to me in Public Durbar, in the greatest style of pomp and splendour. These marks of extreme kindness, and your Lordship's disposition to promote the prosperity of my affairs, have filled my heart with gratitude; my acknowledgments were unbounded, and I caused guns to be fired on the happy occasion.

What your Lordship was pleased to write with the pen of friendship, on your being heartily inclined towards me, and to promote, advance and support the arrangement of my affairs; that your Lordship had made known to His Majesty the King of England,

England, the settlement that had been made in the Carnatic; that the accounts of my accession to the Musnud would be highly pleasing to His Majesty and to the Company; and that the English Government, both in Europe and in this Country, would always support and protect my honour and dignity, and promote my welfare, I fully understand; and it conveyed to my heart additional satisfaction and strength, like unto the wall of Alexander. My thanks for these distinctions are such as is not in the power of the tongue to express, or the pen to describe; these instances of protection which have been extended to me will be recorded on the page of time, and has pledged me to your Lordship for life. I entertain the strongest hopes that, through your Lordship's sincere kindness (which conveys comfort to my heart and soul, like the miracles of Jesus Christ) my affairs will be fixed on so firm a basis at the Presence of His Most Illustrious Majesty, and with the Honourable Company, as will always remain unshaken. In consequence of all these sincere acts of kindness of your Lordship, I fear not the malice of the members of my Family which has been excited by my friendship and attachment to the English Company; and I am safe in your Lordship's powerful protection. Not wishing to trespass on your Lordship's time, I have forborne to relate the conduct of the Family which they have observed towards me, from the day of my accession to the Musnud to the moment of this writing: your Lordship will know the particulars from the communications of the Right Honourable Lord Clive.

I trust I shall always be the object of your Lordship's kindness, and be honoured and rejoiced by the receipt of your friendly letters.

(A true copy of the Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar.

Translation of a Letter from the Members of the Anweri and Walajah Families to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council.

Dated { 13th Ramzum 1216 Hephre,
18th January 1802.

We do ourselves the honour to inform your Lordship, that as Azem ul Dowlah Bahadar has communicated to us his pleasure that we should quit the Palace of the Garden of Chepak, if we were unwilling to accede to his wish of submitting to his authority, therefore we consider it expedient that we should provide ourselves with suitable habitations in Madras, or its environs, in order that we may respectively proceed with our families, money, effects, and servants, as soon as possible, to such proper places of abode.

But lest at the time of our abandoning Chepak, any accident of dissipation or loss should occur to the property and equipage of individuals, who have never been separated from the seat of their rank and dignity, and who have been accustomed to go abroad with the pomp and state, and security of a retinue; we have, therefore, to request of your Lordship's benevolence, generosity, and indulgence, that you would direct some of the Company's troops to attend us for our protection, from the time of our leaving Chepak until we shall have arrived at our several habitations.

We are persuaded that your Lordship, adverting to the delicacy of the predicament in which we are involved, will cheerfully accede to our request—May your favour continue.

(Signed)

The Nabob Tagul Arma.

Seals of { Amdut ul Neffa.
Abdut Kader Chan.
Eatazad ul Dowlah.
Eatamad ul Mulk.

Seals of { Rayafal Nissa Begum.
Rubul Neffa Begum.
Sultan ul Nefs Begum.
Melik ul Neffa.

Seals of { Mahomed Nasir Chan.
Rayes ul Omra.
Huffane ul Mulk.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar.

DIARY; 11th March 1802.

(M.)

Received the undermentioned Letter, (entered in C. C. N° 19.)

From the Nabob:—Requests a Letter of Introduction to the Resident at Hyderabad, for Mir Swadut Ally, whom he is about to dispatch with Letters and presents to that Court.

DIARY; 16th March 1802.

Sent the following Letter to Major J. A. Kirkpatrick, Resident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 25th ultimo; and to inform you, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council is sensible of your attention to his Lordship's wishes.

I have now the honour to apprise you, that the Nabob of the Carnatic having determined to send certain Presents and Letters to his Highness the Nizam, and to the Minister Azim oo Omrah, is anxious that the Messenger, to whose charge they have been committed, may be honourably received at the Court of Hyderabad.

I am accordingly directed to inclose for your information, copies of the Letters intended to be delivered on the part of his Highness the Nabob of Meer Saadut Ally Khan; and to request that you will endeavour to secure to that person an honourable reception at the Durbar of the Nizam.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
16th March 1802.

(Signed)

John Chamier,
Sec^r.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Consultations; the 2d April 1802.

The President lays the following Letter before the Board (entered also in C. C. N° 21.)

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nawaub Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Madras.

Dated and received { 25th Zelaud 1216 Higery,
or
30th March 1802.

At Trichinopoly my Grandfather, Grandmother, my Father and Mother, my Uncle, and others of my deceased ancestors are interred; and the yearly expences of the Batha, or Amwersany Sepulchral ceremonies heretofore amounted to the sum of fourteen thousand six hundred and seventy-six rupees.

As it is highly necessary and incumbent on me to perform the religious rites of my Ancestors, I have, in consideration of my inability, reduced the aforesaid expences, and fixed them at six hundred rupees per month. I have to request of your Lordship, that the sum of six hundred rupees monthly may be paid to my Darogah Suchinopoly from the revenue of that district, on account of my one-fifth, exclusive of my monthly stipend; and that I may be favoured with an order for this purpose to the Collector of that place, whereby I shall be much obliged.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Feltnar,
P^r Sec^r to Gov^r.

The following Instructions are in consequence ordered to be furnished to the Board of Revenue:

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council directs me to desire that the Collector at Trichinopoly may be ordered to pay to the Darogah of the Nabob of the

the Carnatic at that place, the monthly sum of 600 rupees for the expences of the burial grounds of his Highness's Family. Vol. II

These payments are to commence from the 1st instant, and the amount is to be deducted from his Highness's proportion of the revenues of the Carnatic, as settled by the Treaty. (M.)

Fort St. George,
3d April 1802.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *J. Chamier,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^r.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Consultations; 6th April 1802.

The President is sorry to communicate to the Board the death of Ally Houssein, the reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdat ul Omrah; and records, for their information on the subject, the following copy of a Dispatch which his Lordship has prepared for transmission to his Excellency the Governor General:

His Excellency the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that Ali Houssein, the reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdat ul Omrah, died this morning.

Having understood some months ago that this young man was indisposed, I directed Mr. Fitzgerald, the confidential Physician of his reputed Father, to wait upon him with the offer of his professional assistance; which Ali Houssein rejected in terms of incivility.

Within these few days I have received intelligence through the channel of his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, and of the person appointed to attend at his Durbar on the part of the Company, that the health of Ali Houssein was again in a declining state; and I yesterday directed Mr. Horsman, who attends his Highness, to wait on Ali Houssein with a suitable message, and an offer of professional assistance. This Gentleman obtained admission to his presence with considerable difficulty; but was treated with incivility, and prohibited from administering any relief. Mr. Horsman reported on his return that Ali Houssein was insensible, and that his life was in imminent danger; in a short period afterwards I received a Letter (of which a copy and translation are enclosed) stated to be written by Ali Houssein's direction, immediately previous to its dispatch; but according to probable information, the production of Hussam ul Mulk.

In compliance with the request contained in that Letter, I directed Dr. Anderson immediately to attend, and have the honour to transmit a copy of his Report.

Ali Houssein expired before the period which the Doctor had appointed for this morning's visit.

It is known to your Lordship, that this young man was always considered of a feeble and delicate habit; and he is said to have been addicted to the use of medicines which aggravated his debility, and probably accelerated his death.

With regard to the allegations contained in the forged Letter of yesterday's date, attributed to the deceased, it is scarcely necessary to add, that they are utterly destitute of all foundation of truth.

Fort St. George,
6th April 1802.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*
(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *M. Wilks,*
Private Secretary.

Translation of a Letter from Ali Houssein Sajul Omrah Bahadse to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. (Without date); received 5 April 1802.

My Lord,

Until the present time I entertained the expectation that your Lordship would have replied to the Letters which had been addressed to your Lordship, as well by myself

Vol. II. myself as by the Members of this Family; but the omission of your Lordship in this
 (M.) respect has involved me in a variety of distress, apprehension, and embarrassment. This solicitude of mind, superadded to the unkind conduct of Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder, hath gone half way to deprive me of life. Hence I have been seized with a severe illness (the effect of my protracted confinement) an illness of a nature so alarming that I have no hope of surviving it.

The spells and incantations which Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder, with the approbation of hundreds of people, practices with a view to do me mischief, I value not; but I am, however, desirous to remove from this place; I know not indeed whether I should go, but I deem it to be expedient instantly to remove hence; i. e. from this dureffe to some better place.

The restraint imposed by Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder is such as to prevent one of my common servants, nay even a Doctor, from having access to me; and this is a matter of extreme satisfaction to him. I conjure you, my Lord, for the sake of God, by the honour of the Company, and by your own humanity, that you would be pleased immediately to direct Colonel Bowser to suffer my servant, or any Doctor whom I may call for, to have access to me. I entreat that your Lordship would have the goodness instantly to request of Dr. Anderson to come to see me. I shall remember the obligation as long as I live; delay not to do so, I pray you, for the sake of God! This is the time to manifest your Lordship's favour; the matter admits not of delay.

May your generosity be extended.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^r 'T' to Gov^t.

To Major Orr, Private Military Secretary.

Sir,

In compliance with Lord Clive's desire, I have been to visit Ally Hussein, son of the late Nabob, and learned that he has been ill 25 days, 10 of which bed-ridden, and 3 insensible, so as to void stools and urine as he lies. The disease, as far as I have been able to collect from a Mussulman Doctor in attendance, is a dysentery.

Not being able to procure a sight of his tongue, and perceiving his mouth to be parched, I have only been able to direct, with any prospect of advantage, that they should frequently moisten his mouth with a feather dipped in lemonade, and have directed an anodyne draught of 20 drops of laudanum, with a view to restrain the frequency of evacuation by stool.

His pulse being 125 in a minute, and profuse perspiration, indicates great debility; however, I have said that I would call again to-morrow, although you may acquaint his Lordship that I have but little hopes of his recovery.

I am, &c. &c.

Chepauk, 5th April,
11 o'Clock P. M.

(Signed)

Ja' Anderson,
Physician General.

Lord Clive deems it proper to add, that although the deceased appears to have been confined to his bed for ten days previous to Doctor Anderson's visit, the persons about him had thought fit so carefully to conceal his danger, that it was not till Friday last that his Lordship even heard of his indisposition. The Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah's enquiries regarding his health were repelled with rudeness; and on Saturday evening it was understood from rumour alone, that Ally Hussein's illness was of a serious nature. On Monday morning, on Lord Clive's return from Ennore, where he had passed the previous day, the same source of information stated the deceased to be in a dangerous state, and Mr. Horseman was directed to endeavour to obtain admission, with a view to ascertain his actual situation, to administer such assistance as might be requisite, or to offer on the part of Lord Clive such medical aid as he himself might desire: Doctor Anderson was named by some of his Attendants, and the pretended letter had been dispatched to Lord Clive; immediate instructions were dispatched to the Physician General, for the purpose of his waiting on Aly Hussein. The circumstances subsequent to Doctor Anderson's visit are sufficiently described in Lord Clive's dis-
 patch

patch to the Governor General; and with regard to those antecedent to Friday, it has been ascertained, since the death of Ally Husein, that he had resided for more than the last two months at the house of Sultan ul Nissa, commonly called the Boodee Begum, the Sister of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and was sent back in a state of insensibility to his Mother's house on Friday, when the fact of his illness was immediately rumoured in the Garden, and first communicated with any degree of certainty to the Nabob.

The Resident communicates to the Board a request from the Nabob, that the amount of Nuzzers and Peshcush, recently remitted by the Rajah of Travancore on his Highness's account, and placed to his credit in the course of the foregoing month, may be now paid to his Highness.

Ordered accordingly, that the sum of 21,000 Surat rupees, and the sum of 4,533 ⁷/₈ Porto Novo pagodas, be paid to the Nabob of the Carnatic on his Highness's application at the Treasury.

The President lays before the Board the draft of a Letter which his Lordship proposes to address to the Nabob (also entered in C. C. N° 26.)

To his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder, &c.

May it please your Highness,

Para. 1. I have had the honour to receive from your Highness many Letters, dated as in the List which I have the honour to enclose, and have had the satisfaction of complying with the requests which they severally contain.

2. I transmit for your Highness's information, the copy of an Answer which I have received from the Resident at Hyderabad, on the subject of the Enam appropriated to the expences of the Tomb of your Highness's Great Grandfather, of illustrious memory; and your Highness may be assured that the British Resident will exert every endeavour to effect its seasonable restoration.

3. The perusal of the several Letters of Congratulation which your Highness has received from the Princes of Hindostan, on the occasion of your Highness's elevation to the Musnud of the Carnatic, has been highly gratifying to me; and I beg leave to congratulate your Highness on the protection extended by the Emperor of the Turks, at the particular request of His Britannic Majesty's Minister at Constantinople, to the persons and property of your Descendants proceeding as Pilgrims to Mecca and Medina.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George,
6th April 1802.

&c. &c.

(Signed)

Clive.

LIST of Letters received from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder, &c. &c.

From	-	-	-	-	-	dated 31st December 1801.
—	-	-	-	-	-	— 25th Jan. 1802.
—	-	-	-	-	-	— 25th
—	-	-	-	-	-	— 2d February.
—	-	-	-	-	-	— 4th
—	-	-	-	-	-	— 11th
—	-	-	-	-	-	— 2d March.
—	-	-	-	-	-	— 11th Ditto.

Fort St. George,
6th April 1802.

(Signed)

Clive.

Approved; and his Lordship is requested to dispatch it.

EXTRACT of Fort Saint George Political Consultations; the 27th April 1802.

The President communicates to the Board a Message from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, requesting, that orders may be sent to Trichinopoly for the immediate

Vol. II. immediate delivery to his Darogah at that place of sundry gardens, furniture and
 (M) an elephant, which are the property of his Highness, but which have been detained,
 with a positive refusal to deliver them, by a servant of Hussam ul Mulk, who urges
 in excuse for his disobedience to the orders of Government, that he ought first to be
 reimbursed for considerable expences which he had incurred in repairing the houses
 and gardens, and in feeding the elephants.

Resolved immediately to comply with his Highness's request.

The following Letter is ordered to be dispatched to the Officer Commanding
 at Trichinopoly.

Sir,

His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic has represented to his Lordship in
 Council, that Syed Wullee Ullah Khân, a servant of Hussam ul Mulk, has refused
 to deliver to his Highness's Darogah certain gardens at Trichinopoly, in conformity
 to the orders of Government.

His Lordship in Council is surprized that the Orders issued on the 15th of
 December and 9th of January last to the Officer commanding the Southern
 Division of the Army, have not been completely executed, or that any obstacle
 opposed to the execution has not been regularly communicated to his Lordship in
 Council.

It is therefore become necessary to desire that you will, without further loss of
 time, place the Nabob's Darogah Ghous Mahomed Khân in possession of the
 gardens detained by the servant of Hussam ul Mulk, obliging him at the same time
 to restore to the Darogah certain furniture, and an elephant, which are also the pro-
 perty of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

The expences which Syed Wullee Ullah Khân states that he has incurred in the
 repairs of the gardens, and the maintenance of the elephants, should be submitted to
 his Highness's consideration.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
 28th April 1802.

(Signed) J Chamier,
 Chief Secretary to Government.

DIARY; 3d May 1802.

The draft of a Letter to the Honourable Court of Directors, of this date, having
 been sent in circulation, is returned, with the following Remarks on the 3d paragraph,
 inserted in the margin by Mr. Dick:

"As the Members of the Council, by the rules of the service, are entirely
 precluded from all intercourse with the Durbar, I conceive the Report of the
 late events within the Palace of Chepauk ought uniformly to appear in the
 name of Lord Clive."

(Signed) M. D.

EXTRACT Fort Saint George Political Consultations; the 4th May 1802.

Read the Letter proposed to be dispatched overland to the Honourable the Court
 of Directors.

Mr. Dick repeats his objections to the 3d and 5th paragraphs.

The objections of Mr. Dick are over-ruled by the Board; and the Letter is
 signed, and ordered to be dispatched.

DIARY; 5th May 1802.

Mr. Dick sends the following Minute in circulation:

In the 3d paragraph of the Letter to the Court of Directors by the last overland
 dispatch, I judged it necessary to notice in the foul draft, when it was sent in cir-
 culation,

ulation, the following words; "That the situation of the young man (Ally Hussein) appears to have been concealed as well from his own Mother as from the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, and *from ourselves*:" and the reasons which influenced my objections were, that I conceived it improper and unnecessary for the Members of Council to appear to the Court of Directors as taking any part in what related to the affairs of the Durbar, which, by the Constitution of this Government, are placed entirely in the hands of the Right honourable the Governor, who has exclusive right of correspondence and of intercourse, by such means as he may judge expedient, with the Nabob and his Family.

As the Right honourable the Governor conducts solely all measures at the Durbar in which the Government is concerned, I have most strictly abstained from the slightest interference, and am therefore compelled to record my objection to the words "*from ourselves*," as being wholly inapplicable to me, who knew nothing more of Durbar concerns than it has pleased the Right honourable the President to communicate to the Board at different periods, since I have been honoured with a seat at the Council.

5th May 1802.

(Signed) *M. Dick.*

DAIRY; 6th.

The Right honourable Lord Clive sends the following Minute in circulation.

When the Honourable the Court of Directors required in their recent dispatches, the Members of Council to record their dissents in separate Minutes, it was, I presume, their intention to obtain such information as could arise from the collusion of adverse sentiments; but I profess that I am unable to discover from the Minute of Mr. Dick now recorded, any other than a ground of inference, that the Honourable Court will have no further course to remark the extraordinary unanimity of the Council.

It is possible, however, that the Minute may be pregnant with consequences which is now difficult to anticipate; I think it therefore necessary to observe, that the facts stated in the last Dispatch to the Honourable Court of Directors are either true, or false; if they are true, the Minute of Mr. Dick can afford no additional information; if they are not true, I could wish that the points of error should be stated: I therefore deem it to be necessary to record my belief separately, that the facts are true to the extent of my knowledge, founded on the enquiries I have been able to make; and that previously to the close of the Dispatch, I requested the assistance of Mr. Dick in his place, to correct any error he might have known with respect to the matter of fact.

With regard to the mode of addressing ourselves to the Honourable Court of Directors, to which Mr. Dick has thought it to be his duty to object, it appears to me to be a question of grammar, and I am therefore willing to leave to their determination, without farther discussion, whether such questions are included in their recent instructions to the Members of Government, for the purpose of recording their separate dissents.

6th May 1802.

(Signed) *Clive.*

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Consultations; the 11th May 1802.

Mr. Petrie delivers in the following Minute:

As I never saw the draft of the Letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors, with Mr Dick's observation mentioned in his Minute, which I have just now perused, and as I was absent from Council in consequence of indisposition, while most of the events referred to in the Minutes of the Right honourable the President and Mr. Dick took place, it is not strictly incumbent upon me to offer my observations upon the subject; but as those circumstances may be unknown or unattended to by others,

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 (M.)

it is therefore necessary for me, to obviate misconception, to record a few words upon this occasion. When I was informed, that our address to the Honourable the Court of Directors communicated the information relative to the late events at the Durbar collectively, it occurred to me that the form of our address would have been more correct, if we had merely referred to the Report of the Right Honourable the President, agreeable to the Minutes of Consultations, and our communications to the Governor General; and I delivered a Note, conformably to this opinion, to the Chief Secretary, concluding, that if I was correct, an alteration in the form of our Letter would have been adopted. I likewise mentioned this opinion to the Right honourable the President, who expressed his confidence that the form was agreeable to usage, and the letter was accordingly signed and dispatched as it originally stood. The subject has, I confess, not since come into my thoughts, until I saw the Minutes of the Right honourable the President and Mr. Dick, because I thought the ground of difference was of no importance, as it arose merely upon a point of form, involving no material consequences; as the proceedings of Council, and the communication to the Governor General, stated the information to be solely confined to the Report of the Right honourable the President; and because the Honourable the Court of Directors must know, that the Members of Council could only derive their information of occurrences at the Durbar from the Reports of their President.

None of the Members of Government could be less informed of the events alluded to than myself; I was during most of the time at some distance from Madras, on account of my health, and I never heard of the illness of the Son of the late Omdut ul Omrah until the first day of my return to Council, when the Right honourable the President did me the honour to inform me of his dangerous indisposition, and of the unsuccessful attempts he had made to afford him medical assistance; and a few days afterwards I was informed, from the same respectable authority, of the young Man's death. Further than this I know not; but I very sincerely concur with the Right honourable the President in believing that the facts, as stated by his Lordship, are true to the extent of his knowledge, founded upon the enquiries which he had made.

7th May 1802.

(Signed) *W. Petrie.*

The Commander in Chief states to the Board, That he did not think it necessary to give in any Minute on the above subject; but desires it may be noticed, that he entirely concurs in the sentiments expressed in Mr. Petrie's Minute.

Mr. Dick requests leave to observe, that, if in consequence of his objection inserted in the margin of the draft, and repeated in Council previously to the signature of the Letter, the Governor had consented to make the alteration which Mr. Dick proposed, and which his Lordship has declared that he considered merely a question of grammar, he conceives that the necessity of entering any Minutes on the occasion would effectually have been avoided.

Lord Clive observes, that he does not consider Mr. Dick's objection to be a sufficient ground for departing from the usual form of addressing the Court of Directors, and that if the Minute of Mr. Dick was intended to convey more than it expressed, Lord Clive's Minute was calculated and intended to draw that forth; if it was not intended to convey more than it expresses, the objection is certainly narrowed to a question of grammar.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Consultations; the 11th May 1802.

Read the following Letter from his Highness the Nabob (entered also in C. C. N^o 30.)

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nawaub Azim ul Dowlah Bahaudar to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.; dated 7th Maharrum, 1207 and Hegery or—Received 10th May 1802.

Mahtab Begum, a Nackah Lady of Omdut ul Omrah, and Hussub ul Nissa the Daughter of the said Lady, have now begged to be indulged with permission to draw their monthly allowances, and have given a writing to that effect.

I have

I have therefore to request your Lordship will be pleased to order the Company's Treasurer to take their receipts, and pay the monthly allowances.

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What can I write more?

(M.)

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*

P^r T^r to Gov^t.

Resolved accordingly.

N^o 36.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azem ul Dowlah Bahader to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and received } 22d Rubbelowud 1207 Hegery.
 } 23d July 1802.

In these days I have been honoured with a Letter from the King Shah Adlum, and one from his Majesty's eldest Son the Prince Mirza Ackbar Shah, containing congratulations on my accession to the Musnud of the Carnatic, conferring upon me the title of "Ameer ul Hind Walajah," and distinguishing me by the dignified rank of his (Majesty's) Son, *Dear as life*. I inclose a copy of both the Letters for your Lordship's information. That I acquired these distinguished honours, I attribute solely to the auspicious friendship of my benefactors the Company, and your Lordship's hearty kindness, and I am truly thankful; therefore I hope and trust that I shall shortly be highly honoured by the receipt of letters from His Majesty the King of Great Britain, and the Gentlemen of the Company.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*

P. T. to Government.

In N^o 36.—TRANSLATION of a Firman from his Majesty the Emperor Shah Aalum to his Highness the Navab Azim ul Dowlah Bahader.

Dated - - - - }
 Received July 1802. }

After the usual titles of the Family:—

The Arizeh (representation) which you addressed to our gracious Presence, replete with sentiments of attachment and loyalty, having arrived, made a suitable impression on our Imperial mind.

Relative to your representations concerning the demise of your late Uncle, and your establishment, with the approbation of the Company's Representatives, in the Government of the Carnatic Territories, these circumstances were noticed by our world-illuminating mind.

Your present of 121 Ashrafies having been presented in our Imperial Presence, by the zealous Rai Laghat Rai, we honoured you by the acceptance of them.

In consequence of the allegiance and fidelity of that distinguished vassal, qualities which he inherits from his Ancestors, we shall hereafter do him the honour to dispatch for him a chelat (an honorary dress), and other tokens of our Imperial favour; and we desire that that faithful Vassal, considering our Royal favour to be in an increased degree extended towards his situation, will from time to time continue to transmit his representations to our Imperial Court. For further particulars, we refer you to your Vakeel, whose welfare, as an hereditary Servant of your House, we recommend to your consideration.

In N^o 36.—TRANSLATION—Copy of a Neshan from the Imperial Prince and Heir Apparent Mirza Akber Shah, to his Highness the Navab Azem ul Dowlah Bahadur.

After the usual titles:—

The Arzdashat transmitted by that Brother, having been presented to us, the matters therein represented were entirely understood by our world-illuminating mind.

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(M.)

What you wrote respecting the demise of your Uncle, and your own succession to him, with the approbation of the Honourable Company's Representatives, has met with our high approbation.

Although the demise of the said deceased, who was an hereditary dependant and a faithful Vassal of the Celestial Court, is a mean regret to our enlightened mind, yet the intelligence of the succession of that dearly beloved Brother, who is an hereditary and faithful dependant of this Imperial Court, hath afforded the utmost satisfaction to our sacred mind.

We have honoured you by the acceptance of the 21 Ashrafees, presented in our Presence through the medium of our hereditary dependant Rai Laghat Rai.

We also presented, in a fortunate hour, your Arizeh, accompanied with 121 Ashrafees, at the foot of the Imperial and world-governing Throne, and procured from the Imperial Presence an address from that esteemed Brother, which, having been delivered to the charge of your Vakeel, will be by him safely conveyed to you.

You will hereafter be honoured with a chilar, and other tokens of the Royal favour: be satisfied that we are ever attentive to your situation; continue, therefore, to transmit your representations to this illustrious Court.

Your Vakeel will apprize you of all other particulars; you have always a channel of communication with the Imperial Presence.

You will remember to take care of the above-mentioned Rai, and to listen to no interested representations concerning him.

(True Translations.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,

P^a T^r to Gov^r.

VOLUME III.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th December 1802.

Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, relating to the Nabob and the Affairs of the Carnatic, from October 1802; including those recently received; and the Orders from England, approving and confirming the Treaty concluded with his Highness on the 16th September 1801.

N^o 9.—To the Right honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George. Vol. III.

WE shall postpone our decision on the late very important arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, in consequence of the death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as fully detailed in your Letter, and the papers which accompanied it, of the 3d of August last, until after the receipt of the Governor General's dispatches on the subject, which may now be very soon expected. In the mean time, however, we think it necessary to direct, that the reputed Son of the late Nabob be treated with all due respect and attention, and that every possible precaution be taken to provide for the safety of his Person.

East India House, London,
January 1802.

We are,
Your loving Friends.
Signed by the Members of
the Secret Committee.

N^o 10.—To the Right honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

In your Letter to the Court of Directors in the Political Department, dated the 17th February last, you express an earnest desire to receive, as early as possible, our final sentiments on the late important transactions in the Carnatic; and in consequence of your representation of the pressing necessity of such a communication, with a view of relieving all anxiety on the part of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, as well as for the purpose of suppressing the hopes which have been excited and preserved by the discontented part of the Family, that the Treaty would not ultimately be sanctioned by the Company.

We now proceed to signify to you our approbation of that settlement, and our confirmation of the Treaty concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah on the 16th September 1801.

We have been induced to postpone expressing our opinion on this subject, from a desire to be previously furnished with every information which could bear, in any material degree, upon the question, and we have accordingly waited with impatience for a review of the circumstances which led to the late arrangement in the Carnatic, which the Governor General, in his Letter of the 28th September 1801 to the Secret Com-

Vol. III. mittee, acquainted us he was then preparing, and which he proposed to forward by the Mornington packet.

The Mornington having lately arrived, and not being charged with the expected Papers, we are led to believe from this, as well as from other circumstances, that we are already in possession of all the material documents which bear upon this transaction, and that the statement alluded to, was rather intended by our Governor General as a connected review of the whole question, than as furnishing us with any new materials to assist our judgment in taking it into our consideration. We are induced, therefore, to state our opinion upon the case as at present before us, rather than incur, by waiting for the communication alluded to, the inconvenience and disadvantage to our affairs which might result from our decision being any longer protracted.

We do not feel ourselves called upon to enter into a detail of the circumstances connected with this case, or to state at length the reasoning upon those circumstances which has led to the conclusion we have come to, after the fullest and most deliberate consideration. It is enough to state to you, that we are fully prepared, upon the facts as at present before us, to approve and confirm the Treaty in question; and we are of opinion, that, acting under the instructions of the Governor General, you stand fully justified (upon the evidence, written as well as oral, on which you proceeded) in deeming the rights of the family of Mahomed Aly, as existing under former Treaties, to have been wholly forfeited by the systematic perfidy and treachery of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic Walajah and Omdut ol Omrah, in breach of their solemn Treaties with the Company.

The claims of the Family having been thus forfeited, and a right having accrued to the Company of making provision, at their discretion, for the future safety of the Carnatic, we are further of opinion, that the nature of the security which has been provided by the Treaty for the defence and preservation of our interests in that quarter, is of a satisfactory description; and we cannot too much applaud the disposition which has been manifested by our Servants, to make the arrangement in question as little injurious to the happiness and dignity of the Family of Arcot, as considerations, immediately connected with the safety of our possessions, would admit.

We have only further to desire, that you will offer, in the most respectful manner, our congratulations to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, on his elevation to the Musnud; and by some future conveyance, the Court of Directors will address his Highness on the subject.

East India House, London,
29th Sept. 1802.

Signed by the Members of the
Secret Committee.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Fort St. George, to the Secret Committee;
dated the 6th February 1803.

Para. 1. We have had the honour to receive the dispatches from your Honourable Committee, dated the 29th September last, by the overland conveyance, and lost no time in communicating to his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah the intelligence of your having approved and confirmed the Treaty concluded with his Highness on the 16th September 1801, by this Government.

2. We accompanied our President in his visit of ceremony upon this occasion, when his Lordship offered the congratulations of your Honourable Committee to his Highness the Nabob, who expressed his satisfaction in terms of the highest gratitude.

3. In a few days afterwards, the Right honourable the Governor received a Letter from his Highness the Nabob, containing his sentiments upon an event so interesting to him, and expressing his satisfaction at the manner in which the intelligence was communicated.

4. The Nabob has also addressed his Excellency the Governor General upon the same subject.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Fort Saint George; dated 22d
February 1803.

Para. 2. Our Letter to the Secret Committee of the 6th instant, will apprize your Honourable Court of the satisfaction afforded to the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, by

by your confirmation of the Treaty of the Carnatic: the Letters addressed by his Highness on the occasion to our Right honourable President, and to the Most Noble the Governor General, are included in the proceedings which accompany this Dispatch.

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Diary to Consultations,
11th February.

3. We beg leave to refer you to the Records, for the Letters addressed by the Nabob to those Noblemen, on the late adjustment of his account with the Honourable Company. His Highness avails him of every opportunity of declaring his respect and attachment to the British Government.

Consultations,
2d November.

4. The improved state of the Carnatic under the management of the Company, having rendered it improbable that the Nabob's proportion of the revenues will ever fall short of the largest amount stipulated to be paid to him, we have the honour to inform you, that in order to prevent a draft from our Treasury to an inconvenient extent at the annual adjustment of accounts, we have resolved, with his Highness's consent, that his monthly receipts under the 3th article of the Treaty shall be increased from twelve to sixteen thousand pagodas, so long as the arrangement may continue to suit the convenience of his Highness and of the Government.

Consultations,
7th December.

D^o, 21st.

5. The many applications from the Nabob for pensions to be paid from his proportion of the revenues, to such of the dependants of his Family for whom no maintenance had been provided under the Treaty of the Carnatic, do not by any means form the least pleasing part of his Highness's correspondence with our President.

6. Among other instances of his Princely disposition in this respect, it is necessary that we notice for your information, his resolution to discharge the arrears of pay due by the late Nabob to Mr. John Batley, a respectable European, employed by his present Highness as a Private Secretary, and who has been employed for the period of twenty-five years in the service of the Family.

Diary to Consultations,
11th February.
Vide Letter from the
Nabob, date 24th Ja-
nuary; and, Letter to
the Accountant General,
dated 10th February.

7. It is necessary for us to specify this act of generosity, in order that if the debt in question shall ever be acknowledged by your Honourable Court to be included in the adjusted debts of their late Highnesses the Nabob Walajah and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and consequently to be charged on the revenues of the Carnatic, you may at the same time take into your consideration, whether the amount ought not to be repaid to his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah who has in fact redeemed, at his own expence, that part of the floating debt.

8. While we dwell with pleasure on this feature of the Nabob's character, we state to you with regret, that his Highness has experienced in some instances, from the inferior branches of the Family, a conduct very different from that to which he was entitled both as the Head of that Family, and as the Sovereign of the Mahomedans in the Carnatic. We shall by all means inculcate this mode of conciliation and forbearance on the part of his Highness; but the pertinacity with which some members of the Family adhere to their opposition, and to the vain hopes encouraged by their private Agents in Europe, appears to render it necessary, that the means provided by us for securing the respect of these Dependants should be permitted to operate for the purpose of checking insolence and disaffection to the Nabob. A recent case of this kind having occurred, in which Shaw Souver Jung, one of the supposed illegitimate Sons of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, avowedly threw off obedience to his Highness Azeem ul Dowlah, his Highness signified to us his intention of removing him from the Palace of Chepauk, and his wish that the payment of the separate stipend, granted with his Highness's concurrence to this Prince, should be suspended.

Consultations,
4th January.

9. As this appears to be the only practicable mode by which the resistance of the inferior members of the Family to the elevation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, and their personal disrespect to his Highness, can be diminished, we have concurred in his Highness's wishes on this question, and have accordingly suspended the payment of the stipend until a better consideration of the circumstances, attached to their respective relations, shall have induced Shah Souver Jung to restore himself to the favour of the Nabob.

Diary to Consultations,
11th February.
V de Letter to the Nabob,
dated 11th February 1867.

16. In consequence of our former representations on the subject, we trust, that your Honourable Court will have taken into consideration the serious inconveni-

encies

Vol. III. encies to which his Highness the Nabob may be exposed, from the difficulty of defining his situation as a Sovereign Prince residing with the whole of his Family, and the Officers of his State, within the jurisdiction of a British Court of Law.

17. This question has been in some degree agitated by an instance which has recently occurred, in the arrest and imprisonment for debt of Abdul Mabud Khan, an Uncle of his Highness, and a Son of the Nabob Mahomed Ally. The distress occasioned to the Nabob by this event is forcibly described in a Letter from his Highness to our President, complaining of the indignity; and in the Minute recorded by his Lordship, on submitting that Letter to our notice.

Consultations, 18th January.
D^o.

18. We beg leave to refer you to the Minute of our President, for the nature and result of his Lordship's communications on this occasion with His Majesty's Chief Justice, who, having declined to deliver extra-judicially his opinion on the subject, we have, in conformity to Lord Clive's suggestion, instructed the Law Officers of the Company to move the Court to discharge the proceedings in the action commenced against Abdul Mabud Khan, on the plea of his supposed privilege as a Member of the Family of the Nabob.

19. The Advocate General has obtained a Rule to shew cause in the present case, and we shall apprise your Honourable Court of the issue. In the mean while, it is obvious that the situation of the Nabob, and of his Highness's Family, is so singular, as not to be included in the usual interpretations of Public Law; and, on the other hand, the faith of the Executive Government is pledged by Treaty to secure to the Nabob his rights and immunities, in the same full and ample manner as they have heretofore been enjoyed by his Highness's Predecessors, Nabobs of the Carnatic. But unless all doubt shall be removed from the interpretation of the Law of England with respect to these rights and immunities, it is manifest, from the extent of the Nabob's Family and dependants, that it will be impossible to prevent similar instances of offence to his Highness's feelings, under the operation of the law as it now stands. We therefore request, in the most urgent manner, your attention to the subject, in order

D^o - - { His Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, in Account Current with the One-fifth of the Net Revenues of the Carnatic, payable to

1801.			
July 31.	To Cash advanced at Madras, this Month, to his Highness the Nabob, on Account of One-fifth of the Net Revenues for the Carnatic, Rupee 1,00,000, at 350 p ^o Pag ^o	- - -	28,571 18 0
August 31.	To D ^o	- - - - - D ^o	12,000 0 0
September 30.	To D ^o	- - - - - D ^o	12,000 0 0
October 31.	To D ^o	- - - - - D ^o	12,000 0 0
November 30.	To D ^o	- - - - - D ^o 12,000	
	To D ^o - paid Doctor Maurice Fitzgerald for his Quarterly Salary, as Attendant Physician at the Durbar, from 1st August to 31st October last, at 350 Pagodas per Month	- - - - - 1,050	
			13,050 0 0
December 31.	To D ^o - advanced at Madras to his Highness the Nabob	- - - - -	12,000 0 0
	To D ^o - paid at Arcot by the Collector of the Northern Division of that Province, to the Dauroga of the Garden at Sautgur, R ^o 550 at 350 p ^o Pagodas	1,576	
			12,157 6 0
	Carried forward	- - - - -	1,01,778 24 0

order that means may be applied to the removal of the difficulty, if you shall judge it expedient, by application for the interference of Parliament.

20. Our anxiety with respect to the immediate event of this question is considerably relieved by our reliance on his Highness's uniform moderation, and on his undiminished confidence in the protection and honour of the British Government.

21. We have the honour to inform you, that, conformable to the principle already explained to your Honourable Court, the Rajah of Travancore has paid to his Highness the Nabob, as the Sovereign of the Carnatic, the sum of 2,266 pagodas and 15 anas, in full discharge of the Peishcush and Cape Comorin Nuzzeranah, due to his Highness for the preceding Phuzely.

Consultations, 21st December.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political and Foreign Consultations; the 8th October 1802.

Read the following Letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 10th ultimo, and to enclose an Account Current, shewing the amount due to his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Omrah, on account of his 1-5th of the Net Revenue of the Carnatic for the last Phaszely.

Annexed to it is a Memorandum, shewing the several sums due to the Claimants on his Highness for "Mortgages redeemed," as particularized in the Enclosures which accompanied your Letter to me of the 11th of June last, and the amount due to his Highness, after the proportion of their several claims shall have been satisfied.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort-St. George,
Acc^t Gen^l's Office,
4th Oct. 1802.

(Signed) Cecil Smith,
A. G. & C. A.

Honourable Company, from 31st July 1801 to 12th July 1802; for } - - C^r
his Highness, agreeable to the Treaty of 31st July 1801.

1802. July 12.	By Amount of One-fifth of the Net Revenues of the Carnatic, including Poligars Peishcush, payable to his Highness the Nabob, from 1st August 1801 to 12th July 1802—Particulars as per accompanying Statement - -	3,33,092 33 48
	Carried forward - - - - -	3,33,092 33 48

Vol. III.

	Brought forward - - - - -	1,01,778 24 0
1802. February 28.	To Cash advanced at Madras, this Month, to his Highness the Nabob 12,000 0 To D° - paid at D° D° to Dr. Maurice Fitzgerald, his Quarterly Salary, from 1 November 1801 to 31 January 1802, at 350 Pag' per Month 1,050 0 To D° - paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot, to the Dauroga of the Garden at Sautgur, R° 550, at 350 p. $\frac{2}{3}$ Pagodas - - 157 6	13,207 6 0
March 31.	To D° - advanced at Madras, this Month, to his Highness the Nabob - - - 12,000 0 To D° - paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot, as follows: To the Daurogah of the Garden at Sautgur, Rupees 557, at 350 per $\frac{2}{3}$ Pagodas - - 157 6 To the late Renters of D°, D°, Rupees 3,939 $\frac{1}{4}$, at Ditto - - - - - 1,125 24	132,82 30 0
April 30	To Cash advanced at Madras, this Month, to his Highness the Naboba - - 12,000 0 To D° - paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot to the Daurogah of the Garden at Sautgur, R° 550, at 350 p. $\frac{2}{3}$ Pagodas - - 157 6 To D° - paid by the Collector of Trichinopoly to Mahomed Goafe Khan, Agent to the Nabob of the Carnatic, for Expences of the Tombs of the late Nabob Wallajah's Family at Trichinopoly - - - - - 171 18	12,328 24 0
May 31.	To D° - advanced at Madras, this Month, to his Highness the Nabob - - - 12,000 0 To D° - paid at D° D° to Mr. W ^m Horsfeman, for Dr. Fitzgerald, his Quarterly Salary, from 1 February to 30 April 1802, at 350 Pagodas per Month - - - - - 1,050 0 To D° - paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot to the Daurogah of the Garden at Sautgur, Rup° 550, at 350 p. $\frac{2}{3}$ Pagodas - - 157 6 To D° - of Trichinopoly, to Mahomed Goafe Khan, Agent to the Nabob of the Carnatic, for Expences of the Tombs of the late Nabob Wallajah's Family at Trichinopoly - - - - - 171 18	13,378 24 0
	Carried forward - - - - -	1,53,975 24 0

1802.

Brought forward - - - - - 3,33,092 33 48

Carried forward - - - - - 3,33,092 33 48

1802.	Brought forward - - - -	1,53,975 24 0
June 1.	To Cash advanced at Madras, this Day, to his Highness the Nabob - 12,000 0	
21.	To D° - - - this Day, D°, 1,00,000 Rup°, at 350 p.° Pag° - - - 28,571 18	
	40,571 18	
	To D° - paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot to the Daurogah of the Garden of Sautgur, R° 550, at 350 p.° Pag° - - - 157 6	
30.	To D° D° of Trichinopoly, to Mahomed Goafe Khan, Agent to the Nabob of the Carnatic, for Expence of the Tombs of the late Nabob Wallajah's Family at Trichinopoly - 171 18	
July 12.	To D° - advanced at Madras, this Month, to his Highness the Nabob 12,000 0	40,900 0 0
	To D° - paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot to the Daurogah of the Garden of Sautgur, Rupées 550, at 350 p.° Pagodas - - - - 157 6	
	12,157 6 0	
	To Balance due to his Highness the Nabob, on Account of the One-fifth of the Net Revenues of the Carnatic, on 12th July 1802 - - - - -	2,07,032 30 0
	1,26,060 3 48	
	Pagodas - -	3,33,092 33 48

Fort St. George,
Acc^t Gen^l Office,
4th October 1802.

(Errors excepted)

D° - { His Highness the Nabob, in Account Current with the several Claimants, to him after their

1802.		
July 12.	To Amount due to Messrs. Lautour & Co. for 3d Part of their Mortgage on the Palace of Chepauk, for the principal Sum of 59,861	19,953 28 0
	To D° - to Mr. A. De Souga, for $\frac{1}{2}$ Part of the Shady Mahal and Rolhum Baugh, for Pagodas 21,000 - - - - -	5,250 0 0
	To D° - to Messrs. Lautour & Co. for $\frac{1}{2}$ of D° on Mophaz Khan's Garden, Pag° 19,000 -	4,750 0 0
	29,953 28 0	
	To Balance due to his Highness - - - - -	96,106 17 48
	Total - - - Pag°	1,26,060 3 48

Fort St. George,
Acc^t Gen^l Office,
4 Oct. 1802.

(Errors excepted.)

AFFAIRS OF THE CARNATIC.

1802.	Brought forward - - - -	3,33,092 33 48
	- - - - - Pagodas	3,33,092 33 48

(Signed)

Cecil Smith,
A. G. and C. A'.

for Mortgages redeemed; shewing the Balance of His Highness's $\frac{1}{3}$ payable }
respective Claims are satisfied - - - - - } - C'

1802. July 12.	By Amount Balance of his Highness's $\frac{1}{3}$, as per annexed Account Current - - - - -	1,26,060 3 48
	Total - - - - - Pag'	1,26,060 3 48

(Signed)

Cecil Smith,
A' G' and C. A'.

Vol. I. STATEMENT of Carnatic Revenues for Fully 1211; or from 1st August 1801 to 12th July 1802; taken from the Collector's Accounts.

Amount of Collections, from 1st August 1801 to 12th July 1801 - - - -	26,44,649	21	63	
Tuckavy Receipts - - -	35,431	28	32	
	<u>26,80,081</u>	8	15	
Deduct Charges to the same Period, including Arrears to the late Nabob's Troops -	2,99,241	35	29	
Advances for Tuckavy, re- coverable - - - - -	50,592	10	64	
	<u>3,49,834</u>	4	13	
Net Collections - -	23,30,247	4	2	
Add Poligars Peshcush, per Annum, agreeably to the Treaty - - - - -	2,64,704	20	26	
Net Pagodas - - - - -				25,94,951 24 28
Deduct agreeable to the 1st Article of separate Treaty - - -				94,951 24 28
Deduct for Payments on Account of Jaghire Lands, per Annum, agreeable to the Treaty of 31st July 1801 - - - - -	2,13,431	0	0	25,00,000 0 0
D ^o for Payments on Account of the Creditors, per Annum, agreeable to the Treaty - - -	6,21,105	0	0	
				<u>8,34,536 0 0</u>
Net Revenue - - - - -				16,65,464 0 0
Deduct $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the above, agreeable to Treaty - - - - -				3,33,092 33 48
Net Surplus - - - - -				<u>13,32,371 8 32</u>
Add Surplus Revenue, before deducting Nabob's Payments, and $\frac{1}{3}$ th - - - - -				94,951 24 28
Total Surplus - - - - -				<u>14,27,322 32 60</u>

Memorandum:

Total Amount paid by the Collectors on Account of $\frac{1}{3}$ th - - - - -	2,739	36
Paid by Mr. G. Stratton, Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot - - - - -	2,225	24
D ^o by Mr. John Wallace, Collector in Trichinopoly - - - - -	514	12
	<u>2,739</u>	<u>36</u>

Fort St. George,
Acc^y Gen^l's Office,
1st Oct. 1802.

(Signed) Cecil Smith,
A. G. & C. A^r.

(N^o 43.)—To his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

Para. 1. I have the honour to inform your Highness, that the proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic, as settled by Treaty on your Highness, amounted on the 12th July last to the Sum of Pag^s 3,33,092. 33. 48.; and I sincerely congratulate your Highness on this substantial proof of the flourishing state of the Carnatic, under the management of the Honourable Company.

2. I do myself the honour of inclosing, for your Highness's information, the Account Current between your Highness and the Company, for the last Fusly year, by which a Balance of Pag^s 96,106. 17. 48. appears to be due on account of your Highness's proportion of the Revenues; and orders have accordingly been issued to the Treasury for the payment of this sum to your Highness.

3. I have further the honour to inform your Highness, that I have directed the sums shewn in the statement annexed to the Account Current to be due respectively to Messrs. Loutour and Company, and to the Executors of Mr. Antonia De Souza, to be paid in conformity to your engagements to those Gentlemen.

Fort St. George,
8th October 1802.

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

Clive.

D I A R Y to Political Consultations; 23d October 1802.

Sent the following Letter to the Sub-Treasurer:

Sir,

I am directed to desire that the sum of star pagodas 96,106. 17. 48. may be paid to the Nabob of the Carnatic, being the amount due to his proportion of the Revenue for the last Fusley.

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

Fort St. George,
23d October 1802.

John Chamier,
Chief Sec^y to Government.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political and Foreign Consultations;
the 2d November 1802.

Read the following Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic
(entered in C. C. N^o 45.)

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Navab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur,
to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated { 5 Rajeb 1217 Hegery,
and { -or
Received { 2d November 1802.

I have received your Lordship's Letter, dated 10th Jemadissamy, answering to the 8th October 1802, stating that the proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic, as settled by Treaty on me, amounted on the 12th July last, to the sum of pagodas 3,33,092. 33. 48. and accompanied by an Account Current between the Honourable Company and me, for the last Fusly year, by which a balance of Pag^s 96,106. 17. 48. appeared to be due on account of the said proportion of the Revenues, and which sum I have received in ready cash.

Your Lordship's congratulations on the flourishing state of the Carnatic, I consider in the most friendly light; I trust, with the blessing of God, that under the management and by the strenuous exertions of the Honourable Company, the prosperity of the Carnatic will daily increase. I am much obliged by your Lordship's kindness in having sent me the Accounts, and the Balance aforesaid.

My Friend, it is entirely owing to your Lordship's patronage, and that of my beneficent Friend the Governor General (may his prosperity be perpetual!) that I have been taken into the Royal favour of the King of Great Britain, and under the protection of the Honourable Company and the English Nation; and I am (with heart and soul)

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

Vol. III. firm and steadfast in my acknowledgements and attachment, and whilst I live shall consider myself bound by the obligations which have been conferred upon me.

I have also to acknowledge your Lordship's kindness, in having directed the sums shewn in the Statement annexed to the Account Current, to be paid to Messrs. Lautour and Company, and to the Executors of Mr. Antonis De Souza, in conformity to my engagements.

I inclose, for your Lordship's information, Copy of a Letter I have addressed to the Most Noble the Governor General; and I send the original Letter herewith, and request your Lordship will have the goodness to forward it.

What can I say more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^a T^r to Gov^r.

Translate Copy of a Letter from His Highness the Nawab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur to the Most Noble the Marquis Wellesley.

My indulgent and kind friend, Lord Clive, lately transmitted me a Statement exhibiting the Account betwixt the Honourable Company and myself respecting the Revenues of the Carnatic for the last Fussy year, together with the amount, in ready money, of the Balance due to me.

I transmit herewith a Copy of his Lordship's Address to me on the subject, and a Copy of my Reply for your Lordship's information.

I am indebted to your Lordship's goodness for this substantial benefit. It is entirely owing to your Lordship's patronage, that I have come under the protection and favour of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, and the countenance of the Honourable Company's Government; and I hope that, under the happy auspices of your Lordship's patronage and friendship, I shall always continue to experience the favours of His Majesty, and the kindness of the English Company and Nation.

I trust that your Lordship will be pleased constantly to gratify me by the receipt of your agreeable letter.

(A true Translate.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^a T^r to Gov^r.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political and Foreign Consultations;
the 7th December 1802.

The President proposes to address the following Letter to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic (also entered in C. C. N^o 47.)

To his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

Your Highness will have had the satisfaction of observing, from the Accounts with which I had the honour of furnishing your Highness of the Revenue of the Carnatic for the last year, that, by the blessing of God, the amount of these Revenues have increased, and will encrease, under the provisions of the Treaty concluded with your Highness; as this prosperous state of the Country promises to augment the amount of your Highness's proportion of the Revenue considerably above the amount stipulated to be paid monthly for your Highness's expences, it is my intention, which I have the satisfaction to know is conformable to your Highness's wishes, to encrease the amount of the Monthly Payment from 12 to 16,000 pagodas, and orders have in consequence been issued for the payment of the latter sum in future to your Highness's Officers at the Honourable Company's Treasury.

Your Highness will doubtless understand, that this arrangement cannot interfere with the stipulations of the Treaty of the Carnatic, and that the augmented Payments, therefore,

therefore, can only continue to be made, as long as it shall be mutually convenient to your Highness and to this Government. Vol. III.

I have the honour to be,
 Fort St. George, &c. &c.
 9th December 1802. (Signed) Clive.

Approved, and the President is requested to dispatch it.

Ordered, that the necessary communications be made to the Treasury.

. EXTRACT Fort St. George Political and Foreign Consultations;
 the 21st December 1802.

Read the following Letter :

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward a Bill of Exchange on behalf of the Rajah of Travancore, drawn upon the Soucar Wiswanat at Madras, for (2,266. 15) two thousand two hundred and sixty-six pagodas fifteen anas, in discharge of Peshcush and Cape Comorin Nuzzeranah, due by his Highness at the close of last Fuzlee, accompanied by a Memorandum of the same, under the seal of his Highness, who requests that a receipt for the amount be returned to him.

2. The Rajah has paid into my hands the sum of (2,352. 6) two thousand three hundred and fifty-two chuckrums six fanams, being the balance due for the last year on account of the quit-rent of Shencotta. This balance, added to a partial payment made on the account early in the year to the Collector of Tinnéveilly, will complete the sum of 3,237 chuckrums and 2 fanams, due on the 11th July last.

3. The Rajah has promised a further payment in the course of this month.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
 (Signed) C. Macaulay,
 Resident Travancore.

Travancore,
 6th December 1802.

In consequence of the foregoing Letter, the following communications are made to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Treasury, and to the Accountant General.

To the Sub-Treasurer.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed Bill of Exchange, drawn on the Soucar Wiswanat at Madras, on the sum of two thousand two hundred and sixty-six pagodas and fifteen anas (2,266. 15) in discharge of Peshcush and Cape Comorin Nuzzeranah, due by the Rajah of Travancore at the close of the last Fuzly, and to desire that the amount, when realized, may be paid to the Nabob of the Carnatic on his Highness's receipt, which you will deliver to me for the purpose of being forwarded to his Excellency the Rajah.

I am, &c. &c.
 (Signed) John Chamier,
 Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
 21st Dec. 1802.

To his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

The Rajah of Travancore has transmitted to me, through the Resident at that Court, a Bill of Exchange for two thousand two hundred and sixty-six pagodas and fifteen anas (2,266. 15) in discharge of Peshcush and Cape Comorin Nuzzeranah, due by his Excellency to your Highness, as the Sovereign of the Carnatic, at the close of the last Phuzely.

As soon as this bill shall have been discharged by the Soucar, on whom it has been drawn, the account will be paid to your Highness at the Treasury, when I

Vol. III. request an acknowledgment of its receipt may be given to the Sub-Treasurer, under the signature of your Highness, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Rajah of Travancore.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
21st Dec. 1802.

To the Accountant General.

Sir,
I am directed to inform you, that the Rajah of Travancore has paid into the hands of the Resident at that Court, the sum of two thousand three hundred and fifty-two chuckrums six fanams (2,352. 6) being the balance due for the last year for the quit-rent of Shencotah.

This balance, added to a partial payment made on this account early in the year to the Collectors of Tinnevely, completes the sum of three thousand two hundred and thirty-seven chuckrums and two fanams (3,237. 2) due on the 11th of July last.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *John Chamier,*
Chief Sec^r to Gov^r.

Fort St. George,
21st Dec. 1802.

.EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political and Foreign Consultations;
the 21st December 1802.

.Read the following Letter from his Highness the Nabob (also entered in
C. C. N^o 49.)

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah
Bahauder to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received } 16 Shaubaun 1217 Hegery.
 } 12 December 1802.

Your Lordship's Letter, dated 7 December 1802, stating, that as the revenues of the Carnatic had increased, and as the prosperous state of the country promises to augment the amount of my proportion of the revenue considerably above the amount stipulated to be paid monthly for my expences, your Lordship had issued orders for the monthly payment to me in future of sixteen thousand pagodas, intimating at the same time, that the arrangement cannot interfere with the stipulations of the Treaty I have received, and understand the contents; and am obliged to your Lordship's kindness.

By the judicious management and exertions of my friends the Company, the territories of the Carnatic have become prosperous, and the revenues increasing; and there is room to expect that this prosperity will daily increase.

I have to offer my sincere acknowledgments for your Lordship's friendship in having augmented the monthly payments stipulated to be made to me, and am fully persuaded that, by the blessing of the Almighty, and with the support of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, with the assistance also of my friends the Governor General and your Lordship, and of the whole English Nation, this arrangement will never interfere with the stipulations of the Treaty of the Carnatic; and I trust that, under the Divine favour, no inconvenience will ever be experienced by my friends the Company from the augmentation of the payments to be monthly made to me.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falscnar,*
Persian Translator to Gov^r:

DIARY to Political Consultations; 22d January 1803.

Vol. III.

To the Sub-Treasurer:

Sir,

Shah Sawar Jung having incurred the displeasure of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, I am directed to desire that the payment of his pension at the Treasury may cease from the 1st instant.

I am likewise directed to convey to you similar instructions with regard to Gholam Husein, who has been dismissed from his situation at his Highness's Durbar, and from his employment as Principal Moonshy in the Persian Translator's office.

The allowances of Gholam Husein are to cease from the 18th instant.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
21st January 1803.

(Signed)

John Chamier,
Chief Secy to Govt.

The same to the Civil Auditor.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Consultations; 4th January 1803.

Read the following Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic
(entered also in C. C. N° 1.)

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahaudre,
to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received { 4 Ramzan 1217 Hegery,
or
30th December 1802.

The machinations of an infatuated part of my own Family, who are adverse to the propitious arrangements established for the administration of the affairs of the Carnatic, and for the happiness of its people, are intimately known to your Lordship; and you are also aware of the forbearance with which I have, in compliance with your Lordship's advice, in the present situation of things, refrained from exercising the just degree of authority necessary to relieve me from this inconvenience, in the hope of evincing, by conciliation and forbearance, those mistaken people from the errors and misdoings of their evil Counsellors.

A recent instance however has occurred, in which I have found it to be indispensably necessary to assert my authority in a more direct manner, both as the Head of the Mahomedan Government in the Carnatic, and particularly of the Wallajah's family.

Shah Sawar Jung, the reputed Son by a Courtezan of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omra, having conducted himself in a manner disrespectful towards me, I adopted the most lenient mode of signifying my displeasure according to the long existing usage of the Nabobs of Arcot, by placing him in arrest in his own apartments, with centinels at his door; but with strict injunctions not to interrupt the usual supplies of his table.

Having fastened the doors of his apartments, he addressed a Petition to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, accusing me of withholding from him the necessaries of life, and claiming the protection of the Court, thus endeavouring to remove himself from the authority to which he was constitutionally subject as a member, though an unworthy member of the Wallajah's Family, and to seek protection for his insolence under an imputed intention on my part of cruelty and inhumanity.

With respect to the calumnious part of the Petition, if the communications which your Lordship daily receives of the transactions at Chepauk were not sufficient to remove every doubt, if any doubt existed in your Lordship's mind, I could furnish your Lordship with the most abundant proof of the entire disregard of truth manifested by Shah Sawar Jung; but I am assured, that your Lordship's friendship and consideration for me would induce you to judge such a procedure, in the present case, to be an unnecessary condescension, from the high rank and station to which, under the favour of Providence, I have been advanced by the British Government.

Vol. III. With regard to the wish apparently expressed by Shah Sawar Jung in his Petition, to withdraw himself from my authority, your Lordship will remember, that at an early period after I ascended the Musnud of my ancestors, I apprized the disaffected members of my Family by a circular letter, of which I furnished a copy for your Lordship's information, that if they continued to occupy apartments within the precincts of my Palace, I should expect them to conform to those internal regulations which I might adopt; but if they should be desirous of withdrawing themselves from Chepauk, it was my intention to grant them free permission to do so; I did not trouble your Lordship with the answers I received, because they were more calculated to demonstrate a spirit of hostility than expressive of their gratitude for the obligations, which, through my intercession, they have received from your Lordship's Government.

The insolence and disrespect manifested by Shah Sawar Jung, have now given a practical example of their intentions, by an attempt to compel me to the alternative of submitting to a disrespectful conduct on their part, or of suffering the indignity of a Foreign interference to supersede my just authority. I am very certain, that it is not in the terms of the Treaty of the Carnatic, nor in the spirit of the renewed alliance between me and the British Nation, and still less in the gracious intention of your Lordship's mind, that I should be reduced to such a predicament, I have therefore deemed it to be proper for me to order Shah Sawar Jung to remove himself from the Palace of Chepauk; and as I can have no doubt, that the arrangement adopted by your Lordship to regulate the payment of the Family stipends, was calculated to maintain and support the dignity and authority of the Head of it, it is my request that your Lordship will be pleased to discountenance a procedure subversive of subordination, and repugnant to the established rules of this Family and of the Mahomedan Sect, by discontinuing the payment of the monthly stipend hitherto granted to Shah Sawar Jung and to his dependants, amounting to 15,000 rupees a year in the expectation: I shall refuse to authenticate the receipts of Shah Sawar Jung in the usual manner; but your Lordship is assured, that although the change must be attended with inconvenience to that ill-judging Person and to his dependants, I shall prevent from exposure to distress any person, however unworthy, being a relation to the Wallajahi Family; the example will be beneficial to others, by manifesting, under the sanction of your Lordship's authority, that the rejection of my authority is not exempt from the forfeiture of the benefits of my protection.

Although, by the blessing of the Almighty, no possible indignity can assail me while I enjoy your Lordship's protection, I will not conceal from your Lordship the painful feelings which have disturbed my mind, on hearing that the Judges of the Supreme Court have considered it proper and decorous for them to enquire into the domestic arrangements of my Family.

By the special grace of Him the most Merciful, my friends the English Government (who may truly be described as the Vicegerents of Justice upon earth) have provided by a sacred law, that the customary authority of the Heads of Families, of whatever persuasion, shall be preserved to the lowest of their Indian people; a law, by which the meanest of the subjects whom I have transferred to your Lordship's mild and beneficent authority, is exempted from the prying curiosity of strangers, and secured in the quiet exercise of those customs and prejudices which he has been taught to reverence with an order exceeding the love of life: an exemption from this busy intrusion is accordingly my right as a man.

But your Lordship, and I speak it with a heart full of gratitude, has habitually treated me, not only with the tenderness of a Father, but with the consideration due to my rank as a Sovereign Prince, in conformity to the 1st Article of the Treaty of the Carnatic, which secures to me the same rank, dignities, and immunities, which were enjoyed by my venerable Grandfather, who reposes in Paradise. By the favour of the Almighty, this solemn compact of the whole British Nation is incapable of violence; a local and subordinate jurisdiction of one people cannot invade the privileges of the Sovereign of another. By the blessing of the Founder of all Order, the inquisition of a French Tribunal do not reach the sacred person of my august Ally, the King of Great Britain; and the intrusion of the Court of Madraspatam cannot touch the Sovereign of the Carnatic.

To your Lordship as my Friend, and as the Representative of my unalterable Allies the British Nation, my doors and the secrets of my heart are equally open; but the habits of your Lordship's illustrious rank, and your enlightened views of the customs and institutions of the Nations of the Earth, have instructed your Lordship in the respect which is due to what narrower and more vulgar minds may consider as prejudices; and your Lordship, if you shall see it necessary, will take farther and more powerful measures to secure for ever my honour, and the dignity of my House, from the pollution of intruders, of whatever description.

What should I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^a T^r to Gov^r.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

EXTRACT of Fort St George Political and Foreign Consultations;
the 18th January 1803.

The following Letter having returned from circulation, is ordered to be recorded:

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Behadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received } 12th Rumzan 1217 Hegery.
 { 7th January 1803.

By the blessing of Almighty God, and the support of my sincere friends the Governor General, and your Lordship, the affairs of my Government are established on a basis as firm as the wall of Alexander; and under the protection of His august Majesty the King of Great Britain, and of the English Nation, I am always in perfect safety and security. Thus situated, my honour and dignity is the same as that of my revered Grandfather the Nabob Wallajah (who reposes in Paradise) and the preservation thereof will ever be incumbent on the English Government.

On the 3d of the present month the Supreme Court at Madras, without any communication with me, sent their people into the house of Abdul Mabud Khan Bahader Jumheed Jung (one of the sons of the late Nabob Walajah), seized his person, and carried him away. This circumstance has been a source of great uneasiness and surprize to me, that, notwithstanding the intimate connection subsisting between me and the English Government, such intemperate measures should have been adopted by the Court against my dependants. Your Lordship knows full well that the poorest man is the master of his own house, and is secure in it, and that none has the power of intrusion therein: such being the case, it is a matter of great astonishment to me that the people of the Court should so far deviate from the customs of their own Nation, as to go into the house of a Son of the late Nabob Walajah, and there disgrace him. Good God! is it consistent with the justice and equity of the Court, that men of rank and distinction should be dragged into durance in this disgraceful manner. This act of violence I conceive to be highly injurious to my honour. By the Law of Nations, as well as by the sanctions of Government, my dependants (such of them as are heartily well disposed towards me) are equally secure from the interference of the Court, as I am in my own person: I have therefore to request, that during your Lordship's Government, such an arrangement may be made as shall preclude now and for ever all interference of the Court, or of strangers, with any of my dependants.

This act of kindness in your Lordship towards me will add to my security and to my honour.

What should I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed.)

A. Falconar.

The President records the following Minute :

Vol. III. The Board will doubtless have received with concern, the communication stated in the Letter of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, dated 7th instant, of the seizure and subsequent imprisonment for debt of Abdul Maabood Khan Bahader, son of the Nabob Walajah, and uncle of the present Nabob. With regard to the facts of this case, it is proper for me to state, that about noon on the day of the confinement of Abdul Maabood Khan, I had the honour to communicate the nature of the transaction and the rank of the Prisoner to His Majesty's Chief Justice, suggesting his immediate interference ; that on the same evening I received a Note from Sir Thomas Strange, affording reason to believe that the Prisoner would be immediately liberated ; but that at noon on the following day, finding that the Khan was still in the gaol, and his Highness the Nabob having exhibited, by repeated and urgent remonstrances, considerable agitation of mind, I directed a Gentleman of my family to make the requisite arrangements for the release on bail of Abdul Maabood Khân.

The relation of the present Nabob to the British Government, under the Treaty of the Carnatic, was stated to the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a letter dated the 3d September 1801, and an arrangement was therein proposed for their consideration, intended to secure to his Highness, and to his Family, the honours and immunities enjoyed by his Predecessors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, under provisions of Public Treaties.

It is much to be desired that the Honourable the Judges had felt themselves at liberty to comply with the request contained in that letter ; but the Chief Judge having communicated to me, in a private letter, the reasons which deterred him from stating his opinion extra-judicially, I have been anxious to avert the serious calamities which may ensue from the impossibility on one hand of hesitating to execute, to the extent of our means, the spirit of the Treaty ; and, on the other, of opposing the power of the King's Court, thus leaving to the Nabob the care of defending his own rights : I have therefore been induced to repeat my attempts, by personal communication with the Chief Judge, to obtain such information of the intentions of the Court, or such an arrangement of the point at issue, as should equally secure to the Court its jurisdiction, and to his Highness the Nabob and his Family their Public rights.

It is with regret that I am to state, that it has not been practicable for me to accomplish, in a satisfactory manner, either of these important ends. The only point of arrangement to which the Chief Justice considered it competent for him to consent to, consisted in a notice of any intended personal arrest, on the condition that the Government should in such case guarantee that the person whom it was intended to arrest should be forthcoming.

It is scarcely necessary to observe to the Board, that the effect of such an arrangement, with regard to the Government, would be to place it in the predicament of agreeing to violate the personal immunities which it is bound by Treaty to defend ; and that the proposal would either produce that effect, with respect to the members of the Nabob's Family, or subject the Company to the expence of sustaining the numerous actions which may be, and which probably will be brought against them.

I have communicated with the Company's Law Officers on the course most expedient to pursue in the present case, and I have in consequence the honour to propose, that they shall be instructed to move the Court, to discharge the proceedings in the action commenced against Abdul Maabood Khân, on the foundation of the requisite certificates from his Highness, and from the Government, of his actual place in the Family of the Nabob. If this application shall succeed, it will become necessary to furnish the Court with a List, certified in the same manner, of those Persons who are considered to belong to his Highness's Family and retinue, under the Treaty of the Carnatic ; and shall accordingly request his Highness to furnish me with a List, for the purpose of being transmitted to the Supreme Court, according to the practice in England, founded on the basis of Public Law, and accommodated to the modes of the National Courts.

Fort St. George,
18th January 1803.

(Signed) *Clive.*

The Board concur in the sentiments expressed by the President: his Lordship is accordingly requested to procure the proposed certificate from his Highness the Nabob, and the Chief Secretary is directed to convey the necessary instructions to the Law Officers of the Government. Vol. III.

Resolved, Hereafter to take into consideration the nature of the Reply which it will be proper for the President to return to the foregoing Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatic.

(N^o 5.) — TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Navab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor, &c. &c. &c. Co. Cor

Dated and received { 29th Rungun 1217 Hegery.
24th January 1803.

At a moment when I was looking with anxious expectation for news from England, I had the pleasure to receive and to understand your Lordship's Letter* the 22d Rungun, of 17th January 1803, stating that your Lordship had received advices from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in answer to the dispatches of the Government of Madras, wherein the Court of Directors had signified their approbation of the settlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, and their confirmation of the Treaty concluded with me on the 16th of September 1801; their approbation and applause of the several parts of the arrangements, and their congratulations on my elevation to the Musnud of the Carnatic; and to inform me, that by a future conveyance they would address me on this subject: also conveying to me your Lordship's own friendly congratulations on the occasion. * Not entered

From the innate kindness of my true friend the Most Noble Marquis Wellesley, Governor General, and the sincere friendship and support of your Lordship, I was fully assured that my ascension to the Musnud of the Carnatic; should meet the approbation of the Honourable the Court of Directors; and praise be to the Almighty that the joyful tidings of their approval, conformably to the sincere regard of my friends the Governor General and your Lordship, and my own ardent wishes, having been received, have conveyed to my mind inexpressible pleasure.—My joy and satisfaction on this happy occasion have been augmented in a more particular manner, by your Lordship's personal attendance with the Gentlemen of Council and others, to deliver the gratifying Letter, and to offer your congratulations in Public Durbar.

These signal instances of friendship and kindness have bound me to the Company, to the Governor General, and to your Lordship, by the strongest ties of gratitude, and have relieved my mind from all anxiety. The arrival of this pleasing intelligence must also have removed all the doubts of the weak-minded. Deeply impressed with the unbounded generosity of my Friends, I shall continue firm and stedfast, conformably to the existing Treaty, in the sincerest friendship and attachment to the Honourable Company to the last hour of my life; nor shall I ever lose sight of or forget the obligations which have been conferred upon me: and I pray the Creator of Heaven and Earth to reward my Friends with a constant series of victory and prosperity!

I have addressed a Letter to the Most Noble the Governor General, which I send herewith and enclose a copy for your Lordship's information; I request your Lordship will be pleased to forward the letter to Bengal.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

(In N^o 5.)—Translation of a Letter to the Marquis Wellesley, Governor General Bahadur.

At this auspicious time, the Right honourable Lord Clive delivered to me in my Public Durbar, a Letter conveying the very exhilarating intelligence; that Replies to the Dispatches

Vol. III. Dispatches of the Government of Madras had been received from the Honourable Court of Directors, approving and confirming the settlement of the affairs of the Carnatic; and his Lordship at the same time, in conformity with the desire of the Honourable Court of Directors, communicated to me congratulations from the Honourable Court, as well as from himself, on the occasion: hence I have derived inexpressible satisfaction and comfort. Truly the successful termination of this important arrangement and happy adjustment of my affairs, is wholly owing to the beneficent assistance of your Lordship, my true benefactor, and that of my Lord Clive.—If my whole life were devoted to the expression of my gratitude to your Lordship, it were not sufficient; and I do not exaggerate, when I say, that every minute I breathe gratitude for your Lordship's goodness.

I transmit enclosed, for your Lordship's perusal, a copy of my Reply to the Address of my Lord Clive; and I pray the God of Glory to prolong your Lordship's precious existence in this world in health and prosperity.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^a T^a to Gov^t.

DIARY to Fort St. George Political Consultations; 26th January 1803.

Sent a Letter to the Nabob (entered in C. C. N^o 6.)—

To his Highness Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar, Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letters of the 30th December and 7th ultimo; and am greatly concerned that any circumstance should have occurred to disturb the composure of your Highness's mind.

It will be satisfactory to your Highness to be informed, that I perfectly coincide in your opinion of the unworthiness of Shah Sawar Jung to participate in your Highness's bounty; and have directed the payment of his pension to be discontinued at the Treasury.

I am willing to believe, that the late seasonable effort of resolution, manifested by your Highness in the punishment of Shah Sawar Jung, will effectually secure the Nabob of the Carnatic from the recurrence of similar effrontery.

I have already received your Highness's acknowledgments for having effected the temporary enlargement of Abdul Mabub Chan; and I have it in contemplation to make such farther immediate arrangements as may be practicable, for the purpose of preventing the occurrence of a similar event to any person under your Highness's protection, who may be deemed to be exempt from the jurisdiction of the Law of England. With this view I request your Highness to transmit to me a Certificate, under the Seal of your Government, describing the station of Abdul Mahbood Khan in the Walajahi Family, together with a List of such Persons as may be considered by your Highness to be entitled to the privilege of exemption.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
1st February 1803.

(Signed) *Clive.*

Sent the following Letter to the Solicitor of the Honourable Company:

Sir,

You have already been made acquainted with the arrest of Abdul Maobud Khan for debt, under a writ issued by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, and of his subsequent release on bail, at the instance of the Right honourable the Governor.

I am now directed to convey to you the instructions of his Lordship; to take the necessary measures for moving the Court to discharge the proceedings in the action commenced against Abdul Maobud Khan, in consideration of his privilege as a Member of the Family of his Highness the Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic.

I am

I am further directed to furnish you with the two enclosed Certificates in support of this plea, respectively attested by his Highness the Nabob, and by the Right honourable the Governor in Council. Vol. III.

Fort St. George,
4th February 1803.

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

John Chamier,
Chief Secretary to Gov^t.

I, the Nabob Wallajah Ameer ul Omrah, Madar ul Malk, Ameer ul Kind, Azeem ul Dowlah, Anwar ud Deen Cawn Bahaudar, Show Kest Jung, Sepah Salar Soubahdur of the Carnatic, do hereby certify, to all whom it may concern, That Abdil Manboodee Cawn Jamshire Jung Bahadar is the brother of his late Highness the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah Bahauder, and is now Resident as one of my Family in Triplicane, near the palace of Chepauk, there not being room in the said palace to accommodate the whole of my Family and Retinue.

Given at the Palace of Chepauk this 11th day of Shawall, in the year 1217 of the H.; answering to the 4th day of February 1803 of Christ.

(The Signature of the Nabob.)
(Signed) and Sealed in my presence,
(Signed) *John Batley.*

We the undersigned, the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, do hereby certify, That the Nabob Wallajah Ameer ul Omrah, Madar ul Mulck, Ameer ul Kind, Azeem ul Dowlah, Anwer ul Deen Cawn Bahauder, Showhilt Jung, Sepah Solar Soubdar of the Carnatic, is acknowledged and recognized by our said Government as an Independant Prince, the Soubahdar of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and an Ally of our said Government: And we do further certify, That from the year 1768 hitherto, his late Highness the Nabob Wallajah, his late Highness Omdut ul Omrah, and his Highness the said Azeem ul Dowlah, being successively Soubahdars of the Carnatic, and Allies of the Government of Fort St. George, have severally, with their respective Families, resided, and his Highness the said Azeem ul Dowlah doth now reside, with the approbation of the Government of Fort St. George, near Madras, and within the Territories dependant upon the side of Government, for the purpose of carrying on, in concert with the Government of Fort St. George, the common and united interests of the said Government, and of the said several successive Soubahdars of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, as such Allies.

Fort St. George,
1st February 1803.

(Signed)

Chve.
W^m Petrie.
M. Dick.

VOLUME IV.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th December 1802.

Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, relative to the Arrangement made for the Administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, in consequence of the Treaty with the Nabob (including their Representations to the Court of Directors on the Subject), and the beneficial Consequences which have resulted therefrom.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th October 1801. Vol. IV.

Para. 7. **I**N consequence of the Treaty concluded between the Right honourable the Governor in Council and his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, for the purpose of vesting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Honourable Company for ever, we made the following arrangements and appointments for the Administration of the Civil Government, and of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

8. We annexed the district of Palnaud to the charge of the Collector of Guntoor.

9. We appointed Mr. J. B. Travers to be Collector of the provinces of Ongole and Nellour.

10. The districts of Arcot lying North of the river Palar, were annexed to the charge of the Collector of Western Peishcush.

11. The districts of Setwaidoo, and the town of Pulicat, were placed under your Collector in the Jagheer.

12. Captain I. G. Graham was removed from the office of Collector of Kistnagherry in the Baramahal, and appointed to be Collector of the districts of Arcot, lying South of the Palar to the river of Porto Novo.

13. We appointed Mr. J. Wallace, junior, to be Collector of the province of Trichinopoly, with the dependant Poliams.

14. The province of Madura, with the dependant Poliams, was annexed to the charge of the Collector of Dindigul.

15. The province of Tinnevelly was annexed to the charge of the Collector of Southern Poligar Peishcush.

16. Your Honourable Court will observe, that this arrangement and division of the several provinces has enabled us to provide for the Revenues of the entire Carnatic with so much attention to œconomy, as to prevent the necessity of adding more than three Collectors to the establishment of Revenue Officers existing previously to the annexation of those extensive and valuable provinces to the British Possessions in India. We are happy in being able to acquaint your Honourable Court, that the authority of the Company has been introduced without difficulty, and is completely established throughout the Carnatic, according to this plan of arrangement.

Vol. IV. 17. We refer your Honourable Court to our Proceedings for the particular instruction transmitted to the Collectors, and for the Proclamation we deemed it to be expedient to publish on this occasion.

Consultations,
31st July.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated 17th February 1802.

Genl Letter, 15th Oct. 1801. Para. 10. In the 7th and subsequent paragraphs of our last Dispatch, we communicated to your Honourable Court the arrangement we had made for the administration of the Revenues of the entire Carnatic, in consequence of the conclusion of a Treaty with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, vesting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Honourable Company; and that the authority of the Company had been every where completely established. The short period that has elapsed, since the date of our last Dispatch, has not permitted your Board of Revenue to submit to our consideration the Reports they have recently received from the Collectors of the Carnatic; but we refer your Honourable Court, with very considerable satisfaction, to the 179th paragraph of their General Report, in which the probable result of the Revenue of the Carnatic, and of the surplus at the disposal of the Company, is detailed with accuracy. The surplus, your Honourable Court will observe, is estimated (under all the disadvantages of the first year's management) at Pagodas 1,96,144, and we see no reason to expect that it will fall short of this sum.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated 20th October 1802.

Para. 131. In our dispatch of the 15th October last, we communicated to your Honourable Court the arrangement we had made for the administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic; and in our subsequent dispatch of the 17th February, we had the satisfaction to inform your Honourable Court, that the authority of the Company had been every where completely established; that the short period that had elapsed since the date of their last Report had not permitted the Board of Revenue to go into a consideration of the Reports they had received at that period of time from the Collectors; but that they had stated, in abstract, the probable result of the Revenues of the Carnatic for the official year, and for the Fusly year 1211, and an expectation of a surplus of star pagodas 4,13,068. at the latter period, and of star pagodas 1,96,144, to the 30th April 1802. We shall therefore now proceed to detail to your Honourable Court, such information as we have received from the Board of Revenue, on the subject of the Revenue affairs of the Carnatic.

132. At our Meeting of the 16th July, the Board of Revenue submitted to our consideration the Report of the Collector of the Northern division of the province of Arcot, on his settlement of the revenues of that Province, for the Fusly year 1211. The difficulties which the Collector, Mr. Stratton, experienced in introducing a reform of management, and in concluding a settlement with the inhabitants to the exclusion of separate rents hitherto obtained by corrupt influence, and conducted through scenes of peculation, are described by the Board of Revenue; and his perseverance in overcoming those difficulties received their approbation. The description which the Collector has given of the ruinous and oppressive mode of administering the Revenues of the Carnatic by the late Government, is only evidence of a fact that has long been known to us; for the particulars of these oppressions, we must request the reference of your Honourable Court to our Minutes, and to the General Report of the Board of Revenue.

133. The settlement of the whole of the districts under Mr. Stratton's superintendance, amounted to star pagodas 3,87,193, being an increase on the rents under the Nabob's management of star pagodas 29,171, with the addition of star pagodas 10,000, collected from the pagoda of Trepetty, over and above the average receipts of former years, making the total increase star pagodas 39,171.

134. Viewing this settlement as concluded in the first year of the transfer of the country, and under all the disadvantages of an alteration in the mode of administering the Revenues, we were well pleased with the result of the labours of Mr. Stratton; and

we

we look forward with confidence to the improvement of the revenue, by a change in the condition of the inhabitants from a Government of oppression and exaction to one of justice and of moderation. Vol. IV.

The Board of Revenue estimated the Gross Revenue of this division of the province of Arcot, in their General Report of the 30th January 1802,

at star pagodas - - - - -	3,50,987
The actual Gross Collections by Mr. Stratton, for Fullly 1211, are -	3,97,360

The Charges were estimated by the Board of Revenue, at -	60,000	
The actual Charges were - - - - -	54,089	46,373
	5,911	

Actual Excess above the Estimate - - -		52,284
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135. On the 10th of August we received a voluminous Report from the Board of Revenue, on the Settlement formed by Captain Graham for the Southern division of Arcot.

136. It appearing to the late Board of Revenue, that the Collector was proceeding to form a settlement on principles that were erroneous, and on terms that were inadequate, they required of him, at so early a period as the 21st September 1801, to state the principles on which he was about to form a settlement of his division; to this communication no reply having been received, a duplicate was transmitted to him on the 26th October 1801. The answer from Captain Graham, dated the 1st of November 1801, announced the completion of his settlement, and conveyed an abstract of its amount; Captain Graham at the same time expressed his hope, that the Board of Revenue would rest satisfied with it, and with the general explanations accompanying it, until a second circuit of the districts should enable him to lay before the Board his village Jummabundy.

137. The amount of this settlement was found to be star pagodas 7,09,923, being star pagodas 2,14,180, or 24 per Cent. below the Jumma of Fullly 1210, under the management of the late Government of the Carnatic.

138. The Board of Revenue expressed to Captain Graham, in reply, their apprehension, that the short period of his residence in the districts could have afforded him but little opportunity of acquiring the information necessary to enable him to form a village settlement of a country so extensive, and so recently transferred to the authority of the Company; and he was directed to furnish several points of information, to enable the Board of Revenue to go into a consideration of the merits of the settlement he had transmitted to them.

139. On the 11th May 1802, Captain Graham transmitted to the present Board of Revenue the promised village Jummabundy, and other documents, in support of the settlement he had formed. In the month of August last, the present Board of Revenue, at the desire of Lord Clive, communicated through their President, went into an investigation of Captain Graham's settlement; in the progress of that investigation, several inconsistencies appearing in the statements of rents, which the practical experience of the Board of Revenue did not enable them to account for, and aware that explanations in writing would involve the loss of much valuable time, they came to the resolution of calling Captain Graham to the Presidency, that they might, by a personal communication, satisfy their doubts as to the real nature of his settlement, and obtain ample information on every point relative to the management of that Gentleman.

140. The result of the personal examination of Captain Graham is contained in an able Report of the Board of Revenue on their proceedings, and in numerous Enclosures which the enquiry had rendered it necessary to refer to. It is impracticable to go into the detail of this examination; it will be sufficient to notice to your Honourable Court, that the Board of Revenue concluded their Report on the Settlement of Captain Graham, with declaring, that were they to notice all the inconsistencies and expectations that appeared in Captain Graham's management, they knew not what limits they could prescribe to themselves, since, in submitting to us the most prominent features only, they had been led into considerable length, and yet were still ignorant what had been the system of management; how conducted; who were the Renters; what

Vol. IV. what their engagements ; and who have been the defaulters, deriving those advantages which should have accrued to the Company.

141. Whatever might have been the system of management adopted by Captain Graham, and although new lights might, the Board of Revenue observed, change some of the opinions they had given, yet certain points were susceptible but of one construction, and they thought it must be evident—

That the principle of moderation professed by Captain Graham towards the inhabitants, on the ground of relieving them from the effects of the oppression they had experienced under the Nabob's Government, had not only been lost sight of, but had been perverted by letting out the division in large and small rents, to the exclusion of the inhabitants :

That although the principle was thus abandoned, the proposed sacrifice to it of one-fourth part of the former year's revenue had nevertheless been made, whereby persons having no proprietary interest in the villages have alone benefited :

And, that the loss to which Government has been exposed, admitted of no alleviation in a prospect of its operating, even remotely, to improve the condition of the inhabitants.

142. The Board of Revenue thought it their duty to lay before us the observations that had occurred on each material part of the subject ; it was their opinion, however, that correct knowledge could only be obtained by an enquiry on the spot ; a measure which they recommended to be adopted without loss of time.

143. From the result of the investigation of the Board of Revenue, from the whole of the Correspondence which came under our investigation, and from the verbal examination before that Board, impressions were made on our minds unfavourable to Captain Graham's management of the revenues entrusted to him ; but we resolved to postpone our final judgment, until an opportunity had been offered to that Gentleman to remove those impressions by such explanations as he might have to offer.

144. For this purpose, we stated to him several distinct points of his management that were exceptionable, and on which explanations appeared materially requisite.

145. We beg the reference of your Honourable Court to our Minutes, for the particular points on which those explanations were required.

146. In communicating our sentiments to Captain Graham, we informed him, that the importance which we attached to his explanations of the propositions stated to him, involved the consideration which would determine us in continuing to trust to his management the interests committed to his care, or, in providing the means of a more efficient administration of the revenues of the Carnatic under his charge.

147. At our Meeting of the 24th September 1802, we took into consideration the explanations offered by Captain Graham on the above propositions.

148. The result which we were compelled to draw from those propositions, established in our minds a conviction,—

First. That in determining to relinquish a considerable portion of the Public Revenue, for the purpose of relieving the inhabitants of his district, his resolution was not supported by sufficient information of an authentic nature.

Secondly. That the amount of the revenue so relinquished had not been applied, and could not have been applied, to the proposed object of benefiting the condition of the resident inhabitants ; but that it had been diverted to the advantage of private individuals, holding, generally, no permanent interest in the Province.

Thirdly. That the explanation he had given rendered impracticable any definition of the principle of his settlement ; and discovered that, while his own attention had been devoted to objects of inferior importance, the principal object of securing an adequate revenue had been neglected.

Fourthly. That under this heavy diminution of Public Revenue, the Statement which he had given of the actual produce of the province went to shew, that his Renters had actually lost 33 per Cent. on an average of their engagements ; that such an event, in itself absolutely improbable, connected with the rate of the revenue realized in every other part of the Nabob's country comparatively with that of the preceding year, precluded all possibility of credit.

Fifthly. That under the strongest belief of the supineness and inefficiency of his management, we could have no confidence in his future administration of the revenues.

149. Under the impression of these sentiments, we informed him, that we were compelled to supersede his authority in the Southern Division of Arcot; and we had accordingly removed him from the situation of Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot.

150. In justice to Captain Graham, we state to your Honourable Court, that in the examination of the management of that Gentleman, we have observed nothing to impeach that reputation of personal integrity, and of honourable principle, which induced our selection of Captain Graham for so important a trust; and that we regret the misapplication of his talents, and the consequent necessity of displacing a Gentleman who had so long served the Public in an important branch of the Government.

The Amount of Gross Revenue, estimated by the late Board of Revenue in their Report of the 31st January 1802, as receivable from this Province in Fusly 1211, was	- - - - -	S ^r P ^s	7,26,581
The Amount collected by Captain Graham, is	- - - - -		6,54,702
		Decrease	- - - 71,879
The estimated Amount of Charges by the Board of Revenue was	- - - - -	S ^r P ^s	65,564
Actual Charges by Captain Graham	- - - - -		63,232
			<u>2,332</u>
		Actual Deficiency of Estimate	- - - <u>69,547</u>

151. It is necessary to remark to your Honourable Court, that an abstract of the diminished settlement formed by Captain Graham, had been received at the period of forming the foregoing Estimate, and that the amount of the deficiency is what it was expected Captain Graham's revision of his settlement might produce; the expectation not having been realized, causes the deficiency above noted.

152. We have appointed Mr. George Garrow to be Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot, in the room of Captain Graham.

153. We have recently received from the Board of Revenue their observations and remarks on the settlement concluded by Mr. Wallace for the District of Trichinopoly, for the Fusly year 1211.

154. This settlement having come under our consideration during the pressure of business at the period of dispatch, we have not been able to go into a detailed examination of the settlement of Trichinopoly; we have been well pleased to observe, that it has been entirely satisfactory to the Board of Revenue, and that the conduct of Mr. Wallace has received their approbation.

155. On reference to the Report of that Gentleman, your Honourable Court will find, that the settlement has been concluded with the resident inhabitants on just principles, with reference to the actual resources of the country, ascertained by an elaborate and patient investigation.

156. The oppression, injustice, and cruelty exercised by the Managers of his Highness the Nabob, are described by Mr. Wallace in terms, that, while they demonstrate the fatal effects of such a system of Government, evince a disposition highly creditable to that Gentleman.

157. The amount of the settlement is star pagodas 5,31,797, being an increase above the Jumma of Fusly 1210, or the last year of the Nabob's management, of star Pag^s 14,099; and

The amount of Gross Revenue estimated by the Board of Revenue, in their General Report of the 30th January, was	- - - - -	St ^r Pag ^s	5,16,055
The Actual Collections by Mr. Wallace, are	- - - - -		5,49,505
		Excess	- - - - - 33,450
The Charges were estimated at	- - - - -		1,53,081
The Charges actually amounted	- - - - -		16,696
			<u>1,36,385</u>
		Total Excess of Estimate	- - - St ^r Pag ^s 169,842

Vol. IV. 158. The small amount above stated of the charges in Trichinopoly, is apparently owing to the want of sanction to disbursements, and attributable to the delay of the Board of Revenue in going into the consideration of the Collector's settlement and establishments.

159. The Board of Revenue have not yet submitted to our consideration the settlement of the Districts of Nellore and Ongole; we must therefore confine our communication to the actual result of the comparison we have obtained of the Gross Collections with the Estimate.

The Board of Revenue estimated the Gross Collections from these			
Districts, in their Report of the 30th January 1802	-	St' Pag'	5,33,071
The actual Gross Collections amount to	- - - -	-	4,64,484
		Deficiency	- - - 68,587
The Charges were estimated at	- - - -	86,000	
The actual Charges have been	- - - -	87,062	
			<u>1,060</u>
		Total Deficiency	<u>- - - 69,647</u>

160. We have not the means before us of explaining the cause of this deficiency; we shall therefore defer any further observations on this District till our next dispatch.

161. The settlements of the Provinces of Tinnevelly, of Madura, of the small Districts of Setwaid, and of Palnaud, have not yet come under our consideration; nor have we received any communication on the subject of the Revenues of these Districts from the Board of Revenue; we shall therefore conclude the subject of the Carnatic with the following Abstract Comparative:

	Gross Collections, estimated by the Board of Revenue.	Gross Charges, estimated by the Board of Revenue.	Net Revenue, estimated by the Board of Revenue.	Actual Gross Collections in Fully 1811.	Actual Gross Charges in Fully 1811.	Actual Net Revenue in Fully 1811.	Increase of Net Revenue.	Decrease of Net Revenue.
	St' Pag's	St' Pag's	St' Pag's	St' Pag's	St' Pag's	St' Pag's	St' Pag's	St' Pag's
Northern Division of Arcot	3,50,987	60,000	2,90,987	3,97,360	54,089	3,43,270	52,282	-
Southern Division of Arcot	7,26,581	65,564	6,61,017	6,54,702	63,232	5,91,469	-	69,548
Trichinopoly - -	5,16,055	1,53,081	3,62,973	5,49,505	16,695	5,32,808	1,69,835	-
Tinnevelly - -	5,21,124	86,591	4,35,533	4,86,532	1,03,788	3,82,743	-	51,789
Madura - - -	73,529	7,800	65,729	83,713	13,066	70,647	4,917	-
Nellore & Ongole	5,33,071	86,000	4,47,071	4,64,484	87,062	3,77,421	-	69,650
Setwaid & Pulicat	16,150	2,030	14,120	14,044	4,660	9,384	-	4,735
Palnaud - - -	26,000	8,373	17,627	29,738	7,236	22,501	4,874	-
Star Pagodas -	27,63,499	4,69,439	22,94,059	26,80,081	3,49,834	23,30,247	2,31,910	1,95,723
							Decrease	1,95,723
							Net Increase	36,137

162. The late Board of Revenue having stated in their General Report of the 30th January 1802, the probable result of the transfer of the Carnatic to the authority of the Honourable Company, compared with the Treaty of 1792, it may be satisfactory to your Honourable Court to have the actual result brought under your observation; the adjustment of the amount of the $\frac{1}{5}$ to be paid to his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah affords us the means. We have already stated, that the Board of Revenue estimated the Surplus at the end of Fussy 1211, to be star pagodas 4,13,068.

	Str. Pags.	Str. Pags.
The actual Gross Collections for Fussy 1211, as per Abstract above, amount to	26,80,081	
The actual Charges, as above, are	3,49,834	
Net Collections	23,30,247	
Add - the assigned Poligar Peishcush, at the amount agreed on per Treaty	2,64,704	
Total Net Revenue	2,594,951	
Deduct Surplus to 25 Lacks, as per Treaty	94,951	
		25,00,000
Allowance to the Relations of his late Highness	2,13,431	
Payments to be made annually to the Creditors, as per Treaty	6,21,105	
		8,34,536
Net Revenue on which 1 - 5th is taken		16,65,464
One-fifth		3,33,092
Remain		13,32,371
Add the Surplus above, 25 Lacks deducted above		94,951
Total Surplus		14,27,322
The actual Net Collections from the portion of the Carnatic under assignment, before the late Treaty, is		
From Ramnad	67,515	
From Southern assigned Peishcush	2,65,460	
From Sequestered Pollams	8,676	
From Western assigned Peishcush	68,605	
Total	4,10,258	
Deduct the Amount taken for this assignment, as per Treaty	2,64,704	
Difference between the actual Collections, and Amount agreed on by Treaty		1,45,553
Total Surplus		15,72,876
Deduct Amount of Subsidy paid by the late Nabobs of the Carnatic		9,00,000
Result in favour of the Company by the Transfer of the Carnatic to their Authority		6,72,876

N. B. The actual Amount of Pensions paid within the Fussy year does not exceed the sum of -
Str Pag^s 92,232

EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Clive to the Court of Directors ;
dated 21st February 1803.

J. Par. 24. The Treaty of the Carnatic affords to me a separate ground of comparison between the administration of the Revenues of that kingdom in the years 1791/2 and 1801/2. In July 1791 the Carnatic had been subjected to the authority of the Company during the period of a year; and although the war with Tippoo Sultraun had not been terminated, the effects of it with respect to the revenues of the Carnatic were external; for the enemy was fixed during the whole period of that year, by the successful campaign of the Marquis Cornwallis, to the Balaghaut.—Considerable internal resources had undoubtedly been drawn from the Carnatic for the purposes of that war; but resources of equal extent had also been drawn from the Carnatic for the war of 1800; and although this actual exigence had ceased in the year 1801/2, yet the abrupt change of authority, and the formidable rebellion which raged in the Southern provinces of the Carnatic, at a time when our means of military coercion had become extremely limited, may justly be considered to reduce the objects of comparison at least to a state of equality.

J. 25. In the year 1791/2 the total gross revenues of the Carnatic amounted to star pagodas 20,14,954, or £. sterling 805,981, including the Poligar Peishcush; the charges amounted to star pagodas 4,27,004, or £. sterling 170,801, and the proportion of the latter to the former was $21\frac{3}{8}$ per Cent. leaving a net revenue of star pagodas 15,87,950, or £. sterling 635,180.—This result of the administration of the revenues of the Carnatic, appears to have been extremely satisfactory to the Government at that time: their sentiments were adopted by your Honourable Court; and you were pleased to express your concurrence in the opinion entertained by the Governor in Council, “with respect to the zeal, ability, and success, which had accompanied the exertions of the Board of assumed Revenue in the execution of the trust reposed in them.”

26. In the year 1801/2, the modes of administering the revenue and of stating the charges, differ materially from the modes observed when the Carnatic was before brought under the management of the Company's Officers; it will be proper therefore to explain to your Honourable Court, that in the year 1791/2 the principal provinces of the Carnatic were farmed to opulent renters; but that in the year 1801/2 the detailed administration of the revenue was conducted by the immediate Agency of British Collectors. During the former period of time, the amount of the apparent charges was comparatively small, because the detailed expences were defrayed by the renters; but the Company actually defrayed those charges, together with the profits of the renters, and the net revenue was proportionately curtailed. In the year 1801/2 the change in the mode of administering the revenue produced the reverse of this operation; the expence of detailed management produced an augmentation of charge, accompanied by the consequent effect of an augmentation of the net revenue.

27. In the year 1801/2, the collection of gross revenue from the Carnatic, amounted to star pagodas 32,45,747, or £. sterling 1,298,298, including the Poligar Peishcush. The charges amounted to star pagodas 4,90,119, or £. sterling 1,96,047, and the proportion of the latter to the former is $15\frac{1}{8}$ per Cent.

J. 28. I request the particular attention of your Honourable Court to the document of the Accountant General, for the result of the administration of the revenues of the Carnatic in the years 1791/2 and 1801/2. you will observe, that the augmentation of charge (produced under the circumstances I have described) in the year 1801/2, amounts comparatively with the charges of 1791/2, to star pagodas 63,115, or £. sterling 25,246; but that the excess of the actual net revenue, on the same comparison, amounts to star pagodas 11,67,677, or £. sterling 467,070, the proportion therefore which the excess of charge in 1801/2, bears to the gross revenue, is less than 2 per Cent; but that the excess of net revenue in the same years amounts to $73\frac{9}{16}$ per Cent. relatively to the net revenue of 1791/2. This proposition

proposition will be made manifest to your Honourable Court by the following abstract of the statement. Vol. IV.

		1791/2.		1801/2.
		Star Pagodas.		Star Pagodas.
Gross Collections	- -	20,14,954	- - -	32,45,747
Charges	- - -	4,27,004	- - -	4,90,119
Net Revenue	- -	<u>15,87,950</u>	- -	<u>27,55,627</u>

29. In pursuing this comparison, I have much pleasure in dwelling on the improvement of the revenue derived from the Southern Poligar countries, by the effectual subjugation of those refractory Chieftains; and, by the effects of the zealous, able, and honourable administration of the Collector, Mr. Lushington, by the Treaty of 1792, the Poligar Peishcush of the entire Carnatic was transferred to the Company at the fixed sum of star pagodas 2,64,182, or £. sterling 1,05,672; of this sum the Southern Peishcush composed a part, amounting to star pagodas 1,70,307, or £. sterling 68,122, and consists of the tribute due from the Poligars of Tinnevelly, Shevegunga, and Ramnad.

30. On my arrival in India, the rebellion of the Zemindar of Ramnad had been suppressed, and the lands submitted to the management of Mr. Jackson, appointed Collector of Polygar Peishcush in a special manner, under the orders of your Honourable Court. I will avoid, therefore, to repeat the disagreeable circumstances which compelled this Government to remove Mr. Jackson; but it is intimately connected with the object of this Letter to trace the effects of the administration which I substituted, by the appointment of a Gentleman selected by me for the discharge of the duties of that station, under the principles which have governed my nominations,

31. In the year 1796/7, the revenues of Ramnad, under the management of Mr. Jackson, produced star pagodas 94,882, or £. sterling 37,952; in the subsequent year 1797/8, they produced star pagodas 65,127, or £. sterling 926,050. The average revenues of the two years of Mr. Jackson's Administration amounted, therefore, to star pagodas 80,004½, or £. sterling 32,001.

32. The nomination of Mr. Lushington to be Collector of Peishcush was immediately followed by the usual effects of withdrawing the troops from the Provinces for the war against Tippoo Suldaun, which terminated in a general conflagration of rebellion in the Southern Provinces. The vigour, purity, and success of the administration maintained under those circumstances, and manifested in their effects, must prove to be highly acceptable to your Honourable Court.

33. In the first year of Mr. Lushington's Administration, 1798/9, the revenues of Ramnad were augmented to St^r Pag^s 1,52,315, or £. sterl. 60,926; in the second year, 1799/1800, they were again augmented to St^r Pag^s 1,55,182, or £. sterl. 62,072; and in the third year, 1800/1, they were again augmented to St^r Pag^s 1,85,628, or £. sterling 74,251. The average revenue received from Ramnad, under Mr. Lushington's Administration, during three years immediately subsequent to that of Mr. Jackson, amounts to St^r Pag^s 1,64,373½, or £. sterl. 65,749; the change of Administration was therefore attended with an average augmentation of the resources of that Province to the amount of St^r Pag^s 84,369, or £. sterl. 33,747 per annum; and the proportion in which that part of your territorial revenue was improved, in the course of three years, exceeds £. 105 per cent. compared with the average revenue produced under the management of Mr. Jackson.

34. In the year 1797/8, the revenue of the Southern Poligar Countries, exclusively of Ramnad, amounted to St^r Pag^s 2,06,166, or £. sterl. 82,466; in the year 1801/2 they amounted to St^r Pag^s 2,93,750, or £. sterl. 117,500; by which it appears, that the augmentation of revenue from the Poligar Countries, inclusively of the Sequestered Pollams (but exclusively of Ramnad) amounts to St^r Pag^s 1,07,613, or £. sterl. 43,045, on comparison of the years 1797/8 and 1801/2.

Vol. IV. 35. Having traced, with minute care, the effects of the progressive measures adopted for the improvement of the Revenues of the Carnatic, I proceed to state the general effects of the Treaty concluded with the Nabob of Arcot; by which, acting under the instructions of his Excellency the Governor General, I added the perpetual Sovereignty of that Kingdom to the Empire in India.

36. It appears from the Statement furnished by the Accountant General, for the purpose of adjusting His Highness the Nabob's proportion of the Revenue, from the 1st August 1801 to 12th July 1802, that

	Pag ^s	£	s.	Pag ^s	£	s.
The Net Revenue, including the Poligar Peishcush at the sum fixed by Treaty, amounted to the sum of - - - - -	25,94,951	4	28			
Deduct, in order to calculate his Highness's proportion at the sum fixed by Treaty - -	94,951	4	28			
				25,00,000	0	0
Deduct, agreeably to the Treaty, the amount of the Stipends of the Family - - - -	2,13,431	0	0			
And the amount applicable to the discharge of the Consolidated Debt - - - - -	6,21,105	0	0			
				8,34,536	0	0
				16,65,464	0	0
His Highness the Nabob's proportion of the above Net Revenue -				3,33,092	33	48
Balance at the Public disposal - - -				13,32,371	8	32
To the above Balance, the following Sums are to be added:						
The sum above deducted, previously to the computation of the Nabob's proportion -	94,951	24	28			
Difference between the Poligars Revenue, as paid by Treaty and the actual produce -	1,45,553	25	8			
Difference between the sum fixed by Treaty, and that actually paid as Stipends to the Nabob's Family - - - - -	1,21,199	0	0			
				3,61,703	7	36
				16,94,074	15	68
Deduct the amount of Subsidy, as fixed by the Treaty of 1792 -				9,00,000	0	0
Amount of augmented Resource, actually realized during the first year of the operation of the Treaty of the Carnatic -				7,94,074	15	68

37. Your Honourable Court will have the satisfaction of observing, from the preceding detail, that the pecuniary resources of this Presidency have been augmented by the Treaty of the Carnatic, in the first year of its operation, to the amount of St^r Pag^s 7,94,074, or £. sterl. 3,17,629, independently of the improvement of the territorial resources, and of the tranquillity of the Empire, obtained by that Treaty. It is impossible that the arrangements adopted by me for the attainment of those important objects, should not partake the injurious consequences which my authority has sustained from the effects of your late orders regarding my Government; but having made every practicable effort to mitigate the effects of those causes, I encourage a reasonable expectation, that the beneficial operation of the Treaty of the Carnatic will not be less extensive during the second than during the first year; in that event, the arrangement already carried into effect for the purpose of commuting the Military service of the Western Poligars for pecuniary tribute, will add the sum of

of star pagodas 1,78,000, or £ sterl. 71,200 per annum; and extend the augmentation of pecuniary resource under the Treaty of the Carnatic, in the most limited point of view, to the annual sum of St' Pag' 9,72,074, or £. sterl. 3,88,829. Vol. IV.

129. The Treaties of Tanjour and the Carnatic have for ever removed the causes of internal solicitude, which have flowed from the distractions of a divided Government. Those Treaties have superseded the perpetual machinations and intriguing spirit of our faithless and improvident Allies; and have substituted that certain gratitude and contentment of mind, which the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore must derive from the improvement of their personal comfort and opulence, in the present state of our alliance with those Princes. The immediate exercise of the British Authority over the Provinces of Tanjour and of the Carnatic, unites our territorial interests in the Payen Ghaut, and removes every remaining obstacle to the settlement of the revenue on that foundation which experience has proved to be the basis of Public prosperity in Bengal.

132. By the Treaty of the Carnatic, I have obtained from his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, a formal acknowledgment of the Debts due by his Predecessors to the Honourable Company. The unfunded Debts of their late Highnesses the Nabob Walajah and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, due to individual persons, are so extensive and indefinite, that I can offer to your Honourable Court no probable grounds of conjecture with respect to their actual amount; but I anticipate from this very obscurity, the concurrence of your Honourable Court in the impression made on my mind with respect to the indispensable necessity of a vigilant and extensive scrutiny of this important subject, before you consent to charge the Revenues of the Public with any portion of these private demands. Whatever portion of those debts may ultimately be deemed to be free from exception (and unquestionably a great part of them will, on examination, be found to be just and honourable debts) it is my earnest recommendation to your Honourable Court, that the mode of funding them may be adjusted on terms calculated to relieve the finances of this Government from so urgent a press as that of the Dividends of the Consolidated Debt.

133. On the extinction of that debt in the month of May 1804, the Treaty of the Carnatic will place at your disposal the sum of St' Pag' 6,21,000, or £. sterl. 248,400 per annum, in addition to the revenues now derived from that arrangement; and whatever portion of that sum may be applied to the liquidation of the debts acknowledged by that instrument to be due to the Company, will prove to be an augmentation of the pecuniary resources of this Government.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Expence of Managing the Revenues of the
Percentages on the Gross Collections

	GROSS COLLECTIONS, including Tuckavy, &c.				Excess of the Collections of Fully 1211, or 1801-2.		EXPENCE.				Excess of Expence for Fully 1201, or 1791-2.	
	Collections for Fully 1201, or 1791-2.		Collections for Fully 1211, or 1801-2.				Expence for Fully 1201, or 1791-2.		Expence for Fully 1211, or 1801-2.			
	SP ^s	f. c.	SP ^s	f. c.	SP ^s	f. c.	SP ^s	f. c.	SP ^s	f. c.	SP ^s	f. c.
COLLECTIONS	20,14,954	29 67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	12,30,792	14 11	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	32,45,747	1 78	*10,17,361	14 11	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	*2,13,431	0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			*30,32,316	1 78								
Charges Collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,784	35 59	1,99,153	20 c	-	-
Charges Extraordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,103	30 20	30,227	27 35	-	-
Pensions and charitable Allowances	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,493	23 60	60,822	26 42	-	-
Revenue Battalion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,44,101	13 24	45,688	1 31	98,413	11 73
Batta, and Extra Allowances to Sepoys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,394	37 58	-	-
Advances for Cultivation	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,229	7 32	48,274	33 3	-	-
Advances for Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,317	19 61	-	-
Repairs of Tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,569	12 16	13,072	0 57	15,497	11 39
Salary and Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,877	4 75	73,943	28 67	22,933	18 8
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,285	9 42	12,222	12 18	-	-
Batta; Loss by Exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,560	14 33	2 28	0	6,557	28 33
TOTAL	20,14,954	29 67	32,45,747	1 78	12,30,792	14 11	4,27,004	25 41	4,90,119	25 52	1,43,401	27 73

Deduct - Excess of Expence for Fully 1201, or 1791-2

Net Excess of Expence for Fully 1211, or 1801-2

N. B.—The Payment of Arrears to the Nabob's Troops is not inserted, having considered it as a charge of Political nature, and wholly unconnected with Revenue. Of the Sum charged for Revenue Battalion in 1791-2, only Pagodas 4,863.24. 62. appears in the Collector's Accounts; the remainder is paid in the Department of the Military Paymaster General, and taken from an Abstract furnished by that Officer, which does not, however, separate Arrears from Current Payments; so that some proportion of this may be for Arrears.

No Notice is taken in this Statement of the Family Jaghires of his Highness the Nabob, either in 1791-2 or in 1801-2, as their exact value is not, in either of those periods, ascertainable: If taken at the Amount inserted in the Treaty, viz. Pag^s 2,13,431, the result is shewn by the figures which have this mark * prefixed to them.

Carnatic, in 1791-2 (ending 12th July 1792) and in 1801-2 (ending 12th July 1802); shewing the Excess of Expence, and distinguishing the Net Revenue.

Excess of Expence for Fully 1211, or 1801-2.			Excess Percentage on the Gross Collections, for 1791-2, or 1801-2.		Excess of Expence Percentage of Fully 1201, or 1791-2.		NET COLLECTIONS.				Excess of Fully 1211, or 1801-2.			Excess of Net Percentage of 1801-2.	REMARKS.		
SPs	f.	c.	SPs	SPs	SPs	f.	c.	SPs	f.	c.	SPs	f.	c.	S			
-	-	-	21 ¹ / ₈	-	-	-	-	15,87,950	4	26	-	-	-	-	-	By this Statement it appears, that the Percentage of Charges on collecting the Revenue was, in 1791-2, 6 ¹ / ₈ higher in proportion to the Gross Revenue, than in 1801-2, notwithstanding the mode of management in the latter was more calculated, apparently, to swell the Charges; because in 1791-2, the Country being rented in large farms, the duty of the Collector was confined to little more than collecting the Kists from these Farmers, and a general superintendance of the country; whereas, in 1801-2, the system of Small Rents was adopted, and the servants, who were formerly kept under the Farmers, became a part of the Collector's establishment, and consequently included in his charges; but then the proportion which the Farmers allowed formerly in their arrangements with Government, came into the Company's coffers, besides the advantages which it is well known they enjoyed. This change of system greatly encreased the Revenue, and at the same time, under some heads, apparently the Charges, for instance: Suppose, out of the Charges of the Carnatic in 1801-2, Pag ^s 90,119. 25. 52. for Village Sibbendy, and other Servants, which are repaid to the Circar from the Crops, what would have been the operation upon the two Systems calculated upon the Gross Revenue of 1801-2?—Upon the old System, this Sum would have been excluded both from the Charges and Gross Revenue, which would then have stood thus:	
-	-	-	6 ¹ / ₈	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	5 ¹ / ₈	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
-	-	-	15 ¹ / ₈	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,55,627	18	26	11,67,677	14		73 ³ / ₈
-	-	-	16 ¹ / ₈	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,42,196	18	26	9,54,246	14		60 ¹ / ₈
1,41,358	26	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7,123	39	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25,329	2	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2,394	37	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16,045	25	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
4,317	19	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9,937	2	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2,06,516	28	4	-	-	-	-	-	15,87,950	4	26	27,55,627	18	26	11,67,677	14	0	
1,43,431	27	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
63,115	0	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Village Sibbendy, and other Servants, which are repaid to the Circar from the Crops, what would have been the operation upon the two Systems calculated upon the Gross Revenue of 1801-2?—Upon the old System, this Sum would have been excluded both from the Charges and Gross Revenue, which would then have stood thus:

	Gross Revenue.	Charges.	Per Cent.
Old System	3,15,55,627. 18. 26.	4,00,000. 0. 0.	12 ¹ / ₈ .
New System	32,45,747. 1. 78.	4,90,119. 25. 52.	15 ¹ / ₈ .
Difference	- - - - -	- - - - -	2 ⁷ / ₈ .

Thus, although there is no actual difference, in the Net Revenue, upon these two methods of charging, the Difference Percentage on Charges is 2 ⁷/₈ per Cent.

The Increase of Net Revenue, which is the grand criterion of management, is shewn by the four last columns to be no less than 73 ³/₈ per Cent. upon the Amount in 1791-2.

EXTRACT of Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated
22d February 1803.

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Para. 46. The principles of Revenue œconomy established in the districts of the Barramah and Salem, being founded on a survey of the lands, the Jumma on those districts is consequently determinable by the extent of the actual cultivation, and the small decrease of the cultivation in Fussy 1211 below that of the preceding year, being satisfactorily accounted for by the Collector, we approved and confirmed the settlement of the revenue for Fussy 1211 of the Barramah and Salem, and of the districts above the Ghauts, amounting, exclusively of village Sibbendy, to star pagodas 6,25,105. 21. 29.

47. We had much satisfaction in observing, that part of the foregoing decrease had been occasioned by the return of the inhabitants, who had fled from the oppression of the Nabob's Managers; the disposition shewn by the inhabitants of the Carnatic to return to the places of their former residence, afforded satisfactory evidence of their confidence in the British Government. We hope, that the conduct of the Collectors, and the security the inhabitants will derive from the change of administration, will confirm that confidence, and fix on the foundation of their prosperity, the sources of permanent wealth to the State, and of comfort to themselves.

Para. 56. In the 154th paragraph of our last Dispatch, we informed your Honourable Court, that having received from the Board of Revenue, at the period of the Dispatch, their Report on the settlement of the district of Trichinopoly, we had not been able to go into a full consideration of the merits of that settlement.

Confulta-
tions,
5th Nov.
1802.

57. The effects of the oppressive Government of his Highness the late Nabob, and the sufferings of the people under it, as described by Mr. Wallace, are worthy the particular attention of your Honourable Court; and we request your reference to our Minutes for information on this head.

58. The principles by which the revenues of the province of Trichinopoly appeared to have been regulated, were perfectly consonant to the orders of the late Board of Revenue, and being established as best calculated, during the existence of an undefined land-tax, to accelerate the return of prosperity, we were well pleased to observe that the Collector had been able to surmount the obstacles that opposed the accomplishment of so desirable an object; and the moderation with which the Collector appears to have calculated the commutation of the Circar share of the produce, and the enjoyment of their Warum to its fullest extent, which will thereby be secured to the cultivators, will, we hope, augment the means, and excite the desire of the inhabitants to encrease their cultivation in the present year.

59. The amount of the settlement being star pagodas 5,31,797. 7. was entirely satisfactory to us, and received our confirmation.

60. Your Honourable Court will be happy to learn, that Mr. Wallace has found it practicable to dispense with the services of the Nautawars, in the arrangement he has made for the administration of the revenues of the district of Trichinopoly; the duties of those Officers, and the abuse to which the execution of those duties are liable, are fully discussed in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 16th January 1797, and proceedings prior to that date: and although we at that time sanctioned the establishment of the office in the Jagheer, for the reasons which appear on record, yet we were better pleased that the Collector of Trichinopoly did not require the aid of such influence as these men are supposed and are required to possess; we accordingly greatly approved the abolition of this office in the district of Trichinopoly.

61. The settlement of this district has been realized with punctuality, and the ability, zeal, and knowledge of his duty displayed by Mr. Wallace, have been highly satisfactory to us, and have received our approbation.

Confulta-
tions,
17th Dec.
1802.

62. At our Consultation of the 17th of December last, we took into consideration the Report of the Board of Revenue on the settlement made by Mr. Lushington, of the revenues of the districts under his charge, for Fussy 1211.

63. On taking charge of the province of Tinnevely from the servants of his Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic, the Collector considered it a primary duty

to impress the Ryots with a sense of the moderation and justice of the Company, and of the stability of your Government in Tinnevelly; to establish a just confidence in their minds, that an anxious desire prevailed on the part of the Company to secure them in all their rights, and to maintain their Religious establishments.

64. These assurances, which were authorized by our Proclamation, were received with thankfulness by a people who had so long suffered from the neglect and unequal extortions of a bad Administration; and remembering the lenient treatment they had received, when before under the Company's management, they looked with confidence to the performance of them.

65. Influenced by these motives, which are highly creditable to Mr. Lushington, the exertions of the Collector were attended with considerable success, and we derived much satisfaction from an examination of the settlement which was the result of those exertions; because we had every reason to conclude from that examination, that the principle of moderation which had actuated the Collector in the formation of the settlement of the revenue, had preserved, unimpaired, the means of the people, and had laid the foundation of future improvement.

66. The amount of the settlement contrasted with the Jummah of former years, contains evidence of the attention paid by Mr. Lushington to the interests of the Honourable Company; and we had much pleasure in confirming the settlement of Tinnevelly for Fusly 1211, and of recording our entire approbation of the zeal, ability, and assiduity, with which Mr. Lushington had discharged the duties of a Collector.

67. We have great satisfaction in stating to your Honourable Court, that the Poligars of the province of Tinnevelly are perfectly peaceable, and discharge, with punctuality, the augmented Jummah settled in the year 1800.

EXTRACT of Report of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George; 30th January 1802.

Par. 179. Having stated, for your Lordship's information, the estimated collections for the different Divisions of the Carnatic, in their respective order, for the current Fusly, we shall, for your Lordship's satisfaction, take a general review of the estimated Gross Revenues of the whole, the estimated Charges, and the expected Net Collections; premising that, though rough estimates, we have little doubt of their proving tolerably accurate.

	Pag ^s	F.	C.	Pag ^s	F.	C.	Pag ^s	F.	C.
1. Palnaud - - - - -	26,000	0	0	8,373	0	0	17,627	0	0
2. Nellore and Ongle, including Jaghire - -	5,33,071	22	53	86,000	0	0	4,47,071	22	53
3. Setwadoo and Pulicat -	16,150	0	0	2,030	0	0	14,120	0	0
4. Northern Division of Arcot, including Jaghires	3,50,987	38	17	60,000	0	0	2,90,987	38	17
5. Southern D ^o - of Arcot, including Jaghires - -	7,26,581	11	76	65,564	0	0	6,61,017	11	76
6. Trichinopoly, including Jaghires - - - - -	5,16,055	0	0	1,53,081	41	52	3,62,973	0	28
7. Madura - - - - -	73,529	0	0	7,800	0	0	65,729	35	26
8. Tinnevelly - - - - -	5,21,124	1	68	86,591	0	0	4,34,533	1	68
	<u>27,63,499</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,69,439</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>22,94,059</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>28</u>

The Net Collections are above stated - - - - - St^t Pag^s 22,94,059
 Suppose the Jaghires restored, on their equivalent, amounting to - * 75,000

Remaining - - - 22,19,059

* N. B. This deduction is made on no data; merely suppositions.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

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	Brought forward - - -	St' Pag'	22,19,059
Deduct Nabob's 1-5th Pensions to the Family - - - - -	- - - - -	St' Pag'	2,74,991
D° - - to Nabob's Officers - - - - -	- - - - -		2,00,000
			24,000
			<u>4,98,991</u>
Add assigned Peishcush Collections - - - - -			17,20,068
			<u>2,64,000</u>
			19,84,068
Deduct Nabob's former Payments on account of Subsidy, Creditors, and Desha Cawel - - - - -			15,75,000
			<u>15,75,000</u>
Estimated Surplus within Fully 1211 - - -			<u><u>4,13,068</u></u>

180. The following shews also the estimated Resources from the Nabob's Countries, transferred to the Company within the official year:

Probable Revenue to 30th April 1802 - - - - -	St' Pag'	14,51,975
Receipts from the Nabob, prior to the transfer of the Country, from 1st May to 31st July - - - - -		3,63,993
		<u>18,15,968</u>
Add assigned Peishcush collected by the Company - - - - -		2,64,600
		<u>20,80,568</u>
Deduct Nabob's usual Payments :		
Military Subsidy - - - - -	St' Pag'	9,00,000
Nabob's Creditors - - - - -		6,21,000
Desha Cawel - - - - -		50,000
		<u>15,71,000</u>
	Residue - - - - -	5,09,568
Deduct Nabob's 1-5th Pension of the Family falling due from October to April - - - - -		1,84,762
Military Pensions, from July to April - - - - -		1,16,662
		<u>12,000</u>
		3,13,424
Estimated Surplus to 30th April 1802 - - -	St' Pag'	<u><u>1,96,144</u></u>

181. The charges have been estimated high; they include the Arrears of Troops, Tuccavy, and Tank repairs; but we have no doubt that the actual will fall short of the estimated charges, and we hope, in some Districts, the revenue will be above the estimate; and that, with the system of management that is observed by the Collectors, the encouragement afforded to the cultivation, and the security to individual property, that the foundation of future improvement will at the same time be laid.

EXTRACT Report of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George; dated 9th October 1802.

To Govt. Diary Conf. 28th June, from Mr. Siratton; in Conf. 28th January.

Para. 286. On laying before your Lordship, under date the 28th June last, the Jummabundy and Kistbundy of that portion of the Carnatic situated north of the Palar, denominated the Northern Division of Arcot, the delay that might appear to your Lordship as having occurred in submitting this information, to which many causes had contributed, we hoped would be compensated by having the settlements of the Collector of the Carnatic brought progressively before your Lordship in Council;

Council; we looked forward also to afford your Lordship further satisfaction, in reporting the success which very generally attended the realization of the Revenue.

287. The impediments to the introduction of a new mode of management in these districts were not easily removed; the prejudices of long habits, the new and deterring responsibility as Renters, and the intrigues of those who foresaw that separate rents would close to them the scene of speculation and corrupt influence, opposed difficulties which yielded only to steady and persevering diligence on the part of the Collector; the Kists have hitherto been punctually paid, and your Lordship will have had the satisfaction to contemplate the encreasing stability of a system which unites the interests of the Circar and the inhabitants.

288. The settlement of the whole of the districts under Mr. Stratton's management, including the Peishcush of the Chittore Poligars, Sayer, and Licenses, amounted to star pagodas three lacs twenty-two thousand one hundred and ninety-three (3,22,193) exclusive of Tripetty; but exclusive of Peishcush and Sayer, &c. to star pagodas two lacs fifty thousand seven hundred and seventy-six and seventeen fanams (250,776. 17) being an increase of pagodas seven thousand three hundred and thirty-eight nineteen fanams, and thirty-six and a half cash (7,338. 19. 36½): to this should be added, the amount of anticipations by the Jaghiredars, to be hereafter set off against admitted claims, one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine, twenty-eight fanams, and seventy cash (1,359. 28. 70) making a total increase of pagodas eight thousand six hundred and ninety-eight (8,698) or 3 per Cent. on the Jumma of 1,210 Fusly.

289. The increase above noticed, Mr. Stratton informed us, had principally derived from the different Jagheers, which had been better managed than the Circar villages, some of which were during the last year deserted, and wholly uncultivated.

298. Taking a view of this first settlement for the Northern Division of Arcot immediately following the transfer of Government itself, as well as alteration in the system of administering the revenue, we thought your Lordship would not consider it inadequate; and if under that moderate assessment, which circumstances rendered prudent, the revenue exceeded the average of late years, that we might look forward with confidence to its improvement in the proportion of increased comfort and benefit to the inhabitants, by a change from arbitrary power to the mild and just Government which had succeeded.

299. Your Lordship was pleased to observe in reply, that you had considered with attention the settlement which had been formed by the Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot, for that portion of the Carnatic lying north of the river Palar; and although you are unable, from a want of sufficient information, to form a judgment of the adequacy of this settlement, compared with the actual resources of the Country, you were yet satisfied that the exertions of the Collector had not been wanting to secure to the Circar its just rights, and to the Ryots a just return for their labour: it was also satisfactory to you to observe, that the settlement formed by Mr. Stratton exceeded the amount estimated by the late Board of Revenue in their Report of the 30th January 1802, as the Jumma of Fusly 1211; and you trusted that a successful realization of the revenue, and a diminution of the estimated charges, would still further increase the net revenue of the Northern Division of Arcot.

From Govt.
in Conf. 9th
August.

EXTRACT Report of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George;
dated 31st January 1803.

Para. 284. Under date the 6th November, we had the honour to receive your Lordship's orders, in consequence of our Letter, accompanying the Report of Mr. Wallace on his settlement of the Trichinopoly district for Fusly 1211.

285. Mr. Wallace's explanation of the mode in which the administration of the revenues was conducted under the late Government of the Carnatic, of the oppressions to which its subjects had been exposed, of the cruelty with which those oppressions had been enforced, of the abandonment of all controul over the subordinate Officers, and of the exclusion of the people from all hopes of redress for the injurious

Vol. IV. acts of those Officers, demonstrated to your Lordship the extreme weakness of the late Government of the Carnatic.

286. The manner in which the effects of such a system of Government were described, and the suffering of the people under it, deplored by Mr. Wallace, your Lordship was pleased to consider creditable to the feelings and disposition of that Gentleman; and was sanguine that the principles of administration introduced by him would establish, on a firm foundation, the happiness of the people, and the prosperity of the country.

287. The principle by which the assessment of the revenue had been regulated for Fusly 1211, being perfectly consonant with the orders of the late Board of Revenue, and being established by experience, as calculated, during the existence of our undefined land-tax, to accelerate the return of prosperity, your Lordship in Council was well pleased that the exertion of the Collector had been able to surmount the obstacles that opposed the accomplishment of so desirable an object, and trusted that the moderation with which the Collector had calculated the commutation of the Circar share of the produce, and the enjoyment of their Warum to its full extent, which had been secured to the cultivators by that moderation, would have augmented their means, have excited their desire to encrease the cultivation of the current year, and have laid the foundation of an increased revenue from the province of Trichinopoly.

288. Your Lordship in Council was therefore entirely satisfied with the amount of the settlement, being star pagodas 5,31,797, 7, and the principles on which that settlement had been concluded.

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George; the 28th January 1802.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Stratton; dated 23d January 1802.

Para. 1. I have herewith the honour to submit for your information and sanction, my Jumwabundy and Kistbundy of the districts of Arcot, north of the river Palar, for the present Fusly 1211, (N^o 1.) with the Accounts particulars therein referred to, (from N^o 2 to 12) inclusive.

2. As it may be expected I should account for the delay which has arisen in effecting this settlement, I have accordingly to state, for your information, that it is attributable to the determination I had formed, of not receding from the desirable object of introducing generally the system of village rents, constituting the head inhabitants of each village its Renters, and making them, jointly and severally, security for the due performance of each other's engagements.

3. This object, you will perceive, I have at last had the satisfaction to accomplish, but not without some difficulty and delays, owing not only to the strong prejudices and diffidence of some, against involving themselves in the responsibility of Renters, which were to be overcome, but also the obstinacy and intrigues of others, in opposing the terms of settlement which I deemed fair and adequate to the resources of the country.

DIARY to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; the 26th June 1802.

Extract of Letter to Government; dated 26th June 1802.

We have the honour to lay before your Lordship the Jumwabundy and Kistbundy of that portion of the Carnatic situated north of the Palar, denominated the Northern Division of Arcot.

The delay that may appear to your Lordship as having occurred in submitting this information, to which many causes have contributed, will, we trust, be compensated by having the settlements of the Collectors of the Carnatic brought progressively before your Lordship in Council; we look forward also to afford your Lordship further satisfaction in reporting the success which very generally has attended the realization of the revenue.

The impediments to the introduction of a new mode of management in their districts were not easily removed; the prejudices of long habits, the new and deterring responsibility as Renters, and the intrigues of those who foresaw that separate rents would close to them the scene of speculation and corrupt influence, opposed difficulties which yielded only to steady and persevering diligence on the part of the Collectors; the Kists have hitherto been punctually paid, and your Lordship will have the satisfaction to contemplate the increasing stability of a system, which unites the interests of the Circar and the inhabitants.

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George;
16th August 1802.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Lushington, Collector of Tinnevelly; dated
28th May 1802.

That I have not detailed to the Board, at an earlier period, the measures adopted by me, for securing to the Company an adequate revenue from the province of Tinnevelly, has been owing to the occupation of every moment of my time in realizing the current settlement, and to an anxious solicitude not to bind the Ryots with engagements which experience might prove that they could not perform. I have waited therefore to this advanced period of the year, not without a full sense of the confidence and indulgence of your Board in allowing so long a silence, in order that in reporting to you upon the rent, I might be able to judge of its effect upon the welfare of the people; have now the satisfaction of submitting for your inspection, a settlement considerably above the Public collections of former years, under the confidence that it has been concluded with due regard to the actual condition and resources of the inhabitants.

2. When I received charge of this Country, the season for cultivating the Car crop had nearly expired, without a proper advantage having been taken of it by the Farmers, to whom the Country had been leased in the preceding year. For, uncertain of their continuance in authority beyond the close of the expired Fussy, they had little interest in extending the cultivation of the succeeding year; so that the inhabitants were left to the tillage of their lands, not stimulated in their industry by the hand of Authority, not encouraged by those advances of money indispensable to an extensive cultivation.

3. Under these circumstances of discouragement, it became a primary duty to impress the Ryots with a sense of the moderation and justice of the Company, and of the stability of their Government in Tinnevelly; to establish a just confidence in their minds, that the indifference of the Mussulman Government to their welfare would be succeeded by an anxious watchfulness on the part of the Company, to secure them in all their rights and privileges, to foster and maintain their Religious establishments and charities, and that a wise and liberal disposition in their Rulers would aid their industry, as well by advances of money to the extent that they might be actually required, as by the repairs of the tanks and watercourses, which had been falling uninterruptedly to decay, since the extinction of the Hindoo Government.

4. These assurances, which your instructions authorized, could not but be received with thankfulness by a people who had so long suffered from the neglect and unequal extortions of a bad Administration; and remembering the lenient treatment they had received, when before under the Company's management, they looked with confidence to the performance of them.

5. Having ascertained the extent of advances actually required for the Car crop, no time was lost in extending this necessary aid to the cultivation; and when the few days remaining of the season of culture had expired, I had the satisfaction of seeing that the Ryots, confiding in my assurances of receiving their due share, had returned to the tillage of their lands with a vigour and success even beyond my own expectations; for, during the few days that remained for cultivation, no less than 4,000 Cottahs of land were additionally sown.

6. All the seed which was likely to come to maturity having thus been cast into the

Vol. IV. the ground, my attention was next given to the mode of securing to the Company their due proportion of the crop; in this consideration, my wishes naturally pointed to the immediate establishment of a village rent: but the obstacles to the completion of it at that season of the year were insuperable.

7. Such of the records of the former Government as had then come under my examination, did not afford me any information upon which I could rely of the relative fertility of the lands, and the system of monopoly which had prevailed for so many years in the sale of grain, left me no correct means of judging what would be its price when the markets should be opened, and the cultivation increased; to ascertain these essential points to every rent, it became indispensable to reap the Car crop by Aumany, in order that the information thereby obtained of the quality of the lands, and the value of their produce, might be applied, with just consideration to the condition of the Ryots, in forming a rent at a more advanced period of the year. Independant of these reasons for delaying the settlement, the disturbed state of the Southern Countries would have been an unanswerable reason with the Ryots for declining to accept the responsibility of a money rent, and would of itself have been a sufficient motive for restraining from increasing the difficulty of introducing this desirable system at a future period, by any immature attempt to accomplish it at that season.

8. Influenced by these motives, which I trust you will approve, no effort in my power to make was thenceforth omitted to secure to the Company by Aumany every Cottah of the produce to which the Circar was justly entitled; to ascertain the fertility, peculiar customs, and value of the several Talooks; and, when the cultivation of the whole year become accurately known, and I had obtained all the information procurable of the révenues of former years, I proceeded into the Talooks for the completion of the rent.

9. The statements of cultivation in the present year, to which I shall in a subsequent part of this Report request your attention, will, I hope, satisfy you that my time had been unremittingly given to this important object; and the accompanying Accounts which I shall now briefly explain of the management of the last Fusly, and of the revenue of past years, will I trust satisfactorily shew, that I spared no pains to inform myself thoroughly as well of the actual situation of the people, as of the past condition of the province.

10. When I received your instructions relative to the transfer of this province to the Company's authority, I found it divided into seven large farms, each Farmer having entered into engagements at the Durbar of the Nabob, independant of the Phouzdar of the province. The aggregate of their rent, payable to his Highness at Madras, was 5,92,087. 3. 18. the amount of wages to be made good by them to the Fouzdar and Huzzoor Mulseddees 41,205. 9. 39. and the amount payable to the troops and Sibbendies stationed in the Talooks 1,72,706. 6. 39. making their total payments under these three heads 8,06,000.

(N^o 1.) 11. The particular sums due by each Renter are shewn in the accompanying Statement, as well as the amount of remission claimed under the several heads:
 (N^o 2.) Copies and Translates of their engagements with the Durbar are also enclosed, and
 (N^o 3.) Petitions from themselves, setting forth their claims to remission, also accompany. It remains, therefore, for the Board to consider and determine upon them; and until their decision is communicated to me, I shall continue the present restraint upon their persons and accounts. To aid the determination of the Board, I transmit in a separate
 (N^o 4.) paper my sentiments upon their several cases, and of the prospect of effecting a recovery of what is due from them.

12. Having thus explained the nature of the engagements entered into by his Highness for obtaining a revenue from this province in Fusly 1210, I shall briefly advert to the preceding year of the Mussulman management of this province, that you may be the better able to judge of the justice, or otherwise, of the present settlement.

(N^o 5.) 13. From the information of intelligent Natives in Tinnevelly, though chiefly from the records of the Canongue's Office, which has been upon a very different footing in this province from other parts of the Carnatic, I am enabled to lay before

you in abstract, an account of the Jummabundy of Tinnevelly, from A. D. 1744, or Fusly 1154, to A. D. 1771, or Fusly 1181, and of collections in detail from Fusly 1181 to the present day. Vol. IV.
(N^o 5.)

14. These accounts commence with the administration of Anweer Cawn, appointed Fourdar and Aumil of Tinnevelly by Anwunuddeen Cawn, who had been recently created Subedar of the Carnatic. To Anweer Cawn succeeded Meer Gholam Huffain Cawn, and Huffein Mahomed Cawn, their joint managements comprising a period of six years, in which the Jummabundy fluctuated from 7 to 12 lacs of chuckrums, according to the following Statement :

ABSTRACT of Jummabundy, including Pag^s, Charges, &c.

Aumil in the year.	Names of the year. The year A. D. commencing with	Jummabundy of the Tinnevelly Province.
Anweer Cawn	- commencing in July 1744 - the Fusly 1154 -	8,65,812 1 21
Meer Gholam Huffain Cawn	- - Ditto - - 1745 - - - 1155 -	9,83,807 2 24
	- - - - 1746 - - - 1156 -	8,27,245 3 0
	- - - - 1747 - - - 1157 -	12,48,510 9 0
	- - - - 1748 - - - 1158 -	10,83,735 5 43
Huffain Mahomed Cawn	- - - 1749 - - - 1159 -	7,00,462 6 13½

15. When Anwunuddeen Cawn was slain in battle, Chunda Saheb deputed an Aumil named Aulum Cawn to take charge of Tinnevelly, who, establishing the power of his Master, continued to manage the Province in his behalf for two years, in which the Jummabundy was as follows :

	In the Year A. D.	Fusly.	C. Ch ^s .	f.	c.
Aulum Cawn	- - 1750 - -	1160 - - - -	8,01,844	2	27
	- - 1751 - -	1161 - - - -	7,29,997	6	22½

To him succeeded, for a short time, Tetaruppa Moodely and Munde Meyah, the Agent of Chunda Sahib, who was slain near Tinnevelly, disputing the authority of Mahomed Ally Cawn.

The Jummabundy of Tetaruppa Moodely, for the year of his management, was

Of Munde Meyah	- - - - -	6,62,648 7 6
	- - - - -	6,11,348 9 33

16. Upon Munde Meyah's death, the authority of Mafooz Cawn was established in the Country; he formed the design of becoming independant in the possession of it, and his Jummabundy, for the two years of his Administration, was for A. D. 1754, or

Fusly 1164	- - - - -	6,09,669 9 24
A. D. 1755-1165	- - - - -	7,25,080 0 0

But Ifoof Cawn, by the vigour of his mind, frustrated this ambitious design of Mafooz Cawn, and re-establishing the power of Mahomed Ally Cawn, delivered the management, for a year, to Alagapah Moodely. The Moodely's Jummabundy was for A. D. 1756, or Fusly 1166. C. Ch^s 6,35,435. 9. 18 ¾.

17. The distracted state of the Country, owing to the depredations of the Poligars, required a greater energy for their reduction than Alagapah Moodely brought to this arduous undertaking; and Ifoof Cawn was appointed to the sole charge from the year 1757 to 1763: he accordingly continued to rule in the Country; and during this period his annual Jummabundy was as follow:

Aumil in the Year.	Names of the Year.		Tinnevelly Province.		
	A. D.	Fusly.	C. Chs.	f.	c.
Ifoof Cawn	- - July	1757-1167	5,83,746	9	3
		1758-1168	6,63,544	5	25½
		1759-1169	7,74,079	9	45½
		1760-1170	10,30,489	2	18
		1761-1171	12,44,530	4	18
		1762-1172	11,41,217	2	27
		1763-1173	10,53,234	0	36

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18. During the three first years of Isfoof Cawn's management, he was engaged in constant struggles with the Poligars with very various success. The necessities of the Company, during this anxious period in the Carnatic, demanded the employment of his force, and of his extraordinary military talents in more central parts of it. Tinnevelly was therefore left in his absence a prey to the depredations of the Poligars, and the perfidious machinations of Maufooz Cawn, aided by the adherents of Travencore. The latter indeed wholly assumed, during this period, the most fertile Talook of the Province Calcaud; but when Isfoof Cawn could be spared from the siege of Madras to return to Tinnevelly, he had the address not only to detach the Rajah of Travencore from the League, but to acquire his assistance in punishing the Poligars. Notwithstanding the disadvantages (under which he laboured) of an usurped authority, he accomplished, by the vigour of his mind and military talents, the complete subjugation of the Province. In his time the tribute of the Poligars was regularly collected, private property was in no danger from their depredations, and the revenue of the Circar lands was very largely increased. The effect of the subordination he established may be seen in his Jummabundies from the year 1761 to 1764, when they never fell below 10,30,489, and were in one year so high as 12,44,530.

19. To Isfoof Cawn succeeded one of the Family of the Moodely's; his management, however, continued but for eight months, when he was displaced by a Hindoo, named Rajah Kukoom ul Ram. The Jummabundy of his management fell considerably short of those of Isfoof Cawn's; and his immediate successor, Shaik Mahomed Ally, who was in charge of the country for 9 months, reduced it still more. Tempted by the imbecility of their superintendance, the Poligars returned to their former licentiousness, and continued in the indulgence of their inveterate habits of encroachment and violence, with little intermission, from that period until their transfer to the Company's authority in 1792. Nor did even this arrangement produce that improvement in the conduct and condition of these Feudatories which had been hoped from it; the fluctuating administration of the Nabob had given such confidence and success to their rebellious character, and the weak policy and corruption of his Aumils had encouraged and confirmed in the Poligars so strong an influence over the minds of his Highness's subjects, that, under the weakness of a divided authority, a solid reform was impracticable. The vigour of Isfoof Cawn's measures was indeed felt for some little time after he suffered the death of a rebel; but the Poligars soon forgot the terror of his name, and relapsed into former habits. The following Statements of Jummabundy, under Hukoom ul Ram and his successor, is annexed in elucidation:

	A. D.	Folly.
Dalaway Alagappa Moodely, } from 20th March to 10th } November - - - - - }	1764—1174—	13,72,262 1 15
Rajah Hukoom ul Ram, up } to 10th Arpesy, or Oct. } of 1180 - - - - - }	1765—1175— 1766—1176— 1767—1177— 1768—1178— 1769—1179—	12,29,818 3 33 9,58,295 3 39 8,66,458 9 30 8,19,764 8 15 8,96,483 5 9
Shaik Mahomed Ally, to } 30th June - - - - - }	1770—1180—	7,39,035 6 30

20. Of the foregoing periods of the Mussulmen Government of Tinnevelly, I have not been able to obtain the particular accounts of collection, the Cutcherry of Tinnevelly, with all the Dufstars, having been burnt about this period; but from the date to which this account is now brought down, viz. the year A. D. 1771, I am enabled to submit to you the accounts of cultivation and collection in a detailed shape.

21. In this year (1771) commenced the administration of Syed Mahomed Cawn, and from thence to the year 1801, comprises a period of thirty years; the average collections during this time, including pagoda charges, have been

8,41,116.

8,41,116. 6. 39; and in the course of it has accrued a balance upon the nominal settlements of no less than 21,29,220. 7. 24. Vol. IV.

22. The average cultivation of this period, exclusive of Mauincom Cawlepaulum and Wagay Arapoo lands, has been yearly in Nunjeh 5,35,13. 16. 3 $\frac{5}{8}$. During Syed Mahomed Cawn's management of the Country, the collections were unusually high; a dreadful famine afflicted the province from a scarcity of grain, the effects of which are still to be traced in the ruins of villages then filled with a numerous population. This calamity happened in A.D. 1774, or Fussy 1184: the average price of grain was 30 fanams and 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ cash; and although the cultivation amounted to no more than 37,685. 10. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$ cottahs of Nunjeh, the revenue of the year came to 11,54,944 chucks. The following year of 1185 Fussy, the average price of grain remained so high as 19 fanams 6 cash, and the Jummabundy was formed for 10,53,131 chucks; but Syed Mahomed Cawn being removed in the course of the year, there accrued a balance of 2,13,539 8 $\frac{1}{4}$. From the Fussy year 1186 to 1190, the extent of cultivation and the price of grain were better regulated; but in the Fussy 1190, the Polygars, again tempted by the war which raged in the Carnatic, threw off their allegiance, and nearly over-run the province. The collections for 1190 amounted only to 4,09,425 Ch^s, for the year 1191 to 3,69,404 Ch^s, and for 1192 to 5,37,487. In 1193 commenced Mr. Irwin's, or the Company's administration; from that period until 1198 Fussy, the cultivation of Nunjeh fluctuated from fifty to sixty thousand cottahs, the average price from 15 to 17 fanams, and the annual collections from 8 to 9 lacks of Ch^s. In the succeeding year of 1198, the collections were enlarged; but this augmentation arose not so much from an increase of cultivation as from the enhancement of the price, which was raised to 18 fanams 12 cash, yielding a revenue in Nunjeh of 5,95,830. 2. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$, and, in the aggregate, of 9,51,375. 4. 43 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the year 1199, the cultivation was greatly increased, and the produce nearly sixty thousand Ch^s more; but as the price of Nunjeh fell to 16 fanams per cottah, the revenue amounted to only about 4,000 Ch^s more than the last year.

23. Three of the most favourable years for the cultivation, during the last thirty years, were those which succeed; viz. Fussy 1200, and 1201 and 1202, when the cultivation and produce were as shewn in the margin*. In the two former, Mr. Torin had the management of the Country; the Government's share was (then rated) most abundant, and the price of grain low. In 1200 it was at 14 F^s 15 C. and in 1201, 15 F^s 33 C.

24. The Renters collections of Mr. Torin's years, including pagoda charges, were, for the first, 8,95,690, and for the second 8,08,501. The rent for 1200 was 79,59,712; for 1201, 8,17,067: the deficiency of collections in this year was occasioned by the restoration of the Country to the Nabob. In 1202 succeeded, for a short period, Jaffier Cawn, and to him Etbaur Cawn, who continued in the management for three years. The cultivation and produce were as shewn in the margin †, and his collections for the first year were 10,51,999. 1. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$; in 1203, 11,82,287. 9. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$; in 1204, 10,24,792. 7. 21. The average price of grain in 1202 was 19 fanams 33 cash; in 1203, 26 fanams 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ cash; and 1204, 21 fanams 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, making an average of 22 fanams 18 $\frac{1}{4}$. With the knowledge of these facts, it will appear very natural that the inhabitants should look back to the Company's management as an æra of comparative happiness, and contrast it, in a very feeling manner, with the three succeeding years of extortion under Ettabar Cawn, when the system of mortgagage and Gadayam prevailed in its worst rigours. From these intolerable

	Cottahs of Cultivation.		Government Share.	
* 1200	- - -	65,096. 14. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	400,310. 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1201	- - -	68,317. 2. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	360,177. 15. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1202	- - -	59,300. 7. — $\frac{1}{4}$	- - -	354,645. 12. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Cultivation; Cottah of Seed.		Government Share.	
† 1203	- - -	52,123. 7. 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - -	314,814. 2. 4.
1204	- - -	53,514. 3. 7.	- - -	318,221. — 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1205	- - -	53,803. 6. 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - -	324,103. 6 7

Vol. IV. oppressions the inhabitants fled in numbers to Travancore, and the ruin of the Country was fast approaching; but the fears of the Nabob were at length roused to the calamities of the Country by the remonstrances of the Right Honourable Lord Hobart. The accuracy with which the evils of this system were developed, the determination subsequently shewn by the Company's Government to put an end to them, and especially the establishment of the commercial investment about this period, may be said, with the strictest truth, to have arrested the destruction of Tinnevely; for the alarm excited at his Highness's Durbar in the breasts of all those who participated in these enormities, materially changed the nature of his Highness's management. The system of usurious mortgage grew from that period into disuse; for those pernicious transactions, which had before covered the province, were of a very different character from the inferior advantages that a few adventurers subsequently derived from a partial and fearful monopoly of grain. In consequence of this change, the average price of grain from Fussy 1205 to 1209 did not rise higher than 17 fanams 18 cash, and was sometimes so low as 15; nor can this reduction be accounted for upon the ground of an abundant produce, as the account in the margin* will shew, in no year did rise above 52,000 cottahs; and in 1203 was down so low as 4,913. In a former year (Sied Mahomed Cawn's) when the produce was nearly the same, the price per cottah was thirty fanams; and in one of Eteahar Cawn's years, when the cultivation amounted to 52,123 cottahs, the price per cottah was 26 fanams 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cash.

25. Having thus made such general remarks upon each year of the detailed accounts of cultivation and collection herewith submitted, as appeared to me necessary to elucidate them, I shall add a summary view of the Nunjeh cultivation and produce, in three different periods of the last thirty years, for your more easy comparison of them, with the cultivation and produce of the present Fussy.

26. The average cultivation in the Car Crop for the last ten years, deducting Maunioms, Cowle, Pauttom, and Wagay Arapoo lands, amounted to 16,046 cottahs 18 mercauls and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ measures; the cultivation of the same description for the ten preceding years, amounted to 16,976 cottahs 5 mercauls and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ measures; and the cultivation for the ten years preceding the last period, to 17,265 cottahs 6 mercauls and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ measures, giving a total within 30 years of 50,283 cottahs 9 mercauls and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ measures, or an average of 16,762. 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ per year; the average Circar's share for the first period of ten years amounted to 1,04,925 cottahs 3 mercauls and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ measures; for the second period of ten years, to 1,16,301. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$; and for the third period, 1,34,551. 9 4 $\frac{1}{4}$, giving a total of 3,55,777 cottahs 17 mercauls and 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ measures, or an average during the thirty years, of 1,18,592, 12 mercauls and 6 measures. The Car cultivation of the present year, has amounted to 18,567 cottahs 19 mercauls and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ measures; and the produce thereof to 1,25,989 cottahs 20 mercauls and 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ measures, being 7,397. 7. 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ above the average produce of the last 30 years, or per Cent. 6. 4 7. $\frac{7}{8}$.

27. The average cultivation of Peshanom for the first period of ten years above alluded to, was 37,269 cottahs, 13 mercauls, and 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ measures; for the second period, 34,945 cottahs 10 mercauls and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ measures; and for the third, 38,137 cottahs 14 mercauls and 5 measures, making the total average of 30 years, 36,784 cottahs 5 mercauls 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ measures. The Peshanom cultivation of the present year amounted to 47,322 cottahs 16 mercauls and 1 measure, being an increase upon the average of 10,538 cottahs 3 mercauls and 2 measures; making a total increase in Car and Peshanom seed of the Nunjeh cultivation of the present year, upon the average of the last thirty years, of 12,343 cottahs 12 mercauls and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ measures; giving an increase in the Nunjeh cultivation of the present year of more than 23. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. The Peshanom crop not being reaped, the exact produce cannot at present be ascertained, and therefore the comparison cannot be made.

Fussy.	Cultivated Cottahs of Seed.	Share to the Circar Produce.
* 1205 - - -	51,664 — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ - - -	2,80,960. 1. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1207 - - -	45,317. 9. 6. - - -	2,49,071. 10. 6.
1208 - - -	41,713. 4. 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ - - -	2,46,500. — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1209 - - -	46,973. 6. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ - - -	2,57,793. 12. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$

28. The measures adopted to establish, by an increase of the cultivation, a just foundation for an increase of the resources in the present year, having been explained, I shall briefly call your attention to the terms of the settlement concluded with the inhabitants of the villages. It would be a waste of time to detail the objections which the Ryots urged to the responsibility of a money rent, or the arguments which I used to reconcile them to it; it is sufficient to observe, that I acted up fully to your instructions, expressive of your anxiety to introduce this system of management; and that it was established by the means which had before enabled me to complete your wishes in the province of Ramnad. My Jumma and Kistbundy I have the honour to submit for your information, and beg leave to request your attention to the annexed Comparative Statement of the Revenues of the present year compared with the collections of the last thirty.

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29. The whole of this settlement was at first concluded in money; but finding that the hopes of those Soucars and Conicopolys, who before dealt so largely in grain (equally to the loss of the Circar and of the Ryot) were revived by this arrangement, and that they were contriving to depreciate the value of the produce, it became a measure of indispensable regard to the welfare of the people to receive some of the settlement in grain at the Jummabundy price; by this arrangement, the market is at the command of Government, no combination can be made to under-value the grain; and a gain, rather than a loss, will arise in the sale of it; for in my Jummabundy I have estimated its average price no higher than $13 \frac{7}{8}$ C. F. per cottah, if the wants of the military and commercial departments of this province were likely to be beyond the means of answering them, I should have been very anxious to complete the collection of the whole settlement in money within the Fussy; but the means at present in my hands, and the Kists falling due in cash, will, independant of the gradual sales of grain, be far beyond what is likely to be required for those advances.

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George; the
13th September 1802.

Extract of Letter from the Collector at Trichinopoly; dated 22d January 1802.

156. The late management, whether considered in a speculative or practical point of view, presents, generally speaking, as its distinguishing features, a total want of system where system would have been beneficial, a most baneful spirit of extortion and oppression, and an indifference to the happiness and welfare of the people, as senseless and inhumane; the people never knew when the demands on them were to cease, nor do the managers seem to have known when their extortions were to stop. The assessments called Fixed, seem only to have been calculated to point out where extortion might be levied and increased, and to induce the inhabitants to cultivate in the vain hope that no more than the fixed assessment, whether in grain or money, would be taken from them; a hope which returned with every season, but which returned only to blast the prospects of those who too credulously indulged it. I will venture to assert, that if the revenues were in any one year collected according to the established rates of assessment, it was only to induce the inhabitants, by this apparent moderation, to increase the cultivation of the succeeding year, and thus affords the Managers or Renters an opportunity of doubling their plunder.

157. I know not how far the remark I am about to make, extends to other parts of the Carnatic; but it would appear that the districts composing this division had been entirely abandoned by the Nabob to the plunder and rapacity of his Relations and of Renters; and by them to the cruelty and extortions of Managers and Amils; a twofold oppression thus spread its desolating effects over the country; the Nabob received from the renters as much probably, in some instances, as the districts could afford to yield; the Renters nominated as Managers and Amils those who would undertake to drain the country of as much money as measures the most unjust and oppressive could extort from it; and the latter failed not to execute their commissions on an unprotected and unresisting people, not less on the account of their employers, than for their own benefit and profit: without the adoption of measures of this kind, how could it have been possible for Arnachellumpillay, the late Manager for Hufsum ul Mulk in Trichinopoly, not only to draw an excessive revenue from the country for his Employer, but also to raise himself in the short space of six years from the petty

Vol. IV. situation of a district servant on 25 rupees a month, to be the first landholder of Trichinopoly, and to the possession of a very considerable property in ready money besides. This instance is not, I fear, a solitary one.

158. The effects of the extortions of the late Managers will, as I have before remarked, be sufficiently evident in their enormous amount. I shall only here remark, that in the whole of the division confided to my charge (with the exception of Volconda) there are not five landholders of any property or consideration.

159. In a former part of this address, I went considerably into detail on the subject of the monopoly of grain in their division; I have therefore few remarks to offer on that subject in this place.

160. With the exception of a very few years, the monopoly can be traced in the Trichinopoly district as far back as 30 years; but in no part of that period was it carried to such excess, or was it so complete and universal as during the last 5 years; independant of the immediate effects of the monopoly, as it bore on the price of the first necessary of life, it was productive of a result more pernicious, in as far as it was more lasting; I mean the entire annihilation of all commercial enterprize among the people of this division.

161. The exorbitant price at which grain had of late years been sold, drove from the country a considerable number of useful and industrious manufacturers, who, as they had not any certain occupation in the district, could not afford to pay that price for an article with them of the first necessity to which the monopoly had raised it, they therefore left this country for others, where they could be more continually employed, and where they could live cheaper and happier; thus by their emigration involving the double evil of lessening the number of consumers of the produce of the soil, and of depriving the district of a valuable class of subjects: these emigrations have been greatly encreased by the disturbed state in which, for several years back, the Pollams of this division have been; but at a future period I shall report on the former and present state of the manufacturers of this division.

162. There cannot be any doubt that if the free sale of grain had been hitherto allowed, the spirit of commerce would long ere this have opened to itself channels whereby to carry off the surplus produce of Trichinopoly, and thereby have enriched its inhabitants by the specie or merchandize of other countries; but it has been the peculiar misfortune of that province to have the abundance, with which a bountiful Providence has favoured it, converted to purposes of monopoly and oppression.

163. I can safely assert that in the whole province of Trichinopoly there is not a single individual who has acquired any property by trading in grain; and, that with the exception of those who were employed in the granaries of the late Circars, there are not any persons who even earned a livelihood by the wholesale or retail of it.

164. To the disadvantages just mentioned arising from the want of a free commerce in grain, and the monopoly of that article, is to be added another which I shall here mention. The Trichinopoly district depending for its fertility on the Cavery, has been seldom known to fail in its produce, even in seasons when the favoured country of Tanjore has experienced a scarcity of water. Trichinopoly, whether from the peculiar lowness of its Nunja lands, or the height of the bed of the Cavery before the Caleroon separates from it, seldom has known any great deficiency in its crops; to this advantage is to be added that of its first receiving the fertilizing effects of the periodical freshes of the Cavery, and that of its retaining the water of that river, so as to produce a considerable crop when other parts of the Carnatic are parched with drought. The benefit which that crop generally receives, by being refreshed and strengthened in the months of February and March by the partial filling of the Cavery from the Amravady and other channels, which in these months are affected by the rains on the Ammallee mountains, is also to be remarked. With all these advantages, which secure to Trichinopoly an abundance which has rarely failed to follow the labour of its inhabitants, and which might extend its beneficial effects to a considerable distance, I cannot learn that during periods of scarcity, whether in the districts of the Carnatic lying to the northward of the Caleroon, or in those countries situated to the southward of Sandeman's Wood and Shevagunga, and which have so often experienced the miseries of famine, recourse has been had to Trichinopoly, which, from its situation and abundant crops, could most assuredly have extended relief in both directions.

165. The distance of the province from the sea may occur as an objection to its being able to afford the required succour, but I trust I shall be able to establish, in a subsequent part of this address, that it only requires the example, protection, and liberality of our Government, to make Trichinopoly and the districts now dependant on it, a productive resource in times of scarcity in any of the districts depending on the sea coast between Madras and the Caleroon: the facility of land-carriage for grain from Trichinopoly to the Southern countries is very great, and although it may be too expensive in times of abundance in the latter districts, yet, when scarcity prevails, then I make no doubt but that supplies might be sent thither at rates low indeed, when compared with the miseries of famine.

EXTRACT of Report of the Board of Revenue at Fort Saint George ;
dated 9th of October.

Par. 360. In administering the Revenues of Fusly 1211, Mr. Wallace has followed the wishes of the Board and of Government, by introducing a village settlement, a mode of realizing the Revenue which being altogether new to the inhabitants, it was natural that difficulties should oppose themselves to the efforts of the Collector; these he overcame, and by the measures which a full knowledge of the subject suggested, a settlement has been formed on the fairest and best principle, the actual resources of the country ascertained by elaborate and patient investigation, granting to the inhabitants who were disposed to become responsible to Government for the revenue of their villages a just proportion of the produce, generally computed at an equal division between them and the Sirkar.

361. From the Collector's Report on this settlement, it appeared, that further difficulty occurred by the innovation of requiring money payments to Government instead of grain, which, as favouring the monopoly of it by the Circar, had invariably been required by the late Government, which never permitted a free sale of grain. No recorded information on the average rates being procurable, the Collector fixed the price with reference to the state of the markets in the neighbouring districts, and the facility with which it could be disposed of, averaging about 22 star pagodas per garce. Considering that this mode of rent has hitherto been unknown to the inhabitants of the division, and the great abundance of grain produced in that and the neighbouring province of Tanjore, we think with the Collector, that the price was by no means inadequate.

From Mr.
J. Wallace ;
In Conf.
13 Sept.

363. It is with much satisfaction we observe, that in forming this settlement the various heavy demands of the late Government upon the inhabitants, under the head of Extra Revenue, have been abolished, as likewise those for Batta to Peons, Hircarrahs, and other Circar servants, unless when employed in the collection of Kists which may fall in arrear; the exactions under these heads in 1210 are stated by the late Manager at pagodas ninety-nine thousand five hundred and nine (99,509), as per Account transmitted by the Collector; and if this sum be added to the other sources of revenue, the total receipts for that Fuzeley beyond the settlement of 1211 are pagodas fifty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-three (58,123), calculated upon the monopoly price of grain, which exceeded by 25 per Cent. the average price for 1211. A comparison between the two years will shew that the cultivation has increased in 1211, Nunjah, 2970 cawnies punjah, 3264 cawnies, and that, notwithstanding the great reduction in the price of grain, the land revenue of 1211, under Mr. Wallace exceeds that of 1210 in the sum of pagodas fourteen thousand and ninety-nine, twenty-nine fanams, and twenty-five cash (14,099. 29. 25.)

366. This settlement has been lately submitted to your Lordship, and is now under consideration; the minute and perspicuous information on all points given by Mr. Wallace respecting his settlement, rendered unnecessary any explanatory details by us; we anticipated from the system adopted in the whole Trichinopoly division, the most beneficial effects to the inhabitants by an equitable fixed Warum, by defining the Circar demands upon them, and thus encouraging the industry by which their own condition, and, as an inseparable consequence, the Public Revenue must be essentially improved.

To Govern-
ment ;
in Conf.
13 Sept.

V.

N^{os} 2, 4, and 12

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th December 1802.

EXTRACT from General Letter of the Court of Directors to Fort St. George,
Political Department.

Our President in Council, at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. **W**E have requested Lord Mornington to make a short stay at Madras, previous to his proceeding to take upon himself the Government of Bengal, for the purpose of endeavouring to prevail on the Nabob of Arcot to agree to a modification of the Treaty with his Highness in 1792. It were to be wished that the zealous endeavours of Lord Hobart for that purpose had proved successful; and as, in our opinion, nothing short of the modification proposed is likely to answer any beneficial purpose, Lord Mornington will render a most essential service to the Company, should he be able to accomplish that object, or an arrangement similar thereto; but feeling as we do the necessity of maintaining our credit with the Country Powers by an exact observance of Treaties, a principle so honourably established under Lord Cornwallis's administration, we cannot authorize his Lordship to exert other powers than those of persuasion to induce the Nabob to form a new arrangement. To enter into a particular explanation of the relative situation of the Company and the Nabob would be superfluous; to point out the necessity of that connection being clearly defined would be equally so: nor is it less evident, that the regular payment of his subsidy should be insured, that in consequence of our being obliged to have recourse to the security, in case of failure on his part, we may find the value of such security undiminished, and the several districts forming such security not impoverished under the management of those to whom Tuncaws or assignments may have been granted.

We are, your loving Friends,

London,
18th October 1797.

Hugh Inglis.
J. Manship.
J. Roberts,
&c. &c.

V.
N^{os} 2, 4,
and 12.

EXTRACT Letter from Lord Mornington to the Secret Committee;
dated 23d June 1798.

Para. 4. By the overland dispatch, which will leave Calcutta on the 3d July, I intend to submit to you the whole detail of my proceedings with the Nabob of Arcot.

To the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

We had the honour to address you on the 3d instant.

2. We avail ourselves of this Dispatch further to advise you, that the Right Honourable the Governor General has acquainted us, that immediately on his arrival

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at Fort St. George, he lost no time in taking the necessary steps for opening a negotiation with the Nabob of Arcot, with a view to the accomplishment of your wishes with regard to the modification of the Treaty of 1792.

N^{os} 2, 4,
and 12.

3. The Governor General, however, found his Highness so completely indisposed to that arrangement, as to preclude all hopes of obtaining his consent to it at present.

*Has never
been sent.

4. His Lordship trusted, that he should have had it in his power to forward to you the detail of his communications with the Nabob on this subject by the present dispatch. Other important matters, however, having pressed more immediately on his attention, he has been under the necessity of postponing the transmission of those details * to a future opportunity. The delay appeared to him of the less importance, as his Highness's refusal to consent to the modification of the Treaty of course precluded his Lordship from taking any further immediate steps in the business.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,

Fort William,
4th July 1798.

Your most faithful humble Servants,

(Signed)

Mornington.

Alured Clarke.

P. Speke.

W. Cowper.

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Fort St. George; dated
13th August 1799.

75. At our Consultation of the 23d July, the Governor General recorded a Letter from his Lordship to the Nabob, together with his Highness's Answer, upon the subject of a modification of the existing engagements between the Company and his Highness.

Has never
been re-
corded.

76. It is the intention of the Governor General to record, at a future period, the whole * of his Lordship's negotiation with the Nabob; but in the mean while, we transmit, at his Lordship's request, a Copy of these Papers for your information.

To his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

(Written 24th April 1799.)

May it please your Highness,

1. Within a few days subsequent to my arrival at this Presidency, I had the honour to inform your Highness of the state of the differences existing between the Honourable Company and Tippoo Sultan, and conformably to the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792, I explained to your Highness, in the fullest manner, the probability of an approaching rupture with that Prince.

2. The conduct of Tippoo Sultan since that time; having rendered war absolutely necessary for the security of the Allied Powers, hostilities have actually commenced.

3. The third Article of the Treaty of 1792, stipulates, "That in the event of war breaking out in the Carnatic and countries appertaining to either party, and dependent on the Carnatic, or contiguous thereto, it is agreed for the better prosecution of it, that as long as it shall last, the said Company shall possess full authority over the Carnatic (except the Jugheers belonging to the Family of the said Nawaub, and except also certain charities) and shall collect the Revenues thereof, the said Company hereby engaging, that during such war they will pay to the said Nawaub, one-fifth share of the net revenue arising therefrom."

4. Under this Article, it is now become the right of the Company to exercise that full authority over the Carnatic, which is thus formally acknowledged to be necessary for the better prosecution of the war.

5. Your Highness, I am persuaded, is also satisfied, that it is now become my indispensable duty, without delay, to assume the revenues of the Carnatic, conformably to the third Article of the Treaty of 1792, unless some new arrangement can now be framed

framed, with the consent of both Parties, which shall afford equal security to the common interests of your Highness and of the Company, for the vigorous and effectual prosecution of the war.

6. I am aware, that both your Highness and your respected Father have ever been disinclined to the assumption of the Carnatic by the Company, in the manner specified by the Article in question, and entertaining an anxious and sincere desire, not only to promote your Highness's interests and welfare, but to respect your inclinations and sentiments to the utmost extent, compatible with the security of the Carnatic, I am induced to submit to your Highness's consideration the plan of a new arrangement between your Highness and the Company, which, if it shall prove acceptable to your Highness, will preclude the necessity of resorting to the stipulations of the third Article of the Treaty of 1792, and of assuming the whole of the Carnatic, not only during the present but during any future war.

7. In framing an arrangement on this foundation, I have endeavoured to extend its provisions with the view of comprehending the whole state and condition of your Highness's connection with the Company, as well as the equitable adjustment of the various subjects of complaint which your Highness has been pleased to represent to me, since the period of my taking charge of the General Government of India.

8. Before I proceed to the details of this plan, I shall submit to your Highness's consideration some observations, which, as they proceed from my good wishes for your prosperity and happiness, I trust you will receive with the cordiality of friendship.

9. Your Highness's situation for some years past has neither been satisfactory to yourself, nor advantageous to the interests either of your own subjects or of the Company.

10. Your stipulated Monthly Payments, under the Treaty of 1792, are not only moderate in their amount, but cannot be stated to bear a due proportion to the increased Military charges now defrayed by the Company for the defence of the Carnatic.

11. Your Highness will never forget, that the amount of these payments was settled by Lord Cornwallis under an indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787, the benefits of which the Company cheerfully relinquished, for the purpose of relieving his Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and ultimately your Highness, from distress of circumstances, and from anxiety of mind.

12. Moderate as these payments are in their amount, they have proved the source of continual vexation to the late Nabob of the Carnatic and to your Highness; and you have never been able to realize them in the Company's Treasury without the utmost degree of difficulty and embarrassment, arising from unfortunate defects in the administration of your affairs.

13. These embarrassments have occasioned the adoption of temporary expedients, for the purpose of removing the pressure of the moment; and the consequence of resorting to such expedients have been injurious, not only to the peace of your Highness's mind, but to the permanent interests and happiness of your subjects, and to the foundations of the opulence and prosperity of the Carnatic.

14. The truth of this faithful and amicable representation will, I am persuaded, produce a just impression on your Highness's mind, when you reflect on the large amount of those sums of money, applied to defray the exorbitant rates of interests on all the various loans occasioned by the necessity of discharging your monthly payments.

15. These loans have usually been accompanied by assignments of territory to the creditors, whose vexatious management of the revenues assigned has been the continual cause of the most aggravated calamities to the inhabitants of the Carnatic. In these transactions the loss has fallen on your Highness, your subjects, and your funds; and the illicit profit has enriched those who (to use the words of your respected Father, addressed to Lord Cornwallis) never approach your Durbar for any other purpose than to pursue their habitual views of plunder and rapine.

16. Upon the whole, the final result of this system has been, that your Highness's mind has continued in a perpetual state of solicitude and alarm, from the difficulty of satisfying the Company's claims, of which the moderation and justice cannot be

contested;

V.

Nos 2, 4,
and 12.

contested; that the resources of your country have fallen into a state of progressive decay; and that the Company regularly receiving your Highness's monthly payments into the Treasury, has viewed with unavailing regret the approach of that crisis in the Carnatic, when every source of public revenue and credit, as well as of private opulence, industry, and population, must be reduced to the lowest condition.

17. Neither your Highness nor the Company can reflect with satisfaction on the regular discharge of your monthly payments, when those payments are known and acknowledged to be effected by means which aggravate your Highness's embarrassments, and rapidly exhaust the territorial security pledged to the Company for the Military Subsidy.

18. The collateral operation of this unhappy system is not less injurious than its direct tendency. The notoriety of those embarrassments, which compel your Highness to resort to the expedients of loans and assignments of territory, tends to a general expectation of the approaching failure of your monthly payments, and consequently of a speedy transfer of the pledged districts to the management of the Company.

19. A constant expectation of war for some years past has further countenanced the notion, that the Company's management must soon be extended over a large part of your Highness's territories, under the third Article of the Treaty of 1792.

20. These expectations have precluded the possibility of introducing, for the relief of your Highness's subjects, any improvement founded on fixed and durable principles.

21. The Carnatic, therefore, in addition to the calamitous misrule of those who have governed it, under temporary assignments of territory, has been subjected to all the accumulated evils of a divided Government, and of a fluctuating and precarious authority.

22. These sentiments relating to your Highness's situation are not the result of my judgment alone; I submit them to you as the result of the deliberate judgment of the Honourable Court of Directors, and of His Majesty's Ministers, formed upon a full, dispassionate, and impartial investigation of the relation in which your Highness stands towards the Company, and of the whole state of your affairs.

23. The principles of sound and comprehensive policy, the duties of respect and regard for your Highness, as well as of those of humane consideration for the welfare of your subjects, demand, that the Company and His Majesty's Ministers should look beyond the mere convenience of the present hour, to the certain operation of evils menacing the permanent resources of your country.

24. The apprehension of the approach of that period, when the necessary effect of these evils must break forth to the entire ruin of the interests of your Highness and the Company in the Carnatic, has induced the Court of Directors, and the Government of Fort St. George, to urge with earnestness the necessity of a new arrangement with your Highness. They have however, refrained from insisting, to its full extent, in that claim of justice and right which the Company derives from the letter as well as from the general substance and spirit of the Treaty of 1792, according to the established maxims of Public Law and National Faith.

25. Under that Treaty, your Highness's Faith is unequivocally pledged never to grant Tuncaws, or assignments of revenue, on the districts composing the security for your monthly payments to the Company.

26. I am aware, that the same Article has also provided for the avoidance of all such Tuncaws or assignments as shall be found to exist on any of the pledged districts which shall pass into the hands of the Company, under the operation of the preceding Articles of the Treaty. But this provision cannot be viewed in any other light, than that of an extraordinary precaution to establish an additional security for the interests of the Company; it cannot be continued to absolve your Highness from the positive obligation which you have contracted in specific sums, "not to grant Tuncaws or assignments, on any account, on the revenues of the districts responsible for any arrears which may accrue in the payment of the stipulated Gifts."

27. If the Treaty of 1792 has not provided a sufficient security for the due performance of this obligation, and if the neglect of this obligation threatens to defeat the

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the primary object of the whole Treaty, and to destroy the fundamental principle of your Highness's connection with the Company, the Contracting Parties must resort to the general Law of Nations, to supply the defective provisions of an engagement which it is their mutual interest to preserve inviolate, according to its true tenor and original spirit.

28. The permanent establishment of an adequate territorial security for the payment of your Highness's share of the expence of defending the Carnatic, is the principal object of the Treaty of 1792. The Treaty therefore would become nugatory and delusive, if no remedy could be provided against the continuance of a system, whose unrestrained progress must ultimately deprive your Highness of the power of satisfying your engagements to the Company, and must leave the Company bereft of all means of recovering the ruinous consequences of such a failure; your Highness's own discernment will at once enable you to judge, whether it was the intention of Lord Cornwallis, in signing the Treaty of 1792, to provide a real, substantial, and lasting security for the Company's Military Subsidy, or to sanction a system of disorder, by which the whole value and efficiency of that security must be annihilated before the Company could derive any benefit from it.

29. It is not necessary at present, to trouble your Highness with a more detailed representation on this subject.—The plan which I now have the honour to submit to you, is calculated to preclude all such discussions; and I have revived the subject in this place merely for the purpose of pointing your attention to one of the principal causes which have rendered a new arrangement with your Highness indispensable.

30. Your Highness, I am persuaded, cannot reasonably view the proposition for a new arrangement proceeding from the Company with any degree of jealousy or alarm; I must repeat the observation, and I recommend it with all the earnestness of friendship to your most serious consideration, that a similar jealousy on the part of the Company would have bound his Highness the late Nabob and your Highness to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1787.

31. If the Company had pertinaciously adhered to the letter of that Treaty, and had insisted on a strict performance of the engagements contracted under it, I leave it to your Highness's candour and justice to declare what would have been the actual condition of your affairs? But the Company then waved its undeniable rights under a subsisting Treaty, and consented to a new arrangement at your solicitation, and for your benefit. The Company has therefore a just claim to your Highness's favourable attention on the present occasion, and I trust that under this impression your Highness will not receive my earnest proposition for a modification of the Treaty of 1792 with any other sensations than those with which Lord Cornwallis received your respected Father's application for a modification of the Treaty of 1787.

32. In proceeding to submit to your Highness the details of my proposed plan, I shall, in the first instance, state certain general principles, which appear to me necessary to be observed for the common benefit of all Parties.

First, That the new Treaty shall comprehend the adjustment of every branch of your Highness's affairs, as connected with your relation to the Company, and shall leave no question open to future discussion.

Second, That whatever adjustment shall now take place, shall be so framed as to afford the utmost degree of practicable security against the possibility of future change, in order that the new Treaty may become a final and conclusive settlement between your Highness and the Company.

Thirdly, That with a view to secure the stability of the new Treaty, as well as to provide an adequate remedy for the evils already enumerated in this letter, effectual provision be made, that no part of the Carnatic shall remain or fall under a divided Government, or a fluctuating or precarious authority.

33. Referring to these general principles, the first object of consideration in the state of your Highness's affairs is your debt to the Company. This now consists, First, of the Balance, as reported by Messrs. Woolf and Place, on the 1st July 1793, St^r Pagodas 35,06,135. Second, Balance of the Kistbundy Account, as per Account made up to 9th September 1791, St^r Pagodas 19,98,006. Third, Balance

<p>V. Balance of the New Cavalry Loan, with Interest at 8 per Cent. to the 12th October 1798 :</p> <p>N^os 2, 4, and 12.</p>	<p>St^r Pag^s - - 11,62,770 .</p> <hr style="width: 100px; margin: 0 auto;"/> <p>Total Pag^s - 66,66,911</p>
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34. The two first articles of this debt, at the earnest desire of his Highness, the late Nabob of the Carnatic, were referred to the arbitration of the Governor General in Council in the year 1793; and a Committee was appointed in Bengal for the purpose of assisting the Governor General in deciding upon them.

This Committee has never yet delivered in any Report; but having myself entered into a minute examination of the whole of these disputed accounts, and having considered with impartiality the respective claims of your Highness and of the Company, I have no doubt that, upon the balance of these accounts, you will be found justly indebted to the Company to a very large amount. If, however, a new arrangement should be acceptable to your Highness, I am ready, on the part of the Company, to consider whether it may not be practicable to compromise the whole of this claim (amounting to 55,04,141 pagodas) as well as the amount of any claim arising out of the payments made by the Company to your Highness's consolidated Creditors of 1787. The extreme solicitude manifested by the late Nabob of the Carnatic to induce Lord Cornwallis to place these disputed accounts in a way of adjustment, and the engagement by which his Highness bound himself to submit implicitly to the Award of the Governor General in Council, with relation to themselves, are sufficient testimonies of the importance and value of the concession which the Company may be disposed to make to your Highness in this Article, during the course of the negotiation.

35. With regard to the advance made by the Company to the late Nabob for the discharge of his Highness's debt denominated the New Cavalry Loan, I am satisfied that this branch of your Highness's debt to the Company should be liquidated, partly by an arrangement stated from the 37th to the 41st paragraph of this letter, and partly (in the manner already proposed by your Highness to Sir John Shore) by the application of the sum of 6,21,105 pagodas, after your Highness's present guaranteed debt shall have been liquidated by the operation of that fund.

36. The great branches of your debt to the Company would thus be entirely extinguished by their indulgence, and the period of the discharge of your New Cavalry Debt would be settled in such a manner that it could never interfere with your convenience. A stipulation may be inserted in the Treaty, binding the Company never to apply to your Highness for any advance of money on account of the New Cavalry Debt, previous to the period when its liquidation shall commence by the operation of the fund assigned for that purpose.

37. Your Highness has, at different times, preferred certain claims with respect to the Ramnad Surplus, and to the Peishcush of Jadras, and to the Pearl Fishery of Ceylon.

38. Your Highness has been informed, that the whole questions respecting Ramnad has been referred to the Court of Directors. If, however, I should be enabled to conclude a new Treaty with your Highness, I shall be ready to decide the question of Ramnad, without waiting for the result of the reference to the Honourable the Court of Directors. And being anxious to pay every attention to your Highness's just claims, I shall direct the balance of the revenues of Ramnad remaining after the deduction of all expences, according to the 9th Article of the Agreement of 1795, concluded by Lord Hobart, to be carried to your Highness's credit in the account of the New Cavalry Debt, immediately after your acceptance of the General Arrangement which may be concluded between your Highness and the Company, in consequence of this letter.

39. I propose to direct, that the whole amount of the Peishcush due to your Highness since Jadras has been in the hands of the Company, shall be carried to your credit in the same account.

40. Your Highness's share of the Pearl Fishery has been calculated, on principles which admit of no contest, to be one-fifth part of the number of boats employed in the

the Fishery in each season, and an equivalent sum of money has been allowed to your Highness in your general account. Immediately after the execution of the new Treaty, I shall direct this sum also to be carried to your credit on the same account, and in the same manner as the two preceding sums; the Governor of Ceylon being now at this Presidency, in consequence of having received my orders to meet me here, for the purpose of settling the affairs of his Government under my directions. If the proposals stated in this letter should meet your Highness's approbation, I shall direct the Governor of Ceylon to form a Treaty with your Highness, securing to you the regular payment of your share of the Pearl Fishery. The payment to be made by the Governor of Ceylon into your Highness's Treasury.

41. The Governor of Ceylon will state to your Highness the great injury which would arise to the Fishery from suffering any persons to interfere with those to whom it is farmed; and I therefore trust that your Highness will not desire to send any boats to the Fishery. The punctual payment of your just share appears to me to be the most advantageous settlement which can be made for your interests, as well as for those of the Governor of Ceylon.

42. Having thus manifested my desire to attend to the several objects which I know to be interesting to your Highness, I am further to inform you, that I am ready, by an Article of the new Treaty, to relinquish the right of the Company to the assumption of the Carnatic during the present and during all future wars, on the following conditions:

43. That your Highness shall place under the exclusive management, controul, and authority of the Company, in perpetuity, a territory equal to secure the receipts of the whole of your monthly payments into the Company's Treasury, which payments are of course to cease from that time. The territory to be placed under the management of the Company is described in a Memorandum annexed to this letter. Your Highness will observe, that I have included the Southern division of the Arcot Province, although not one of the mortgaged districts, with a view to preserve in your Highness's management the countries surrounding your capital, and that the revenues under each authority respectively may be as compact as circumstances will admit. In place of the Northern division of Arcot, I propose to hold a district in the Southern division of that Province, to the amount specified in the annexed Memorandum. I shall also, for the convenience of both Parties, be ready to exchange districts in the Southern division of Arcot, adjoining to those of the centre, in place of the Jaghire lands which your Highness holds to the Southward of the Coleware, for a similar purpose of averting the evils of a divided authority.

44. If the territory placed under the management of the Company should produce more than the stipulated amount of 12,56—400. 15. 54. the whole surplus shall be paid into your Highness's Treasury, upon an account to be settled every third year, or more frequently, when a permanent settlement of the Revenue of the Carnatic shall take place.

45. On the other hand, if from any accident of season, or from any other casualty, any deficiency should arise in the revenue of the countries managed by the Company, the loss shall fall exclusively on the Company, and your Highness shall not be responsible for any part of it.

46. With respect to the Districts remaining in your Highness's hands, your Highness shall not be accountable for any increase of their produce under your management, nor shall the Company be responsible hereafter for any contingent diminution of it.

47. As the expence of maintaining and repairing the Fort contained in the districts to be placed under the Company's management, will necessarily be transferred to the Company, an annual sum will be allotted for the purpose, chargeable on the assigned revenue. The amount of this sum will be settled, with your Highness's approbation, during the negotiation of the new Treaty.

48. I have already observed to your Highness, that the increase of Military charges for the defence of the Carnatic has rendered the amount of your Subsidy disproportioned to its original object; on every principle of justice, the Company would be warranted in proposing to your Highness an augmentation of your Military Subsidy;

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but as I am anxious to preserve to your Highness the full enjoyment of an ample and unencumbered Revenue, I have endeavoured to provide a fund for the increase of the Military Subsidy, without any diminution of your actual receipts.

49. I propose, therefore, that whatever claims on the part of your Highness or of the Company, remain in doubt respecting the Poligars, under the Treaty of 1793, should be now fully adjusted with the Company; and I am willing to accept that adjustment in lieu of all claims for an increase of your Military Subsidy, proportioned to the increased expence of defending the Carnatic.

50. The principle which induced the Company to seek the transfer of the Polygar Peshcush will not admit any considerable augmentation of the annual payments from those tributaries. If the Company should hereafter deem it to be a wise policy, the increase must be very moderate, and must be considered as a commutation for the military services of the Poligars.

51. Under a new Treaty, founded on the basis described, I entertain no doubt that your Highness's clear revenue would be considerably increased; and I am persuaded that you will concur with me in this opinion, when you refer to the former and present value of the Countries which will remain in your Highness's hands, and when you recollect the extent of your charges for collection, and other contingencies, and the enormous sums which you are compelled to waste every year on account of interest and charges attending loans of money.

52. Under such a Treaty, the evils of a divided Government, and of an unsettled and ill-defined power, would cease throughout the Carnatic. The authority of the Company, and that of your Highness, could never interfere with each other; and the new settlement would bear such unequivocal marks of permanency and security as would inspire general confidence, facilitate the introduction of an improved system of management, and revive the decaying principles of general industry, productive labour, and individual affluence.

53. In order to render this settlement perfect in all its parts, and to secure your Highness's future ease and comfort under all possible contingencies, it will be expedient to establish some certain fund for the satisfaction of those private creditors of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and of your Highness, whose claims now stand without security.

54. The operation of the sum of 6,21,105 pagodas will have liquidated the whole of the consolidated private debt guaranteed by Parliament, in the year 1804.

55. After that period, by your Highness's agreement with Sir John Shore, the whole of this fund would be applicable to the New Cavalry Debt; but I propose that one-half the sum, namely, 3,10,552 pagodas 8 fanams, be appropriated to the payment of the interest and principal of the New Cavalry Debt, and the remaining half to the discharge of such just unconsolidated debt due by your Father and by your Highness to individuals, as shall, after the most strict examination, receive the sanction of your Highness and of the Court of Directors.

56. After the liquidation of the New Cavalry Debt, I propose that the whole fund of 6,21,105 pagodas shall be applied to the payment of the unconsolidated debt, according to the principles stated in the foregoing paragraph; and when the whole of the private debt (thus sanctioned by your Highness, and by the Court of Directors) shall have been discharged, I propose that the full amount of the sum of 6,21,105 pagodas shall be annually paid in cash by the Company into your Highness's Treasury.

57. Thus, Sir, have I submitted to your Highness the outline of the only plan which appears to me to promise the hope of order to your affairs, of tranquillity to your mind, and of security to the interests of the Company committed to my charge.

58. Under the new arrangement your Highness would be relieved from all urgent demands, either of a public or private nature, and you would possess a much more ample revenue than you now enjoy, with the additional satisfaction of reflecting, that your possession was liable to no disturbance, either from the contingencies of war, or from any casual failure of your resources. You would be at liberty to direct your undivided attention to the cultivation and improvement of those resources to the utmost practicable extent; and you never could feel the necessity of injuring the
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main springs of your revenues for the purpose of meeting the exigency of occasional difficulty.

59. Whatever increase of produce might arise in the districts managed by the Company would be a new source of wealth to your Highness, and you would feel a personal interest in every improvement which the Company might be enabled to introduce into the system of your revenue.

60. With these observations I shall conclude, earnestly entreating your Highness to give your most serious attention to this Letter. The opportunity is now peculiarly favourable to the final adjustment of your Highness's affairs; if you suffer it to pass away without improvement, events may intervene to aggravate your Highness's embarrassments, to postpone, or even to preclude all final arrangement of your affairs, and ultimately to involve you in inextricable distress.

61. If the general principles which I have suggested with the freedom and sincerity of friendship should meet your Highness's approbation, they may speedily be reduced to the form of a Treaty, and I may be enabled, before my return to Bengal, to have the satisfaction of laying the foundation of perpetual ease to your Highness's mind, and of progressive improvement to this fertile but declining country.

62. Your Highness will observe, that throughout the whole of this letter I have avoided any reference to your late failure in your engagements to assist the Company in the present exigency, by the immediate payment of a part of the New Cavalry Debt. I trust you will attribute my silence on this recent transaction to my earnest desire of abstaining from any discussion which can be painful to your Highness.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect and attachment,

Your Highness's

Most faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) *Mornington.*

G. Buchan,
Sub-Sec^r.

Fort St. George,
24th April 1799.

(A true Copy.)

(No. 1.)—MEMORANDUM of Sums, which, in the event of a General Arrangement taking place between his Highness and the Company, it is proposed to carry to his credit, in part payment of the Cavalry Loan Debt:

Sadras Peshcush, for 3 years	- - - - -	4,350	27	0
Ramnaad Surplus	- - - - -	57,820	0	0
Share of the Pearl Fishery for 1797	- - - - -	54,892	26	65
Ditto - - ditto - - - - for 1798	- - - - -	56,488	12	0
Ditto - - ditto, estimated for 1799	- - - - -	56,488	12	0
Total proposed to be credited in part of the } Cavalry Loan Debt - - - - -		2,30,040	5	65

Unadjusted Balances due by his Highness the Nabob to the Company, which it is proposed to compromise, in the event of his Highness agreeing to the proffered final Arrangement of his Affairs:

Balance as per Account Current, the result of an investigation of Messrs. Woolf and Place	- - - - -	35,06,135	20	17
Balance of his Highness's Kistbundy Account, closed July 1790	- - - - -	19,98,006	10	22
		55,04,141	30	39
Total Balance and Claims to be adjusted	- S. P ^a	57,34,182	0	24

(A true Copy.)

G. Buchan,
Sub-Sec^r.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

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and 12.

(No. 2.)—MEMORANDUM of the Districts, with the Estimated Amount of their Net Revenue, to be placed under the exclusive management, controul, and orders of the English East India Company, by His Highness the Nawaub, &c. &c. &c. of the Carnatic, by the proposed Treaty, in lieu of his Highness's Payment in money,
of - - - - - Pagodas, 12,56,400. 15. 54.

Setwadoo, including Culicut, &c. - - - - -	9,800
Palnaud - - - - -	24,657
Ongole - - - - -	93,334
Nellore - - - - -	3,31,783
Trichinopoly, exclusive of Jaghires - - - - -	2,51,139
Madura - - - - -	64,945
Tinnevelly - - - - -	4,06,508
Southern Division of Arcot, to the amount of - - - - -	2,01,157
Sadras Peshcush - - - - -	1,450

Total, Star Pagodas - - 13,84,773

* Sadras being within the Company's Jaghire, is here inserted on the principle of preserving distinct the authority of the Company and his Highness in their respective districts.

(A true Copy.)

G. Buchan,
Sub-Sec^r.

(No. 3.)—MEMORANDUM of the Districts and Revenue, estimated to remain with his Highness and Family.

Arcot Province, exclusive of the portion placed under the management of the Company - - - - -	3,09,215
Jaghires - - - - -	2,13,421
Estimated Surplus payable to his Highness from the Districts under the Company's management - - - P ^r 1,28,373	
Deduct supposed Amount required for the repairing Forts - - - - -	20,000
Surplus - - - - -	1,08,373
Estimated Revenue from the Pearl Fishery - - - - -	50,000
Total, Star Pagodas - - - - -	6,81,009

To which add, the amount that will revert to his Highness when his Public and Private Debts are liquidated - - - - - 6,21,105

£. 520,845. 12. } - - - and his Total clear Revenue will be - - - P^r 13,02,114

It is here proper to remark, that there is greater room for improvement in the revenue of the Arcot province, where his Highness's districts are situated, than in any other in the Carnatic. Its former value was estimated at, S^r Pag^r 12,54,655

It is in these Memorandums only estimated, including Jaghire,
at - - - - - Star Pagodas 6,58,283

Decrease in the present Estimate, Star Pag^r 5,96,372

From whatever causes this extraordinary failure has arisen, there can be no doubt that the province of Arcot, now protected by the Company's extended boundary, must progressively improve under good management, and consequently his Highness's

ness's revenue must increase; it will also increase, from similar effects, in those districts under the management of the Company.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*

P. T. to the Government.

(A true Copy.)

G. Buchan,

Sub-Secretary.

V.

N^{os} 2, 4,
and 12.

My Lord,

Having read your Lordship's Letter of the 24th ultimo with great and serious attention, suitable to the importance of the contents, I shall return to it a fair and explicit answer. The candour and sincerity of my character, without a request from your Lordship, would have induced me on this, as well as on all other occasions, to speak without disguise. I have an additional inducement, however, for plainness of language and sentiment, in the earnest desire and manly example of your Lordship.

I acknowledge, my Lord, that under certain circumstances, explained by the third Article of the Treaty of 1792, the Company are vested with authority to assume the Carnatic, and, amongst other things, empowered to collect the revenue which it yields, and I confess (without regard to the consequence of that confession) that the assumption of the controul over the affairs and revenues of my Country, under the provision of the Treaty, would occasion a severe and heartfelt affliction; yet if the time should arrive which should render it necessary that the Company avail themselves of the objects which that Article secures, I hope that Divine Providence will endue me with fortitude adapted to the necessity of the season, and the adversity of fortune; that I may make the sacrifice required of me, if not with cheerfulness, at least with dignity and resignation, and in performing this extreme act which the Treaty enjoins (if it ever be demanded of me.) I shall have a constant consolation in reflecting on the letter of the Treaty itself, which stipulates that as soon as the exigency of the times which required the temporary sacrifice shall have been satisfied, I shall be re-instated in all my privileges and authority; and I should wrong your Lordship's honour, and slur the reputation of those whom your Lordship represents, if I could suspect for an instant, that whilst I was fulfilling every relation to the Company with fidelity and exactness, they should hesitate on their parts to discharge their relative connective duties.

Possessing these avowed sentiments within myself, and this declared sense of the honour and justice of my Allies, I have no disinclination of that strong and rooted kind which your Lordship would seem to indulge, so as to induce me to enter into any new arrangement, rather than conform myself to the provisions of the existing engagements. No, my Lord, the Treaty of 1792 was concluded under such happy auspices, and is calculated, from its precision and clearness, to promote and maintain so good understanding between the Parties to it, and is moreover so recommended to my affections by the loved and revered Personages who framed it, that I could not for any personal inconvenience, were it ten times greater, so it were created by the Treaty, consent that it should be altered even in a letter.

But your Lordship has submitted reasons apparently more cogent why a new arrangement would be desirable. And these arise out of the supposed defect of the Treaty itself, to insure the objects which it had in view, and the probable deficiency of my means to fulfil hereafter the duties which it imposes.

I cannot overlook a circumstance, which, in affairs of this sort, must naturally present itself to the mind of your Lordship; that the Treaty which is now suggested to be defective, has had a trial, my Lord, of more than seven years, and without a single exception; has been found for that period not only sufficient for all common purposes, but has secured the fulfilment of every engagement stipulated in it with an harmony uninterrupted; and perhaps, I might add, almost unprecedented in any country or

V. age. And if experience be the true test of human institutions, there can be nothing, my Lord, to apprehend of the competency of the Treaty of 1792, to continue to the Contracting Parties, to an incalculable date, that happiness, that security, and that universal Good-will which it has hitherto produced.

N^{os} 2, 4,
and 12.

But, my Lord, you have directed my observation beyond the present hour, and have informed me, that your Lordship, and the Ministers of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, (whom may the Almighty preserve!) have looked, and do still look, with a politic care and wise prudence, to future probabilities and events, as they regard our mutual conditions, and that the prospect is terrifying.

I do not presume to know the grounds on which your Lordship has formed your opinion of the instability of my affairs, nor is it necessary that I should be acquainted with them; it is sufficient for me to know, that they are abundant enough to enable me to keep with punctuality my plighted faith. Your Lordship, however, has supposed, that from a difficulty to raise the Kists periodically payable to the Company, that I have been reduced to so great pecuniary distresses, that to provide a remedy for them, I have had recourse to measures which I cannot bring myself to name; and that these measures in their expected consequences may affect the interests of the Company as connected with the Treaty.

Your Lordship has a right undoubted, to expect an explanation of me as to any Public matter, which may regard the affairs of the Company as interwoven with my own; and I shall be happy on all occasions, as I am at the present opportunity, of answering that part of your Lordship's Letter which respects the alleged assignment of certain districts, set apart by the Treaty of 1792 as a security for the Company, on the possible occurrence of a described event. But as to any thing foreign to this, that may relate either to the internal management of my countries, or the Government of my people, I must, on principles as obvious as they are just, decline to enter into a discussion.

The supposed assignment of the districts alluded to by your Lordship, is stated as having been productive of the greater part of the mischief which is lamented and deplored in your Lordship's Letter, and as having laid the seeds of a more deadly and extensive ruin: and your Lordship, relying principally on this, and on reasons applicable to it, has suggested the necessity of a new arrangement. I am happy, my Lord, to offer an unqualified explanation of this alleged transaction, and I have a double motive to rejoice at the opportunity afforded by your Lordship, since it will serve to free my character and honour from the imputations which at present rest upon it; and will convince you, my Lord, that there are no substantial reasons, which must give your Lordship infinite satisfaction, for any apprehensions on this or any other ground related with it.

I do most unequivocally assure your Lordship, on the word and faith of a Sovereign, that no one foot of the districts set apart by the Treaty of 1792, have been, or are in any manner or way, directly or indirectly assigned by me, or *with my knowledge, to any individual whatsoever*; and having made this solemn and unreserved declaration, I would hope that I need not urge more.

But I have suffered, my Lord, so much from reports, founded on an erroneous conception of my conduct in this particular, that I am unavoidably led to be more explicit, perhaps, than might be expected by your Lordship: I have been represented, my Lord, to the world, (and it were impossible to calculate how far I may yet be injured by it, unless I put a limit to the representation) to have notoriously mortgaged and assigned the districts pledged to the Company, and the manner of my doing it has been publicly and confidently spoken of and proclaimed. That the ill-will of those who are inimical to my interests may have no further pretence for their assertions, and that it may be unable further to operate to my prejudice on the enlightened mind of your Lordship, I shall briefly state the manner in which payments are made into my Treasury from those districts by the Officers of my Revenue Departments, and which are ordinarily said to give rise to the assignments in question; and it is in this simple way:

As my monthly Kists require to be paid with regularity, and as the expence and danger of the remittance of money in specie from a distant country to the Presidency are

are

are great, my Aumils or Managers, for the amount of their respective payments, procure bills from the Sircars for the particular sums to be remitted, and these bills are indifferently purchased of Native Bankers, who may have money unemployed at Madras; they are taken without reference to me or to any connected with my Durbar; they are paid in specie or grain, and never super-induce an agreement of any sort to which I am made a party, directly or collaterally. The transaction ends, as it originates, with the Managers and the Sircars.

Having convinced your Lordship, as I would believe, that the evil anticipated by your Lordship, of the expected failure of my resources to answer the exigencies of the Treaty, can never happen from any of the causes mentioned by your Lordship, and that the Treaty in its operation is capable of insuring all these advantages which it was designed to secure, I will not enter, my Lord, into a detail of the new proposals founded on supposed circumstances, which I have shewn to your Lordship to have been without existence.

The wisdom and justice which pervades many parts of the arrangement proposed, I cannot but admire, as I have hitherto admired all the Public Acts and propositions of your Lordship. They are the certain and avowed offsprings of a great and comprehensive mind; and although I cannot so far accede to the measure, as to give it, in as much as it regards myself, all the weight and authority of a Treaty, yet I shall endeavour, as far as circumstances allow, to observe the genuine maxims which your Lordship has used to enforce your proposals, and the conduct which they would inculcate.

You need not be told, my Lord, of the unconquerable and insurmountable obstacle in the way of any new engagement, which could not be overstepped without outraging every principle that should make engagements binding; for your Lordship is not unacquainted that my revered and honoured Father, with his departing spirit, entreated and enjoined me that I would not consent to the alteration of a Treaty which he had painfully concluded; and I assured him, on the most sacred obligation that Religion imposes, that I would obey his dying commands. Does it remain for me to conjure your Lordship, by the nobleness of your own nature, by your filial piety, by the reverence you owe to God, by each and all of these, not to renew an application which I cannot accede to, without a breach of all moral and religious duties, and cannot listen to without reproach.

My Lord, praise be to the Almighty God, that, in consequence of your Lordship's wise and resolute measures, the strong fortrefs of Seringapatam, which is equal to the wall of Alexander, and which has for a great length of time withstood all the attempts of other Princes, has been captured, and the extensive country of Mysore restored to tranquillity and safety, by the annihilation of the Disturber of that country. This has conveyed to my mind unspeakable joy and gladness; it was right that such a glorious victory, and the acquisition of such honourable advantages, should be derived purely from your Lordship's good fortune, and it will remain for ever on the records of time. Verse: "It is a happy plan that has succeeded; this affair has been effected by you, and is such as is done by the Brave." The victories which my Friends have obtained, by Divine favour, has given the greatest joy to me, who am their ancient Ally; I consider them as an auspicious omen of my own happiness, and am persuaded that your Lordship will manifest your kindness towards me, especially in the support of my rights. The Talooks of Currore, the two Sealams, and as far as Tungarpeatty, have always been dependencies on Trichinopoly. The father of Tippoo arrogantly usurped these Talooks; I hope they will now be restored to me by your Lordship's justice. Another request I have to make, and with which I trust your Lordship will not only be not offended, but that you will grant my desire, is this; when Friends acquire an immensity of power, those who are their sincere and ancient friends are inspired with certain hopes of obtaining their wishes. The troops for which I pay nine lacs of pagodas yearly, in the service of the Company, were employed with those of my friends in the reduction of the Mysore country; I trust, therefore, that I shall be allowed to participate in the Conquered Countries, in proportion to the sum I contribute for those troops, and that thereby, through your Lordship's justice and equity, I who

V. have always followed the fortunes of my Friends, and prayed for their acquirement of such success, may obtain my wishes.
 N^os 2, 4, and 12. May your days be happy!
 What more?

Written the 7th Zuhige 1213 Hegere,
 or 13th May 1799.

(A true Copy.) (Signed)

N. B. Edmonstone,
 P. T. to the Gov^r.

(A true Copy.)
G. Buchan.
 Sub-Sec^r.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Fort Saint George; dated 5th June 1799.

Para. 16. Since the preceding paragraphs were written, we have received several papers respecting Lord Mornington's negotiation with the Nabob, in which we observe his Highness has proposed to relinquish his Sovereignty over the Poligar Countries, on certain conditions. As Lord Mornington has not given an opinion relative to this proposition, it is not our intention either to express our approbation of, or to offer any objections to the terms proposed by his Highness. The only purpose which we have in view in adverting to these Papers, is, that the Governor General in Council should give you instructions as to the terms upon which the negotiation should be carried on, and that you may be guided by their opinion and directions, before any arrangement shall be finally concluded.

17. We have been advised by the Earl of Mornington, that the Nabob continues to oppose a determined resolution to the modification of the Treaty of 1792, which has been repeatedly proposed to him. At the same time we observe, that his Highness has distinctly acknowledged, that he is in the practice of raising money annually by assignments of the revenues of those Districts which form the security for the payment of the Company's subsidy. As this practice is unquestionably contrary to the letter and subversive of the spirit of that Treaty, we direct, that immediately upon the receipt hereof, you adopt the necessary measures for taking possession, in the name of the Company, of the whole or any part of the said districts, the revenues of which shall appear to be so assigned, and that you continue to hold the same, and collect the rents thereof, in order that the Company may not in future be deprived of the only security which they possess under the before-mentioned Treaty, to answer any failure in the Nabob in the discharging his subsidy. You will immediately communicate to the Nabob the determination we have come to, and the orders you have received, relative to this point.

EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Clive to the Secret Committee; dated 11th April 1800.

* Lord Wellesley. Your Letter to the Governor General, dated the 16th June 1799, is still under his Lordship's * consideration; but it is material for me to repeat, and with impressive earnestness, that no security sufficiently extensive and efficient for the British interest in the Carnatic can be derived from the Treaty of 1792; and that no divided Power, however modified, can possibly avert the utter ruin of that devoted country.

EXTRACT Secret Letter from Fort St. George; dated 14th April 1800.

Para. 7. In all our late Dispatches we have been under the necessity of attracting your notice to the progressive decline in the prosperity of the Carnatic, and to the ruinous effects of the Nabob's administration; we have accordingly confirmed the opinion already transmitted to the Court of Directors; an opinion which cannot be too urgently repeated, that the Government of his Highness is rapidly approaching that state of weakness which cannot be relieved but by a radical reform.

N^o 1.—EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General to Lord Clive; dated April 7th 1800.

V.

 N^{os} 2, 4,
and 12.

Par. 10. Your Lordship will concur with me in opinion, that the disclosure made by the annexed documents of the disaffection of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, supercedes the necessity of any further consideration of the state of the Company's connection with that Prince, under the orders lately conveyed by the Honourable Court of Directors to your Lordship in Council. While those orders were under my consideration, a combination of fortunate circumstances revealed that correspondence, which at once furnishes an explanation of the perverse spirits of His Highness's Councils since his accession to the Musnud; and demands the application of the sole effectual remedy for the evils which those Councils have brought upon his People.

N^o 3.—EXTRACT Letter from the Secret Committee to Lord Mornington; approved by the Board 13th June 1799.

In the event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun, the respective countries of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, will of course come under the Company's management; and we direct that they be not relinquished without special orders from us, or from the Court of Directors, for that purpose, in order to afford sufficient time for the formation of arrangements for relieving those respective Princes from all incumbrances upon their revenues.

N^o 4.—EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Mornington to the Secret Committee; dated 25th January 1800.

Par. 14. The short duration of the war rendered it inexpedient for me to assume the management of the respective countries of the Nabob of the Carnatic and of the Rajah of Tanjore, on behalf of the Company. The immediate effect of such an assumption would have been a considerable failure of actual resource at a period of the utmost exigency. I shall hereafter communicate my sentiments at large with respect to the state of Tanjore and the Carnatic: the latter now occupies my particular attention; and I fear that the perverse Councils of the Nabob of Arcot will prove a serious obstacle to any effectual improvement of your affairs in that quarter.

VI.

N^{os} 6, and 7.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th December 1802.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 19th
February 1798.

VI.

Para. 27. **H**AVING so fully entered in our last dispatch from this Department into the state of the Tanjore Country and the Carnatic, we shall forbear to press upon your Honourable Court the subject of these Governments; farther than to assure you each day's experience tends to confirm our observation, and to point out the absolute necessity of providing some means to rescue from ruin the ultimate security for our existence on the Coast. N^{os} 6, & 7.

EXTRACT of Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated
15th October 1798.

Par. 236. On the 26th March we were informed by the Board of Revenue that a person named Coopyengar, Agent of his Highness the Nabob's Renter at Tinnevely had, notwithstanding the remonstrances of your Collector, made demands from the Poligars of Woorcaud and Singumpetty, supporting those demands by an armed force. Diary to Conf
3 April.

237. We informed his Highness on this occasion, that as he must be perfectly aware that he had no right whatever to interfere with the Poligars, we were confident not only that the presumption of Coopyengar was uncountenanced by any sanction from his Highness, but that he would immediately transmit orders for the suppression of those irregularities; but that if his orders were not obeyed with that promptitude which was necessary, we should be under the necessity of enforcing the Company's authority. Diary to Conf
3d April.

238. His Highness, in his reply, to which we beg leave to refer, asserts, in terms rather unqualified, his paramount authority over the Poligars; denies that Coopyengar had brought forward any demand that was not equitable and founded; and insists, that the prosecution of such demands was not inconsistent with the interest of the Company in the collection of the Peishcush. Diary to Conf.
20 April.

239. This Letter from his Highness was not replied to, for reasons adduced by our President in a Minute entered on our Diary of 31st August; but as the complaint has given rise to much but unavailing correspondence, we shall take the liberty to refer you to it as noted in the margin. It is a remark which we have frequently made, and a source of most unpleasant reflection, that so long as these assigned Pollams shall continue the scene of two rival authorities, similar complaints will continue to arise; and, while they are productive of mutual dissatisfaction, there is no hope of remedying the evil. Conf. 13 Ap. D^o 1 Jun
Diary to Conf. 15 June
Conf. 15 June.
Diary to Conf. 29 June.
Conf. 29 June.
Diary Conf. 6 July.

VI.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th
October 1798.

Nos 6, & 7.

Letter to,
14 Oct. 1797,

(12.) The Court admits the propriety of the Nabob's making his communications to the Supreme Government through the channel of this Presidency.

Para. 7. Upon reference to the Governor General's Letter, entered in the Proceedings of 16th August 1796, the Honourable Court will observe, that the Nabob has been required to adopt this rule in his correspondence with the Supreme Government.

8. With our last dispatches, however, we transmitted an Address from his Highness direct to the Honourable Court, without receiving any communication of its contents. Our reasons for doing so upon that particular occasion are explained in a Letter from our Secretary to Mr. Secretary Ramsay; and we shall now beg leave to add, that his Highness has taken no notice of our application to be furnished with a copy of that Letter.

13. With respect to your observation on the evil consequence resulting, as well to the Nabob's peace of mind as to the Public interests, from the employment of Europeans in his correspondence with the Company's Government, it is only for us to lament his Highness's inattention to the advice repeatedly given him on this subject.

14. It is certainly an evil too long experienced; but while his Highness is unrestrained by a sense of his own dignity, or of his alliance with the Company, from countenancing adventurers of this description, there will always be found individuals whose interests will lead them to hazard the consequences of gratifying his Highness's propensities.

15. The Nabob's correspondence, particularly his Letters of the 3d and 15th April last, which we beg leave to point out to your notice, will continue to exhibit unquestionable proofs of the force of this influence upon his Highness's mind, and of the indifference which he in consequence manifests to his connection with the Company under any changes or circumstances.

16. Your Honourable Court will observe by our proceedings, that immediately after the succession of Lieutenant General Harris to the charge of this Government, it became necessary to republish the Resolutions so frequently denounced against the visits of Europeans at the Durbar.

(20.) The Court expect that Mr. Macleod will have communicated all the circumstances that came to his knowledge respecting loans in the Tanjore Country.

17. We are not aware that Mr. Macleod has withheld the communication of any circumstance which may have come to his knowledge concerning loans of Money by British Subjects in the Tanjore country. The List of Creditors transmitted by Mr. Macleod, and entered on our proceedings of the 11th October 1796, will enable your Honourable

Court to form a judgment of the late Rajah's embarrassments at that period.

(21.) Copy of an Act of Parliament forwarded, establishing a new Court of Judicature, and prohibiting Loans of Money to the Native Princes.

18. We trust, that whenever the Charter of justice may arrive, we shall be furnished by your Honourable Court with particular instructions for our guidance on this important subject. The course of our communications shews, that this injurious practice still continues to have effect, and that the difficulty of establishing a minute, or what might be

deemed a legal detection, amounts almost to an impossibility.

19. Without such instructions from you, we can have no hope that the clause of the late Act will enable us to exterminate this dangerous evil; and for this reason, we hope that our Dispatches, particularly of 27th March 1797 and 19th February 1798, will have impressed the same idea upon the minds of your Honourable Court.

67. In a preceding part of this Letter, we have attracted the notice of your Honourable Court to the peculiar style in which his Highness the Nabob has continued to address us, upon the completion of his Kist in the month of March last. His Highness took occasion to expatiate upon what he pleased to term, the arbitrary

arbitrary and tyrannical proposal which had been made to him for a modification of his Treaty of 1792: his Highness concluded this Letter by a request for assistance of Troops to suppress certain disturbances in the Southern Provinces.

VI.
N^o 6, & 7.

68. This opprobrious expression was so inconsistent with the friendship and respect which his Highness in the same Letter professed to entertain for the King, the Nation, and the Company of England, that we felt it incumbent upon us to expostulate with him upon the subject, and to explain, that the proposal in question had been made in strict conformity with the wishes and instructions of the Court of Directors, and of His Majesty's principal confidential Ministers, founded upon a just and clear conception of his Highness's permanent welfare and happiness, as well as upon principles of justice, humanity, and policy; and we expressed our concern that his indisposition to meet those wishes, and his determination against the introduction of reform, had prevented a renewal of that proposal according to the orders of your Honourable Court.

69. In regard to the assistance of our Troops, as his Highness had upon a late occasion declined the mediation of this Government, under the acknowledgment that the disturbances of his Country had been produced by the tyranny and unsupported oppression of his own Aumildar; and as his present application was as little supported by any explanations of the fact, as his demands during the preceding year for assistance against the Polygars of Alianore and Waniorpollam, we thought it expedient to ascertain the true cause of this commotion, before we should involve our Troops a second time in a disreputable warfare against his Highness's subjects.

70. His Highness did not renew his application for the assistance of Troops; and though he did not discontinue his style of invective, we did not think it necessary to revive the subject at a time when the Earl of Mornington was engaged in conference with his Highness.

71. Having received accounts of tumults among his Highness's Troops in the districts of Palameatah and Nellore, which had rendered it necessary for the Commanding Officer to place Guards over his magazines of arms and military stores for their safety, we requested our President to point out the frequent recurrence of these disreputable tumults; and to recommend, that his Highness would guard against the effects of the desperation which appeared in his Military, either by the payment or discharge of the numerous bodies engaged in his service.

72. We received no immediate reply to this recommendation; but only a short period elapsed before we received a pressing application from his Highness for two companies of Sepoys, for his personal protection at Chepauk House, against the clamours of his troops.

73. In the beginning of March we received a Letter from his Highness the Nabob, demanding that the Country of Ramnad, together with the accounts and balance of cash, should be restored to him, according to the terms of the agreement concluded on the 4th March 1795, the particulars of which have already been communicated to your Honourable Court.

74. If there had been no change of circumstances, we could have had no hesitation in complying with this request, in conformity with the terms of the agreement and the sentiments expressed to your Honourable Court in our Revenue Dispatches of 24th April and 2d October 1795; but the basis of this agreement was the Sovereign right reserved to the Nabob by the Treaty of 1792, by which the province of Ramnad escheated to the Nabob upon the forfeiture of the rebellious Poligar. With the whole subject however before you, the terms of the agreement itself, our intentions declared in the Dispatches above mentioned, and our Correspondence with the Supreme Government upon the extent of his Highness's Sovereign rights, your Honourable Court have gone into a very full discussion of this question in your Political Dispatch of the 10th June 1795. Having taken a very extensive view of the subject, and of the Nabob's relative situation to the Company, you have narrowed his Highness's rights of Sovereignty to the observance of customary ceremonies, and have totally disclaimed any right whatsoever on his part to interfere in the Government of the Poligar Countries. Pursuing the same train of

ideas,

VI. ideas, in your subsequent dispatch of 6th of April 1796, you have gone into a very ample consideration of the Ramnad agreement; you have pronounced that agreement to be entirely superfluous, and the consent of the Nabob to be altogether unnecessary to our effectual interposition on the part of this Government, for the administration of affairs at Ramnad, upon the deposition of the Poligar.

75. Upon these grounds, which in our opinion reduce the agreement to a nullity, we have not thought ourselves authorized to put the Nabob in possession of Ramnad; we have therefore informed him, that under your disapproval of the agreement, we were not at liberty to comply with his wishes; and, that as any further discussion of the question might be attended with consequences injurious to the province, we had no doubt his Highness would see the propriety of refraining from a renewal of his application.

76. Having at the same time determined to continue the present system of administration in the province of Ramnad in regard to the Successor, until we should receive the instructions of your Honourable Court, we felt it our duty to explain to the Supreme Government the motives of our conduct upon a case involving considerable delicacy and importance. As this explanation embraces the whole subject according to the best consideration we have been able to give it, we beg leave to point it out to your particular notice.

77. His Highness's comments upon this Resolution, your Honourable Court will find in our Consultation of the 17th April.

78. At our Meeting of the 5th June, our President laid before us several representations from the Sons of the late Abdul Wahab Khan, the paternal Uncle of his Highness the present Nabob, complaining that the harsh treatment they had experienced from him since the death of their Father, had compelled them to abandon their house and Family, and to take refuge in the house of an English Gentleman, where they claimed the protection of the British Government.

79. As the cause of this desperate resolution appeared to be the determination of his Highness the Nabob to dispose of the Family Jagheer, our President endeavoured to effect a reconciliation by his private interposition with the Nabob; but having failed in this attempt, owing to the entire want of confidence of the two parties in each other, and thinking it incumbent upon this Government to protect the persons of those Princes from violence or restraint, General Harris insisted that the Nabob's guard should be withdrawn, and left a guard of the Company's troops for the security and protection of this Family.

80. It is some time since the Company's guard has been withdrawn, and hopes were entertained that a reconciliation had been accomplished; but we are sorry to acquaint you, that the complaints of the Sons of Abdul Wahab Khan have been renewed; and we have requested our President to endeavour to promote an accommodation of these unfortunate dissensions. Within these few days his Lordship has in consequence laid before us a Letter from his Highness, explaining the conditions and terms on which the Jagheer of Chittore was granted, as well as his right to resume it. His Highness also professes a disposition to provide for the Family of Abdul Wahab Khan, if they do not persist to withdraw themselves from his Durbar; we are fearful, however, that from the want of confidence among these Princes, there is little room to expect a reconciliation.

81. Upon the expiration of the official year of accounts, we ordered the usual Balance Account to be adjusted, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1792.

86. We have frequently had occasion to bring under your notice the money transactions of Europeans in the provinces of Tanjore and the Carnatic; without making therefore any farther comment upon the subject in this place, we shall proceed to acquaint your Honourable Court, that at our Consultation of the 3d April, we received a Letter from Mr. Robert Powney, "appointed (as he informs us) by his Highness Walajah Nabob of Arcot, &c. &c. &c. his Agent in the Tinnevely province, for the avowed purpose of procuring him money to enable him to pay his Kists to the Company."

87. Mr. Powney proceeds to inform us, "that his Highness Omdut ul Omrah, upon the death of his Father, confirmed the appointment, and agreeably to his requisition,

“ tion and instructions, Mr. Powney advanced all his own property, and procured
 “ loans from others—As security for these loans, assignments were given in the
 “ Country, and his Highness’s Faith pledged, under his seal and signature, that they
 “ should remain in Mr. Powney’s hands till all the debts were paid off.”

VI.
 —————
 Nos 6, & 7.

88. The object of Mr. Powney’s address was to state, that his Highness the Nabob, instead of adhering to his engagements, had deprived that Gentleman of all his securities by force, and had appointed other Agents, Mr. Thomas Parry a Merchant of Madras, and Paupiah Bramin, of notorious character; and that in consequence of an agreement entered into by them to supply his Highness with certain sums at stated periods, the whole province of Tinnevelly (Punge Mahal excepted) had been mortgaged to them upon a bond similar, as Mr. Powney states, to that which had been granted to himself.

89. Though the object of this Letter was the hope of redressing a private injury, yet it involved matter of weighty consideration in regard to those usurious transactions which have been so frequently represented, and which are so fully explained and corroborated by Mr. Powney. As we were sanguine that our representations would have attracted the serious notice of your Honourable Court, and that in consequence your dispatches by the Virginie, at that time expected, would contain specific directions for the guidance of this Government upon cases of this nature, we resolved to postpone the consideration of Mr. Powney’s Letter until after the arrival of that vessel.

90. A short time after Mr. Powney informed us, that his Highness the Nabob had redressed all the grievances of which he complained; and that having no longer any charge to make against his Highness, or any other person, he requested, in justice to all parties, permission to withdraw his former Letter;—a request with which we determined not to comply.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated
 13th August 1799.

Para. 20. Our late extensive military equipment having compelled us to call forth every pecuniary resource in our power, the Governor General deemed it expedient to invite his Highness the Nabob, an Ally whose interests were so inseparably blended with our own, to contribute to the common cause against our formidable enemy Tippoo Sultan; and it was with much satisfaction that we learned from his Lordship, that his Highness had promised to contribute the sum of 3 lacks of pagodas; a supply which would have been at that critical period, of the most essential importance to your affairs.

21. We should have had much pleasure in reporting to your Honourable Court, that the descendant of your ancient Ally had contributed this essential assistance towards these equipments and exertions, which have terminated in subverting the power of the implacable enemy of his Highness’s house, and of his Friends the English. We have to regret, however, that under the pressing exigency of our pecuniary resources at that period, we received from his Highness the sum of 16,000 pagodas only on account of the contribution; the general tenor of the circumstances connected with this failure in his Highness’s engagement will be communicated to your Honourable Court in a particular manner by the Governor General.

22. We are concerned to inform you, that this is not the only instance in which we have had occasion to lament an indifference to the success of our measures on the part of his Highness; for, instead of calling forth the resources of the Carnatic for the supply of your army, his Highness’s Managers, in every province of his dominions, not only withheld all assistance from their respective districts, but opposed every possible obstacle to the passage of supplies procured for the use of the army beyond the limits of his Highness’s territories.

23. From the total want of efficiency in his Highness’s Government, we believe, than from any positive indisposition on his own part, the representations made to him on these serious points were of little avail. In order, therefore, to guard effectually against any disappointment of the supplies required for the Nizam’s Contingent in its march through the Carnatic, and to prevent any impediment to the progress of the

VI. numerous Benjarries who accompanied it, we found it indispensably necessary to authorize the Commanding Officer at Neifore to ascertain the quantity of grain in the district, and to use Guards of the Company's Sepoys to prevent the removal of it from places contiguous to the route of the detachment.

Conf. 16 January. 24. We were careful to explain to his Highness the circumstances under which we were compelled to adopt this measure, and to assure him, that it did not proceed from the least desire of interfering unnecessarily with his authority, but from our great anxiety to guard against any possible disappointment, where the object was of such great magnitude.

25. We had the satisfaction of observing a very different disposition in his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, for the desire of his Excellency to contribute assistance to the common cause has been cordial and uniform to the extent of his means.

Diary to Conf. 19 March. 26. His Excellency having proposed to us to raise a body of about 1,000 Poligars, for the protection of his country against incursions of horse, we desired the Resident to express to the Rajah our sense of his willingness to assist the Public service; but we did not conceive the risk of an incursion from the enemy so great as to counterbalance the certain inconvenience of assembling so large a number of Poligars in arms.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George;
22d January 1800.

C. C. N^o 74. (A. & B.) Para. 30. Lord Clive communicated to us two Letters from his Highness the Nabob, on the subject of the operations already described against the Poligars of Tinnevelly. In these Letters, his Highness takes occasion to assert a right of nominating successors to the expelled Poligars, and demands that no arrangement shall be made without his previous approbation.

C. C. N^o 745. 31. In his Reply, which his Lordship also laid before us, Lord Clive informed the Nabob of the measures which had been adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of order; and his Lordship, without going into the question of his Highness's pretensions, thought it sufficient to inform him, that such parts of the arrangement for the future government of the Poligar Countries as might be necessary for his Highness's information, should hereafter be communicated.

Conf. 10 & 24 Sept. 35. The usual adjustment of his Highness the Nabob's Kistbundy account has been made, in conformity to the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1792.

Diary to Conf. 19 Novem. 36. The disrespect shewn by certain individuals to the prohibitions which have been occasionally published against the resort of Europeans to the Durbar of his Highness the Nabob, has rendered it necessary for us to repeat that injunction; and it is our serious resolution to send to Europe, by the earliest opportunity, any person who shall offend against this order.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated
9th October 1800.

* Letter to, 31 Oct. 1799. (Para. 5.*) Regrets the Nabob's perseverance in the employment of Europeans in his offensive correspondence; — Discretionary power with regard to his Highness's application for troops; — Wish, that those of his Highness should be disbanded. } 3. We have already expressed to your Honourable Court our conviction of the inutility of any application to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, for the improvement of any part of his Highness's Administration.

4. Under this impression, and the circumstances which will be communicated to the Secret Committee, Lord Clive proposed, in conformity to the recommendation of the Governor General, that the subject of these orders should not at present be agitated.

(6.) Loans to Native Princes: } 5. We shall pay particular attention to the orders contained in the concluding part of this paragraph, being convinced that nothing can more effectually restrain the ruinous practice of usurious Loans to the Native Princes, than a steady determination on the part of the Court of Directors, and of the Governments

vernments in India, to resist every arrangement, however specious, which may be proposed for their liquidation.

N^{os} 6, & 7.

6. It is necessary for us, however, to remark, that the orders of your Honourable Court, dated 31st August 1796, contain restrictions on the mode of proceeding to be observed by us in these cases which are adverse to the intentions of those orders. The object of our application was to facilitate the discovery of these destructive transactions, which, being at all times difficult of proof, required that every obstruction to the detection of them should be removed; but the orders of your Honourable Court render necessary a declaration, on oath, previously to the commencement of any investigation; and that oath is of so specific a nature, in regard to the matter of fact, as to supersede the necessity of any farther investigation. It follows, therefore, that no useful examination can be taken until the matter of fact shall have been ascertained, and we are consequently restricted from any direct enquiry into the existence of the fact.

7. A modification of your orders of the 31st August 1796 is therefore necessary, to enable us to execute the intention of them; and we recommend that the restraints established by those orders on the conduct of the Governor in Council, in cases of suspected usury, may be removed.

(20.) Ramnad: The District } 15. At the recommendation of Lord Clive, we
not to be restored to the Nabob; } have for the present postponed the consideration of
but his Highness to have credit } your orders respecting the Ramnad Agreement;
for the increase of revenue. } but have directed the amount of the Surplus Re-
venue to be carried to the account of his High-
ness's debit to the Company.

(37.) Remarks on the Nabob's refusal } 25. We shall expect, with much anxiety,
of an advance of money on account of } the receipt of your Honourable Court's de-
the Cavalry Loan — Determination to } termination on this important subject, being
adopt some plan for the speedy liquida- } of opinion, that nothing but a decisive inter-
tion of his Highness's debt. } ference will prevail on his Highness to dis-
charge any part of his debts to the Company.

44. Your Honourable Court will have had the satisfaction of observing the success which attended the equipment of a detachment against the refractory Poligars of Tinnevely; and the measures which we have since introduced into the internal Government of those Provinces have effected the most beneficial change in the condition of the Poligars.

45. A part of the revenue of those Poligars was derived from fees allowed for the protection of the villages within the territories of his Highness the Nabob, and collected from those villages by the Poligars themselves. In abolishing the functions of the Poligars, this Government succeeded to the conditions of their tenure; and the fees in question were collected in order to realize to the Company the full amount of the Poligar Peishcush. The operation of this arrangement could not fail, however, of producing much inconvenience to the Executive Government of the Company as well as of the Nabob, in the province of Tinnevely, by creating and preserving a constant interference among the inferior Officers.

46. This division of authority having been attended with many vexatious consequences to the Government of his Highness, Lord Clive received many urgent complaints from the Nabob against the interference, which, under the circumstances of the Poligar tenure, was unavoidable; but the spirit of his Highness's Councils and conduct deterred his Lordship from renewing any propositions for the improvement of his Highness's affairs. In consequence, however, of an urgent application from the Nabob, with an offer of acceding to any arrangement which might be deemed advisable for remedying this inconvenience, Lord Clive has recently concluded an agreement with his Highness, by which the collection of the fees, and with them the right of interference, has been relinquished on the part of the Company; and on the part of the Nabob the claim to the performance of the watching duties in the villages situated within his territories has been relinquished, his Highness engaging to make good, in ready money, the amount of actual loss to which the Company will be liable by this accommodation.

VI. 47. We shall have the honour of reporting to your Honourable Court, at a future period, the completion of this arrangement: in the mean time we have acceded to his Highness's wishes, by withdrawing the Officers of the Company from his districts, and by removing all cause of future interference.

Conf. 20 May. 48. In the Letters of the Nabob on this subject, recorded by Lord Clive, your Honourable Court will observe much declamation on his Highness's right of Sovereignty, and on the unjustifiable grounds of the Company's interference in the internal Government of the Poligars. These Papers are considered to have been produced by the mercenary Europeans who infest the Durbar; and as the case is fully provided for by the instructions of your Honourable Court in your Letter of the 25th June 1798, Lord Clive judged it superfluous to provoke an angry correspondence with his Highness. The measures to be adopted were indispensable to the Government of the Poligar Countries; and your Honourable Court have ample experience of the obstacles opposed by his Highness's advisers to the advancement of the Interests both of the Company's and of the Nabob's Government.

Conf. 22 April. 49. In our last Dispatches we had the honour of acquainting your Honourable Court with the violent means used by his Highness the Nabob to expel Mr. Lautour from the possession of one of his Highness's houses, legally assigned to that Gentleman, in payment of a debt: and we have now the satisfaction of reporting to you, that his Highness has been prudent enough to anticipate the necessity of our decisive interference, by satisfying Mr. Lautour for the injury he had sustained.

Conf. 25 July. 50. The whole of his Highness's property situated within the limits of the Recorder's Court (without excepting the Palace of Chepauk) having, however, been pledged to individuals, we expect that some disagreeable questions will arise in such cases as may be brought by those individuals before the Court of Recorder; and as the decisions cannot be enforced without the interference of the Government, we shall unavoidably be called on to judge, and to act on our judgment, in points of great delicacy between the jurisdiction of the Civil Court and the Rights of the Nabob, as a Sovereign Prince.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort Saint George; dated 18th March 1801.

* Letter to, dated 7 May 1800.

(Par. 18.*) The Nabob's Observations on his Highness's unfriendly conduct. } Par. 11. The subject of his Highness the Nabob's Government, and of his conduct, will be stated to your Honourable Court in a subsequent part of this dispatch.

17. In our dispatch of the 9th October last, we apprized your Honourable Court of the probable agitation, before the Court of Recorder, of questions relative to property of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, situated within the limits of that Court. An application had, indeed, already been submitted to us by Mr. Lautour, but we postponed any decision on the points stated by that Gentleman, from an earnest desire that his Highness the Nabob should be induced to anticipate, by an amicable adjustment of the accounts, the necessity of defining the nature of his Highness's situation with respect to the jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court.

18. All endeavours having, however failed to produce a conciliatory disposition on the part of his Highness the Nabob, we consulted the opinion of the Attorney General on this case; and informed Mr. Lautour, that we considered the Nabob of the Carnatic to be an independant Prince, representing himself in the British territories now subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Recorder; and that his Highness was therefore entitled to the rights and immunities secured to Foreign Ambassadors by the Law of Nations, and the Statute of Queen Anne. But we did not limit the Nabob to the privileges of an ordinary Ambassador; adverting to the nature of the connection formed between his Highness's Family and the British Government in India, and to the establishment of the seat of his Highness's Political Government in the vicinity of Madras, we deemed it incumbent on the National honour and justice, to extend to his Highness and to his Family the rights and immunities of a Foreign Ambassador in a superior degree.

19. We supposed that the legal capacity of Mr. Lautour, to acquire the right of possessing and of disposing of his Highness's houses, would be a proper subject for the consideration of the Court of Recorder, and deemed it therefore unnecessary to anticipate the general objections which might be derived from the law against the validity of the demands, and of the personal qualifications of Mr. Lautour. We informed him, therefore, that we could have no objection, under the actual circumstances which had occurred, to the regular process of the law against any of the houses of the Nabob (except the Palace of Chepauk, and that occupied by the Female part of the Family of the late Nabob Wallajah.) But as the Nabob and his Highness's Ministers could not probably be conversant with the modes of proceeding in the British Courts of Law, and it being possible that, according to the ordinary process in cases of this nature, his Highness's Family might be subjected to insult, without any previous knowledge of the operation of the law on the houses occupied by them, we informed Mr. Lautour, that whatever might be the decision of the Court, we expected that his personal conduct would be regulated by the strictest observance of the external delicacy and respect due to his Highness the Nabob and to his Highness's Family.

20. With these injunctions, we believe it was the wish and intention of Mr. Lautour strictly to comply; and having, in conformity to the spirit of them, received from that Gentleman previous intimation of the issue of a writ of execution against one of the Nabob's houses, Lord Clive apprized the Nabob of the permission which had been granted to Mr. Lautour to institute suits against him, and of the issue of the writ of execution against his Highness's house. This communication was accompanied by an assurance from Lord Clive, that in the progress of this disagreeable affair, his Lordship would be ready to guard the personal rights and dignity of his Highness and of his Highness's Family from any encroachment; and his Highness was at the same time informed, that it would be incumbent on this Government to respect the rights of individuals under the protection of that British Law, and to secure to them the free operation of that law within the jurisdiction of the Recorder's Court.

21. We are concerned at the necessity of informing your Honourable Court, that our earnest endeavours to preserve the considerations of delicacy and respect due to the Nabob, have failed of conveying to his Highness's mind a just impression of the motives which had regulated our desire of guarding his Highness against the inconvenience of a contest at law.

22. At our subsequent Meeting of the 6th January, Lord Clive recorded his Lordship's farther correspondence with the Nabob relative to this disagreeable subject. In these Letters, your Honourable Court will observe, that his Highness the Nabob, adhering to the spirit of the Councils by which he suffers his conduct to be regulated, has endeavoured to pervert the grounds of our interference, to ascribe the measures adopted by us to a deficiency of respect and attention to himself, and to impute to Lord Clive a direct interest in the event of his disputed accounts. His Highness is pleased to conclude his representation by the deliberate assertion of his personal fear, lest the Company's troops should carry consternation and dismay into the interior apartments of his Highness's Palace.

23. In this description, your Honourable Court will scarcely recognize the true grounds of our interference. Lord Clive has therefore judged it expedient to recapitulate, in his Lordship's Letter to the Nabob, the cause of the transaction; and to state distinctly the principles of his Lordship's solicitude, to save the Nabob from the degradation of enforcing against his Highness the decisions of a Court of Public Law, and at the same time to protect the property of individuals living within the jurisdiction of the Court of Recorder from the violation of a military force. In all Lord Clive's communications to the Nabob on the subject of the Ameer Baugh, until his Highness's procrastination had compelled his Lordship to fix a period for dispossessing his troops of that property, no disposition was felt, and no intention was expressed or implied, of employing coercive means for any other purpose than that of expelling the armed force employed by the Nabob. It was with astonishment, therefore, that Lord Clive observed the fruitless assertion of his Highness's apprehension, lest his Lordship should enter the inner apartments of the Nabob's Palace with an armed force. It is an assertion unsupported by any overt act of this Government, unfounded

VI. in any inference, presumable from Lord Clive's correspondence with the Nabob; denied by the equal course of his Lordship's personal attentions to his Highness; and absolutely contradicted by the uniform moderation and forbearance of the British Government towards its dependants. Lord Clive charged it therefore on the Nabob as an assertion highly disrespectful to himself, malignant in its general aim, and unequivocally false in its facts.

N^{os} 6, & 7.

24. With respect to his Highness's personal insinuation, Lord Clive thought it sufficient to repeat, in writing, a verbal message communicated to his Highness on the receipt of his Letters; that the peculiar strain of indelicacy towards his Lordship which pervades those Letters, rendered it indispensably requisite for his Lordship to limit his intercourse and correspondence with his Highness to the mere communication of official facts.

Two letters from the Nabob, dated 6 Dec. 1800; (entered in Conf. 6 Jan. 1801.)

Diary to Conf. 19 Dec. 1800.

25. In considering the Nabob's Letters (noted in the margin) your Honourable Court will trace abundant proof of their being the original production of European writers; and as we were warranted in ascribing the composition of those Papers to no other persons than the Secretaries whom his Highness had engaged in his service, with the permission of this Government, we deemed it expedient to prohibit from attendance at his Highness's Durbar those persons; viz. Mr. W. Abbott and Mr. Richard Yeldham, who appeared to be equally insensible of his Highness's interest and honour, and of the respect due to the Government under whose protection they lived.

From the Nabob, 7 Dec. 1800; in Conf. 6 Jan. 1801.

26. Your Honourable Court will observe, that in a subsequent Letter, his Highness the Nabob disavowed all intention of offering offence, and expressed his desire of retracting any, or all of his injurious assertions. The facility with which his Highness offered this retraction, is a sufficient proof of the little value placed by his Highness on his own assertions; but it is also a sufficient proof of the little reserve with which his Highness advances assertions of the most injurious and offensive nature, without the previous caution of ascertaining authenticity of the facts. We concurred therefore, with Lord Clive, in acquainting his Highness, that as his first Letters had conveyed to our minds an impression very different from that of resentment, so his last Letter was more calculated to confirm than to remove that impression.

27. We have detained your Honourable Court longer on this subject than the importance of it appears to deserve; but we have been desirous of attracting your notice to this correspondence, which contains a very forcible example of the principles and sentiments of the present Nabob of the Carnatic.

28. In our Dispatch of the 14th April last, we had the honour of acquainting your Honourable Court, that his Highness had proposed to submit the decision of his disputed accounts with Mr. Loutour to the arbitration of Sir Thomas Strange; but that motives of delicacy towards Sir Thomas's public situation had induced us to discountenance a proposal calculated to anticipate the Recorder's judgment on a case which would in all probability be submitted to the decision of his Court.

29. Sir Thomas himself, does not however, appear to have considered the question in the point of view in which it had appeared to us, but on the contrary, has, at the particular request of his Highness the Nabob, consented to arbitrate the disputed points; as therefore, the Recorder does not consider this to be a question of delicacy, our objections against that mode have ceased, and we have accordingly signified that we no longer object to it.

Conf. 31 Oct. 1800. 25 Nov. 27 Jan. 1801.

30. The evils arising from the total relaxation of the Nabob's Government have been so repeatedly described to your Honourable Court, that we consider it superfluous to repeat the sentiments already expressed by us on that subject. By our correspondence, however, with the Officers commanding the provinces of Tinnevely and Madura, your Honourable Court will observe the independant authority exercised by his Highness's Amildars, the disrespect shewn to his orders, and the interested combinations for enhancing the value of the articles of life. This unhappy state of the Nabob's authority in the Provinces has compelled us, at the same time that we have been studious to observe the semblance of his Highness's administration, to issue effectual orders for preventing monopolies of grain, no less injurious to your own troops than to the subjects of the Nabob.

31. The

31. The temporary application of these remedies will probably remove the causes of local embarrassment; but as your Honourable Court will observe that these evils have been systematized by the course of the Nabob's Government, you will anticipate the disastrous effects which continue to be produced on the ultimate security pledged to the Company in the Carnatic; and as your Honourable Court will also have too frequent occasion of remarking the inutility of any friendly admonition to the Nabob, it will be obvious to you, that this complicated system of error and obstinacy, of weakness and oppression, can only be removed by a radical reformation of his Highness's Government.

34. We have the honour of informing you, that the Kistbundy account of his Highness the Nabob has been adjusted for the year 1800, in conformity to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1792.

VI.

Nos 6, & 7.

Conf.
14 Nov. 1800.

[The subsequent Letters from the Government of Fort St. George, regarding the Nabob and the Affairs of the Carnatic, down to the latest period, are contained in the accompanying Volumes, and in the printed Papers before referred to.]

VII.

N^o 8.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th December 1802.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT of the Company's Political Letter to Fort Saint George ; VII.
dated 19th February 1794.

N^o 8.

(37* to 55) Southern Poligars. } WE have considered the Papers to which these paragraphs refer, and we approve the measures which you have taken towards an adjustment of the disputes between the Tinivelly Poligars, and towards the settlement of that country.

Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 30 Jan^y 1793.

7. The judicious and humane conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, who had the command of the troops sent out into the Tinivelly Country, is a sufficient justification of the additional powers with which he was invested; and we entirely concur with you, and the Governor General in Council, in the approbation which has been expressed of his services on that occasion.

8. The enquiry which was instituted, under your orders, into the charges against the Shevagherry Poligar, was conducted in a manner highly honourable to the impartiality and justice of the British character in India; and the sentence, in consequence of which the Shevagherry Pollam has been laid open, and the Poligar restored to his possession after a severe admonition, was founded upon those united principles of firmness and lenity which are best calculated to secure the obedience and attachment of subjects to a regular Government. With a view to the gradual establishment of a system of order among a race of people, whose turbulent spirit has been much exasperated by the vexations and exactions of a corrupt and capricious Administration, we have only to recommend an adherence to the same general principles which have directed the conduct of the trial of the Shevagherry Poligar, and have dictated the sentence which you have executed under the orders of the Government General. Although many difficulties must occur at all times to impede the establishment of any permanent regulation among the Tinivelly Poligars, the present state of our affairs in India, and the assignment of the Poligar tribute by the Nabob to your Government, afford a favourable opportunity for the advancement of this object, so highly important to the future peace and prosperity of the Southern Districts of the Carnatic; we therefore earnestly recommend the whole of this subject to your immediate and serious attention.

9. The abuses practised under the Nabob's management in the collection of the tribute, and the uncertainty of the demands of his Government continually varying with his own necessities, and with the avarice and extortion of his Officers, have naturally rendered the Poligars suspicious even of the just and reasonable demands of Government. We are therefore glad to find that you have commenced a settlement of the tribute upon fixed and definite principles; and it is of the greatest importance, that the Poligars should be convinced, that it is the determination of Government to exact nothing from them in future beyond the amount of the tribute stipulated in the respective engagements, so long as they shall adhere faithfully on their part to the conditions of the settlement which has been concluded with them.

VII.

N^o 8.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th December 1802.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT of the Company's Political Letter to Fort Saint George ;
dated 19th February 1794.

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Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 30 Jan^y 1793.

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8. The enquiry which was instituted, under your orders, into the charges against the Shevagherry Poligar, was conducted in a manner highly honourable to the impartiality and justice of the British character in India; and the sentence, in consequence of which the Shevagherry Pollam has been laid open, and the Poligar restored to his possession after a severe admonition, was founded upon those united principles of firmness and lenity which are best calculated to secure the obedience and attachment of subjects to a regular Government. With a view to the gradual establishment of a system of order among a race of people, whose turbulent spirit has been much exasperated by the vexations and exactions of a corrupt and capricious Administration, we have only to recommend an adherence to the same general principles which have directed the conduct of the trial of the Shevagherry Poligar, and have dictated the sentence which you have executed under the orders of the Government General. Although many difficulties must occur at all times to impede the establishment of any permanent regulation among the Tinivelly Poligars, the present state of our affairs in India, and the assignment of the Poligar tribute by the Nabob to your Government, afford a favourable opportunity for the advancement of this object, so highly important to the future peace and prosperity of the Southern Districts of the Carnatic; we therefore earnestly recommend the whole of this subject to your immediate and serious attention.

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VII.

N^o 8.

10. We observe with satisfaction that you have already made some progress in a plan for adjusting the disputed boundaries, and for removing the Agents of intrigue and corruption from among the Polygars. The correspondence with Colonel Maxwell and Mr. Torin, furnishes abundant proof that essential service might be rendered both to the interests of the Company, and to those of the Polygars, by further measures of this nature, and that much still remains to be done for the purpose of correcting these evils, to which the mutual animosities between the Polygars themselves, as well as their frequent rebellions against the Government, may in a great measure be attributed.

We highly approve, and wish to enforce the recommendation contained in the Letter from the Government General of the 10th January last, "that the measure of opening the Pollams should be invariably adopted, whenever the Polygars shall be guilty of any offence towards Government, or of any outrage or violence towards each other." Our object being by gradual measures, and without resorting unnecessarily to acts of rigour, to reduce their Military power, and to deprive them of the means of resisting the force of Government, and of defying the punishment of the law, it may perhaps be necessary, if every other expedient should fail, to make an example of severity, in order to convince the other Polygars of our determination to support the arrangements we may have occasion to make; but this should be our last resource, and done under such obvious circumstances of necessity as to justify it even in the eyes of the Natives themselves.

12. We observe with concern, by your Consultations of 5th April 1793, that "the Tinnevelly Polygars have already shewn a disposition to swerve from the last settlement made by Colonel Maxwell respecting their boundaries;"—but as it appears by Colonel Maxwell's correspondence, that this circumstance has probably arisen from their supposing that Mr. Laudon's appointment might have been intended to supersede the arrangements established by Colonel Maxwell, we trust that as soon as they are made sensible of your determination to support those arrangements in the most effectual manner, they will be found ready to fulfil their respective agreements with Colonel Maxwell. In the future management of that country, it should be a principal object of your attention to let the Polygars understand, that your system will not vary with every new appointment of your Executive Officers. To whatever hands you may entrust the authority of Government, you should be careful to give it such an appearance of vigour, consistency, and stability, as may form the most advantageous contrast with the weakness and indecision of the Nabob's administration.

13. Before we quit this subject, it is necessary to observe, that we agree with you in the opinion you have formed on the conduct of Mr. Torin, the late Collector of Poligar Peshcush, as stated in the paragraphs to which we are now replying.

(118.) Noticing the Nabob's punctuality } 26. The information contained
in the observance of his pecuniary engage- } in this paragraph cannot be other-
ments, under the Treaty of 12th July 1792. } wise than highly pleasing to us.

28. Your short Letter, in the Political Department of the 5th February 1793, needs no particular reply. It is necessary, however, we should mention, that we have inspected the statement referred to in the 2d paragraph of the Revenues of the Nabob's Country under the assumption, a corrected Copy of which was transmitted by the Role, and are sensible of the zeal and integrity which has been manifested by our Servants in the Revenue line during that period.

(48.*) Advising, that the Nabob has completed } 44. The information con-
the payment of his monthly Kist to the date of the } tained in this paragraph is
present Dispatch. } highly acceptable to us.

48. We cannot but observe, from the language of several of the Letters that have been lately addressed to your Government by the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, that they bear the evident marks of having been written with the aid, if not by the advice of Europeans; and we have consequently the greatest reason to apprehend, that the rules we have strongly and repeatedly inculcated for the prevention of such interference have not been duly enforced.

* Letter from, in the Political Department, dated 2 May 1793.

49. To this subject, therefore, we again direct your particular attention, and positively enjoin, that such measures may be adopted as shall effectually prevent the continuance of an intercourse that is not less injurious to the real interests of the *Nabob* and of the *Rajah*, than it obviously is to our own.

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N^o 8.

EXTRACT of the Company's Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 10th June 1795.

(Paras. 38. to 42.*) As to the appropriation of the arrears of Poligar Peshcush, collected since the surrender of the assumption and claim of Veucatah Soubiah.

7. As the arrears of Poligar Peshcush were collected by the means of the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell since the surrender of the assumption, and subsequent to the conclusion of the late Treaty with the Nabob of the 30th July 1792, we consent that the same shall be accounted for with his Highness, without any deduction being made from the

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 20 Sep. 1793.

gross receipt, on account of the extraordinary expences of that detachment, although we might reasonably have contended, that a part of that expence should be defrayed by him:—We therefore direct, that, agreeably to the Nabob's request of the 27th May 1792 and 8th August 1793, and to the engagement of General Medows, his Highness's proportion, or 1-5th of the amount of the said arrears of Poligar Peshcush, for the Fussy years 1200 and 1201, be paid to Veucata Soobiah.

(50. to 55.) Referring to the Book Packet for the Report of the Gentlemen appointed to investigate the accounts between the Company and the Nabob of Arcot; together with copy of the Opinions and Remarks of the Board on the whole subject.

14. The Report referred to in these paragraphs of the Gentlemen appointed to investigate the Account between the Company and the Nabob of Arcot, having been lost in the Scorpion Packet, we direct that another copy be transmitted to us by the first conveyance, and of the Papers which accompanied it. We have perused the Letter upon this subject from Messrs. Woolf and Place, of the 1st July 1793, together with the separate Account

Current prepared by them, between the Nabob and the Company, by which there appears a balance due from his Highness of pagodas 35,06,135. 20. 17. together with the Opinion and Remarks of your Board on the before-mentioned Report, entered on your Consultations of the 16th July 1793; but as we may shortly expect a final Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor General and Council to investigate the Nabob's Accounts with the Company, with the decision or award of the Supreme Government, to which the Nabob has declared his readiness to conform, any observations from us upon this subject would be premature.

(58.) Noticing the Nabob's punctuality in the discharge of his Kists.

21. The information in this paragraph is peculiarly pleasing to us.

(8. and 9.*) New Cavalry Debt; and pointing out an error in reference to the Court's orders in this respect.

40. It was the 94th Paragraph of our Dispatch of the 8th April 1789, to which we meant to refer you on the subject of the Nabob's New Cavalry debt. We are aware, however, that by the late Treaty with his Highness, the direction therein contained is rendered

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 18 Feb. 1794.

nugatory; nor can we give any orders on the subject of this debt, until we receive the determination or award of the Governor General and Council upon the Accounts now before them (which have been alluded to in a preceding paragraph) respecting the amount of his Highness's other debts. In addition to the amount which the Nabob stands indebted to the Company on account of this New Cavalry Debt, we direct, that you add the sums which have been paid on his account to Mr. Burrows, Mr. Macalister, Mr. Stephenson, the late Mr. Redhead, Major Davidson, and Major Martinz, agreeably to the orders contained in the before-mentioned 94th paragraph of our Public Letter of the 8th April 1789.

(49.) Noticing, that the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjour have hitherto observed the greatest punctuality in the discharge of their respective Kists.

49. Information similar to that contained in this paragraph, will ever be pleasing to us.

(12. and

VII.

N^o 8.
* Letter
from, in the
Political
Department;
dated 25 July
1794

(12. and 13.*) Relative to the improper conduct of the Rajah of Ramnad, in exercising the most severe oppression over his people, and in taking up arms against the Cherokar of Shevagunga, and calling to his assistance some of the Tinnevely Poligars.

55. The disastrous consequences of the hostile conduct of the Rajah of Ramnad against the Cherokar or Minister of Shevagunga, as mentioned in your advices and proceedings, but more particularly in the latter, have given us very great concern. And we observed what is stated in your subsequent Dispatch of the 29th September last, that it is impossible to apply any effectual remedy to the general evil, so long as a divided authority over the Poligar Countries shall be permitted to exist.

56. Before, however, we proceed to discuss the nature and extent of the authority already vested in the Company, under existing Treaties with the Nabob of Arcot relative to the Carnatic, we shall briefly recite some remarkable instances of the effect which an undefined, or rather a double authority, seems to have had upon your Councils, and those of the Supreme Government, during the existence of the late troubles. You deem it necessary that some decisive steps should be taken for the maintenance of the *Company's Authority* over the Ramnad Rajah. *The Bengal Government* are equally convinced of the necessity of taking decided steps for supporting *the Authority of the Nabob*. *The Board of Revenue* feel the want of a *controuling authority somewhere*. Upon the positive refusal of the Rajah to comply with your directions for a suspension of duties on grain, you procure an order from the *Nabob* to that effect, as though you expected the Rajah would yield that obedience to the nominal authority, without possessing the power of coercion, which he had refused to an Authority armed with the means of compulsion. The contending parties are desired by you to refer their disputes to the *arbitration of the Company*; and almost immediately after, the Governor General in Council directs the Rajah of Ramnad to submit his claim to the Shevagunga Country, to the *decision of the Nabob*: From all which we are thoroughly convinced, that nothing but one uniform system of Government, under one defined authority, can render the Poligars useful as tributaries, and the inhabitants obedient as subjects; and that this must be brought about by disarming those Tributaries, which (in the opinion of the late Collector, Mr. Laudon, whose death we lament, as having been a valuable Servant) will raise the Provinces from a state of wretchedness to a state of prosperity, and naturally cause all parties to look up to the Company's Government alone for an adjustment of their differences.

57. It having been asserted, under the authority of the Governor General and Council, that though the existing evils are to be lamented, "our right over this description of people (the Poligars) is too limited to admit of our applying the means that would be effectual to correct them," it becomes necessary to take a cursory view of the relative situations of the Nabob and the Company; and whether the latter have acquired a right, under existing agreements, to interfere in his internal management, so far as respects the Poligar countries.

58. We are ready to admit that Mahomed Ally is the lawful Nabob of the Carnatic; at the same time we must observe, that he acquired that title by our means, and has been, and is now, supported in it by our authority; nor have we the smallest intention of withdrawing that support: but it must be remembered, that the sword, that most prominent and essential mark of Sovereignty, is exclusively in the hands of the Company. The Nabob can form no alliance, either offensive or defensive, with Foreign Powers. Even in the last Treaty with Tippoo Sultan, who had invaded the Carnatic, he is merely recognised as the Friend and Ally of the Company, and under their protection.

59. Before we speak of the Treaty with the Nabob of the 12th July 1792, by which he assigns over to the Company the Peshcush or Tribute, payable by the Poligars, we shall advert to the Treaty of the 24th February 1787, which stipulated, That in case his Highness should have occasion for any number of troops for the security and collection of his Revenues, the support of his authority, or the good order and government of his dominions, the Company should furnish a sufficient number for that purpose, on public representation being made by his Highness to the President in Council of Fort St. George, of the necessity of employing such a
force,

force, and the objects to be obtained thereby; and the additional expence attending the march of such troops, was to be discharged by the Nabob.

60. In our Political Dispatch of the 19th May 1790, we took occasion to remark on the great stress which had been laid upon the right the Nabob had acquired under that Treaty, of demanding Military assistance, whenever he should see occasion. The Company, we observed, were certainly bound to assist his Highness with troops for the purposes set forth in the Treaty; but if the Company, we further observed, were not to be the ultimate judges of the propriety of *complying* with such requisition, the Article would never have bound the Nabob to make public representations to your Board of the necessity of employing such force, and the object to be obtained thereby; so that, under the fair and natural construction of this Treaty, no troops could march against any of his subjects or tributaries, without the Government being previously convinced of the propriety and necessity of the measure. And this explanation of the Treaty of 1787 was given on occasion of his soliciting troops against one of those very Poligars, whose Peshcush or Tribute he has since assigned over to the Company.

61. But what, in reality, was the nature and extent of the authority exercised by the Nabob over these Poligars, both previous and subsequent to this Treaty? It was scarcely felt among them, and, with all the exertions he could make, it is a fact recorded and incontrovertible, that the sum he was able to collect from them on account of their stipulated Peshcush, in the course of seven years, did not exceed the amount collected by the Company, under the Assignment, in less than Two Years.

62. Under this shadow of authority possessed by the Nabob over these Poligars, receiving a small and precarious Revenue, collected at a heavy expence, the Nabob, by the 5th Article of the Treaty of the 12th July 1792, most advantageously for himself, assigned over to the Company the Tribute or Peshcush payable by certain Poligars, which was taken at their full amount, as part of his subsidy, and which Peshcush or Tribute was to be collected by the Company, at *their own expence and risk*, without charging the Nabob either with *the expences attending the Collection*, or with *any deficiencies that might arise thereon*.—The Nabob's *Sovereignty* over the said Poligars is recognized by the 6th Article, and the Company engage, to the utmost of their power, and *consistently with the realization of the Tribute or Peshcush from them*, to enforce the allegiance and submission of the said Poligars to the said Nabob, in all customary ceremonies, and in furnishing the Poligar Peons, according to established custom, for the Collection of the Revenues, &c.; and all acts of Authority are to be exercised in the Nabob's name.—It is difficult, however, to conceive for what purpose the words, “and in furnishing the Poligar Peons, according to established custom, *for the Collection of the Revenues*,” were introduced into the Treaty, since the Collection of the Revenue is by the preceding Article entirely assigned to the Company.

63. Divested of the sword, and relinquishing the power of collecting a Revenue, it is not easy to define what rights of Sovereignty, contended for by the Nabob with so much zeal and jealousy, remain behind—They cannot perhaps be more aptly described than in the words of the Treaty, *Customary Ceremonies*. The nominal Sovereignty of the Nabob over the Poligars we do not attempt to deny; at the same time we are only bound to preserve it so far as may be consistent with the realization of the Tribute which he has thus assigned over to us; and, of the many circumstances which have a tendency materially to affect that object in the Districts under the Poligars may be mentioned the following:—Their keeping up a Military Force, by which they are enabled to make war, or commit depredations, as their local interests or their passions may lead them, upon each other:—Their adoption of measures, whether of Finance or internal regulation, which have a natural tendency to impoverish their treasuries, and prevent the regular payment of the Peshcush made over to the Company:—Their committing acts of cruelty and oppression on the inhabitants.—These must ever have a tendency to depopulate a country, and of course affect the Revenue; and, if we have not the power of applying a remedy in these and similar cases, it is evident that we shall ultimately lose that Revenue, which we have acquired the right of collecting; and thus the Treaty will become not only nugatory in as far as it

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respects the proportion of the Nabob's subsidy to be received from the Poligars, but a considerable annual loss will likewise accrue to the Company, so long as the before-mentioned abuses are suffered to exist.

64. We shall here collect, into one point of view, such parts of your Records as have principally led to the present discussion, and which have convinced us of the necessity so forcibly urged by the Bengal Government and by yourselves, of adopting some decisive measures for the better government of the Districts under the several Poligars.

LETTER from Mr. Landon; 29th July 1793.

“ ———However successful I may have been in collecting the Peshcush of the Poligars of this Province for the present year, and in preventing open acts of hostility among them, for punctuality in the payment of their tributes, or for refraining from interrupting the public peace *until they are again disarmed*, as they were formerly by Mahomed Ishop, and also their obedience and punctuality further secured *by their being placed under the controul of one authority.*——”

REPORT of the Revenue Board; 15th February 1794.

“ The irregularity and oppressions committed by the Poligars, as detailed in the Collector's proceedings, *and the want of a controuling authority to restrain them from such abuse of power, and acts of wanton cruelty and injustice*, are too evident to need any arguments from us.

“ The endeavours used by Mr. Landon (the late Collector) for conciliating the disputes between the Rajah of Ramnad and the Minister of Shevagunga, appeared to have been judicious, though we were sorry *they did not produce the desired effect*. Besides these gross prevarications and neglect of the Collector's requisitions relative to their differences, it would appear *that they have, on every occasion, shewn great disrespect to his situation and authority*.

“ Adverting to these circumstances, *and to the present refractory state of the other Poligars*, and the variety of dissentions which prevail among them, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants, *and ruin of the Country*, we were of opinion that *decisive measures* should be adopted for checking the disorders complained of.

“ We have received from Mr. Landon much detailed information on the two Marawa Provinces, and the circumstances therein represented afford additional *proofs of the greatest anarchy, and the total want of good government in the District*; and the necessity for placing the Poligars *under the controul of one uniform authority*, without which the *Country must be exposed to the greatest misfortunes*.”

LETTER from Mr. Landon; 10th December 1793.

“ The many disputes which are recorded during the month of November will shew the Board the irregularities that prevail, as well on the borders of the *Marrawa Provinces as among the Tinnevelly Pollams*, attended by this lamentable *circumstance; that almost invariably the defenceless inhabitants alone suffer by the dissentions between their Masters*. The armed parties, who are employed on these occasions, appear cautiously to avoid meeting to settle their pretensions by their courage, but confine their exploits to *cutting the banks of Tanks, driving off the cattle, shutting up watercourses, and destroying the crops*; a species of warfare that *entails ruin and famine upon the Cultivators of the land*.

“ Nothing short of *disarming the Tributaries* will once more *raise these Provinces into prosperity*. The measures now in agitation of disarming the Tributaries, will tend considerably towards the completion of this desirable object, and will naturally cause all parties to look up to Government alone for an adjustment of their differences.

Mr. Landon then proceeds to shew the wretched state of the Poligar Countries; *from which (says he) the inhabitants would doubtless speedily emerge under the fostering hand of a mild and just Government.*”

MINUTE

MINUTE of the Board on the above; 23d December 1793.

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“ The Board remark, that the circumstances detailed by Mr. Langdon afford an additional proof of the necessity of an uniform System of Government being established in the Narrawa Provinces.”

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LETTER from Mr. Landon; 20th January 1794.

“ On the 12th of December (referring to his Diary) is recorded a mode of punishment but too common in the Marawa and Poligar Countries, as indeed I believe in most Governments which are purely Hindoo: it is that of amputating limbs for the atonement of crimes. Nature shudders at the sight of the mutilated and famished objects that sometimes present themselves, who have fallen victims to this barbarous and impolitic practice. *It is much to be wished that it may not be considered beneath the dignity of Government, by timely interference, to put a stop to it in future.*”

LETTER from Mr. Landon, 16th February 1794; wherein he mentions three instances in which the Ramnad Rajah has declined a compliance with the Orders of Government, communicated to him officially within 12 Months:

“ Unmindful of the indulgence of Government, in making a considerable reduction in his Peshcush, in order to consult his ease, and to relieve him from the pretence of necessity for oppressing the inhabitants of his country, the Rajah of Ramnad has evinced no disposition hitherto to merit such an act of beneficence, or even to shew that he is sensible of the favour conferred upon him.”

Consultation, 2d June 1794; contain an account of an action between the Ramnad and Shevagunga people, wherein the former lost six companies of Regular Sepoys, and a six-pounder.

Letter from Mr. Macleod, 22d June; relating a dreadful slaughter made at Paunagoody, where there were seen above 400 heads and headless bodies. This massacre was committed by one of the Murdas of Shevagunga.

Letter from Colonel Martinz, 26th June 1794; advising, that the Letter from Government, ordering a cessation of hostilities, had produced no effect on the Ramnad Rajah.

LETTER from Colonel Martinz; 30th June 1794.

“ The warfare and hostilities are for the present stopped, but the many points in dispute which have been and always will be the occasion of wrangling between these two Rebels, remain unfettled, and which never can be fettled except by the interference of Government through the Collector.”

65. After the recital of such strong and uncontrovertible evidence of the miserable effects produced by a divided authority in the Poligar Districts, it is impossible for us to hesitate a moment in coming to a decided opinion, that the authority of the Company, sole and undivided, ought to be strenuously exerted in applying a remedy to such accumulated evils. Your Orders of the 3d May and 3d June 1793, referred to in the Report of the Revenue Board of the 20th September 1793, for ascertaining the precise distinctions between the power reserved to the Nabob by the Treaty of 12th July 1792, and that vested in the Company, seem to have been productive of nothing but complaint upon complaint “ of the inefficient authority, and total want of subordination in the District;” and the Collector and Mr. Landon early apprised you, that the obedience and punctuality of the Poligars could be no otherwise secured than by their being disarmed, and placed under the controul of one authority. If further evidence were wanting, in addition to what has already been recited of the effects produced by the double system of management, and by your definition thereof, we need only refer to the following passage of a Letter, dated the 21st June 1794, from Colonel Martinz, residing at Ramnaud:—“ The Rajah disregards the Nabob’s authority, and the authority of the Company; he

VII. "only acknowledges as far as it relates to the Peishcush. Thus he considers himself
"under no controul, and acts accordingly."

N^o 8.

66. Upon the whole, therefore, after having given to this important subject every degree of deliberation which it merits, as well with respect to the power vested in us, under express stipulations, as with respect to the degree of authority reserved to the Nabob over the Poligars; and reflecting also, that, by our determination, we neither wrest from his Highness one single prerogative which it was in his power to exercise, or which he did actually exercise over those people, in virtue of his nominal Sovereignty, either previous or subsequent to the late Treaty, nor add one inch of territory to our possession, or a single pagoda to our Treasury; we have resolved to empower you, upon the sole authority of the Company, to take such measures, from time to time, with the approbation of the Governor General and Council, as shall be deemed expedient, consistent with the situation of affairs, on the receipt of this dispatch, for disarming the Poligars; for punishing the refractory; for adjusting their disputed claims; and for the introduction of such a system of internal arrangement as shall have a tendency to restore these distressed Provinces from their present state of anarchy and misery to a state of subordination and prosperity.

67. It were to be wished, that, upon your representation of the absolute necessity we are under of prescribing this line of conduct for the Poligar Tributaries, his Highness's acquiescence could be obtained herein; but from the tenor of some of his late letters upon record, this acquiescence is more to be desired than expected. We can only, therefore, in case of his refusal, direct you to take the most effectual means to counteract his endeavours to thwart the execution of these orders, which cannot but be considered as disinterested on our part, as highly essential to the happiness of thousands, as contributing to the peace and prosperity of the country, and therefore as ultimately beneficial to the real and permanent interests of the Nabob.

(15.) Advising of the Nabob and Rajah having } 69. We have repeatedly ex-
completed their payments to the Company for the } pressed our satisfaction at this
present Revenue Year. } kind of information.

EXTRACT of the Court's Political Letter to Fort St. George;
dated 6 April 1796.

* Letter
from, in the
Political
Department;
dated 18 Oct.
1794.

(* Para. 2.) Ramnad—Para. 3. Every necessary degree of attention has been given to your advices and proceedings in the Political and Revenue Departments, relative to the conduct of the Rajah of Ramnaud. From what is stated in our Political Dispatch of the 10th June last, you will be prepared to receive our approbation of the measures that have been taken against this refractory Chief, particularly of your resolution of the 27th January 1795, for his deposition; and we are pleased to find that the same was effected in the most satisfactory manner, and to the credit of all the parties concerned therein. With respect to the succession to the Rajahship of Ramnad, we have every reason to expect, from the previous examination you had directed to be made, that the same will be settled agreeably to the laws of inheritance in that country, or to ancient usage.

4. In our before-mentioned dispatch of the 10th of June 1795, we entered so fully into the discussion of the relative situation of the Company and the Nabob of Arcot, under the Treaty of 1792, with respect to the Poligar countries, and so clearly defined the nature of the authority thereby vested in the Company, that we have little to add thereto in consequence of the late agreement entered into with his Highness relative to the Ramnaud Country, except to observe, that though our right to interfere effectually in such cases, was, in our opinion, sufficiently apparent, and therefore required not any such formal act to enable us to exercise it, it serves as an additional proof, if such were wanted, of the necessity of establishing an undivided power in those countries; and that a thorough reform could not be made, or any system of regular Government introduced, but through the means of our own Servants. Seeing therefore no reason to depart from the opinion we have already so deliberately given upon this subject, we have only to repeat and enforce the directions contained in the 66th and 67th paragraphs of our before-mentioned dispatch.

5. Although

5. Although we do not see the necessity of the Nabob's consent to the measures necessary to be adopted for the relief of the Ramnaud district being signified by a formal instrument, and therefore avoid, as unnecessary, a discussion of the several articles it contains, we must remark, that the Nabob appears to be still anxious for the preservation of certain Sovereign rights, said to be reserved to him under the Treaty of 1792. We have already given a full and explicit opinion on this point in our Letter before mentioned.

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N^o 8.

6. Although it is not our intention, as before observed, to enter into a minute discussion of every Article of the late Agreement, we must remark, that the 4th Article, so far as it has in view an increase of Tribute, is totally repugnant to the spirit of the Treaty of 1792, by which the Poligar's Tribute, in order to secure them from future unjustifiable exactions, was unalterably fixed, according to a Schedule annexed thereto; except it should appear on future enquiry that they ought, *by virtue of any existing lawful engagement*, to pay a larger sum. The Governor General and Council, in answer to the late appeal made to them by the Nabob on the succession to the Rajahship of Calastry, following the same obvious construction of the Treaty, have explicitly declared to his Highness, that the demise of a Poligar or Zemindar, of any description, could not authorize an enhancement of the amount of the Tribute fixed by the Treaty; and that if any increase could be allowed, it must be demanded upon the principles mentioned at the time the Treaty was settled.—The 9th Article of the Agreement, which gives to the Nabob the residue of each year's collections of the Ramnaud district, after the payment of certain outgoings, is equally repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Treaty of 1792.

(* 14 to 18.) Succession } 18. Under the doubts mentioned in these para- * Letter
to the Rajahship of Calastry. } graphs, we approve of your having submitted the from, in the
the successor to the late Rajah of Calastry to the opinion of the Governor General Political
and Council, who have written to us on the subject. It appears that his Highness's Department;
claim was not confined to a Peshcush or Nuzzer, but extended not only also to an dated
increase of Tribute, but likewise to a resumption of certain Talooks held by the de- 4 Mar. 1795-
ceased Rajah, with an intention of including them in his own Khalsa possessions; and we approve of the answer which the Governor General returned to his Highness's application, in which a decided negative is given to the two latter claims, as incompatible with the conditions of the Treaty of 1792. Although his Highness's right to demand a Nuzzerannah from the new Rajah of Calastry on his accession has been admitted, on the ground of established usage in Hindostan, which prescribes this acknowledgment from a vassal to his Sovereign, yet we trust, for the reasons urged to the Nabob by Sir John Shore, it has been finally adjusted by the payment of a very trifling sum. For his Highness's expectations in this respect, as inferred from his Letter to the Governor General of the 3d of March 1795, of receiving two lacks and an half of pagodas, being nearly four-and-twenty times the amount of the stated Peshcush under the before-mentioned Treaty, are not only highly unreasonable, but totally inadmissible.

(*7.) No prospect of restraining } 31. You are already in possession of our * Letter
the turbulent disposition of the Tri- } sentiments upon this subject; and we trust, from, in the
butaries of the Carnatic, and inspir- } with you, that by pursuing a strict line of Political
ing them with a just sense of their } conduct in the exemplary punishment of the Department;
duty and allegiance, but by a prompt } offenders, the mischief complained of, will dated
and vigorous exertion of power, to } be effectually eradicated, and the authority of 23 April
reduce those who prove refractory. } the Company's Government become every 1795-
where respected throughout the Carnatic.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 31st August 1796.

* Paragraphs (13 to 18.) Nabob's } 4. The general subject of the Nabob's * Letter in
claims on the succession of the new } right to demand payment of a Nuzzer on the Political
Rajah of Calastry. } succession of any Tributary Rajah or Poligar, Department;
has been already discussed in our Political dated 2 Oct.
1795.

VII. Dispatch of the 6th April last; and, for the reasons that have been assigned, we approve of the proposition, that a sum, not exceeding one lack of rupees, should be paid by the Rajah of Calastry to the Nabob, as a Nuzzer upon his investiture.—It were to be wished, however, that the proposal of the Government General, limiting the Nuzzer to be paid in future to fifty gold Mohurs for every lack of rupees to the extent of the Jumma, could be adopted as a fixed principle; otherwise, as suggested by Lord Hobart, the right may be exercised in a manner incompatible with the regular discharge of the Tribute payable to the Company. And we therefore recommend the mode suggested by the Governor General and Council to your adoption.

• Political
Letter, from
Fort St.
George;
dated 24 Oct.
1795.

Paragraphs (2 to 13.)* Nabob of } 13. We were greatly concerned at the in-
Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore. } telligence, that the Nabob of Arcot and the
Rajah of Tanjore had deviated from their en-
gagements with the Company, by granting assignments upon the districts that were
actually mortgaged to the Company as a security for the payment of their annual
subsidy, for the protection afforded them. It appears by the papers which accompa-
nied your dispatch of the 25th February last, that the Rajah has acknowledged this
infraction of the Treaty under his own hand. But you have not furnished us with
any proof of such infraction on the part of the Nabob; though, after the positive
manner in which you have communicated the information, we have no reason to
doubt of the fact. It does not appear, however, even if the most undeniable proofs
had been laid before us, that we should be strictly justified, under the 8th Article of
the Treaty of 1792, in assuming the collection of the Revenues of the Districts men-
tioned in the Schedule, N° 2. annexed to the Treaty. From the baneful conse-
quences, however, which are likely to follow to the countries upon which these
assignments have been issued, and which must tend greatly to weaken, if not to anni-
hilate the Company's security, we sincerely lament that the Nabob could not be
prevailed upon to adopt the modification of the Treaty proposed by you upon his
accession, founded upon principles of sound policy, humanity, and justice. We are
so thoroughly convinced of the necessity of this arrangement, that we authorize you
to renew the proposition in our name; and you will render a most acceptable service
to the Company, should you by address, conciliation, and persuasion, be successful
in procuring his Highness's consent thereto. And as at the conclusion of the Treaty
of 1792, the late Nabob agreed with Lord Cornwallis, that his debt to the Company
at that time should be examined into by proper persons appointed for that purpose,
and that he would abide by his Lordship's ultimate award, or the award of the
Governor General and Council, we are willing to consent, if his Highness's ac-
quiescence in the proposed arrangement cannot be otherwise obtained, to exonerate
him from the whole of that demand, provided he will surrender to the Company's
management the Districts named in the Schedule before mentioned.

15. We were much surprized that any objection should have been started on the
part of the Nabob to the validity of his debt to the Company, under the denomi-
nation of the New Cavalry Loan, or debt due by the Nabob to the Officers of
that Corps, amounting, by an account you have transmitted to us, to the principal
sum of pagodas (7,20,598) seven lacks twenty thousand five hundred and ninety-
eight. On referring to former proceedings on this subject, we find that in 1780, the late
Nabob represented the hardship of the case of his Cavalry Officers to the Madras Govern-
ment, requesting Company's Bonds might be granted them, and promising an assign-
ment of Country till the whole should be discharged. The whole amount due on
this account was not at that time ascertained; but as the Nabob issued his Bonds to
the amount before-mentioned, which are deposited in your Treasury, and which must
be considered as a most substantial evidence of the validity of the debt, it is most
unreasonable to expect that the Company should bear the burthen of a debt con-
tracted by his Highness, and liquidated by the Company purely for his accommo-
dation. It would be extremely desirable therefore, and an act of justice on his part,
if his Highness could be prevailed upon to discharge this debt out of the Funds
which there is every reason to suppose he became possessed of upon the death of his
Father, or to make some arrangement for its gradual liquidation.

16. The next point for our consideration is the present state of the Carnatic and the Tanjore Country, occasioned by usurious loans for Tuncaws and assignments upon the Revenue, and the mode to be adopted for putting an end to a practice which our prohibitory and repeated orders have hitherto not been able to effect. That they who have amassed wealth in our service, or under our protection, should, to increase that wealth, become parties in measures which are not only contrary to our express directions, but which have a natural tendency to reduce whole provinces to misery and wretchedness; and finally, to sacrifice the dearest interests of those under whose auspices their fortunes have been acquired, is a matter of most serious concern. But as the evil is great, the remedy must be strong; we therefore authorize you to follow the line prescribed in Lord Hobart's Minute of the 24th November 1795, and direct, that in every case where, according to your belief (which you shall ratify upon oath) any servant of the Company, or person living under the Company's protection, shall, in defiance of our orders, be in future concerned directly or indirectly in any loan or other money transaction with any of the Native Powers, (unless with the knowledge and express permission of Government) or shall in virtue of *Tuncaws or assignments already issued for past loans*, be engaged directly or indirectly in the receipt or collection of any part of the revenues of the Carnatic or Tanjore, in consequence of money already lent to the Nabob and the Rajah, in defiance of our repeated orders and regulations, such servant of the Company, or person living under the Company's protection, shall be called before the Council Board, and examined upon oath touching such supposed loan or money transaction; and in the event of such servant of the Company, or other person living under the Company's protection, being found guilty of a breach of our orders and regulations in this respect, or refusing to answer such questions as may be put to him, or not answering satisfactorily so as to exculpate himself from all concern directly or indirectly, in such loan or money transaction, or not producing his books, if called upon so to do, for the purpose of their being inspected by a Committee, who shall be sworn not to divulge the contents thereof, except such parts as shall be evidence of such nefarious transactions, he shall be sent to Europe by the first opportunity.

17. The same method of proceeding must be observed with respect to such of his Majesty's Officers as shall be suspected of having been concerned directly or indirectly in similar transactions, reporting the result thereof to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in India, who will receive instructions from His Majesty's Ministers upon the subject.

18. We are aware that endeavours may be used to defeat the purpose of these directions; but as we are sensible of the absolute necessity of them, we exhort you to proceed with firmness in the execution of them, relying upon our approbation and support.

19. We observe that the Nabob has declared his determination not to acquiesce in the arrangement proposed in our Political Dispatch of the 10th June 1795, for removing the evils occasioned by the present divided system of Government in the Poligar Countries; but as we are convinced of the necessity of that arrangement, you will follow the directions upon that subject contained in our before-mentioned Dispatch, and in our Letter of the 6th April 1796.

20. We have upon this occasion written Letters to the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore, copies whereof are inclosed. You will cause these Letters to be presented in the usual manner.

To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Omdut ul Mulk, Ummeer ul Hind, Asoph Dowlah, Anaverdeen Cawn Behader, Zupher Jung, Seppa Salar, Soubardar of the Carnatic.

To the Nabob of Arcot.

1. We have received your Highness's Letter, dated Chepauk House, the 22d October 1795, containing the melancholy tidings of the death of your venerable Father the Nabob Wallajah Bahauder, and that in consequence, your Highness had succeeded to the Government of the Carnatic. We sincerely condole with your Highness

VII. Highness, on the loss you have sustained: at the same time we offer your Highness our unfeigned congratulations upon your accession to the Musnud, in virtue of the Treaty of 1792, and assure you of our unalterable friendship and regard.

No 8.

2. It was with great concern we received the intelligence, that your Highness had made some objection to the modification of the Treaty of 1792, proposed by Lord Hobart, upon your Highness's accession. That your Highness had the option to accede to, or reject the proposal made to you by Lord Hobart, for a modification of the Treaty of 1792, we readily admit; but permit us to observe, that the leading features of that Treaty are, protection on the one side, and security for the payment of a fixed subsidy on the other.

The Company, by fulfilling this important condition of the Treaty on their part, and in constantly maintaining a large army, the expences of which have considerably increased since the Treaty was concluded, are peculiarly interested in whatever concerns your Highness's prosperity, or the prosperity of your Country; and cannot possibly view with indifference any measures which have a tendency to depreciate the revenues which have been specifically assigned as a security for the subsidy, to the extent of their being rendered inadequate to the security for which they have been pledged. It must be obvious to your Highness, that we allude to the practice of negotiating usurious loans for Tuncaws on the revenues, and which, if extended to the districts named in the Schedule annexed to the Treaty, must be considered by every impartial judge as a deviation from the Treaty, and of a tendency to lessen, if not to annihilate, the value of the Company's security. In this observation, it is far from our intention to produce any unpleasant sensation in the breast of your Highness:—at the same time, permit us to observe, that if the proposed modification of the Treaty of 1792 could be so arranged, as to be made unobjectionable to your Highness, every possible cause of difference between your Highness and the Company in future would be avoided.

We have, therefore, directed Lord Hobart to enter upon another negotiation with your Highness for this purpose; and we in the most earnest manner entreat your Highness to lend a favourable ear to the proposition, so evidently calculated for the ease and advantage of both Parties. In the adoption of the arrangement, your Highness will afford an early and unequivocal manifestation of your regard for the Company and the British Nation. Should you unfortunately not be induced to accede thereto, we shall not cease to lament that your accession should be marked by a disinclination to attend to the first representation which your Friends, the Company, have had occasion to make to your Highness; nor, permit us to observe, is it our wish alone that your Highness adopt the proposed arrangement, but we have reason to know it is also most ardently desired by the confidential Ministers of our Illustrious Sovereign.

Given under our Great Seal, in the City of London, this thirty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

L. S.

EXTRACT of the Company's Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 4th October 1797.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; 25 February 1796.

(Paras. 60 to 71 *) Proposed modification of the Treaty with the Nabob of Arcot of 1792 and relative to the application to the Nabob for payment of the New Cavalry Debt. } 10. The subjects noticed in these paragraphs will be replied to in a separate Dispatch.

(73 and 74) Observations on the mode observed by the Nabob in his Correspondence with the Governor General. } 12. We trust, that in consequence of the representations from the Supreme Government, the Nabob has been induced to make your Government the medium of his correspondence with that of Bengal, affording you at the same time an opportunity of judging of the nature of his Highness's communications, by communicating to you, as formerly, copies of his Letters.

(Para.

(Para. 2. to 16.*) In vindication } 16. We have already observed, that the
of their conduct in the negotiation } subject of the negotiation with the Nabob of
with the Nabob for procuring a mo- } Arcot, for a modification of the Treaty of 1792,
dification of the Treaty of 1792. } will be noticed in a separate Dispatch.

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N^o 2.

(17. to 26.) Further observations on the mode }
observed by the Nabob in his correspondence with } 17. Already replied to
the Governor General.

* Letter
from, in the
Political
Department;
dated the
16 August
1796.

(39. to 43.) Protection af- } 19. The Papers to which you have referred us,
forded a respectable Bramin } relative to the sufferings of the Family of Ram
Family, against the severity, } Row, have been attentively perused. Your inter-
cruelty, and oppression of the } ference in behalf of those miserable objects, who
Nabob. } were not only resident within the bounds of the
Company's jurisdiction, but who had also earnestly

solicited your protection, redounds much to the credit of your Government. The British influence in India can never be more honourably exerted than in the cause of suffering Humanity; we therefore approve of the measures that were taken for the relief of these unhappy persons. It were to be wished, however, that your interference could have shewn itself at an earlier period, and that a representation to the Nabob on the subject had preceded the employment of coercive measures; though with respect to the first, it probably might have proved fatal to the Nephews of the Family; and with regard to the latter, little probably could be expected from his Highness, actuated, as he appears to have been, by a spirit of uncommon rigour towards the unfortunate objects of his displeasure. With respect to the Nabob's Letter of the 23d July, referred to in the 103d paragraph, it is so evidently the production of an European pen, employed for the purpose of confounding the relative situation between his Highness and the Company, that we can scarcely imagine he could have any comprehension of the contents, much less that it was written in consequence of his directions. We approve, however, of Lord Hobart's Answer thereto; and must upon this occasion refer you to our former orders on the subject of European influence at the Nabob's Durbar, which appears to counteract every salutary measure proposed for the mutual benefit of his Highness and the Company, and daily to increase, instead of lessening, the inconveniencies attending a double system of Government in the Carnatic.

(84. to 88.) Nabob's New } 26. We have already observed, that this subject
Cavalry Debr. } will be noticed in a separate Dispatch.

Political Department.

Our PRESIDENT in Council, at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. We have requested Lord Mornington to make a short stay at Madras, previous to his proceeding to take upon himself the Government General of Bengal, for the purpose of endeavouring to prevail on the Nabob of Arcot to agree to a modification of the Treaty with his Highness in 1792. It were to be wished, that the zealous endeavours of Lord Hobart for that purpose had proved successful; and as, in our opinion, nothing short of the modification proposed is likely to answer any beneficial purpose, Lord Mornington will render a most essential service to the Company, should he be able to accomplish that object, or an arrangement similar thereto: but feeling as we do the necessity of maintaining our credit with the Country Powers by an exact observance of Treaties—a principle so honourably established under Lord Cornwallis's Administration—we cannot authorize his Lordship to exert other powers than those of persuasion, to induce the Nabob to form a new arrangement. To enter into a particular explanation of the relative situation of the Company and the Nabob would be superfluous; to point out the necessity of that connection being clearly defined would be equally so: nor is it less evident, that the regular payment of his subsidy should be insured, that, in consequence of our being obliged to have recourse to the security in case of failure on his part, we may find the value of such security undiminished, and the several Districts forming that security not impove-

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

VII. rished under the management of those to whom Tuncaws or Assignments may have been granted.

N^o 8.

2. Being equally desirous that some arrangement should be formed for the gradual liquidation of any debt that may be found due to the Company by the Nabob, we also recommend this object to Lord Mornington's attention.

London,
the 18th October 1797.

We are

Your loving Friends,
(Signed)

Hugh Inglis.
John Manship.
John Roberts.
Paul Le Mesurier.
Joseph Cotton.
Tho^r T. Metcalfe.
W. Bensley.
Edw^d Parry.
W. Devaynes.
R. Thornton.
Stephen Williams.
J. Hunter.
W. Elphinstone.

EXTRACT Public Letter to Fort St. George; dated
18th October 1797.

Para. 3. Since the date of our Dispatch of the 22d of March last, advising you of the appointment of Marquis Cornwallis to be Governor General and Commander in Chief, various circumstances have induced his Lordship to resign those appointments; we have therefore appointed the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. to succeed Sir John Shore, Bart. as Governor General of Bengal, and he is to take upon himself the Government General immediately upon his arrival at Calcutta.

4. Although we have been induced to make this arrangement under circumstances, and for reasons of a peculiar nature, we nevertheless entertain a due sense of the services rendered to the Company by Lord Hobart. To his zeal and promptitude in the execution of the orders relative to the capture of the Dutch Settlements may be attributed, in a great degree, the very advantageous situation in which the British Empire is now placed. We are likewise persuaded, that in his Lordship's endeavours to prevail with the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore to consent to a modification of the Treaties with those Princes, he was actuated by the most zealous and disinterested motives. Lord Hobart is also entitled to our highest commendation for the manly sentiments he avowed, both to the Nabob and the Rajah, on the subject of usurious loans for assignments on the reveaues of their Country; and for his strenuous exertions, opposed to a very powerful counteraction, to put an end to a practice which has been as ruinous to their affairs as it has been baneful to the interests of the Company.

EXTRACT of the Company's Political Letter to Fort St. George;
dated 5th June 1799.

• Letter
from, in the
Political
Department;
dated
3 October
1796.

(12. and 13.*) Dispute be-
tween the Jaghiredar of Chit-
toor, a servant of the Nabob,
and the Moogral Poligar.

4. We are extremely concerned, that the Nabob did not see the necessity of communicating with you on the best means of putting an end to the dispute between the Jaghiredar of Chittoor and the Moogral Poligar. That a force, consisting of 3,000 armed Peons, should be ordered to march without the knowledge and previous sanction of your Government, is certainly incompatible with the present system of affairs in the Carnatic, and might be productive of alarming consequences. You acted with great propriety, therefore, in countermanding those orders, and in not allowing a petty warfare to exist in the Carnatic, uncontroled by our authority; and we approve of the sentiments expressed on this subject in your subsequent Dis-
patch

patch of the 20th January 1797. We are the more surprized that the Nabob should have adopted this line of conduct, because he must have been well aware of the impropriety of so doing, as appears from his Letter to Lord Hobart of the 19th June 1796; wherein he observes, that since the ratification of the Treaty of 1792, he has not issued any orders to the Poligars requiring the co-operation of their Peons, without your previous knowledge.

5. We are here naturally led to express our concern at finding, that, notwithstanding the stipulations in the Treaty between the Company and the Nabob of 1792, and our orders of the 10th of June 1795, founded thereon, the system of government, with respect to the Poligar Countries tributary to the Nabob, is so extremely defective as to require a complete revision.

6. From the documents which accompanied that Treaty, we certainly conceived that the precise amount of the sum which it had been customary for the Nabob to receive from the Poligars, had been clearly ascertained; and by an express Article in the Treaty, made over to and to be collected by the Company, as part of the Nabob's subsidy, in order thenceforward to obviate the mischievous effects to the quiet and prosperity of the country, which till then had attended the frequent altercations and quarrels between the Nabob and those Tributaries, on account of the undeterminate nature and amount of the demands made upon them by the Nabob and his Managers: it now however, appears, from the Report of the Revenue Board of the 14th March 1797, that the Peshcush of the Poligars was fixed without investigation, or attention to their means; and a considerable addition thereto is recommended as a measure of indispensable policy.

7. By an account inserted in the before-mentioned Report of the Revenue Board, the gross revenues of the assigned Pollams are stated at (14,74,251) pagodas, fourteen lacks seventy-four thousand two hundred and fifty one, whilst the Peshcush received by the Company, in virtue of the Treaty of 1792, is stated at only (2,64,706) pagodas, two lacks sixty-four thousand seven hundred and six. We adhere to the principle which was meant to be established by that Treaty, that the amount of the sum to be paid by the Poligars, as their subscription to the general defence, whether under the denomination of Tribute, Peshcush, or Nazir, ought to be in a fair proportion to the amount of the revenues of their respective Pollams; but as the Peshcush has been settled upon defective information, it will be equally repugnant to the spirit of the Treaty to say, that the Peshcush thereby established ought not to be subject to a reasonable increase.

8. It is stated by Lord Hobart, in his Minute of the 24th March 1797, that it is now become a matter of notoriety, that the Peshcush which the Nabob transferred to the Company constituted but a small portion of the payments which used to be made by the Poligars; that the Nabob's unceasing exactions, under the head of Nazir, &c. were the principal source of Poligar revenue; that upon the pretence of "*Customary Ceremonies*," (a term reserved in the Treaty) the Nabob's receipts from the Poligars would have greatly exceeded those of the Company; and that it was the payments under this head that bore hard upon the Poligars, and occasioned their inability, as well as disinclination, to discharge the stipulated Peshcush.

9. We perfectly agree with his Lordship, that the Treaty of 1792 must be deemed the source of our interference in the Poligar countries, and the provisions of it, in some degree, the guide of our conduct. By the spirit of the Treaty, it was unquestionably intended as well to insure the payment of their due proportion towards the general defence as to secure the Poligars against all arbitrary exactions on the part of the Nabob; but we are sorry to be informed by his Lordship, and of which we had previously no conception, that an adherence to the *letter* of the Treaty leaves the Nabob at liberty to make indefinite exactions from them at pleasure, which would bring back all the evils it was intended to eradicate; whilst, by limiting the payments of the Poligars to the *present* amount of Peshcush, they would be placed in a situation as dangerous to the state as oppressive to the country.

10. Since, therefore, the objects of our interference between the Nabob and his Poligar Tributaries have not been attained, and as the stipulations in the Treaty of 1792 appear to be wholly insufficient to the end proposed, it remains to be considered in what other mode the same can be accomplished.

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11. It is a point in which all who have discussed the subject are agreed, and in which we have repeatedly declared our concurrence, that under a divided system of government, it is impossible that any effectual reform can take place in the Poligar Districts. We had therefore much satisfaction in the perusal of that part of Lord Hobart's Minute in Council of the 24th of March 1797, declaratory of his Lordship's perfect conviction, that the Nabob would cheerfully relinquish his nominal Sovereignty over the Poligars for an increase of Peshcush, provided he should have credit for it in his Kists, or the amount be carried to the liquidation of his debt to the Company. The principal, if not the only objection to an arrangement of this nature being carried into immediate effect, arises from a consideration that the value of the Poligar revenues is not accurately known, as to enable you to come to a permanent agreement with his Highness for transferring both the Peshcush and the Sovereignty to the Company. In order to ascertain this material point as a foundation for your future proceedings, we think it will be advisable for you to appoint a Special Committee to investigate the subject, of which an experienced Member of the Revenue Board should be one. But should you be of opinion that the amount of the revenues of the respective Poligars is already ascertained with tolerable precision, we feel no hesitation in authorizing you to negotiate with the Nabob upon the principle here laid down; premising, however, that the amount to be received from the Poligars above the (2,64,706) pagodas, two lacks sixty-four thousand seven hundred and six, mentioned in the Treaty of 1792, is to be carried to the Nabob's credit (after defraying the expences of collection) first, in discharge of the New Cavalry Debt, which we have already paid on his Highness's account; afterwards in liquidation of such other debts to the Company as may be justly due from his Highness; and ultimately, in further part of his annual subsidy.

12. With respect to the rights and privileges of the Poligars, we observe, by the papers before us, that they are not to be defined by any Sunnud, or other written document, but must be considered merely as prescriptive. The privilege hitherto enjoyed by them of collecting the Cavalry, or Watching Fees, in the Circar villages, is represented as replete with mischief, and the source of endless disputes; but at the same time that it is stated as a measure indispensably necessary for the peace of the country, that the inhabitants should be relieved from the claims of the Poligars, and their vexatious exactions; the extreme difficulty of effecting their abolition has likewise been represented, and that, on account of that tenaciousness of the Poligars in this respect, it ought not to be attempted without the means of enforcing it.—We observe also, that they hold their lands under a feudal tenure; and it has been represented, that in every point of view, it would be just and eligible to commute their military service by a payment in money.

13. These, and other points of a local nature, will naturally come under your review in arranging a system for the future government of the Poligars, that may be better adapted than the present to existing circumstances. It were to be wished, that the present state of civilization in the Poligar countries would admit at once of the introduction of the Company's authority in their internal management; but as this appears to be impossible, it must be left with you to effect the same by degrees.

14. We have taken this view of the subject in consequence of your representation of the inadequacy of the present system of Government for the Poligar countries. It is not our intention, nor indeed is it possible for us to lay down any specific rules for your guidance. You will exercise your own discretion herein, after the most mature deliberation, on the information which may be obtained by the aforementioned Committee. It will afford us great satisfaction to meet with the cordial co-operation of his Highness the Nabob in any plan that you may offer to his consideration for the future Government of the Poligars.

15. Upon your submitting to the Nabob's consideration the proposition to be made to him in consequence of these directions, you will endeavour to impress upon his mind the absolute necessity of some fund being immediately formed for the payment of his debts, as well as of our determination no longer to delay enforcing the gradual liquidation thereof. You will likewise acquaint him with our decided resolution for the adoption of measures for relieving the Poligars from vexatious and arbitrary

arbitrary exactions, agreeably to the spirit of the Treaty of 1792. The arrangement which we have proposed, if acquiesced in by the Nabob, will, we conceive, be effectual to the attainment of both these objects; but should his Highness shew a disinclination to conclude an arrangement upon these just and equitable grounds, you will take the earliest opportunity of reporting to us the result, with your opinion of the measures that should be adopted for the accomplishment of the purposes before-mentioned, that we may come to such a final decision upon the subject as the necessity of the case may require.

16. Since the preceding paragraphs were written, we have received several papers respecting Lord Mornington's negotiation with the Nabob, in which we observe his Highness has proposed to relinquish his Sovereignty over the Poligar countries, on certain conditions. As Lord Mornington has not given any opinion relative to this proposition, it is not our intention either to express an approbation of, or to offer any objections to, the terms proposed by his Highness. The only purpose which we have in view in adverting to those papers is, that the Governor General (in Council) should give you instructions as to the terms upon which the negotiation should be carried on, and that you may be guided by their opinion and directions before any arrangement shall be finally concluded.

17. We have been advised by the Earl of Mornington, that the Nabob continues to oppose a determined resolution to the modification of the Treaty of 1792, which has been repeatedly proposed to him. At the same time we observe, that his Highness has distinctly acknowledged that he is in the practice of raising money annually by assignments of the revenues of those Districts which form the security for the payment of the Company's Subsidy. As this practice is unquestionably contrary to the letter, and subversive of the spirit of that Treaty, we direct, that immediately upon the receipt hereof you adopt the necessary measures for taking possession, in the name of the Company, of the whole, or any part of the said Districts, the revenue of which shall appear to be so assigned, and that you continue to hold the same, and collect the rents thereof, in order that the Company may not in future be deprived of the only security which they possess under the before-mentioned Treaty, to answer any failure in the Nabob in the discharge of his subsidy. You will immediately communicate to the Nabob the determination we have come to, and the orders you have received relative to this point. You will observe, that this subject is perfectly distinct from the proposed arrangement with respect to the Poligars, by which a fund will be established for the liquidation of the Company's debt, to accomplish which the recent endeavours of Lord Mornington do not appear to have been successful.

(Para. 24. *) Relative to the ordnance and stores belonging to the Fort of Chandernag-herry having been removed from thence, previous to its being put into our possession.

(25. to 28.) New Cavalry Debt.

(29. to 30.) Nabob's claims on the Poligars.

23. We very much approve of your having remonstrated with the Nabob upon the subject mentioned in this paragraph.

24. Already replied to.

25. We approve of the assurances given to the Nabob, that upon his laying before you all such Documents as he might have to

produce, tending to establish his claims upon the Poligars, you would give to the subject every possible consideration. But we are very apprehensive that an attempt to substantiate any claim upon them, of a pecuniary nature, will tend very much to impede the conclusion of the before mentioned arrangement. Indeed, we do not see with what propriety any claims for arrears of Peshcush, previous to the execution of the Treaty of 1792, can now be brought forward.

(31.) Interposition of the Company's authority in behalf of a Bramin Family, against the supposed designs of the Nabob.

26. Already replied to.

(3. to 9. *) Relative to Lord Hobart's agreement with the late Nabob, respecting the Ramnad Country.

32. The recent discussions upon that part of the Treaty of 1792 which respects the Poligars, have occasioned us to view Lord Hobart's agreement with the late Nabob, relative to the Ramnad Country, in a different light from that in which it at first ap-

peared to us; the term of the Agreement being expired, we have only to direct, that

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 20 January. 1797.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 27 March 1797.

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the Surplus Revenue of the Ramnaud District remaining in deposit, after making the deductions provided for in the 9th article of the Agreement, be carried to the credit of the Nabob in part discharge of his debt to the Company.

(24. to 30.) Rebellion of the Warriorpollam, &c. Poligars } 42. The unhappy disputes between the Nabob and his Tributary Poligars of Warriorpollam, Arri-
against the Nabob's Government. } alone, and Terriore, furnish fresh cause for lamenting the present divided system of Government in the Carnatic; at the same time, his Highness's refusal to accept the Company's mediation for their adjustment, is a further lamentable proof of his disinclination to provide any remedy for the evil. But without renewing a discussion which has occupied at various times our most anxious attention, we must, for the present, content ourselves with directing, that before you yield to any application from the Nabob for the assistance of our troops in the suppression of any apparent insurrection on the part of his Tributaries, you thoroughly satisfy yourselves that you will not thereby become the instruments of tyranny and oppression. Should any arrangement be made with his Highness in respect to the Poligars in general, in consequence of the suggestions in a preceding paragraph, you will of course see the necessity of including in such an arrangement the Poligars before mentioned.

(31. to 38.) Disturbances on } 43. We were much concerned at the information
the Western Frontier. } you have afforded us, that the people principally engaged in disturbing the tranquillity of the Country were in the actual service, pay, and protection of the persons charged with the management of Chittoor; the Jaghire of his Highness the Nabob's paternal Uncles. We concur entirely in opinion with you, that it was inconsistent with his Highness's connection with the Company, to call upon their troops for the apprehension of marauders, who found shelter and protection in the heart of his own country, and under the wing of his nearest Relations. But as it subsequently appeared that these violences and outrages originated with the inhabitants of the Nabob's Country themselves, who are stated to have been driven to these extremes by the oppression of his Highness's Amildars, and the faithlessness of his Cowle, we approve of your resolution for recalling the troops from so disreputable a service. The conclusion of your representation upon this subject, with respect to the Government of the Nabob being rapidly approaching to that stage of weakness, which, unless relieved by a radical reformation, must end in its entire dissolution, has made a deep impression upon our minds, though we are not at present prepared to offer an opinion upon the nature and extent of the measures which ought to be adopted, for preserving the Carnatic against the complicated evils arising out of the present divided system.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 19 February 1798.

(27.*) Referring to their representations respecting the state of the Carnatic and Tanjore, and assuring the Court, that each day's experience tends to confirm their observation; and to point out the absolute necessity of providing some means to rescue from ruin the ultimate security for our existence on the Coast. } 58. We are duly impressed with the importance of the representation contained in this paragraph, which will be taken into our most serious consideration, should a continuance of the evils complained of afford you cause to make similar representations to us. We shall of course be as early as possible advised of your impartial opinion upon this important subject.

EXTRACT of Commercial Letter to Fort St. George; dated 18th June 1799.

* Letter from, 6 August 1796.

(29. to 33.*) The Officers of the Nabob, by their exacting on the Weavers, and enforcing the practice of Guddayam, have thrown impediments in the way of this investment; but his Highness has been furnished with a full statement of the subject, and will no doubt grant immediate redress. } Par. 16. We shall be much gratified at receiving the information, that your representations to the Nabob have had the effect of prevailing on his Highness to adopt strong and decisive measures for the abolition of this truly oppressive system; the existence of which we concur with you in regarding as particularly injurious, not only to our Investment concerns, but also to the welfare of the Inhabitants in whatever District it may unfortunately prevail; and we desire, in the event of a practice so replete with injustice and cruelty not having

beca

been completely abolished, you will, on receipt of these advices, forcibly impress on his Highness, in addition to your own representations, that it is our particular wish and request he should take immediate steps to that effect.

VII.

Nº 8.

EXTRACT of Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated
31st October 1799.

(12. to 16.*) Relative to } 5. We very much lament the want of success in* Letter from,
Europeans being employed in } your endeavours to prevail upon the Nabob to ^{15 October}
the Nabob's Correspondence. } discontinue the employment of Europeans in his ^{1798.}
Correspondence with your Government, persuaded
as we are, that from the spontaneous dictates of his own mind would never proceed those exceptionable expressions in some of his Letters, of which you have so much reason to complain. With respect to the Nabob's application for troops, you will invariably exercise your own discretion as to a compliance therewith, lest they should again become, as in some former instances, the instruments of oppression. We are concerned to notice the frequent insurrections among the Nabob's troops, on account of their arrears; and that to protect him, even in his own house, against their clamours, he should have at length been under the necessity of applying for the Company's Sepoys. Most earnestly do we wish that his Highness could be prevailed upon to discharge these useless hordes, and appropriate the expence to the liquidation of his debts to the Company and to individuals.

(Para. 17. to 19.*) Loans of } 6. Upon the subject of the Clause in the late Act* Letter from,
money by British Subjects on } of Parliament, prohibiting British Subjects, except ^{15 October}
the Tanjore Country; and de- } under the restrictions therein mentioned, from lend- ^{1798.}
siring particular instructions. } ing money to the Native Princes in India, you have
requested our particular instructions for your guid-
ance, declaring, without such instructions you can have no hope that the Clause before mentioned will enable you to exterminate this dangerous evil. It is impossible for us to frame instructions upon this important subject of a more specific and effectual nature than those contained in the 16th paragraph of our Letter in the Political Department, dated the 31st August 1796, to which we enjoin the most explicit obedience. They were issued under an impression of the difficulty so strongly pointed out by you, if not the utter impossibility of a minute, or what might be deemed a legal detection in such cases. The prohibition contained in the Act, as well as the directions in the paragraph before mentioned, are to extend to every description of Natives who have pecuniary engagements with the Company, under the several denominations of Subsidy, Tribute, Rent, or Peshcush. And for the more effectually preventing our Servants, and other British Subjects, from being in future engaged in money transactions with any of the Princes or Natives of India, under either of the above descriptions, it is our positive direction that no countenance or assistance be afforded by you towards the recovery of such loans, nor any arrangement formed under your authority for their liquidation.

(78 to 80.*) Complaint of the } Para. 21. We are concerned that your hu- *Letter from,
Family of the late Abdul Wahab } mane endeavours to produce a reconciliation ^{15 October}
Khan, the paternal Uncle of the } between his Highness the Nabob and the Sons ^{1798.}
present Nabob of Arcot, of harsh } of the late Abdul Wahab Khan, have hitherto
treatment experienced from him } proved ineffectual. From the contents of the
since the death of his Father. } Nabob's Letter of the 22d September 1798,
we are not without hopes that this may still be
accomplished. His Highness, we observe, has promised your Right honourable President to confirm the Jaghire which their Father left them, on their making proper submission; and we shall have great satisfaction in hearing, that in consequence of his Lordship's recommendation, the eldest Son, Delier Jung, has returned to the Nabob's Durbar.

VII. (Para. 86 to 90.*) Relative to the Province of Tinnevelly being mortgaged, first to Mr. Robert Powney, and afterwards to Mr. Thomas Parry and Paupiah, for the avowed purpose of procuring money to the Nabob, to enable him to pay his Kists to the Company.

N^o 8.
*Letter from,
15 October
1798.

24. After the repeated and peremptory orders which we have from time to time issued against British subjects being concerned in any loans or money transactions with the Native Princes of India, or in obtaining Tuncaws or Assignments of Lands, as a security for the payment thereof, we feel utterly at a loss what further directions to give you that shall be more effectual in their operation

to remedy the evil complained of. The Clause in the Act of the 37th of His present Majesty, cap. 142. sec. 28. seems calculated to embrace every species of money transaction with the Native Princes, and includes all British Subjects whatsoever; and, by a preceding paragraph, we have extended the prohibition to every description of Natives having pecuniary engagements with the Company. The latitude allowed you by our instructions of the 31st August 1796, extends even to cases of suspicion; and we seriously call upon you to exercise, with firmness and impartiality, the discretion therein vested in you, for the suppression of an evil of so serious a nature, and so prejudicial to the Company's affairs. The parties whom you have now brought to our notice, as being invested with the power of collecting the Revenues of a whole Province, must be considered as acting principally as the Agents of others; and whilst under the confidence of Agency, our Servants have the means of transgressing our orders with impunity, without the fear of detection, we may wish in vain to see a period put to such transactions. As a warning, therefore, to others how they act in a similar capacity, we direct that the Company's protection be withdrawn from Messrs. Robert Powney and Thomas Parry, and that they be required to repair to Europe by one of the ships of the ensuing season. From the notoriety of the character of Paupiah Braminy, who was the public Dubash during the corrupt administration of Mr. John Hollond, we are not surpris'd at his being employed as the Native Agent upon such occasions. But we trust to your zeal and activity in endeavouring to discover the names of such of our Servants, or other British Subjects, as shall avail themselves of such Agency, or of any other Native or European Agency, in lending money to the Princes of India, or to that description of Natives contained in a preceding paragraph; and all Europeans who may in future be engaged in such nefarious practices, whether in or out of the Company's service, otherwise than with your express permission, must be ordered to Europe.

*Letter from,
15 October
1798.

(Para. 140.*) Correspondence } 37. We are extremely concerned and surpris'd, that the Nabob suffered a period of near two months to elapse, before he gave any answer to the pressing application of the Earl of Mornington, made at a time of great public emergency, for an advance of cash on account of the New Cavalry Loan; and that his Highness should at last deny the validity of the debt. We are hopeful, however, that, in consequence of our instructions upon this subject of the 5th June last, the Nabob has been made sensible of the error of his conduct, in setting so little value upon the friendship of the Company, as even to withhold the payment of a part of their just demands, at a period of peculiar exigency; and that we shall shortly be advised of your having concluded an arrangement with him of the nature pointed out in those instructions. Our determination, respecting the speedy adoption of some plan for the gradual liquidation of the Nabob's debts remains unalterable; of which, if necessary, you will take occasion to acquaint his Highness.

*Letter from,
16 October
1797.

(Para. 23*.) A System of Village-Rents introduced in the Ramnad District. } 8. This mode of settlement for the Ramnad Country comes very forcibly recommended to our approbation, as affording the only means of gaining an accurate knowledge of the value of the District, and ensuring the prosperity of the People, by securing to them the fruits of their own labour. We must here observe, that the more we consider the subject, the stronger is our conviction of the policy and necessity of some permanent arrangement being carried into execution for the better government of the Poligar

Poligar Countries in general, agreeably to the suggestions contained in our Political Dispatch of 5th June last. Indeed, it is expressly declared in the 22d paragraph of your Letter in the Revenue Department of the 24th April 1795, that the Agreement with the Nabob respecting the Ramnad District, though limited both in extent and duration, may be looked upon as a foundation upon which a more extensive and permanent system may be formed for the better administration of affairs in the whole of the Poligar Countries; of the adoption of which we should have great satisfaction in being advised.

(Para. 25.*) Relative to the Collieries of Madura having thrown off all restraint, and carried devastation into the neighbouring Districts of Din-digul.

11. We are extremely concerned at the frequent representations which you have occasion to make to us of the distressful situation to which the administration of the Nabob is reducing the Carnatic; nor can we cease to lament that no effectual remedy has yet been devised for correcting the evils arising out of the present divided System of Government;

the more especially as you have been reduced to the necessity of incurring a considerable expence for the protection of the Pollams under the management of the Company, against the devastations committed by the Nabob's revolted Collieries.

EXTRACT of Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 10th June 1801.

(17. and 18.*) Settlement of a contested boundary between the Poligars of Bomrauze and Magral.

Para. 61. We likewise approve of the measures that were taken for adjusting the boundary disputes between the Poligars of Bomrauze and Magral. As it appears that Captain Symons, whom you appointed, in conjunction with an Officer on the part

of the Nabob, to investigate the matter, executed his mission to your entire satisfaction, we also approve of your having presented him with the sum of (1,000) one thousand pagodas, as a compensation for his expences during the deputation, agreeably to the intimation in the 53d paragraph of your last-mentioned Dispatch. It would be unnecessary at this time to speculate on the motives which induced his Highness the Nabob to withhold his concurrence and assistance in enforcing a compliance on the part of the Magral Poligar with the proposed adjustment, notwithstanding the commission had been appointed at his Highness's suggestion, and notwithstanding his own declaration, that he had actually issued positive orders for that purpose.

EXTRACT of Revenue Letter to Fort St. George; dated 31st August 1801.

(236. to 239.*) Interference of the Nabob of Arcot with the Poligars of Woorcund and Singumpetty.

Para. 49. As it was certainly the object of the Treaty of 1792 to preclude the possibility of interference on the part of the Nabob with the Poligar Countries assigned over by that Treaty to the exclusive management of the Company, we approve

of the representations which were made to his Highness, in consequence of his Agent having made certain demands upon the Poligars of Woorcund and Singumpetty, which he endeavoured to support by an armed force, and you will of course, resist every similar attempt of that nature. At the same time, it is perfectly consistent with the spirit of the Treaty, and equally accordant with the sentiments which we have expressed upon that subject in our subsequent Dispatch in the Political Department of the 5th June 1799, that the amount which may be collected from those Poligars, beyond the amount stated in the Treaty, in consequence of the arrangements in contemplation for settling their tribute upon a permanent foundation, should, after deducting the extra expence of collection, and the charges that may be incurred in the administration of justice, be carried to the Nabob's credit in liquidation of his debt to the Company. But as this subject is more properly connected with the Political Department, it will necessarily be resumed in that Department upon our receiving an answer to our before-mentioned Dispatch of the 5th June 1799.

VII.

EXTRACT of Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 12th
March 1802.

N^o 8.

* Letter from, (30. and 31.*) Mal-admi-
18 March nistration of Omdut ul Om-
1801. rah.

Par. 11. The death of the late Nabob Omdut
ul Omrah has rendered any observations from us
on the general subject of his Administration un-
necessary.

*[The subsequent Orders relating to the Nabob are from the Secret Committee,
dated January and September 1802; and are contained in a separate Volume
accompanying this.]*

VIII.

N^{os} 9, & 10.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th December 1802.

EXTRACT of the Separate Military Letter from Fort Saint George ; VIII.
dated 29th October 1773.N^{os} 9, & 10.

Para. 7. **I**N the course of the deliberations of the Select Committee with the Nabob on the subject of the Expedition, *he seemed*, as your Honours will observe, *not averse to an alliance with Hyder Ally Cawn*, urging, that he was convinced the Mahrattas, after what had passed, would put no confidence in him. Whether this arose from an apprehension that Hyder Ally might interrupt our operations, or from any real desire to be on friendly terms with the Mysore Government, we cannot say. *However*, to whatever motive it was owing, *it appears*, by a Letter he wrote the President the 27th August, *that he had empowered Hyder Ally's Vacqueel to propose to his Master the sending a Person of consequence to the Nabob's Court, in which case one would be sent in return from the Nabob to Hyder Ally Cawn*. With the above-mentioned Letter the Nabob transmitted copies of Letters from the Vacqueel, setting forth, that Hyder Ally Cawn had consented to send a Person of trust to the Nabob, provided he were assured one would be sent from the Nabob in return. The Nabob desired our opinion what answer should be sent to these Letters. We acquainted him, that he must be the best judge of his own situation with respect to the several Country Powers, and of course of the construction that might be put on and the consequences that might attend the receiving a Vacqueel from Hyder Ally Cawn; observing only, that as the Peace and tranquillity of the Carnatic were of the highest importance both to him and the Company, we thought that every endeavour consistent with honour, and the maintenance of harmony with other Powers, should be employed for the keeping up a good understanding with Hyder Ally Cawn. *The Nabob accordingly sent Answers to the Letters, promising, in case of the arrival of a trusty Person from Hyder Ally Cawn, to send one in return to him; and we learn that a Person of Distinction is now actually on the road from Hyder Ally to the Nabob.*

EXTRACT of the separate Military Letter from Fort Saint George ;
dated the 6th of February 1774.

Para. 48. By a review of our Consultations and Country Correspondence, from N^{os} 1, 2, 3, 4, the time of our conference with the Nabob in Consultation 24th December, your Honours will have a full account of the progress of the Mahrattas, from their Peace with the Soubah until their crossing of the river Kistnah; the demands they have made upon the Nabob; our correspondence, and second conference with him thereon; his earnest desire, by every means in his power, to drag us into an alliance with the Mahrattas; and our firm determination to adhere to the strict line of neutrality between them and Hyder Ally, conformable to the order of your

VIII. Honours and so consonant to the interest of the Nabob and the Company. The bent of the Nabob's Letters, and his Conferences, have evidently that tendency; but we always recurred to our first determination, that we could not form any alliance with the Mahrattas, and earnestly wished to be at peace with both. It is however worthy of remark, that when the *Nabob* was eager for the Expedition against Tanjore, in order to lessen the apprehension of the Mahrattas, he *seemed inclinable to an alliance with Hyder Ally*; and went so far as to signify, that if a Vacqueel were sent to him from Hyder Ally, he would return a Letter of friendship to Hyder Ally by a Person of consequence. A Vacqueel from Seringapatam has been with the Nabob for about three months; and it was only in Consultation the 16th January, that we were informed by the Nabob, that he proposed, without loss of time, to return the Vacqueel with a Letter to his Master. We do not mean to infer from hence, that the Nabob's sentiments are changed. No, We are convinced that his favourite scheme has always been to join the Marattas, and totally extirpate Hyder. We beg your Honours will please to pay particular attention to the conference with the Nabob, recited in Consultation the 16th January; and likewise to the Minutes of our Consultation, wherein the subject is fully discussed.

Dec. 24.
Jan. 3. (N^o 11,
13. & 14.)
16.
21.

17 January.

We must also beg leave to refer your Honours to the Consultations and Country Correspondence noted in the margin, where it will appear how strenuously we have urged the Nabob to ascertain to us the supplies of money and provisions we may expect to receive from him in case of a Mahratta war, using every argument to induce him to act candidly and openly, that we may well know the grounds on which we are to proceed; and your Honours will no doubt be astonished to perceive the Nabob so averse to an explanation upon these points, on which the security of his country so essentially depends. As Guardians of the Carnatic, we have assembled an army in a central situation, and declare to the Nabob our firm determination to support him to the utmost of our power against any Invader of his country. But without money and provisions, how can we act?—and upon the Nabob must we depend for supplies. But the inconveniencies and dangers resulting from the present system we have so often experienced, and have so often taken the liberty of representing to your Honours, that we need say nothing further thereon. However, that nothing might be wanting on our part, we have set forth to the Gentlemen at Bengal our distress for Money, and have requested they will send us a supply, either in Specie or Bills, in case of an emergency; and if it is not absolutely wanted, we shall remit it to Bombay, where their distress for money calls for an immediate relief.

49. Such is our situation at present:—The Mahrattas on this side the Kistna, making demands on the Nabob which he never can comply with:—Hyder Ally, as we understand, negotiating, and endeavouring by an accommodation to save his country from their ravages:—A respectable force assembled at Vellore for the defence of the Carnatic, but depending solely on the Nabob for money and provisions. The juncture is critical and alarming; but we beg your Honours will be assured, that every effort of Government shall be used to ward off the impending blow, and to preserve the tranquillity of the Carnatic. Your Honours will no doubt observe in our late Correspondence, that the Nabob repeatedly declares, that if the country is invaded by the Mahrattas, it will not be in his power to make any payments.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Military Consultations; 30th August 1773.

Read a Letter from the Nabob, as entered in Country Correspondence, N^o 95. enclosing two Letters from Mahomed Usman, Hyder Ally's Vakeel at Seringapatam, on the subject of sending a Vakeel from the Nabob to Hyder Ally, with the usual tokens of amity and friendship. The Nabob desires advice respecting the answer to be returned to Mahomed Usman.

In consequence of which, an answer is returned as entered in Country Correspondence, N^o 96.

From the Nabob;—Dated and received the 27th August 1773.

Co. Corr. N^o 95. In shewing friendship to the Mahratta, my view therein was that my Country might remain in tranquillity, and in my Letter of the 7th of June 1771 to your Predecessor,

decessor, I mentioned the kind treatment, he (the Mahratta) would shew us, on our joining with him: his Vakeels also plainly told me, that he had no objection to what I might do within my own Country for the settling the affairs thereof, the meaning of which was, as to the taking of Tanjour; but a friendship with the Mahrattas, in the manner he wished, did not take place. VIII.
No 9, & 10.

More than two months since, when the Expedition against Tanjour was determined on, it appeared to me that the Mahratta, was at a distance, and would not have time to send assistance; but that Hyder, who was near at hand, would send assistance, which my Friends thought a matter of importance. *Accordingly, agreeable to your advice, and that of the General and my other Friends, I thought it proper to tell Mahomed Usmaun, the Vakeel of Hyder (who for a long time had been informing me of his Master's desire to be in friendship with me, and who, conformably with his Master's orders, was then upon the return) that if a Person of Trust came from thence, I should also send a Person of Trust there.* Inclosed are Copies of two Letters sent by the said Vakeel to me, and Abdul Rushud Cawn, after his arrival with his Master. I am very sensible that I cannot reap from any other person in the world such advantage as I receive from the friendship of the Company. Be so kind as to acquaint me soon, what in your wisdom you shall judge it proper to be wrote in answer to Mahomed Usmaun, that conformable thereto it may be wrote.

What can I say more?

COPY of a Letter from Mahomed Usmaun Cawn; dated at Seringapatam the 15th August 1773, and received the 26th D° D°.

After having taken leave of your Highness, I came, and was admitted to an audience here; and having represented to the Nabob, in the best manner I was able, the degrees of friendship subsisting between your Highness and him, agreeable to your commands, as well as what your Highness was pleased to say relative to your intention of sending a Person of consequence hither, as soon as such a one should have been sent from hence to you; the Nabob in answer said, That the confirmation and establishment of a mutual friendship was on his part, also, the continual object of his desires and views; and that if your Highness had been desirous of his amity, you would certainly have executed that resolution which you expressed to me before my coming away (viz. that your Highness was willing to send some considerable Person, with the usual tokens of unanimity) which, nevertheless, you again deferred.—Whence, said he, proceeds this conduct?—Why were not those manifestations of friendship and unanimity put in practice?—How are we to judge of such appearances?

Setting aside however, what is past, if your Highness will be pleased to honour me with a Letter, setting forth your said design, as expressed to me at my taking leave, I am confident that the Nabob will be ready to send a Man of importance to you; in this matter the utmost expedition will be but slow. I am now in the most ardent expectation of a Letter from your Highness, for I have sent a former address to you on the same subject, by the way of Rangree Cottah, to which I have as yet been honoured with no reply.

I beg you will look upon this as written in the most pressing terms, and not defer till to-morrow that which may be done to-day.—For the rest, I am with respect, &c.

COPY of a Letter from Mahomed Osman at Seringapatam to Abdul Rushud Cawn; dated the 15th, and received 26th August 1773.

After having taken leave of your Highness, and obtained an audience at this place, I explained, agreeable to his Highness's commands, all the circumstances relative to the mutual friendship of both Parties, as well as the resolution which his Highness, before you, expressed to me by word of mouth, of sending a Person of importance hither, after such a one should have been sent from hence; and I was joined herein by Aly Zamân Cawn. On hearing this, the Nabob replied, "I am always desirous of being upon a friendly footing; if his Highness had a view to my good
" will

VIII. " will, he would certainly have put in execution the design he imparted to you
 N^o 9, & 10. " before your coming away ;" (the design here alluded to, was that which his Highness was formerly pleased to express to me, that he was inclined to send some Man of weight among the servants of the Sircar, to this place, with some presents and rarities.) " For what reason (continued the Nabob) was this again put off?— " Why were not those tokens of friendship sent with you ? "

But setting all this aside, if his Highness will even now be pleased to send me a Letter, expressing his desire to have such a Person sent, in these terms ; " That if " some one comes from thence (that is to say, from the Nabob Hyder Alli Cawn " Behauder) a person will also be sent thither on the part of his Highness," you may undoubtedly conclude, that without one moment's delay, a Man of consequence will be sent with the customary tokens of regard.

In this affair, let not his Highness procrastinate a moment ; but esteeming the utmost haste but slow, speedily send a Letter to the above purport, to the care of the Killidar of Ringree Cottah, who has been already charged upon that score, and will forward it to the Durbar the instant it comes to his hand.

If, on this occasion, the sending the said Letter is delayed, you may certainly conclude that to the day of judgment a Peace will not be brought about ; besides which, disgrace will stick by *me* as long as I live, and my mediation in future will have no weight. For the rest, it is his Highness's pleasure ! The Nabob here is actually culling out such things as he thinks most worthy of being sent—you may credit it or not. By the favour of God, the Nabob, on hearing the expressions of friendship (from the part of his Highness) shewed the most ardent desires thereto, is now in expectation of his Highness's Letter ; immediately on its arrival, he will dispatch a Person of importance, with full and sufficient powers to conclude a lasting alliance with his Highness. Without entertaining the least doubt or hesitation in this respect, he must be pleased, with all expedition, to send the Letter for me to the Killidar of Rengree Cottah, to forward to the Durbar, when on its arrival a person will set out, and afterwards his Highness will be pleased to send another on his part. In this matter he will please to admit of no inattention, and the more *speed the better*.

What should I write more, but a wish for his Highness's Letter ?

To the Nabob ; dated 30th August 1773.

Co. Corr.
 N^o 96.

I have been honoured with the receipt of your Highness's favour of the 27th instant, inclosing copies of two Letters from Mahomed Usman :—My sentiments concerning the answers to which you are pleased to desire :

As your Highness, from a more intimate knowledge, must be much better acquainted with the particular circumstances of your situation with respect to the several Country Powers than I can possibly pretend to be, and of course a much better judge, not only of the construction which may be put and consequences which may attend the receiving of a Vakeel from Hyder Alli Cawn, and the sending of one to him, but also of the particular turn and mode of expression proper to be made use of on so nice an occasion, in reply to these Letters, I must beg leave to refer the same to your Highness's better judgment, taking the liberty only to give the following general opinion ; to wit, that as the tranquillity of the Carnatic is of the last and highest importance, both to your Highness and the Company, I think that every endeavour consistent with honour, and the maintenance of harmony with other Powers, should be employed towards the keeping up of a good understanding with Hyder Alli Cawn.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Military Consultations ; 25th October 1773.

N^o 129.

Read a Letter from the Nabob, as entered in Country Correspondence, N^o 129. with a copy of a Letter from his Son Ameer ul Omrah, giving an account of the march of the Army, and the taking possession of Nagore and the other districts :— Also, a copy of a Letter from Mahomed Usman, Hyder Ally's Vakeel.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Nabob; dated and received 24th October 1773. VIII.

I some time ago sent to you copies of the Letters received from Mahomed Usmaun, the Vakeel of Hyder Alli Cawn, and the answers which were sent; and I now enclose for your information, a copy of another Arruz-dasht from him, advising of his setting out, with Ally Zunaun Cawn, and Mohedeer Alli Cawn, for these parts. I have wrote to my Deputies at each place to furnish them with provisions, and to pay every proper attention to them wherever they may stop. Nos 9, & 10.
No 129.

ARRUZ-DASHT from Mahomed Usmaun; received at the Durbar the 24th October 1773.

I was honoured with the receipt of your Highness's Letter, as well as the other favour you bestowed upon me, just as I was leaving Seringapatam, and presented them to my Master's inspection on the night of the 9th October, which proved to be an happy hour. Aly Zemaun Cawn, Mahadu Ally Cawn, and myself, with the customary tokens of friendship for the establishment of an union between both Powers, have on the 17th instant come over the pass of Hooley Durg; and as, by long stages, we shall in three or four days reach the bounds of the Sirkar Country, I shall come first to your Highness and make you acquainted with the necessary circumstances, and shall be ready to follow your Highness's directions.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Select Consultations; 23d December 1773.

The Nabob, and his second Son Omeer ul Omrah, being present, the President acquaints the Board that the 20th, at night, the Nabob delivered him two Letters of Intelligence from Hydrabad, dated the 8th and 10th instant; the former containing a further account of the interview between Ragonaut Row and Ruccun ud Dowlah; and the latter an account of an interview between the Subah and Ragonaut Row, the 9th instant, at the distance of about two cofs from the Mahratta encampment.

That as by these interviews, as well as by other advices, there was no room to doubt of a Peace being actually concluded, he (the President) thought it necessary to wait upon the Nabob the succeeding morning, as well to know his sentiments of what future measures the Mahrattas were likely to pursue, as to consult with him the means of providing against their hostile attempts, should they bend their course this way.—The Nabob informed him, he had received no later intelligence than what he had delivered to the President the preceding night; that as to his opinion, whether the Mahrattas would attack the Carnatic the ensuing season, he *then* thought they *would not*, but that such opinion ought by no means to be the ground of our measures; we should consider the Mahrattas at Conjeveram, and take our steps accordingly: That the Mahrattas were a people restless, greedy of conquest over every Power, and when their march was bent towards Hindostan, Sujah ud Doulah and the Powers in these parts had every thing to apprehend from them; and when their motives tended this way, Hyder and we had reason to be alarmed, and there was no saying with certainty against whom their views were directed, until actual hostilities make them manifest.—That he (the President) then said, the disposition of the army was well known to the Nabob; the greatest part had moved towards Vellore, and the remainder was at Trichinopoly. But as the laying up of provisions of all kinds in the several forts was a matter of the highest importance, he would be obliged to his Highness for a list of the provisions in store in the several garrisons, which the Nabob promised should be given him; and at the same time the Nabob desired to have an account of the number of troops at the several forts, with an estimate of the quantity of provisions requisite for them for any given time; for instance, for six months.—The President then told the Nabob, that there was another most necessary essential for the support of war—Money. That besides the extraordinary charges, there was due from him to the Company for the Kist of the 1st of

VIII. this month, the sum of one lack of pagodas, and that money for the purposes of war. He (the President) had none, but had even been obliged to withhold for some time the payment of the Gratuity Money to the Company's servants — The Nabob in reply to this told him, that a reference to the Records would shew, that in case of troubles (the produce of the country being his support) *he could pay nothing*; but if there were no troubles whatever, the Kists should be paid; and that a former Letter he had wrote would shew his intentions respecting the discharge of the extraordinary charges. *The Nabob further said, that he had certain points upon which he wanted to have the President's opinion respecting the negotiation with Hyder Ally, that he might reply to Hyder's Letters, and his propositions for an alliance.*—In consequence of which the President had desired the Council to meet at his gardens.

The Nabob then acquainted the Board, that he had some Papers of great import to lay before them, and certain matters to consult with them upon, which nearly concerned the interest of the Company, and the security of the Carnatic. He declared in the strongest terms, and offered to swear upon the Coran, that he had always been, through every change of his fortune, and still was, the firm and unshaken friend of the Company; that he had risked his life in their cause, and would at any time sacrifice his life for their welfare.

The Nabob then delivered in the following Paper of Intelligence :

INTELLIGENCE.

Date on the Cover, 13th December 1773.

“ On Sunday the 12th December 1773, at about half past seven in the morning, the Nizam's Nuckarah was beat as a signal for marching, and about half past ten his Highness was mounted; after a march of five or six miles he again entered his tent.

“ News has been brought from the camp of Ragonaut Row, and reported to his Highness, that he (Ragonaut Row) had marched 15 cofs from the river Bhalke, and had pitched his camp two cofs on this side the suburbs of Hummunabad, after which he marched to the Pass of Vimarapoor, and he is now making towards the river Bhamah; hence one may conceive he means to go to the side of Gouloupoor, for that district is situated just beyond the Bhamaah; and from Shautopoor are two roads, one which leads to the districts of Hyder Ally Cawn, and another to the Province of Camoul and Cadapah. It is the talk of his Highness's Harkarahs, and those of Zaubet Jung, &c. that he (Ragonaut Row) does not intend going to Saubajee Rhanfal's country, but that, by sending Trimbec Row, and Mahommed Hussein, Commandant, he means to have every thing settled in that quarter, that he may be at liberty to carry on an expedition of importance; and that his making Peace here, and departing so speedily, was from the same cause.

“ I have thus reported to your Highness what I hear after our arrival here at evening:—Taig Jung, Zoraver Jung, Halkeem Cauder Tar Cawn, Bhokan, Ghunshawm, &c. were at the Durbar; and there was music.

“ When Ruccun ud Dowlah had entered his tent, Kishen Shaw Pattaul and Dhoondoram Pundet went to him, and were in private with him till about half past four in the afternoon, at which time they left him, and he went to sleep till 9 o'clock at night, when he awoke and came out.

“ Zan Dart Cawn, the Master of the Household to the Nizam, with 400 horse, having been appointed to bring the rest of the Seraglio that had been left in Hyderabad, set out to-day at three o'clock, and will pitch his camp at four cofs distance.

“ They are preparing an horse, an elephant, dresses, and jewels, for Ragonaut Row, and dresses for the other Great Men that accompany him: it is probable they will be sent away to-morrow.

“ Monday, 13th December 1773.—Camp is pitched two cofs distance from Mahomedabad.—What shall I say more, &c.”

By the mouth of a person of rank, who was with Ruccun ud Dowlah at the time of his taking leave of the Marattah Chief, I have learnt particulars relative to the Court of Ragonaut Row, which the person himself was present at. They are these: That Ragonaut Row introduced a conversation with Ruccun ud Dowlah in a free unreserved manner, in relation to the neighbouring Powers, and observed that some districts had fallen into the hands of the Governor Prince of the Carnatic, and the English; and at the same time asked, "Why have you too given up the possession of Masulipatam, Chicacole, &c."—Ruccun ud Dowlah replied, "The maintenance of sea-ports in the possession of the Circar is extremely difficult, and these districts are close to them, which puts us at a nonplus."—Ragonaut Row answered, "It is not so great a matter as you seem to think."—To this Maudhoojee Bhonsalah said, "And yet you see Hyder Naig too, with all his courage and force, is upon peaceable terms with them."—Ragonaut Row replied, "What hurt had he got, or what has possessed him, that he should leave his sea-ports too in their possession?"—Upon the whole, it was clear from what Ragonaut Row said, that he has conceived a design upon that quarter (the Carnatic): if, indeed, any alarming intelligence should arrive from the opposite side, he will, in that case, turn thitherward, otherwise he appears to have a strong bent that way. On this account it is necessary your Highness, with the Servants of the Circar, should be in readiness.

I find also that he has also been pressing with Ruccun ud Dowlah and the Nizam, that they should accompany him to that quarter. On their parts they have made many excuses; for appearance sake, however, they will follow him in a few days to Sholaupoor, and after levying the established Peishcush of the Zamundars of Sholaupoor Corcottah, &c. they will return to Hydrabad by the shortest way of Gudwall and Goodmangel.—What more, &c.

An old acquaintance of mine, who is a Jamadar of horse in the service of the Rajah of Candahar, having been to visit his relations in the camp of Ragonaut Row, is just now arrived from thence: he tells me, that it was reported in the camp, that at all events they should march as far as the river Rhamrah; and if within the time of their arrival at that station the report of the Peace concluded here should have influenced Saubajee, so as that he should have moved some other way, after certain intelligence on this score; their intended route was to the Carnatic. The Vakeel of Hyder Naig too is, it seems, with the camp: there is, probably, one year still remaining of the years agreement between them. It is also talked of there, that your Highness has imprisoned Pertaub Sing the Rajah of Tanjore, and taken possession of his country; some one is with their camp in quality of the said Rajah's Vackeel, and begs assistance. Ragonaut Row has his eye now on the side of Saubajee, in expectation of intelligence; and his secondary design is on the Carnatic, as soon as he is once assured of the tranquillity of affairs at Poonah. Such are the rumours that prevail there. I inform your Highness, without hesitation, of what I have heard.—What more, &c.

The Nabob, after relating the state of parties in the Marattah Government, the disaffection of many of the Chiefs to Ragonaut Row, and the actual invasion of his dominions by Saubajee Bhonsala, observed, that although he thought the hands of the Mahratta would be tied up from invading the Carnatic this season, nevertheless prudence and good policy required that we should take our measures as if the Mahrattas were actually at Congeveram; that is, to make every preparation as if the enemy were in the very heart of the country: "That having received a Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn, with certain proposals for a Treaty of Alliance, it was necessary he should come to a speedy determination either to accept of, or to reject his proposals; that for this purpose he had desired to consult with his Friends on some very material circumstances, which ought to be well weighed before an Answer is returned to Hyder Ally: That Hyder Ally had many advantages to expect from an alliance with the Carnatic, whereas we had none to expect by uniting with him; that his (Hyder's) strength, was very inadequate to a war with the Mahrattas, and should we be engaged in hostilities with that Power, all Hyder's force, joined to our army, would not save the country from being ruined. Should the Mahrattas attack the Mysore country, and we determined to assist

VIII. *Hyder with an European army, the Mabrattas would infallibly invade the Carnatic, and cut off all communication with the army on the other side of the Hills. That Hyder Ally N^o 9, & 10 was unable to subsist our army for any length of time, and if the Carnatic was plundered, it was not in his (the Nabob's) power, to raise money for that purpose. The Nabob added many other objections to an alliance with Hyder Ally; and, from the whole tenor of his conversation, evidently shewed that an alliance with the Mabratta was the measure he had most at heart; and for which purpose he represented the strength of Hyder Ally as nothing when compared to the force of the Mabrattas."*

The Nabob, after enlarging on the foregoing subject, proposed the following Questions to the Board, as, he said, their Answers would direct him what Reply to make to Hyder Ally:

First. If Hyder is attacked by the Mahrattas, will we, or will we not, assist him?

Answer. By the Board. To this question, a positive and precise answer cannot be given, as our determination, either one way or the other, must depend entirely upon circumstances at the time.

2d Question. In the Treaty of Peace concluded with Hyder Ally in 1769, it is stipulated, that the pay of a Sepoy, when either party is assisted by the other with troops, shall be rupees $7\frac{1}{2}$, and that of a soldier and a horseman 15 rupees each monthly; but should the expence of our troops in Hyder's country, when we assist him, exceed the stipulated pay, is the Company, or Hyder, to pay the overplus?

Answer. By the Board. We conceive the intention of the Board, respecting the pay of the auxiliary troops mentioned in the Treaty with Hyder Ally, to have been this; that seven rupees and a half was to be paid as an extraordinary allowance to a Sepoy over and above the pay he received in his own service, and all additional expences exceeding the said monthly allowance was to be defrayed by the Party assisted; and the rest of the troops in the said manner.

3d Question. Should the Mahrattas invade the Carnatic, what plan is to be pursued? Shall we oppose them in the field, confine our troops in the forts, or endeavour to obtain peace? If we oppose them in the field, with whose forces? The Company's and Nabob's? Or shall we call in the aid of Hyder Ally?

Answer. If the Nabob can make a Peace upon safe and consistent terms, and thereby prevent the invasion of the Carnatic, it is certainly a measure most ardently wished for. But if such a Peace cannot be obtained, and the Mahrattas actually commence hostilities, in that case we hesitate not to determine, that it will be best to oppose them in the field with the forces of the Company and the Nabob.

The Nabob then retired.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Military Consultations; the 31st December 1773.

Read a Letter from the Nabob, as entered in Country Correspondence, N^o 161. enclosing Translates of a Letter from Hyder Ally, and his proposition for an Alliance with the Nabob:—(Vide Conf. 24th instant.) The Nabob also encloses a draft of an Answer which he proposes to send to Hyder Ally, and desires the President's opinion thereon.

The Nabob is well acquainted with the necessity this Government was under, of concluding a Peace with Hyder Ally Khan in the year 1769, both on the part of the Company and the Carnatic; and that it was also necessity which compelled this Government to an acquiescence with the Articles comprehending a Defensive Alliance with Hyder Ally. The Nabob being the best judge of his own affairs, and the political state of the country, can best tell how far they can be affected by entering anew into such an alliance. The Company are desirous of remaining in friendship, not only with the Mahrattas and Hyder Ally, but with all the Powers in India: this system they have repeatedly and strongly inculcated; and it is the firm determination of this Board, to confine the Company's Forces solely to the defence of the Company's Possessions and those of the Nabob, so far as can be done consistently, without an absolute breach of engagements. Nothing can be farther from the intention

tion of this Board; than to discourage the Nabob from establishing a friendship with Hyder Ally; for they are convinced, that it is for the interest of the Carnatic that a good understanding should subsist between them.

VIII

N^o 9, & 10.

An Answer to be returned to the Nabob, conformable to the foregoing Minute.

From the N A B O B :

Dated and received 29th December 1773.

With a view to the protection of my own and the Company's Country, in consequence of the large forces and power of the Mahratta, I some time ago, agreeable to his application, wrote to your Predecessor repeatedly on the subject of affording him assistance, esteeming the same as beneficial to affairs; I mentioned it likewise in Council. As assistance, however, was not afforded him in this business, notwithstanding the arrival here of Mahratta Vakeels of consequence with Saneds, under the sign and seal of Maudhooron; his giving in writing, likewise, favourable terms both for me and the Company; and my representation also, as is expressed in former Letters of the Country, consisted in an union with the Mahratta; and that an alliance with Hyder Alli Cawn, by displeasing of the Moratta, rendered the laying waste of the country a matter of apprehension: the Moratta, after waiting a considerable time in expectation, at last observing the delays, became much displeas'd; and accordingly the intelligence we have received shews his anger at you and me, and his intention of coming against this country. The talk of the former Governor and Council was for an alliance with Hyder Alli Cawn, and they considered the tranquillity of the country as consisting herein; Alli Zemaun Cawn, and also Mehedeer Alli Cawn, are now come on the part of Hyder Ally Cawn, with the view of an alliance and mutual assistance: since then, on account of the reasons afore-mentioned, and the additional one that my Friends do not esteem an alliance with the Moratta proper, I am ready, conformable to the advice of the Governor and Council, and to the present situation of affairs, to form an alliance with Hyder Alli Cawn; and accordingly enclosed I send for your inspection a Copy of the Letter from him, together with a Copy of the Paper containing his Proposals, brought me by his Vakeels; also a Copy of the Proposals I have considered of in reply to his Proposals.—You are a wise and provident Man, my Friend, moreover my Supporter; in the papers of my Proposals, therefore, be so good as to rectify what you shall think require it; and should it appear to you proper to write in a different manner, oblige me by acquainting me thereof soon.

What can I say more?

COPY of a Letter, with the Seal of Hyder Alli Cawn; dated the 10th of December 1773.

Received by the Hand of Ally Zeman Cawn and Mahdy Ally Cawn, 6th November 1773.

After the compliments due on addressing so illustrious a Person as your Highness, I beg leave to represent, that as it has been signified to me by the mouth of Mahomed Usmaun, that after the arrival of a Man of Rank from hence, some Person of importance would also be sent hither from your Highness, in order to establish and increase a friendly correspondence and union between us—an agreement between Princes being always of mutual advantage—I have therefore dispatched the beneficent Cawn Aly Zemaun Cawn-Gee and Mohdy Aly Cawn Gee, with the usual tokens of friendship, who will explain my sentiments at large. I have only to add, that I expect your Highness will favour me with your correspondence, and make me glad with the news of your welfare, which cannot but conduce to the corroboration of mutual regard.—For the rest, may your greatness and happiness prove perpetual!

COPY of a Paper sent by Hyder Alli Cawn.

As a perpetual agreement and alliance has been determined on between the Nabob Waulaujeh Behar and the English and myself, I have therefore executed and delivered the under-written Covenant under my own seal; viz,

VIII.

N^{os} 9 & 10.* Meaning
in particular
the Nizam.

In case the Moguls* or Morattas should proceed against the country of my Sirkar, in order to remove and expel them therefrom, a sufficient force, with a Commander of importance, should be sent to act in conjunction and alliance with me, and to make war upon the enemy; and I also, in case the Moguls or Morattas should attack the country of the Nabob Waulajah and the English, will send the forces of my Circar to act against the enemy, in conjunction and alliance with them, and drive them out. Whether Peace or War be determined on towards the enemy, myself, the aforesaid Nabob, and the English, are to be of one mind, and to act entirely in concert, either in continuing of the War or in concluding a Peace. The expences of the troops to be paid in this manner:—To a European soldier 15 rupees, and to each Sepoy 7½ rupees per month; and the Officers shall be paid as I may be advised from thence at the time I require them. The pay of my troops to be:—To each horseman 15 rupees, and to a Sepoy 7½ rupees per month; and the Officers to be paid as I shall write from hence at the time.

Whatever articles, &c. out of friendship, may be wanted from the dominions of each other, shall be purchased by the subjects of each without molestation on either side.

If the Mogul or Moratta Chiefs, with a design to create a misunderstanding between us, should begin a correspondence, they (the Nabob and the English) shall not take any measure in compliance therewith, but shall communicate the papers to me; and I also, if they write to me, will from hence give advice thereof, which must tend to the increase of sincerity, and the confirmation of union between us.

The security between us, for all these Articles of Agreement, shall be a solemn Oath in the Name of God, and on the *Glorious Coran*.

From the N A B O B:

COPY of a Paper which I have thought of sending in Answer to that of Hyder Alli Cawn.

* Meaning
Hyder.

In case of the Morattas, or any other enemy, should come into this country, the above Person* must send a sufficient force, with an Officer of Rank, who shall act in conjunction and concert with my forces and those of the English Company, in order to expel and drive out the enemy from my Dominions. In like manner, whatever foe shall enter the country of the said Person, I will send a sufficient force, under a Leader of importance, who shall act in concert and unanimity with his army, to effect their expulsion. The pay of the troops on both sides to be at the rate of fifteen rupees per month for an horseman, and seven and an half for a Sepoy; and that of the Officers to be settled at the time they are required, advices thereon being sent along with the auxiliary forces.

With regard to the merchandize that may be wanted from each other's country, it is necessary that the particulars thereof should be first transmitted.

If the Morattas and other Chiefs, in order to create a disunion between us, should begin a correspondence, neither side shall act in compliance therewith, but shall give mutual notice of the writings that come to them.

No protection shall be afforded to the subjects or enemies of each other; and those that have fled away in disgust shall be mutually delivered up again.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Military Consultation;
5th January 1774.

Read Draft of a Letter to the Nabob, as entered in Country Correspondence, N^o 2. in reply to his of the 29th December, respecting Hyder Ally's Propositions for an alliance with the Carnatic (vide Consultation, 31st ultimo).—Approved, and ordered to be sent.

To the N A B O B:

Dated the 5th January 1774.

I have been honoured with the receipt of your Highness's favour of the 29th December 1773, inclosing a Copy of a Letter from Hyder Alli Cawn, together with Copies of his Proposals to your Highness, and of *those* your Highness has thoughts of sending to him in return.

Although

Although I cannot but feel very sensibly the manner in which your Highness is pleased to state what passed between your Highness and this Government on the subject of the Mahrattas, yet as this matter has been already so fully discussed, and the conduct of this Government, in my opinion, in the discussion so clearly justified, I shall content myself here with referring to the Correspondence which then passed on the subject. VIII.
Nos 9, & 10.

Respecting my opinion of the Proposals your Highness has thoughts of sending to Hyder Ally Cawn in reply to *those* received from him, I beg leave to observe, that your Highness is well acquainted with the necessity this Government was under of concluding a Treaty with Hyder Ally Cawn in the year 1769, both on the part of the Company and of the Carnatic; and that it was the same necessity also which extracted an acquiescence to the Article comprehending a Defensive Alliance with him. Your Highness most undoubtedly is the best judge of your own affairs, and can best tell how far they may be effected by the entering anew into such an alliance; for my part, my resolution is fixed to confine the Company's forces solely and entirely to the defence of the Company's Possessions and *those* of your Highness, so far as consistently may be done without an absolute breach of engagements. I beg your Highness will on no account, however, consider what I have here said as in any measure to discourage your Highness from establishing a friendship with Hyder Ally Cawn; I think, on the contrary, it is for the interest of the Carnatic that a good understanding should subsist between your Highness and him, and that every consistent means of cultivating the same should accordingly be made use of.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Select Consultations; the
16th January 1774.

The President acquaints the Board, that the Nabob having signified to him, that he had certain matters of importance to communicate, he (the President) has desired the Council to assemble at his Gardens this evening, in order to take the same into consideration.

The Nabob, and his second Son Ameer ul Omrah, present.

After the strongest expressions of friendship and good will to the Company, the Nabob proceeds to recapitulate his sentiments on the present posture of affairs, and the situation of the province with respect to Hyder Aly and the Mahrattas; that since the Board are determined not to join the Mahrattas, and to abide by their engagements with Hyder, he acquiesces, but strenuously recommends the most cautious management, in order to conceal our real intentions, that the Mahrattas may not despair of obtaining our friendship. That this line had been adopted by the late Governor in almost similar circumstances, when the Mahrattas were hovering on the frontiers of the Province. He wrote to Mohaderow, that he was his friend, and even promised not to afford Hyder Ally any assistance; that he is far from desiring the Board to break their engagements with Hyder, but cannot help being apprehensive that in preserving his friendship, we forfeit that of the Mahrattas. That he (the Nabob) has no other view but the peace and prosperity of the country, and will therefore readily adopt any measures conducive thereto which may be recommended to him by the Board. That if the Board are of opinion he ought to write to the Mahrattas, or send a Vacqueel, or even to send him a sum of money, he is ready to do it.

To which the Board replied, that he (the Nabob) must be the best judge of what was proper to be done on the occasion; that he knew well their objects were the peace and tranquillity of the Carnatic; and that every measure which tended to accomplish these purposes, consistent at the same time with the honour and dignity of the Nabob and the Company, and in its consequence would not oblige them to afford assistance either to the Mahratta or Hyder Ally, would be heartily acquiesced in by them. The Board then desired to be informed by the Nabob, in what manner he recommended they should negotiate with the Mahrattas, or what other measures to pursue than those they have already adopted.

The Nabob answered, that he had been all along for assisting the Mahrattas, because he thought an alliance with them was most for the advantage of his country, which would appear both from his letters, and many conversations that he had held on the subject. But since this Government was determined against that measure, he now recommended that a footing of friendship may be preserved both with them and

VIII. with Hyder Ally, and that we should endeavour to prevent the Carnatic from being plundered.

N^{os} 9, & 10.

The Nabob was then told, that it was fruitless to recapitulate what was past; that their reasons for refusing to join the Mahrattas are well known to the Nabob; they are upon record; that the point is now to provide for the security of the Carnatic; to which end the Board will co-operate with him heart and hand, and join in every consistent measure for the interest and security of his Government.

The Nabob again repeated his desire, that encouragement should be given both to the Mahratta and Hyder Ally; that the Vacqueel of the latter should be sed with promises, at the same time that we temporize with the former.

The Nabob desired to have the opinion of the Board, which of the following steps he ought to take; whether to send a Vacqueel to the Mahrattas, or only a Letter; and whether it would be advisable to send a Vacqueel to Hyder Ally.

It would be too precipitate in the Board to give a precise and determinate opinion upon the foregoing proposals from the Nabob, from his more intimate knowledge of the interest of his own country. The views and policy of the neighbouring Powers he must be a more competent judge, whether it is more advisable to send a Vacqueel to the Mahrattas, or only to address him by Letter. The Board have upon a former occasion given their sentiments so clearly upon forming a new alliance with Hyder Ally, that it is unnecessary to add any thing further on that subject. If his (the Nabob's) writing to the Mahrattas, or sending a Vacqueel to them, will tend to the security of the Province, the Board do not hesitate to pronounce such a measure highly expedient. Upon which the Nabob acquainted the Board, that he had prepared a Letter to Ragonaut Row, which he would dispatch to him provided they had no objection to any part of it. The Nabob then read a Letter to Ragonaut Row, as entered in Country Correspondence, N^o expressed in very friendly terms, and desiring that Mahade Row Sadashoe might be sent to him; and he further acquainted the Board, that he would send a letter to Hyder Ally as soon as it could be prepared. The Nabob added, that the force of the Mahrattas at present is towards Gurrum Conda and Tripety; and if he finds they continue advancing towards the Carnatic, notwithstanding the before-mentioned letter to them, he will, in that case, dispatch a Vacqueel to them; but if it appears that their route points to another quarter, he will wait for an answer to his letter.

The Nabob informed the Board, that the reason of his declining to send a Vacqueel at present to the Mahrattas was this; that Ragonaut Row might be able to draw from the Vacqueel what were his real intentions, and that such a discovery might probably be productive of immediate hostilities: whereas by sending a letter, and desiring a Vacqueel might be sent to him, a very good purpose might be answered, namely, that from the professions of friendship made to the Mahrattas, he may be induced to expect an alliance with the Carnatic, and accordingly send a Vacqueel to the Nabob; in which time the season may be so far advanced, as to oblige them to lay aside all thoughts of attacking the province this year. That although this finesse may perhaps succeed, yet we ought not to be lulled into security. He the (Nabob) desired to receive an estimated account of the stock of provisions required to subsist the troops in the field for six months, and he will take measures for procuring the same, but that he can only provide for the fighting people; and as for the other attendants on the army, they must supply themselves the best way they can. The Board then represented to the Nabob, in the strongest manner, the absolute necessity of his advancing money for the payment of the army, and pointed out the fatal consequences which might result from a deficiency in this essential article. The Board further represented to the Nabob, how necessary it was to lay up sufficient quantities of provisions in his several forts, and to lose no time in collecting grain and cattle, &c. in those parts from whence the army can be most easily supplied.

The Nabob also read a Letter which he proposed sending to Mahaderow Sadashewa, if the Board perceived nothing amiss in it.

The Board acquainted the Nabob, that they had no objection to this Letter, or to the one he proposed writing to Ragonaut Row.

The Nabob, before he took his leave, acquainted the Board, that he intended to write to Morari Row, and to send him a present of twenty thousand rupees to gain his good offices with Ragonaut Row.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Military Consultations; the 6th
December 1774.

VIII.

Nos 9, & 10

Read Letters from the Nabob, dated 1st instant, as entered in Country Correspondence, N^o 119.—A Vacqueel, with a Letter and Presents from Hyder Ally Cawn—Copy of the said Letter, and the Answer proposed to be sent by the Nabob.

From the Nabob :—Dated and received the 1st of December 1774.

I some time ago mentioned to you in conversation the arrival of Dowlut Chala at Arcot, from Hyder Ally Cawn, with a view of coming to me; and I now enclose a copy of the Letter I received from the said Cawn, by him. The above Chala informs me, that as his coming was merely to deliver the present of cloaths, he desires that he may soon be dispatched; I have therefore drawn out a draft of a Letter in answer, a copy of which is inclosed for your information, and agreeably to which I propose writing to the said Cawn.

What can I say more?

A Copy of a Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn, to the Nabob; dated the 5th, and received the 28th of November 1774.

After expressing my desire to see you, which is the first of all my wishes, be it known to your friendly mind, that it was with great pleasure I received your Letter, every syllable of which tended to increase the friendship and union subsisting between us, by the hands of Alli Zemaun Cawn, Syed Phuttah Alli Cawn, and Alli Newauz Cawn. By the information I received from the said Cawns of your friendship and sincere regard, and by the present you sent to me, the foundation of friendship and regard, he acquired proper strength. It is certain, that it is both proper and necessary that between Princes of the Mahometan Faith, union and harmony should subsist; and the same is pleasing to the Creator, and thereby fear and dread are impressed on the minds of their foes and enemies. Respecting an alliance and friendship, I am firm; by God's blessing, by the representation of the above Cawns, who are daily exerting themselves in the increasing and strengthening of our mutual friendship, the basis thereof, and of our regard, is become strong. In case di-
rection of our friendship and union, I have sent by Dowlut Chala (who is one of those people I confide in) a sword and a dagger set with precious stones, two diamond rings, some cloaths, &c.; and for Umdut ul Omrah and Ummeer ul Omrah, two daggers set with precious stones, some flowered gold cloaths, &c. For other matters I refer you to the Letters from Syed Puttah Alli Cawn, and Alli Newauz Cawn. The union and alliance subsisting between us require that you should let me have the pleasure and satisfaction of receiving letters from you. Sic Orig.

A DRAFT of a Letter from the Nabob to Hyder Alli Cawn.

Great was the pleasure my mind, impatient to hear from you, received on the receipt of your Letter, every expression in which tended to strengthen the bonds of union, the sight of which gave an inexpressible freshness to the garden of friendship and regard. The sword and dagger set with precious stones, the two diamond rings, and the cloaths which were sent for me, also the two daggers set with precious stones, and the cloaths for my children, were received by the hands of Dowlut Chala, and these ornamented the sheave of friendship. The things for my children have been delivered to them; and of the cloaths which came for me (every thread of which was wove in friendship) a great part has been made use of for cloaths for my own wear;—all which your friendly mind will be informed of by the representation of Dowlut Chala.

IX.

N° 13.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th December 1802.

N° 15.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Wallajah Bahaudre to Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet, Governor of Madras. IX.
N° 13.

Dated - 21st Rajab 1208, of Hegyra, or
22d February 1794. Co. Cor.

Received 22d

I Enclose herein for your information, the copy of a Letter I have written to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, with an English Translation.
What shall I say more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

David Haliburton,
Persian Translator.

(In N° 15.)—Translation of Copy of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Wallajah Bahaudre to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 21st of Rajib, in the year 1208 of the Hegera.

The joyful sight of your illustrious and fortunate Sons at this place conveyed such pleasure and satisfaction to my mind, as cannot be expressed in writing. Thanks be to the Almighty, they are now on the eve of returning to your dominions; and, under his gracious protection and providence, will arrive there.

I have sent a few Presents as a mark of friendship, your acceptance of which will afford me great pleasure.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

David Haliburton,
Persian Translator.

N° 66.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nawaub Wallajah Bahaudar, &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor of Fort Saint George. Co. Cor.

Dated - - 13th }
Received 13th } May 1794.

I herein enclose for your information, a copy of the Letter which I received from Tippoo Sultaun, by Captain Doveton.

What more? &c. &c.

TRANSLATE Copy of a Letter from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun to his Highness the Nawaub Wallajah Bahadre, &c. &c.

(Without date)—Received May 1794.

I have received with much satisfaction your friendly Letter, informing me of the departure of my Children, and of your having sent some presents along with them. Thank God! they have arrived in health, and exhilarated the hearts of their friends, who anxiously expected them.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

IX.

I am much indebted to your politeness for your very obliging attention to my Sons, and to your munificence for the Presents which accompanied them.

N^o 13.

Seeing that the Princes of Islam are connected with each other by the ties of a generous and zealous fellowship (according to the apophthegm, that "hearts influenced by the same Religion are better calculated for mutual kindness,"—so my friendly and orthodox heart, susceptible of your goodness, reciprocates your friendship;—a friendship which is no less gratifying and pleasing to me, than it is agreeable and satisfactory in the eyes of my people.

May your friendship endure!

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
D^r P^r T^r.

Co. Cor.

N^o 119. — TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor of Fort Saint George.

Dated 14 July 1794.—Received D^r.

I enclose for the information of my Friend, Copy of a Letter I have received from the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun. The said Nawab hath informed me of the approaching nuptials of his Sons. I intend therefore to send you hereafter some dresses and jewels for him, together with my reply, conformably to the etiquette of this country on such occasions.

What more? &c. &c.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Persian Translator.

(In N^o 119.) — Translation:—Copy of a Letter from the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c.

Without date.—Received July 1794.

I have the happiness to inform my esteemed Friend, that the marriage ceremonies of my Sons Abdal Khalik and Mueez ud Deen, are to be solemnized in the month Rebbia ul Avel. May they, through the Divine Favour, have a propitious termination.

On account of the unfeigned friendship and unequivocal cordiality which subsist between us, I have judged it necessary to communicate this intelligence for the satisfaction of my gracious and Noble Friend.

May your indulgent Friendship endure!

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Persian Transl^r.

Co. Cor.

N^o 143. — TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor of Fort Saint George.

Dated - 6th }
Received 6th } August 1794.

I have sent accompanying my Reply to the Letter of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, with a copy for your information.

As the nuptials of the said Nabob's Sons are to be celebrated, and as I called them my own Sons when they were here, I have, in lieu of dresses and jewels (which it is the custom of the world to present on such occasions) sent fifty thousand rupees, which I request you will be pleased to forward.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^r T^r.

In N° 143.—TRANSLATION:— Copy of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

IX.
N° 13.

(Without date.)

In an auspicious season I received your Letter, mentioning your having determined on the celebration of the nuptials of your Sons in the propitious month of Rubbellawell, and it made me extremely happy.

In the greatness of my affection and regard, I could have wished to be present at the marriages, and to perform the ceremony of tying the Sehra, &c. with my own hands; but, for certain reasons, contenting myself with praying for the happy conclusion of the nuptials, and that this commencement of the encrease of your Family may prove propitious, I have, according to the rules of friendship, sent fifty thousand rupees in lieu of jewels and dresses, to the Brides and Bridegrooms; and I hope you will be pleased to perform yourself the ceremonial forms, on my part, on this occasion.

May the Almighty render the Father of the two Bridegrooms happy!

(A true Translation.)

(Signed *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r.)

N° 196.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Co. Cor. Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George, &c. &c.

Dated - 11th }
Received 12th } October 1794.

A Camel Hircarrah is just now arrived from Seringapatam, with Replies from the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun to the Letters I have written him.

Copies of his Letters to myself, and my Son Omdut ul Omrah Bahaudur, as also of those I now propose writing him, I transmit you enclosed.

What can I say more?

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahaudur to his Highness the Nabob Wallajah Bahaudur, &c. &c. &c.

Dated 18th September 1794.

I received, in the happiest season, your friendly Letter, together with the fifty thousand rupees which you were pleased to send me.

You kindly inform me, that “in the effusion of your affection and regard, you could have wished to be present at the nuptials of my Sons, to perform, with your own hands, the ceremony of tying the Sehra; but that being prevented, you must content yourself with praying for the happy conclusion of the marriages, and that this commencement of the increase of my Family may be auspicious: That you had, according to the rules of friendship, sent 50,000 rupees in lieu of jewels and dresses, to the Brides and Bridegrooms; and hoped I would myself pay the nuptial compliments due from you.”

It is not concealed from your enlightened mind, that the friendship and unanimity subsisting between us required not the interchange of jewels and dresses; whatever I possess, and indeed the means wherewithal I carry on these ceremonies, are entirely your's: from a regard, however, to the customs and manners of distinguished and Noble Personages, you have been pleased to honour me by these Presents, and with your prayers for a propitious termination to the nuptials of my Children: I consider all this as proceeding from the excess of your kindness, and the sincerity of your regard.

Indeed, the expressions of congratulation and joy resulting from a heart where true friendship inhabits, have an interest more precious, and a grace more lustrous, than the most brilliant jewels; and the gratulatory effusions of affection (on occasions like the present) if that affection be sincere, diffuse through the soul a gleam of gladness surpassing the splendour of the Sun.

IX. Our mutual friendship being sincere and stedfast, the professions of it, therefore, have had this effect.

N^o 13.

Under the blessing of Providence, and by your favour and prayers, these weddings shall, I hope, terminate as happily as you desire; and I shall not fail to perform for you the Sehra ceremony with my own hands.

Omit not to favour me with the tidings of your welfare; and may your benevolence continue towards me!

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur to the Nawab Omdut ul Omrah Bahaudur.

Dated 22d September 1794.

After rendering the professions of a regard and esteem inexpressible, I have to represent to your friendly mind, that although, according to the text of the page of Truth, “all the Faithful are Brothers, and it behoves them to make enquiries of each other’s welfare;” yet you have not for a long time made me happy with the glad tidings of your health.

Let what is past, however, be forgotten; and hereafter, considering me desirous to hear of your happiness and well-being, be pleased to favour me with frequent intelligence on the subject;—for the receipt of Letters afford a gratification inferior only to a personal interview.

May the cup of your prosperity be replenished to your desire!

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Wallajah Bahadur, &c. &c. &c. to the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur.

(Without Date.)

I have had the happiness to receive your Letter, acknowledging the receipt of mine, congratulatory on the nuptials of your Sons, and containing sentiments which evince a good understanding and a friendly mind. May the Almighty, and his Prophets, render these nuptials propitious to the increase of your Family!

I trust you will look upon me as anxious to hear of your own welfare, and that of your Family; and that you will often afford me the pleasure of accounts thereof.

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from the Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur to the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

(Without Date.)

In the hour of my solicitude to learn your welfare, I had the pleasure to receive your friendly favour, and was thereby made very happy. This kind remembrance of me I consider as a particular indication of your regard.

The correspondence which subsists between his Highness the Nawab, my honoured Father, and you, is to me a source of much pleasure and satisfaction.

As a mark of my friendship, I beg leave to present you with a fuzee and a pistol, of European workmanship, which I request may be deposited in your armoury.

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Walajah Bahadur, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

(Without Date.)

Happy is that Mother, who having passed her days in good repute, when, in obedience to the inevitable decree of the Almighty, at last, resigning her life, she leaves behind her a Son who will long be an ornament to the world!

As you are a man of perfect knowledge, there is no doubt that on this occasion you have, agreeably to the inspired dictate—“God is the Friend of those who have Patience,”—made Patience your companion.

May

May the Omnipotent God prolong your existence here to the utmost extent of the human life, for the Government and the benefit of your Subjects!
(True Translations.)

IX.

N^o 13.

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P. T.

To his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to inform your Highness, in reply to your Letter of the 11th Co. Cor. instant, that I see no objection whatever to your forwarding the Letters which you N^o 208. propose writing to Tippoo Sultan, in reply to those received by your Highness from that Chief.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

Fort St. George,
24th October 1794.

(Signed) *Hobart.*

N^o 37.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of Co. Cor. the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 14th April 1795.
Received D^o - - D^o.

Two Letters have been lately received from Tippoo Sultan; the one addressed to myself, and the other to my Son; copies of which, with the drafts of Answers thereto, are sent herewith for your Lordship's perusal. If the drafts meet your approbation, the Letters will be forwarded by Tippoo Sultan's Servant, Mahomed Gore Khân.—Be pleased to inform me of your sentiments on the subject.

What can I say more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^a T^r.

(In N^o 37.)—Translation of a Letter from the Nabob Tippoo Sultan to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

(Without Date.)

At this happy season, under the Divine favour, and the auspices of that Noble Friend, the marriage ceremonies of my Sons, Abdul Khalik and Moez eid Deen, have been happily completed.

As the communication of an event so joyful among sincere Friends occasions a like degree of happiness, however near or remote such Friends may be, I have sent, in consideration of our amity, a few articles of dress and jewels (as per List), two horses, and 30,000 rupees for an entertainment, accompanied by Mahommed Ghoce Khân, a distinguished Nobleman and ancient Servant of the Chadadad Sirkar.

It would indeed have contributed to our complete satisfaction, had that Noble Personage been present at the ceremonies; but as circumstances could not conveniently admit of this, they have been completed in your absence.

Although these presents and sum of money were not worthy of being sent to such a Friend, yet I am hopeful you will be pleased to accept them favourably, and render me happy by celebrating a Feast of Joy on this glad some occasion with the money above mentioned.

The Khân above alluded to will communicate verbally other particulars of sincere friendship and amity.

I trust you will look upon me as anxious for your welfare, and that you will do me the favour to write me accounts of it.

May your favour be continued!

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^a T^r.

IX.

N° 13.

(In N° 37.)—Translation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultan to the Nabob Omdut ul Omra Bahadur.

(Without Date.)

At this joyful period, through the Divine favour, and your auspices, the nuptials of my Sons Abdul Khalik and Moez ud Deen, have been happily concluded.

Although the communication of an event so felicitous is of itself a source of reciprocal satisfaction to our minds, yet with regard to the formalities observed on similar events, viz. the Interchange of Presents, from which, as a good omen, an idea of future happiness is prognosticated, I have dispatched some articles of dress and jewels, together with a couple of horses (agreeably to a separate List), all under charge of a distinguished Nobleman, Mahommed Ghous Khân, who is a confidential and ancient Friend of the Chedadad Sirkar.

Though these articles were too insignificant to have been sent on this occasion, nevertheless your friendship will on this season of congratulation, by inducing an acceptance of the present, contribute to the gratification of the Donor.

The above-mentioned Khân will communicate verbally other particulars of sincere friendship and amity.

Considering me solicitous for your welfare, I hope you will gratify me with frequent communications on the subject.

May the measure of your happiness be equal to your wish!

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^a T^r.

(In N° 37.)—Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Wallajah Bahadur to the Nawab Tippoo Sultan.

Whilst my mind was directed, with a degree of anxious solicitude, to learn the glad tidings of your health and happiness, I had the satisfaction to receive your agreeable Letter by Mahommed Ghous Khân, informing me of the happy termination of the nuptial ceremonies of your Sons, Abdul Khalik and Mahommed Moez ud Deen (may their lives be prolonged!) together with a dress, jewels, and 30,000 rupees, as a Marriage Present: this pleasing intelligence exhilarated my mind, and, like a sweet smelling odour, refreshed my soul. May the All-gracious and Omnipotent crown this event with every felicity and comfort!—Amongst sincere Friends, it is incumbent on their amity to keep up an epistolary correspondence. I regard your Sons as Grandchildren, dear to me as my own. In the effusion of my affection, I sent some presents for the weddings of your Sons; a small present, on the completion of the ceremonies, had been sufficient in return; but you have sent me such a quantity that it should seem they were meant as an equivalent to mine: the rules of friendship require not such formalities. As you have sent the presents out of your extreme regard, I receive them with the greatest satisfaction. I hope you will make me happy by constant accounts of your welfare.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nawab Omdat ul Omrah Bahadur to the Nawab Tippoo Sultan.

I have received your Letter, informing me of the celebration of the weddings of Abdul Kalick and Mahommed Moez ud Deen, together with a dress and jewels, and am made happy beyond measure by this agreeable intelligence. May the Almighty render this event happy and propitious to you!

(True Translations.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^a T^r.

N° 39.

N° 39.—To his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

IX.

May it please your Highness,

N° 13.

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 14th instant, enclosing Copies of Tippoo Sultaun's Address to yourself and Omdut ul Omrah Bahadar, and forwarding at the same time the Replies, which, with my approbation, you propose to write.

I have the honour to inform your Highness in return, that I see no objection why the proposed answers should not be sent.

Fort St. George,
19th April 1795.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Hobart.*

N° 51.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

Dated 24th May 1795.
Received 26th D° D°

I have lately received two Letters in reply from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun; also, a Letter addressed to my Son Omdat ul Omrah Bahadur; copies of which, with drafts of Answers thereto, are enclosed herein, for your Lordship's information.

What can I say more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Persian Translator.

(In N° 51.)—Translation of a Letter from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun to the Nawab Walajah Bahadur.

Dated 11th April.

I have been favoured with your Highness's kind Letter, acknowledging the receipt of mine, and was made exceedingly happy thereby.

Your Highness's remark is indeed just, that an epistolary correspondence is next to a personal interview. It is the intercourse of heart and heart, the visit of soul and soul.—May the Almighty prolong the life of your Highness!

As a small mark of my friendship, I have sent a few pieces of cloth, which, though unworthy of your Highness's choice, will, I trust, be accepted in the meaning they were sent. May your Highness's kindness endure!

What shall I say more?

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun, to the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah Bahadar.

Dated 11th April 1795.

I received, in a happy hour, your Letter in answer to mine, and it afforded me extreme pleasure to observe your kind professions of friendship. The interchange of friendly sentiments is surely a source of great satisfaction; and I am certain that such an intercourse, as it must be approved, will be preserved by you. I have used the liberty of a Friend to send a present of a few pieces of cloth, which I hope you will make me happy by accepting.

May your happiness be perpetual!

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun to the Nabob Wallajah Bahadur.

Dated 13th May.

I have been favoured with your Letter of condolence on the death of my honoured Mother.

IX.

N^o 13.

From the consideration of the sacred saying, "That all Humanity must taste of Death, and that an acquiescence in the Will of Providence is incumbent on all," my afflicted heart was somewhat comforted, and I submitted to the Decrees of the Almighty with patience and resignation. I employed also the Readers of the Koran, and others, to pray for her pure departed spirit, which is in Heaven!

From the Nabob Wallajah Bahadur, to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

In the season of my anxious solicitude to learn the glad tidings of your health, I had the happiness to receive your friendly favour, and was rejoiced to understand that you are happy and well.

The pieces of cloth which you sent me, and which excel in texture the Pernyan and Kuffub silks (of China and Egypt) I have, with the greatest pleasure, appropriated to my own wearing.

May your prosperity increase!

From the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah Bahadur to the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun.

Praise be to God! that at the moment when I expected to hear the glad tidings of your health, I received your kind Letter, and was made happy thereby.

The pieces of cloth which you had the goodness to send me, and which are of the most elegant and excellent manufacture, I have had the pleasure to receive.

May the Almighty bestow upon you constant prosperity and happiness!

(True Translations.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
Persian Translator.

Co. Cor.

N^o 136.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nawab Omdat ul Omra Bahadur to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

Dated - 19th December 1795.

Received 20th D^o - - D^o

The Vakeels of the Navab Teeppo Sultaun have delivered me two Letters from the said Navab, containing expressions of condolence on the death of my Father, and of congratulation on my ascending the Musnud of my hereditary Government. Copies are sent herewith for your Lordship's information. According to the custom of this country, I shall transmit some presents to the said Navab, with my answer to his Letter, of which I will also send your Lordship a copy.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^a T^r.

(In N^o 136.)—Translation of a Letter from the Navab Teeppoo Sultaun Bahadur, to the Navab Omdat ul Omra Bahadur.

(Without Date.)

Received December } 1795.

In these disastrous days, when the intelligence of the melancholy yet inevitable event was announced to me, that the spirit of the Navab Walajah Bahadur, divesting itself of its elemental trammels, had taken its flight to the portals of Paradise, my friendly heart was so oppressed with ten thousand sorrows, that to describe them is impossible; for were I to attempt an explanation of my glowing grief, the ardour of my fervid language would consume my combustible pen. Thus resignation and calm endurance is the readiest mode to alleviate our anguish, and the most likely means to extinguish the fire of grief.

It is well known to your enlightened mind, that among the holy and happy sect of Islam, who all regard each other with a paternal and reciprocal affection, particularly with such of them as are distinguished by birth, or elevated by fortune, it is deemed

deemed incumbent to congratulate each other on occurrences of happiness; for it diffuses satisfaction, and enhances pleasure!—And, on occasions like the melancholy one in allusion, it is necessary to alleviate sorrow for mutual condolence; for it excites to a temper of patience and acquiescence.—Now, although I am well aware that to expatiate on this subject to a person of your understanding is, as it were, to define the principles of philosophy to * Lokman, nevertheless, I must express my assurance, that you will not encourage an unprofitable and gnawing grief; nay, that you will eradicate it, and by the practice of good works acquire for yourself a future recompence, and afford to the departed and beatified spirit of your august Father a source of present gratification.

IX.

N^o 13

* A celebrated Oriental Philosopher.

In order to pay my compliments of condolence, and with a view to inspire resignation into your afflicted mind, I have deputed to your Presence two distinguished and confidential Servants of the Chudarlal Sirkar, Mahommed Ghias Khan and Ghous Mahommed Khân; they will impart to you the sentiments of sincere friendship and high consideration which I entertain for you.

May the measure of your happiness be in proportion to your desire!

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^a T.

Memorandum.—Articles sent as a Kelaat: 2 pieces jemawar, 1 turban piece, 1 fash piece, 1 piece kenchob.

(Signed)

A. F.

(In N^o 136.)—Translation of a Letter from the Navab Teepoo Sultaun Behadur, to his Highness the Navab Omdut ul Omra Behadur.

Without Date.

Received December } 1795.

At this auspicious season of your happy accession to the Musnud of Magnificence and Grandeur, which took place with every fortunate and felicitous circumstance, after the translation of the Navab Walajah Bahadur to the Mansions of eternal Mercy, the mantle of my friendly heart is filled with pearls of pleasure, and replenished with gems of joy.

May the All-merciful and Glorious God render this joyful event a source of happiness to yourself, and of felicity to your friends, through the blessing of the Most Holy Prophet and his Posterity!

In order to pay my compliments of congratulation, I have sent by two distinguished and confidential servants of the Chudarlal Sirkar, Mahommed Ghias Khan and Ghous Mahommed Khan, some articles of dress and jewels, as a Khelaat, which are particularized in the enclosed Memorandum; and I beg you to believe, that your acceptance of them will afford me much satisfaction and pleasure.

May the measure of your prosperity be in proportion to your desire!

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P. T.

Memorandum.—Khelaat: 2 pieces jamawar, 1 piece turban, 1 piece fash, 1 piece keenchob. Jewels: one kelleggy, one sirpeick. Horses two.

(In N^o 136.)—Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Navab Omdat ul Omra Bahadur, &c. &c. &c.

To Sir John Shore, Bart. Governor General of Bengal.

Dated 19th December.

Embassadors from the Navab Teepoo Sultaun having arrived here with two Letters, one of condolence on the decease of my Father, and the other of congratulation on my accession to the hereditary Musnud of my Family, they came to visit me, accompanied by Lord Hobart.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

IX. Having sent transcripts of the Sultaun's two Letters, with an address from myself to Lord Hobart, I transmit inclosed copies of the whole for your information.
 N° 13. May you be happy!

(A true Translation.)
 (Signed)

A. Falconar,
 P. T.

Co. Cor. N° 60.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 17th May } 1796.
 Received D°

I transmit herewith copy of a Letter addressed to me by the Nawab Tippoo Sultan, requesting the surrender of Shenk Rayel and Chuck Rayel, Zemindars of Pongnoor, and who had fled thence.

I have ordered my Naib at Arcot (should these men have come into the Sirkar districts) to apprehend and confine them:—I hope your Lordship also will issue orders to your Commanding Officers, and to your Collector, &c. in the Jagheer, to apprehend, if they can, these people.

What more need be written?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
 P. T.

N. B. The Letter written by Tippoo Sultaun to the Nabob, enclosed in the above, is literally the same as that addressed by him to Government on the same subject.

(Signed) *A. F.*
 P. T.

Co. Cor. N° 59.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St George.

(Without date.) } 1796.
 Received 16 May

The steady, sincere, and daily increasing friendship which has been established on a firm basis between the two Sirkars, and which it is our mutual and most immediate wish to maintain and consolidate, induces me to represent, that Shenk Rayel and Chuck Rayel, Zemindars of Pongnoor, dependant on the Khudabad Sirkar, deviating from the line of their allegiance and duty, have been guilty of rebellion and revolt. In consequence of this, a party has been detached by the Khudabad Sirkar to punish them; they have fled, and taken shelter in the territories of the Honourable Company.

Now, as among Friends, the punishment of atrocious Rebels, and the mutual adjustment of affairs of this nature, should be regarded as a matter of reciprocal interest, I request that orders may be issued to the Officers of the Honourable Company's Government, for apprehending and delivering up these Rebels to the servants of the Khudabad Sirkar.

I request that you will continue to afford me the satisfaction of frequent friendly communications.

What further need be written?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
 P. T.

N^o 79.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

IX.

N^o 13.

Co. Cor.

Dated 3d June }
Received D^o D^o } 1796.

Having already furnished your Lordship with copy of a Letter which I received from the Nawab Tippoo Sultan, relative to the fugitive Zemindars of Pongnore, I now transmit enclosed, transcript of my Reply to the same.

What more need I write?

(ENCLOSURE.)

Translation:—Copy of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahauder.

I have been favoured and made happy with the receipt of your friendly Letter, informing me of the revolt and flight of Shank Rayel and Cheuk Rayel, Zemindarr of Pongnore, and requesting they might be apprehended and delivered up to the Officers of your Sircar.

Agreeably to the principles of the sincere friendship which subsists between us, I have issued strict orders to the above effect to my Talookdars, in case these fugitives should have taken shelter in my territories; for I consider your interest and my own one and the same.

I expect to be constantly favoured with your friendly communications.

(True Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P. T.

N^o 147.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of Co. Cor. the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 1st October 1796.
Received D^o - - D^o

I inclose for your Lordship's information, copy of a Letter addressed to me by the Nawab Tippoo Sultan, and copies of my Letters to him in reply.

What need I write more?

(In N^o 147.)—Translation:—Copy of a Letter from the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahauder, to his Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Received 29th September.

Blessings and praises be ascribed to God and the Prophet, that, in these auspicious days the nuptial ceremony has been accomplished!

Agreeably to the sacred saying, "All Musselmen are Brothers; they derive a satisfaction from the happiness of each other, and they should promulgate that happiness in order to excite that satisfaction:"—

I am convinced that the communication of this felicitous event will afford your friendly mind much pleasure.

Conformably to the forms peculiar among Friends, on occasions such as these, I sent an elephant, with dresses and jewels, according to the inclosed List, by Mahomed Hussien Korailhy, and I hope you will be pleased to accept them.

I expect to be favoured with a continuation of your friendly communication.

What more need be added?

IX.

N^o 13.

(In N^o 147.)—Translation:—Copy of a Letter from his Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Nawab Teepoo Sultan Bahadur.
(Without date.)

At this propitious period I have been favoured with your kind communication, intimating to me the agreeable intelligence of the accomplishment of your matrimonial ceremonies, and it has conveyed to my friendly mind satisfaction inexpressible.

I have received and accepted, as tokens of your regard, the elephant, jewels, and cloths, which you were so good to send by Mahommed Hussain Koraisly. May the Most High and only God render this event a source of happiness to that kind Friend, and grant him in consequence the fruit of his heart, that is, an excellent Son, endowed with the good qualities of his Parent!

I have sent an elephant, jewels, and drefs for yourself, and some pieces of cloths for your Consort, agreeably to a separate List.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Nawaub Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.
(Without date.)

In this felicitous season, the nuptials of my nephew Suraj ul Mulk Bahadur (whose life be prolonged!) have been happily concluded.

As it is incumbent among Friends, on similar occasions, to interchange presents, I have sent an elephant, jewels, and cloths, as nuptial presents, agreeably to a separate List, by Mahommed Hussain Koraisly; and I hope they will meet with your acceptance.

What more?

(True Translations.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^o T^o to Govern^r.

Co. Cor.

N^o 76.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, &c. &c. &c.

Dated 25th August }
Received D^o - - } 1797.

I send herewith two caskets, containing altar cases, for the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun, with a Letter addressed to him; and I request your Lordship will be pleased, after perusing and closing up the Letter to the said Nawaub, to send it, with the caskets, to Mr. Read, in order to be forwarded.

What shall I write more?

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahauder.

In the name of the Merciful and Gracious God!

I have sent two small altar cases, which, in consideration of your sincere friendship, I am hopeful you will keep about your Person.

May your happiness endure!

(True Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar.

N^o 83.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 29th September }
Received - - - } 1797.

Co. Cor.

I inclose for your Lordship's information, copy of a Letter which I have just received by Camel Hircarrahs from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun, on the commencement of the nuptial ceremony of his Son, which Letter was accompanied by the ceremonial present of jewels and cloths; when I reply to it, I shall send your Lordship a copy of my Answer.

What should I write more?

(ENCLOSURE.)

(ENCLOSURE.)

From the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahader to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c.

At this auspicious season, the celebration of the nuptial ceremony of my Son Mahomed Yasseen, has commenced, and, under the blessing of God, it will be concluded happily.

As it is necessary, among unfeigned Friends, to observe the complimentary ceremonies usual on such joyful occasions, I have transmitted an embroidered Khelaat, with a Killigy and Serpeach, together with a dress which has been prepared in a cloth manufactory of the Khudadad Sirkar, by Moslem workmen, who during the whole process of its preparation, were invoking the blessings of God and his Prophet. This kind of cloth, though in itself of trifling value, yet, in consideration of the Sacred auspices under which it was manufactured, will be duly appreciated by you, I transmit it out of sincere regard; and I request, as a true Friend, that you will wear it on your own Person.

All the Moslems of these dominions on every day of Public Worship, after the celebration of the Divine Ordinances, supplicate for length of life to that accomplished Friend, and for a continuation of his prosperity!

Constantly favour me with the exhilarating accounts of your welfare. What further should I add?

(True Translations.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar.

N^o 99.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness, the Nabob of the Co. Cor. Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 23d November } 1797.
Received 24th. - - }

Some time ago I transmitted to your Lordship copy of a Letter which I received from the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, and, agreeably to my promise, I inclose, for your Lordship's information, copy of my Answer.

What more need I write?

TRANSLATION:— Copy of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahader.

Your kind Letter, acknowledging the receipt of the Attr Dans, and forwarding the complimentary dress and jewels, upon the nuptials of your fortunate Sons, together with some cloth, consecrated by the Invocation of the blessed Names of the Most High, during the period of its manufacture, having arrived in a most seasonable moment, deserves my most cordial thanks, and calls for my sincere congratulations.

May the Almighty constantly favour you with the completion of your wishes!

In consequence of the friendship which subsist between us, I have sent cloths and jewels for the Bridegroom and Bride, agreeably to the enclosed List, which I hope you will do me the honour to accept.

May your happiness increase!

LIST of CLOTHS, &c.

For the Bridegroom :	For the Bride :
One Jeighor	One Pudnah
Sirpeach	Dress
Dress.	

(True Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar.

X.

N° 14.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th *December* 1802.

COPY of the Treaty between the late Tippoo Sultaun and
the English; 6th March 1792.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Military and Political Consultations
the 7th April 1792.

X.

N° 4.

DEFINITIVE Treaty of Perpetual Friendship for the adjustment of Affairs between the Honourable English East India Company, the Nawaub Assoph Jah Behauder, and Row Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, and Tippoo Sultaun, in virtue of the authority of the Right honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Most noble Order of the Garter, Governor General &c. &c. invested with full powers to direct and controul all the affairs of the said Company in the East Indies dependant on the several Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and of the Nawaub Aziem ul Omrah Behauder, possessing full powers, on the part of the Nawaub Assoph Jah Behauder, and Hurry Ram Pundit Tantea Behauder, possessing equal powers, on the part of Row Pundit Purdham Behauder, settled the seventeenth day of March one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two of the Christian æra, answering to the twenty-third day of the month Rejeb one thousand two hundred and six of the Hejeree, by Sir John Kenaway, Baronet, on the part of the Right honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Most noble Order of the Garter, &c. and Meer Aulum Behauder on the part of the Nawab Aziem ul Omrah Behauder, and Buckajee Pundit on the part of Hurry Ram Pundit Yantia Behauder on one part, and by Golaum Ally Khan Behauder and Ally Rezza Khan on behalf of Tippoo Sultaun, according to the under-mentioned Articles, which, by the blessing of God, shall be binding on their Heirs and Successors, as long as the Sun and Moon endure, and the conditions of them be invariably observed by the Contracting Parties.

Article 1st. The friendship subsisting between the Honourable Company and the Sircar of Tippoo Sultan, agreeably to former Treaties, the 1st with the late Nawaub Hyder Ally Khan, bearing date 8th August 1770, and the other with Tippoo Sultaun, of the 11th of March 1784, is hereby confirmed and increased, and the Articles of the two former Treaties are to remain in full force, excepting such of them as, by the present engagement, are otherwise adjusted; and the 8th Article of the second above-mentioned Treaty dated the 11th of March 1784, corresponding with the 18th of the month Rubbie ul Sadny 1198 Hygeree, confirming all the privileges and immunities of trade which the deceased Nawaub Hyder Ally Khan granted to the said Company by the Treaty entered into in the year 1770, is also, by virtue of the present Treaty, renewed and confirmed.

X.

N^o 14.

Article 2d. In the fourth Article of the Preliminary Treaty entered into between the Allied Powers and the said Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 22d February 1792, corresponding with the 28th of the month Jemandie ul Saany 1206 Higeree, it is written, "Until the due performance of the three foregoing Articles, the first Article stipulating the cession of half the country; the second, the immediate payment of half of the sum of money agreed to be paid, and the remainder in specie only, at three instalments, not exceeding four months each instalment; and the third, engaging for the release of prisoners, two of the Sons of the said Tippoo Sultaun shall be detained as hostages," which Articles are confirmed by the present instrument: Accordingly, the said Tippoo Sultaun shall divide the sum agreed to be paid at three instalments above-mentioned into three equal parts, and shall pay to the said Three Powers their respective shares, at the exchange affixed for the amount to be paid, immediately, at such places on the boundaries of the Allies as shall be determined on by them; and after the performance of the remaining two Articles above-mentioned, that is to say, the cession of one half the country, and the release of prisoners, in case the amount of the three instalments be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the Three Powers prior to the expiration of the period stipulated for it, the said Sons of Tippoo Sultaun shall be immediately dismissed, and all pecuniary demands between the Contracting Parties shall cease and be at an end.

Article 3. By the first Article of the Preliminary Treaty it is agreed, that one half the dominions which were in the possession of the said Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the war, shall be ceded to the Allies, adjacent to their respective boundaries, and subject to their selection. Accordingly, the General Abstract of Countries composing half the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun to be ceded to the Allies, agreeably to their respective shares, is hereunto subjoined, and the detail of them is inserted in a separate Schedule, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun.

DISTRICTS ceded to the Honourable ENGLISH COMPANY:

Calicut, 63 Talooks	- - - - -	- - -	8,48,765 5 4½	
Pal-gautcherry	- - - - -	- - -	88,000 0 0	
Dindigul and Pulnaveerpackshy, 2 Talooks	- - - - -	- - -	90,000 0 0	
Salem	- - - - -	- - -	24,000 0 0	
Hoork	- - - - -	- - -	8,000 0 0	
Nameul	- - - - -	- - -	16,000 0 0	
Sunkagurry	- - - - -	- - -	40,000 0 0	
Barrah Mohul, 9 Talooks; viz.				
Barrah Mohul	- - - - -	64,000 0 0		
Coveriputtun	- - - - -	10,000 0 0		
Verbuddurdroog	- - - - -	8,000 0 0		
Raycottah	- - - - -	8,000 0 0		
Kangoondie	- - - - -	6,000 0 0	1,34,000 0 0	
Darampoory	- - - - -	8,000 0 0		
Pennagur	- - - - -	10,000 0 0		
Tingry Cottah	- - - - -	12,000 0 0		
Caverepoor	- - - - -	8,000 0 0		
Ahtoor Anuntgurry	- - - - -	- - -	18,000 0 0	
Purmuttie	- - - - -	- - -	14,000 0 0	
Shudmungul	- - - - -	- - -	20,000 0 0	
Vamloor	- - - - -	- - -	16,000 0 0	
Pagodas	- - -	- - -	- - -	13,16,765 5 4½

DISTRICTS ceded to the NAWAUB ASSOPH JAH BEHAUDER:

Talook Keerpah, 61 Talooks.				
The Daab, 15 Talooks	- - - - -	16,48,099 3 2		
Deduct as follows:				
In the Peshwa's Share	- - - - 13,06,666,6,10			
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun,				
Anagoondy	- - - - - 60,101 - -	13,56,767 6 10		
Remains to the Nawaube Assoph Jah	- - - - -	- - -	2,81,331 6 8	
Banyanpilly and Chinchinmulla, 2 Talooks	- - - - -	- - -	41,804 9 8	
Singputtum and Chilwara-	- - - - -	- - -	20,000 0 0	
Oak	- - - - -	- - -	20,000 0 0	
Hanwuntgoond	- - - - -	- - -	15,000 0 0	
Wimpilly Vemla	- - - - -	- - -	12,565 0 0	
Moaka	- - - - -	- - -	12,162 6 14	
In Gooty 4 Talooks; viz.				
Tarputry	- - - - -	19,055 0 4		
Tannury	- - - - -	13,072 8 0		
Velanoor	- - - - -	8,800 0 0		
Singummully	- - - - -	10,855 0 0		
			51,782 8 4	

Befwapoor - - - - -	- - -	5,000 0 0	
Bulkary, Hoorkoor, &c. 2 Talooks - - -	35,000 0 0		
Deduct:			
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun, 2 Talooks, Koor Koor and Drummoor - - - - -	12,000 0 0		
Remains to the Nawaub Affoph Jah - - -	- - -	23,000 0 0	
In Koor Koor - - - - -	- - -	370 2 57	
Pagodas - - - - -	- - -	- - -	13,16,666 6 11
DISTRICTS ceded to Row PUNDIT PURDHAM BEHAUDER:			
The Daab 15 Talooks - - - - -	16,48,099 3 2		
Deduct:			
Remains with Tippoo Saltaun, Anagoondy 1 Talook - - - - -	60,101		
In the Share of the Nawaub Affoph Jah, Hoopul 8 Talooks - 1,06,137 3 9			
Kanecghurry 1 Talook 79,100 0 0			
In Gujunderghur - - 96,094 2 15			
	2,81,331 6 8		
	3,41,432 6 8		
Remains to Row Pundit Purdham; viz.			
Darwar 8 Talooks - - - - -	1,38,536 8 5½		
Hawanoor 2 D° - - - - -	30,604 3 2		
Dummoor - - - - -	15,394 6 6½		
Baukappoor 16 Talooks - - - - -	2,50,426 6 7½		
Sirhatty - 4 D° - - - - -	64,843 7 10		
Ketore - 11 D° - - - - -	1,43,397 4 3		
Judduck - 4 D° - - - - -	45,297 1 9½		
Jalihal - 5 D° - - - - -	73,185 0 14		
Dummul - 4 D° - - - - -	49,196 5 12		
Shanore - 26 D° - - - - -	3,40,946 7 13		
Laulgurry Soudunty - - - - -	1,48,953 8 0		
In Gujenderghur } 8 Talooks - } 1,01,977 9 6½			
Deduct:			
In the Share of } the Nawaub } Affoph Jah } 96,094 2 15			
Remains to Row Pundit Purdann - 5,883 6 7½			
From Gooty:		13,06,666 6 10	
Suadoor - - - - -	- - -	10,000 0 0	
Pagodas - - - - -	- - -	- - -	13,16,666 6 10
Grand Total - - - - -	- - -	- - -	32,50,098 8 9½

Article 4th.—Whatever part of Nameul Sunkagurry, Salem, Caveripoor, Altoor, and Permutty, which, as above stated, are comprised within the Division ceded to the aforesaid Company, shall be situated to the Northward and Eastward of the River Caveri; or if there should be any other Talooks, or villages of Talooks, situated as above described, they shall belong to the said Company, and others of equal value shall be relinquished by the said Company to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for them; and if, of the above districts, there shall be any Talooks, or villages of Talooks, situated to the Westward and Southward of the said river, they shall be relinquished to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for others of equal value to the said Company.

Article 5th.—On the ratification and mutual exchange of this Definitive Treaty, such Districts and Forts as are to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun shall be delivered up, without any cavil or demand for outstanding balances; and such Talooks and Forts as are to be relinquished by the Three Powers to Tippoo Sultaun, shall in the same manner be delivered up, and orders to this effect, addressed to the Aumils and Commanders of Forts, shall be immediately prepared and delivered to each respectively of the Contracting Parties; on the receipt of which orders, the discharge of the money stipulated to be paid immediately, and the release of prisoners on all sides, of which the Contracting Parties, considering God as present and a witness, shall release without cavil all that are in existence, and shall not detain a single person. The armies of the Allied Powers shall march from Seringapatam: such forts and places nevertheless as shall be in the possession of the said Company, and on the road by which the said armies are to march, shall not be given up until the said armies shall have removed the stores, grain, &c. and sick which are in them, and shall have passed them on their return. As far as possible, no delay shall be allowed to occur in the said stores, &c. being removed.

Article 6th.—Whatever guns and shot shall be left by Tippoo Sultaun in the Forts which the said Tippoo Sultaun has agreed to cede to the Allied Powers, an equal number of guns and shot shall be left in the Forts which the Allied Powers have agreed to restore to Tippoo Sultaun.

Article 7th.—The Contracting Parties agree, that Zemindars and Aumildars, being in balance to either party, and repairing to the country of either party, protection shall not be given them, and they shall be restored. If hereafter it should happen that any disputes arise on the Boundaries of the Allies and the said Tippoo Sultaun, such disputes shall be adjusted with the knowledge and approbation of all Parties.

Article 8th.—The Poligars and Zemindars of this country, who, in the course of the present war, have attached themselves and been serviceable to the Allies, shall not on that account, in any shape or manner, be injured or molested by Tippoo Sultaun.

Whenever three Copies of this Treaty, consisting of eight Articles, shall be delivered by Tippoo Sultaun, bearing his seal and signature, accompanied by three Schedules, also under the seal and signature of the said Tippoo Sultaun, specifying the detail of the countries ceded to the Three Powers—one to the said Company, with the Schedule; one to the said Nawaub Assoph Jah Behauder, with the Schedule; and one to the said Row Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, with the Schedule—three Counterparts thereof, and of the Schedule, shall be delivered to the said Tippoo Sultaun by the Allies; that is to say, one Counterpart with the Schedule, on the part of the said Company, bearing the seal and signature of the said Earl Cornwallis; one with the Schedule, on the part of the said Nawaub Assoph Jah Behauder, bearing the seal and signature of the said Nawaub and of Azlem ul Omrah Behauder; and one with the Schedule, on the part of the said Row Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, bearing the seal of the said Row Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, and the signature of the said Hurry Ram Pundit Tantea Behauder.

Signed and sealed in Camp near
Seringapatam, this Eighteenth
day of March One thousand
Seven hundred and Ninety-two.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) G. F. Cherry,

Perf. Translator to the
Governor General.

(Signed)

Cornwallis.

(L. S.)

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

JUMMABUNDY of the COUNTRIES which are ceded to the Honourable ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY by TIPPOO SULTAUN, according to the following Detail; dated the 16th March 1792, corresponding to the 22d Rejeb 1206 Hegeree.

Talooks appertaining to Calicut, 63 Talooks; viz.			
Talook Cufba Calicut, 3 Talooks:			
Cufba	- - - - -	38,236 8 0	
Rumnayr	- - - - -	8,071 7 12	
Purrupnayr	- - - - -	8,863 3 0	
			55,171 8 12
Talook Goorumnayr, 7 Talooks:			
Cufba	- - - - -	12,725 0 14	
Kolicaut	- - - - -	12,957 3 5	
Paynayr	- - - - -	17,630 5 14	
Purmulla	- - - - -	17,015 9 0	
Kulkumra	- - - - -	12,513 8 3	
Wurkumra	- - - - -	10,535 7 2	
Poclauge	- - - - -	11,564 8 8	
			94,943 2 14
Talook Petudnayr, 10 Talooks:			
Cufba	- - - - -	14,736 1 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mylatoor	- - - - -	12,192 4 15	
Angarypoor	- - - - -	13,615 4 5	
Kulkundela	- - - - -	9,641 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Shurnayr	- - - - -	10,982 9 11	
Poontaany	- - - - -	14,073 7 5	
Kootay	- - - - -	8,159 4 5	
Wunnayr gur	- - - - -	6,386 2 14	
Kaapul	- - - - -	5,480 1 4	
Wykutty cote	- - - - -	16,701 8 0	
			1,11,969 7 14
Talook Wurutnayr, 4 Talooks:			
Cufba	- - - - -	13,515 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mullpoor	- - - - -	6,608 7 6	
Mqreypoor	- - - - -	11,117 3 2	
Wullulary cote	- - - - -	10,130 0 0	
			41,371 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Talook Shaadgur, 11 Talooks:			
Cufba	- - - - -	12,954 0 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wunnary Kulkyparah	- - - - -	12,456 2 9	
Kulkynayr	- - - - -	12,445 6 6	
Kolekuttnayr	- - - - -	10,549 9 2	
Korungeloer	- - - - -	7,117 9 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sutuge	- - - - -	7,567 6 14	
Turrunganayr	- - - - -	13,584 2 6	
Hudnallekduh	- - - - -	13,916 7 0	
Kurrumpula	- - - - -	6,700 0 0	
Turtala	- - - - -	10,394 5 15	
Howalparah	- - - - -	8,328 8 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
			1,16,025 9 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Talook Evraugnayr, 2 Talooks :			
Cusba	11,430 3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Hullaye	4,470 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		15,903 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Talook Cherkul, 5 Talooks :			
Cusba	21,173 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Puttoon	19,499 3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Rundetfera	13,137 8 1		
Gouaye	12,176 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Murraye	14,486 3 6		
		80,472 5 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Talook colo Anyria, 3 Talooks :			
Cusba Kudroor	14,518 7 2 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Pulchy	12,654 0 5		
Cootyary	12,828 5 3		
		40,001 2 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Talook Kurupnayr, 3 Talooks :			
Cusba Kootupoor	18,777 5 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Yergurah	13,192 3 15 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Kawal	18,139 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
		50,108 9 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Talook Canianoor, 1 Talook			30,000 0 0
Talook Cochy, 14 D ^r :			
Ivorshmerou	10,000 0 0		
Mukuntpoor	10,000 0 0		
Cotecherry	7,000 0 0		
Ainamayull	6,000 0 0		
Tulpooly	7,000 0 0		
Maloorakuna	5,000 0 0		
Chaalkuna	5,000 0 0		
Aeloornumaary	10,000 0 0		
Chittoortutmunyal	20,000 0 0		
Alunggaar	4,000 0 0		
Paroor	4,000 0 0		
Koontutnays	4,000 0 0		
Shaadmengul	4,000 0 0		
Colecherry	4,000 0 0		
		1,00,000 0 0	

PROFITS on BLACK PEPPER, MINT, and DUTIES on
TIMBER, &c.

Farm of the Timber Duties	30,000 0 0		
Duties on Tobacco	2,800 0 0		
Mint	30,000 0 0		
Black Pepper, Coconuts, &c.	50,000 0 0	1,12,800 0 0	
			8,48,765 5 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Talook Palgautcherry		88,000 0 0	
Dindigul and Palvaneerpuckshy, 2 Talooks :			
Dindigul		80,000 0 0	
Palvaneerpuckshy		10,000 0 0	
			90,000 0 0

Selem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000 0 0
Hoork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 0 0
Namkul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 0 0
Sunkagury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000 0 0
Anuntgurry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000 0 0
Parmutty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000 0 0
Vamloor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,000 0 0
Shadmungul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000 0 0
Burrah Mohul, 9 Talooks:											
Burrah Mohul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,000 0 0	
Caverepoor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 0 0	
Cavereputteen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 0 0	
Verbudder droog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 0 0	
Raycotta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 0 0	
Kurgoondy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000 0 0	
Darrampoory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 0 0	
Pennagur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 0 0	
Tingrecottah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000 0 0	
											1,34,000 0 0
Cunterac Pagodas	-	-									13,16,765 5 4½

The villages of the above-mentioned Talooks shall be relinquished, and retained on an investigation on the spot.

Dated in Camp, near Seringapatam,
this sixteenth day of March, One
thousand Seven hundred and
ninety-two.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed)

G. F. Cherry,
Persian Translator to the
Governor General.

XI.

N^{os} 15, & 16.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16th December 1802.

PRECIS of the Governor's Correspondence with the Nabob, respecting his Punctuality in the Payment of his Kifts.

XI.

N^{os} 15 & 16.

1798.

- 14 January. Nabob advised having discharged his Kift for the month of January.
- 14 March. D^o - - - D^o - - - March.
- 17 D^o - D^o - - - D^o - - - D^o, and requests that all the receipts due from the period mentioned in his former Letters may be sent to him.
- 3d April. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 17th March, reporting the payment of his March Kift.
- 14 D^o. Nabob advised having discharged his Kift for the month of April.
- 14 May. D^o - - - D^o - - - May.
- 14 June. D^o - - - D^o - - - June, and requests a receipt in full for his Kifts of 1797-8.
- 12 September. D^o - - - D^o - - - September.
- 18 D^o. Governor expressed his satisfaction at the punctual discharge of his Highness's September Kift.
- 23 D^o. Nabob enclosed to the Governor General copy of his Highness's Letter to Lord Clive, advising the payment of his September Kift.
- 12 October. D^o advised having discharged his Kift for October.
- 24 D^o. Governor acknowledged with satisfaction his Highness's punctuality in the discharge of his October Kift.
- 10 November. Nabob advised having discharged his Kift for November.
- 22 D^o. Governor expressed satisfaction at his Highness's punctual discharge of his November Kift.
- 11th December. Nabob advised having discharged his Kift for December.
- 19 D^o. The Governor, in acknowledging the receipt of his Highness's Letter of the 11th, observed, that on that day a balance of 13,500 pagodas remained due, and which was not discharged until the 15th.

1799.

14 January. Nabob advised having discharged his Kift for January /99.

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- XI. 19 January. Governor acknowledged, with great satisfaction, the punctual discharge of his Highness's Kist for January.
 N^{os} 1, & 16.
- 14 February. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for February.
- 20 D°. Governor expressed his satisfaction thereat.
- 15 March. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for March.
- 21 D°. Governor expressed his satisfaction thereat.
- 15 April. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for April.
- 20 D°. Governor acknowledged the punctual discharge of his Highness's Kist for April.
- 15 May. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for May.
- 22 D°. Governor expressed satisfaction at its punctual discharge.
- 14 June. Nabob advised his discharge of his Kist for June.
- 30 D°. Governor expressed his satisfaction thereat.
- 14 September. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for September.
- 18 D°. Governor expressed his satisfaction thereat.
- 14 October. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for October.
- 31 D°. Governor expressed his perfect satisfaction thereat.
- 14 November. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for November.
- 22 D°. Governor expressed his satisfaction thereat.
- 14 December. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for December.
- 28 D°. Governor expressed his satisfaction at his Highness's punctuality.
- 1800.
- 14 January. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for January.
- 30 D°. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 14th instant. Entirely satisfied with his punctuality in the discharge of his Kist.
- 14th February. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for February.
- 19th D°. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 14th instant. Express satisfaction at his punctuality in the discharge of his Kist.
- 15th March. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for March.
- 27 D°. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 15th instant. Express satisfaction at his punctuality in the discharge of his Kist.
- 15th May. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for May.
- 23d D°. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 15th instant. Express satisfaction at his punctuality in the discharge of his Kist.
- 14th June. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for June.
- 19 D°. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 14th instant. Express satisfaction at his punctuality in the discharge of his Kist.
- 9th July. Governor furnished the Nabob with account of the collections of the customs in the Pellah of Vellour for March, April, May, and June, with copies of the receipts of the Renter for several sums paid into his hands by the Commanding Officer at that place.
- 3d October. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 15th ultimo. Express satisfaction at his punctuality in the discharge of his Kist.

14th October. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for October.

XI.

5th November. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 14th ultimo. Express satisfaction at his punctuality in the discharge of his Kist. N^{os} 15 & 16.

12th November. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for November.

20th D°. Governor acknowledged the Nabob's Letter of the 12th instant. Express satisfaction at his punctuality in the discharge of his Kist.

15th December. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for December.

1801.

5th January. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 15th ultimo.

14 D°. Nabob advised the discharge of his January Kist.

28 D°. Governor expressed his satisfaction thereat.

15 February. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for February.

20 D°. Governor expressed his satisfaction thereat.

14 March. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for March.

4 April. Governor expressed his satisfaction thereat.

13 D°. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for April.

23 D°. Governor expressed his satisfaction thereat.

14 May. Nabob advised the discharge of his Kist for May.

28 D°. Governor expressed his satisfaction thereat.

15 June. Nabob advised having discharged his Kist for June.

18 D°. Governor expressed himself entirely satisfied with the punctual discharge of his Highness's Kist for June.

EXTRACT of the Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th October 1798. Consult. 14th August.

Para. 81. Upon the expiration of the official year of accounts, we ordered the usual balance account to be adjusted, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1792.

EXTRACT of the Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 22 January 1800. Consult. 10th & 24th September.

Para. 35. The usual adjustment of his Highness the Nabob's Kistbundy Account has been made, in conformity to the Sixth Article of the Treaty of 1792.

EXTRACT of the Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 18th March 1801.

Para. 34. We have the honour of informing you, that the Kistbundy Account of his Highness the Nabob has been adjusted for the year 1800, in conformity to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1792. Consult. 14th Novem. 1800.

N° 8.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Edward Saunders acting Governor of Fort St. George; dated 14th January 1798.

By the Blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of the Month of January 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

XI. has given me the Receipts for the same: I write this for my Friend's information.
 N^o 15 & 16. What need I write more?

(A true Translation.)

A Falconar,
 P^a T^r to Gov^t.

N^o 56.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Lieutenant General Harris, Governor of Fort St. George; dated 14th March 1798.

By the Blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack and fifty thousand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of the Month of March 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the same: I write this for my Friend's information.

What need I say more?

(A true Translation.)
 (Signed)

A. Falconar,
 P^a T^r to Gov^t.

N^o 63.—EXTRACT of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Lieutenant-General Harris, Governor of Fort St. George; dated 17 March 1798.

I have sent you the sum of one lack and fifty thousand Pagodas, the amount of the present Kist, and have received the Receipts of the Company's Treasurer; I request the favour that you will send me all the Receipts due from the period mentioned in my former Letters, and which the Governor in Council omitted to send.

N^o 64.—EXTRACT Letter to his Highness the Nabob Omdút ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.; dated Fort St. George, 3d April 1798.

I have the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Highness's Letter of the 17th ultimo, acquainting me with the payment of your Kist due on the first of that month.

N^o 74.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Lieutenant-General Harris, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 14th April 1798.
 Received 15th D^o - D^o.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack and fifty thousand Star Pagodas, in full for the Kist of April 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the same. I write this for my Friend's information.

What should I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
 P^a T^r to Government.

N^o 85.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Lieutenant-General Harris, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 14th May 1798.
 Received 15th D^o - D^o.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of two lacks Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of May 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me Receipts for the same.

I have written this for your information.

What should I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
 P^a T^r to Gov^t.

N^o. 95.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Hon. Lieutenant General Harris, Governor of Fort St. George. XI.
N^{os} 15 & 16.

Dated and received 14th June 1798.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that, through the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of One Lack Fifty-six thousand and Four hundred Star Pagodas Fifteen Fanams and Fifty-four Cash, in full of the Kist of June 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the same. By the Divine favour, I have discharged the whole of this year's Kist. You will be pleased to furnish me with a letter acknowledging the receipt in full of the same.

What need I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Government.

N^o 126.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Hon. Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 12th September 1798.

Received D^o - - - D^o.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of One Lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of September 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the same. I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What need I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P. T. to Government.

N^o 129.—EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Clive to his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

Dated Fort St. George, 18th September 1798.

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 12th instant, and beg leave to express my satisfaction at the punctual discharge of your Highness's engagements to the Company for the present month.

N^o 136.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Walajah Bahadur to Lord Mornington; dated 12th Rabbessanny 1213 Hegery, answering to 23d September 1798.

I enclose herein, for your Lordship's information, Copy of a Letter that I have addressed to Lord Clive, notifying the payment of the Kist of September 1798.

I trust your Lordship will make me happy by constant accounts of your good health.

What need I write more?

(A true Translation)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Government.

N^o 142.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 12th October 1798.

Received D^o - - - D^o.

By the blessing of God, I have paid the Company the sum of One Lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of October 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the same. I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Government.

XI. N° 144.—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Clive to his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
 N° 15 & 16.

Dated Fort St. George, 24th October 1798.

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 12th instant, and have observed, with great satisfaction, your Highness's punctuality in the discharge of your last Kist.

N° 154.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Hon. Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 10th November 1798.

Received D° - - - - D°.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of One Lack of Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of November 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the same. I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
 P. T. to Government.

N° 157.—EXTRACT Letter to his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.; dated Fort St. George, 22d November 1798.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging your Highness's punctuality in the discharge of your Kist for November.

N° 168.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Madras; dated 11th December 1798.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of One Lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of December 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the same. I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
 Pⁿ T^r to Gov^t.

N° 172.—EXTRACT Letter to his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.; dated Fort St. George, 19th December 1798.

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 11th instant, acquainting me with the discharge of your Kist for the month of December.

I have always great pleasure in acknowledging the punctuality of your Highness's payment; but in the present instance, regularity requires me to acquaint your Highness, that on the above date 13,500 Pagodas of your Kist remained unpaid, and that the whole of it was not discharged until the 15th instant, as your Highness will find upon reference to the receipts granted to you at the Company's Treasury.

Co. Cor.
 N° 12.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 14th January 1799.

Received D° - - - D°.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of One Lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of January 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the same.

I have

I have written this for your Lordship's information.
What should I write more ?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Government.

N^o 18.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 14th instant, and beg to assure you of my great satisfaction at the punctual discharge of your Highness's Kist for the month of January.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George,
19th January 1799.

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 36.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Hon. Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 14th February 1799.

Received D^o - - - D^o.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of One Lack of Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of February 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the same.

I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What should I write more ?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Government.

N^o 37.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 14th instant, informing me that your Highness had completed your Kist for this month, which has given me great pleasure.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George,
20th February 1799.

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 40.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 15th March 1799.

Received - D^o - D^o.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack and fifty thousand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of March 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the same. I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What should I write more ?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Gov^t.

N^o 41.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 15th instant, informing me that your Highness had completed your Kist for this month, which has given me great pleasure.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
21st March 1799.

(Signed)

Clive.

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N^o 45.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 15th April 1799.

Received - D^o - D^o

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack and fifty thousand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of April 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the same. I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What should I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^o T^o to Government.

N^o 46. (A.)—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter of the 15th instant, and to express my satisfaction at your Highness's punctuality in the discharge of your Kist due the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
20th April 1799.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 47.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 15th May 1799.

Received - D^o - D^o

By the blessing of God, I have paid the sum of two lacks of Star Pagodas to the Company, in full of the Kist of the month of May 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the same. I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What should I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
P^o T^o to Gov^t.

(48.)—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 15th instant, acquainting me with the punctual payment of your Highness's Kist due on the 1st instant, which has given me great pleasure.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
22d May 1799.

(Signed)

Clive.

No. 50.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

XI.

N^o 15, & 16.

Dated 14th June 1799.

Received 15th D^o - D^o

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack fifty-six thousand and four hundred Star Pagodas fifteen fanams and fifty-four cash, in full of the Kist of June 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What should I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Government.

No. 51.—To his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter, dated 14th instant, and to express my entire satisfaction at your Highness's punctuality in the discharge of your Kist due on the 1st June.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George,
30th June 1799.

&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 59.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 14th September 1799.

Received D^o - - D^o

By the blessing of God, I have paid the Company the sum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of September 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What need I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Government.

N^o 60.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 14th instant, and to assure your Highness of my satisfaction at the discharge of the Kist due on the 1st instant.

Fort St. George,
18th September 1799.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 70.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 14th October 1799:

Received D^o - - - D^o.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of October 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translate.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Government.

XI.

N^{os} 15, & 16.

N^o 71.—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Clive to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.; dated 31st October 1799.

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 14th instant; and beg leave to assure your Highness of my perfect satisfaction at the punctual discharge of your Highness's Kist due on the 1st instant.

N^o 76.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dated - - { 15th Jemandeffamy 1214 Hegery;
and or
Received - { 14th November 1799.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of November 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What should I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Government.

N^o 77.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter of the 14th instant, and to express my satisfaction at your Highness's punctuality in the discharge of your Kist due the 1st instant.

Fort St. George,
22d November 1799.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 84.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.; dated 14th December 1799.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of December 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What need I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Government:

N^o 85.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter of the 14th instant, and to express my satisfaction at your Highness's punctuality in the discharge of your Kist due the 1st instant.

Fort St. George,
28th December 1799.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 2.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

N^{os} 15, & 16, Co. Cor.

Dated 14th January 1800.

Received Ditto Ditto.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of January 1800; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the same.

I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What need I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

Alex^r Falconar,
P^a T^r to Gov^r.

N^o 4.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 14th instant, and am entirely satisfied with the punctuality with which your Highness has discharged the Kist due on the first day of this month.

Fort St. George,
30th January 1800.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 9.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated 14th February 1800, or

Received 19th Rümzaun 1214 Hegery.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of February 1800; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the same.

I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What need I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

Alex^r Falconar,
P^a T^r to Govern^r.

N^o 11.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter dated 14th instant, and to express my satisfaction at the punctuality in the discharge of your Highness's Kist due on the 1st instant.

Fort St. George,
19th February 1800.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 21.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated { 18th Showall 1214 Hegery,
or
15th March 1800.

Received Ditto - - Ditto.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of One Lack and Fifty thousand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of March 1800; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me Receipts for the same. I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What should I write more?

(A true Translate.)

(Signed)

Alex^r Falconar,
P^a T^r to Govern^r.

XI.

N^{os} 15, & 16.

N^o 22.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter of the 15th instant, and to express my entire satisfaction at the punctuality observed in the discharge of your Highness's Kist due the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George,
27th March 1800.

&c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 31.—EXTRACT of a Letter from his Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and received { 20th Zelhige 1214 Higery,
or
15th May 1800.

By the blessing of God, I have paid into the Company's Treasury the sum of Two Lacks of Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of the month of May 1800; and Mr. Sub-Treasurer Jones has given me the Receipts for the same.

N^o 32.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter of the 15th instant, and to express to you my entire satisfaction at the punctuality with which your Highness has discharged your Kist due on the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
23d May 1800.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 35.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated { 20th Mohurum 1215 Higery,
or
14th June 1800.
Received - Ditto - Ditto.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of One Lack Fifty-six thousand and Four hundred Star Pagodas Fifteen Fanams and Fifty-four Cash, in full of the Kist of June 1800; and Mr. Sub-Treasurer William Jones has given me Receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What should I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *Alex Falconar,*
Persian Trans' to Govern'.

N^o 36.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter of the 14th instant, and to express to your Highness my entire satisfaction at the punctual discharge of your Highness's Kist due on the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George,
19th June 1800.

&c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 2.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

Vol. XI.

N° 15, & 16.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to furnish your Highness with an account of the Collections on account of the Customs in the Pettah of Vellour, for the months of March, April, May, and June, with Copies of the Receipts of your Highness's Renter, for the several sums paid into his hands by the Officer commanding at that place.

Fort St. George,
9th July 1800.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 9.—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Clive to his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

Dated Fort St. George, 3d October 1800.

Para. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter of the 15th ultimo, and to express my entire satisfaction at the punctual discharge of your Highness's Kist due on the 1st of that month.

N° 16.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 24th Jemaudelawell, 1215 Hegery, or
14th October 1800.

Received D° D°

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of October; 1800, and Mr. Sub-Treasurer William Jones has given me the Receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translate.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pr T^r to Gov^t.

No. 18.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter, dated 14th ultimo, and to express my satisfaction at the punctuality in the payment of your Highness's Kist due on the 1st October.

Fort St. George,
5th November 1800.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 19.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Dated { 24th Jemadessany 1215 Hegery, or
12th November 1800.
Received D° - D°

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of November 1800; and Mr. Sub-Treasurer William Jones

XI. Jones has given me the Receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.
 N^o 15, & 16. What should I write more?

(A true Translate.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
 P' T' to Gov'.

N^o 20.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter, dated 12th instant, and to express my satisfaction at the punctuality with which your Highness's Kist due on the 1st instant has been discharged.

Fort St. George,
 20th November 1800.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Clive.

N^o 22.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Madras.

Dated and received { 27th Rajeb 1215 Hegery :
 } 15th December 1800.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of December 1800; and Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treasurer, has given me the Receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translate.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
 P' T' to Gov'.

Co. Cor.
 N^o 1.

EXTRACT of Letter to the Nabob; dated 5th January 1801.

I have had the honour of receiving your Highness's Letter of the 15th ultimo, informing me that your Highness had completed the payment of your Kist due on the 1st ultimo.

(COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.)

N^o 14.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and Received { 28th Shaubaun 1215 Higery,
 } or
 } 14th January 1801.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lac of Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of January 1801; and Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treasurer, has given me the Receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

A. Falconar,
 P' T' to Gov'.

N^o 15.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. XI.

May it please your Highness,

N^{os} 15, & 16.

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Highness's Letter, dated 14th instant, and of expressing my satisfaction at the discharge of your Highness's Kist on the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
28th January 1801.

(Signed) *Ghize.*

N^o 17.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated { 29th Rumzaun 1215 Hegerd,
and { or
Received { 15th February 1801.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lac Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of February 1801; and Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treasurer, has given me the Receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^r T^r to Gov^t.

N^o 19.—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Clive to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; dated 20th February 1801.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter of the 13th instant, and to express my satisfaction at the discharge of your Highness's Kist due on the first day of this month.

N^o 24.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and Received { 28 Showall 1215 Higery,
or
14th March 1801.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lac and fifty thousand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of March 1801; and Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treasurer, has given me the Receipts for the same. I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^r T^r to Gov^t.

XI. N° 26.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

N° 15, & 16.

May it please your Highness,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highness's Letter of the 14th ultimo, and to express my satisfaction at the discharge of your Highness's Kist due on the first day of that month.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
4th April 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 33.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort Saint George.

Dated - { 27th Zeleaud 1215 Hegery,
and or
Received { 13th April 1801.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lac and fifty thousand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of April 1801; and Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treasurer, has given me the Receipts for the same. I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P' T' to Gov'.

N° 34— To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 13th instant, and am entirely satisfied at the punctual payment of your Highness's Kist due on the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort Saint George,
23d April 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 37.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and Received { 30th Zelhige 1215 Hegery, or
{ 14th May 1801.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of two lacs Star Pagodas, in full of the Kist of the month of May 1801; and Mr. William Jones, the Sub-Treasurer has given me the Receipts for the same.

I have written this for your Lordship's information.

What should I write more?

(A true Translate.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P' T' to Gov'.

N^o 38.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 14th instant, and am entirely satisfied with the punctual payment of your Highness's Kist due on the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
28th May 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N^o 43.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Hon. Lord Clive.

Dated and Received { 3d Saphur 1216 Hegery,
or
15th June 1801.

By the blessing of God, I have paid to the Company the sum of one lack fifty-six thousand and four hundred Star Pagodas fifteen fanams and fifty-four cash, in full of the Kist of June 1801; and Mr. Sub-Treasurer William Jones has given me Receipts for the same. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What should I write more?

(A true Translate.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pⁿ T^r to Gov^t.

N^o 44.—To his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I have had the honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 15th instant, and am entirely satisfied with the punctuality with which your Highness has discharged your Kist due for the present month.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
18th June 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

P A P E R S

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Pursuant to their Orders of the 9th of February 1803,

FROM THE

East India Company,

REGARDING THE

A F F A I R S of the C A R N A T I C.

Ordered to be printed 10th August 1803.

LIST OF PAPERS.

PRESENTED TO THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Pursuant to their Orders of the 9th of February 1803.

- N^o 1.—Copy of a LETTER from Lord Macartney and the Council of Fort St. George, to the Supreme Council of Bengal, dated May 26th, 1783, relative to the Nabob of Arcot, and the Affairs of his Government.
- 2.—Extracts of a LETTER from Lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated December 1st, 1783, on the same Subject.
3. Extracts of a LETTER from Lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated January 24th, 1784, on the same Subject.
- 4.—Extracts of a LETTER from Lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Calcutta, July 27th, 1785, on the same Subject.
- 5.—Copy of a LETTER from Lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Deal, January 8th, 1786, with its Enclosures.
- 6.—Copy of a MINUTE of Lord Hobart and the Council of Fort St. George, dated October 24th, 1795.
- 7.—Copy of a MINUTE of Lord Hobart and the Council of Fort St. George, dated November 24th, 1795.
- 8.—Copies and Extracts of LETTERS from Lord Macartney and the successive Governors of Fort St. George, since 1781, to the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee, as have relation to the Nabob of Arcot, or to the Affairs of his Government.

N^o 9.—List of the CLAIMANTS, and the Amount of their Claims, on the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in the Classes of Debt generally styled the Old Consolidated, the Consolidated Debt, the Cavalry Loan, and the Floating or Unadjusted Debt, as far as the same can be ascertained.

10.—Copy of a LETTER from Mr. Charles Darke to the Government of Madras, relative to the Injustice of the Claims in the New Consolidated Debt, and all the Proceedings had thereon.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, }
10th August 1803. }

This Class of Papers is in VII. separate Divisions; and each Division is respectively marked I. II. III. &c. on the Sides of the Pages. The following is a brief Summary of their Contents:

I. - - - - (N^o 1.) - - - - from page 1 to 46

21783 Copy of a Letter from the Government of Fort St. George to that of Bengal; dated 28th May 1803:—This Paper

CONTAINS

Extract of Proceedings of the Select Committee at Fort St. George the 16th June 1803.

II. - - - (N^{os} 2. 3. 4. and 8.) - - - from pp. 47 to 93

This Paper CONTAINS

Extracts of Letters from Lord Macartney to the Chairman—Private Note of Applications to the Nabob of the Carnatic—Extract of Letters from the Bengal Government to the Select Committee of Fort St. George; and to Lord Macartney—from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee—from Sir Eyre Coote to the Select Committee—Minutes of Lord Macartney for Council; 28th May; Deposition of Lord Macartney; 1st June 1785—Statement of the Treasury at Fort St. George—from Lord Macartney to the Governor and Council at Fort William; and from the Government at Bengal to Lord Macartney—from Proceedings of the Governor General and Council in the Secret Department—from the Request of the Nabob Walajah to the Governor General of Bengal—from Alexander Davidson, Esq; to the Secret Committee—from Sir Archibald Campbell to the Secret Committee—to the Court of Directors—from General Meadows to the Court of Directors—from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors—from Lord Hobart to the Court of Directors:—Between February 1791 and September 1796.

III. - - - (N^o 5.) - - - from pp. 95 to 97

This Paper CONTAINS

Letter from Lord Macartney, on his Arrival at Deal in 1786, to the Court of Directors; with Enclosures.

IV. - - - (N^{os} 6. and 7.) - - - from pp. 99 to 107

This Paper CONTAINS

Minutes of Lord Hobart in Council at Fort St. George, in October and November 1795.

V. - - - - (N° 9.) - - - - from pp. 109 to 148

This Paper CONTAINS

List and Statements of private Claimants of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic; under the respective Heads of Cavalry Debt—Old Consolidated Debt—New Consolidated Debt—Bond Debts—Unconsolidated Debt, with an Alphabetical List of Claimants:—Between 1769 and 1785.

VI. - - - - (N° 10.) - - - - from 149 to 173

This Paper CONTAINS

Correspondence and Proceedings relative to the Claim of Mr. Charles Darke, in the Nabob's New Consolidated Debt:—Between June 1789 and June 1793.

VII. - - - - (N° 25.) - - - - page 175.

This Paper CONTAINS

Reasons why certain Orders have not been complied with.

I.

(No. 1.)

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 9th *February* 1803.

Extract of Proceedings of the Select Committee at Fort
St. George, the 16th *June* 1783.

Copy of LETTER from the Government of Fort St. George to that of
Bengal ; dated 28th May 1803.

1.

THE following Letter (dated the 28th May, but of which, from the great quantity of other business that has intervened, the copy was not finished until yesterday) to the Governor General and Council, in answer to their Letter and Enclosures of the 13th January, directing the Surrender of the Assignment, is now read, and being approved, is signed and ordered to be dispatched.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq; Governor General, and Council of
Fort William ; 28th May 1783.

Gentlemen,

On the 28th of March last, we had the honour to receive your letter of the 13th January preceding, together with extracts from your consultations ; copy of an engagement executed by Syed Ahsum Cawn, and twenty-three Appendixes.

When those papers arrived, Mr. Davidson, one of the Select Committee of this Government was indisposed, but was expected to be soon able to attend business. Mr. Hollond, then of the Committee, being absent, the Committee present, in that situation, consisted only of two persons, the President and Mr. Sadleir, besides Major General Stuart, who commands the army now in the field, and who has a seat and voice only on particular occasions. The decision of questions before the Committee might thus, before the recovery of Mr. Davidson, have depended on the President alone, by the preponderance of his casting vote. From a precaution of delicacy in him which cannot be condemned, he therefore postponed for some days, and until the determination of the Committee could no longer be his determination, only to offer to the consideration of the Board such measures as might be productive of important consequences, but of which a short delay could not alter the nature or effect.

Among these was the surrender to the Nabob of the Assignment granted by his Highness to our President on behalf of the Company, and for which you have been pleased to give directions in the letter which we have now the honour to acknowledge. The Assignment could not itself have been considered as an evil by the

I. Nabob, who acknowledges in his letter to the Court of Directors, that it was a voluntary act of his own; nor has it been condemned by you, who, on the contrary, have expressed your entire satisfaction with it, and applauded the address and ability with which so considerable a point must have been gained. The subject of complaint, into an investigation of which, from the consequence of it, you have since declared yourselves to have been forced to enter for the sake of doing justice to the Nabob, and to retrieve the injury supposed by you to have been cast, in the minds of the country powers, upon our national faith, by that infraction of our engagements, which occasioned the complaint, did not however appear to you of that kind of consequence which required either immediate decision or even investigation; for the same complaint appears to have been laid before you in July last: and though the ratification of the preliminary treaty with the Marattas was then in suspense, which was likely to be affected by any distrust of our national faith; and though that treaty, previous to the death of Hyder Ally, was an event from the accomplishment of which every real obstruction required to be instantly removed, you was unwilling at that time to be obliged to listen to representations of such a kind, or to enter upon so disagreeable an investigation as it required, when the situation of the enemy and the circumstances of our affairs threatened the very existence of the Company's possessions, and those of the Nabob in the Carnatic; and being also in hopes that the dissatisfaction of the Nabob might shortly be appeased by the disposition which you mention to have been expressed by us, to support him in all the forms and ostensible dignity of his sovereignty; and trusting in our endeavours to reconcile his mind to the necessity of any acts which the distress and urgency of public affairs might render indispensable; and you accordingly prevailed on Syed Assam Cawn to withdraw his Memorial. The complaint in this Memorial, of which you have since taken notice, consists in the employment by us of persons in the management of the assigned countries, who had not been confirmed by the Nabob's seal and signature. It was true, indeed, that from the correspondence and transactions which had come at an early period before the Committee of Assigned Revenue, they were led to suspect an improper influence in the affairs of the Revenue, which was likely to interfere with the application of it to the use of the Company, while the Nabob's Aumildars were continued in their offices; and the Committee observed the want of attention in the Aumildars to the orders issued by the Governor, and the uniform appearance of studied delay in complying with them. The same Committee observed likewise, that the Nabob continued to give directions to those officers in matters relative to the Revenue, contrary to his agreements, and that Committee saw with concern the opposition which was made to the collection of the Revenue in every province of the Carnatic; and added, that to repeat orders to the Nabob's Aumildars that would not be obeyed, and could not be enforced, would only tend to confirm that disobedience. Mr. John Sullivan, to whom the superintendance of some of the provinces had been entrusted, had already given information, that every letter he received from the Southward mentioned some instances of counteraction. The people were taught to look upon the interference of the Company as a temporary measure that must soon terminate, and vengeance was denounced against every man who should dare to oppose the mandates of the Durbar. As in a former letter your Board, after expressing your regret that we should have suffered any consideration even of delicacy towards the Nabob, to restrain us from availing ourselves effectually of the Assignment, reminds us that we had given you before hopes of our adopting, as our own, the conduct which you then recommended to us, by the resolution expressed of placing persons in the management of the assigned countries, who were likely to be more under our authority and control; and of taking such other measures, consistently with the spirit and meaning of the Nabob's agreement, as might give full effect to every stipulation in favour of the Company; and as you told us at the same time, that if we continued the Nabob's agents, or suffered them to remain, under whatever denomination, in the actual charge or virtual control of the Revenue, they were, under the system we had lately established, our servants, and alone should be deemed responsible for all their acts, which might be the effect of the influence of the former system still subsisting, by our permission of it; as in reply to that letter, after accounting for the delay on our part

on this occasion, which you regretted, from our anxious desire of making the Nabob a principal and willing party to measures taken for his own immediate security; we added, as a circumstance that was to atone to you as much as possible for our former delay, and that must put an end to such regret on your part, that you must have observed, that the moment we received from the Nabob so unequivocal a testimony of his disposition, as his refusal to confirm the Renters we had appointed in conformity to his own engagements, we did not hesitate to take the line which our situation prescribed: as the Nabob had thus refused to confirm the persons thus appointed by us; and as unless those persons were authorized by us, notwithstanding the refusal of such confirmation, to act in the room of the Nabob's agents, the latter must have necessarily remained, and, agreeably to the warning you had given us, would have been our servants, and we alone should have been deemed responsible for all their acts as influenced by the former system, subsisting by our permission of it: that line which, for your satisfaction, we hastened to declare to you, we did not hesitate to take, and which not only our situation here, but our situation in respect to the effect of your authority and recommendation, prescribed to us, could consequently be no other than that of authorizing the persons of our appointment to act in the offices to which the express words, as well as the spirit and meaning of the Assignment, authorized such appointment; and without doing which we should not indeed have filled the scope of your recommendation and desire, which was not confined to the mere form of appointing, but extended to the real fact of placing persons in the management of the assigned countries who were likely to be under our authority and control. The particulars of this transaction were likewise transmitted to you among the minutes of the Committee of Assigned Revenue; where it is declared by us, that as it was obvious from the Nabob's letter, that he had no intention to sign the Torana Chits or nominations of Aumildars, and that as much time had been already lost, and the season of the year so far advanced, and that any further delay in sending the several Renters to take charge of their farms would be attended with considerable loss of Revenue, it was agreed by the Select Committee, that the Torana Chits should be signed by the President, and delivered to the Renters before the Select Committee; that they should be immediately put in possession of their respective farms; and that all the power of government should be exerted, if necessary, to establish and support their authority. Your answer to the account you thus received of what we considered as the line of our duty, and to which we assured you of our determination to adhere, in the confidence of your effectual support, is of a date subsequent to that of the Memorial in which such execution of our duty is arraigned by the Nabob's agent at Calcutta; yet this answer from you conveys not the least censure of our conduct or opinions. Our opinions were, indeed, so much your own, that it was as to our firmness and steadiness only in the prosecution of them that you seemed to entertain a doubt; but upon the receipt of our letter, you express your satisfaction with our declaration, that we would persevere in the most entire execution of our duty, maintaining at the same time all the respect and attention towards the Nabob himself, that could be possibly reconciled with the faithful and upright discharge of the trust reposed in us; you add a wish that the plan for the final discharge of his debts might obtain the Nabob's sanction, as necessary to its validity and efficacy; you take the precaution of looking forward to a future transaction which may require the sanction of the Nabob; but in the transactions actually carrying on, and upon which you were to pronounce your opinion, which indeed was that of approbation, testified by your sense of satisfaction, you observe no such necessity of any sanction; you are expressly told, in the proceedings of the Committee of Assigned Revenue then actually before you, that on the refusal of the Nabob to sign the Torana Chits or nominations of Aumildars or Renters, it was agreed that they should be signed by the President, and delivered to the Renters before the Select Committee, and that they should be put in possession of their respective farms, and supported therein. This direct and full information drew from you no signal of your sense of the impropriety, no doubt of the propriety, of the measure. It did not induce you to withhold the expressions of your satisfaction at our declaration to persevere in the entire execution of our duty, a declaration that accompanied our information to you of having taken that line in respect to such Renters which our situation required, and was not a

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general assurance given in the abstract, but in reply to your letter, and expressly applicable to the regret you had expressed at our former forbearance in relation to the Nabob and to the Renters, and in return for the certainty of your effectual support of measures recommended by you concerning them. If, on the refusal of the Nabob's signature to the nominations he had, by the Assignment, authorized to be made of Aumildars, we ought to have prevented them from exercising the functions of their offices, and consequently must have suffered the Nabob's former Renters to remain, over whom we had no effectual control, but for whose acts you had forewarned us, we should by such sufferance have become responsible, you might have immediately advised us of our mistake in the execution of our duty; you might in this actual instance have informed us of the necessity of the Nabob's previous sanction, as you did in the instance of a future plan for the payment of his debts; you might perhaps have urged him to have given that sanction; you might have desired us to withdraw, before it was too late, our Aumildars, until such sanction was given; you might at least have desired us to forbear sending any others without the actual confirmation of the Nabob: you would have thus prevented the continuance of this supposed abuse of the Assignment; you would, by such a timely correction of it, have prevented the necessity to which you have, by such continuance, since considered yourselves reduced, of directing the surrender of the Assignment of his Revenues, which you had strenuously recommended to be demanded from him; for which, in a different form, you had yourselves stipulated; and for which, when obtained by our President, you applauded the zeal and ability which dictated and brought to effect that important measure. If we had really erred in the manner of executing our duty in respect to those Renters, and to the Nabob, to persevere in that manner would be to continue in our error, if it had in fact appeared to you to be an error: If you imagined it to be an act of injustice to the Nabob; if you imagined it could be capable of casting an injury upon our national faith in the minds of the country powers, at a moment when we fought for their reliance on our faith, you would not, by the expression of your satisfaction at our intentional perseverance, encourage us to persist in such a conduct: Your encouragement to persevere implied, on the contrary, that you approved our conduct. Neither the remonstrance of the Nabob's agent, who had been already soliciting you for a considerable time, nor the arguments contained in his Memorial, nor your own reflections upon a subject fully then before you, were sufficient at that time to induce you to suggest to us the necessity of deviating in any point from the line we had taken, or to determine your Board upon any retribution of justice, which, if now, was then already due to the Nabob. Of his Highness's intentions to obtain, if possible, the surrender of the Assignment, we could not indeed be ignorant, after his formal proposal to us for that purpose before we removed his Aumildars, upon the ground, which could not be denied, that the Assignment had not then hitherto been productive to us. It is true, he had known of our intention to exercise our power of appointing new Aumildars, in order, by the removal of the old, to remove the cause which defeated our endeavours, and to render, agreeably to your recommendation, the present Assignment effectual for the purposes for which it had been demanded. The failure of those Assignments which preceded it, under the continued management of the Nabob's Aumildars, and of this while they continued, pointed out the necessity of discontinuing them. His former Assignment of the provinces of Trinnivelly and Trichinopoly to our predecessors in this government, for the pressing purpose of supporting the war, was not suffered under the management of his servants, to serve for that purpose. To a similar management was left the execution of the Assignment stipulated with you by Treaty, which subsisted from the 2d of April to the 2d of December 1781; with a similar unsuccessful issue. It must be owned, that the experience which the Nabob had, of being able to lull the complaints of his failure to contribute to the expence of defending his own territories, by a readiness to enter into engagements, announcing some sacrifice of power and of revenue for the relief of the public distress, without the reality in event of any sacrifice, diminishes the merit of obtaining from him any new engagement, which he might expect to affect him as little as the former; but as soon as it did become likely to affect him, and that such a sacrifice to the public welfare would be realised in consequence of a resolution of taking such effectual measures as

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would produce it, we were not to be surpris'd at a design of putting an end to the whole; and the inefficacy of the engagement was certainly the best argument for the dissolution of it. It must be confess'd, that the motive press'd upon us by his Highness for surrendering the Assignment, if it continued to exist, must have operated its effect. If the Assignment had continued to be unproductive, it would have been incumbent upon us to have restor'd it. From the 2d December 1781, when this transaction took place, till the removal of the Nabob's Aumildars several months afterwards, no Revenue whatsoever was brought from it to the Public Treasury. It is obvious that if, with the power of the Company, the authority of the Nabob, which is absolute, had been really, as it was apparently, united, an implicit compliance would have followed. It requires no allusion to the facts already related of the misconduct of the Aumildars, from the Minutes of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, or of the practices of the Nabob's Ministers, from the information of Mr. Sullivan; it requires no reference to the testimony of specific counteraction, because the event itself is, under such circumstances, the strongest, and an insuperable testimony of a general counteraction to enforce the necessity of removing the means by which it had been effected. The continuance of the means would be to continue the effect. The Nabob's Aumildars in the management of the assigned countries, ensured the Nabob's object of a speedy surrender of the Assignment. They must have of course continued till others were admitted to succeed to them. To prevent the succession of others, or to maintain the former, was therefore the same in effect; and to obstruct the effect of your recommendation to the Select Committee, for placing in the management of the assigned countries persons who were likely to be under their authority and controul, became thus an object with the Nabob, or with his Ministers in his name. To appoint however such persons to such places, was an authority expressly given to our President by the Assignment. It was not a simple recommendation, or merely a share in the choice or nomination of such Aumildars or Renters, it was the effective appointment of such Renters, which was transferred entirely by the Nabob; he reserving only what you justly have observed to be a mere form, the form of confirming them by a Cowle or Grant from him; but by an express covenant obliging himself to give such Cowle or Confirmation to the persons appointed by the President, a covenant expressly precluding the possibility of mistaking such confirmation, as implying that a deliberative choice, or even a negative power, remained with him in this particular. The want of what you declare to be a mere form could not vitiate the substance, should not retard the effect of a power on all sides acknowledged to have been necessary and important; but that ceremony would have become indeed a most fatal obstruction, if when offer'd to be undergone, it was refused to be performed; and that the refusal was to prevent the operation of that substantial power. The grant of the Assignment implied the necessity of exercising it, and look'd to the event of its being exercised. It required no specific justification, being the common course and expected consequence of the Assignment; but a justification, if necessary, was indeed at hand. The practices of the Nabob's Ministers, the disobedience of his Renters, the advice of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, your recommendation, armed with your power, and, above all, the irresistible fact of the unproductiveness of the Assignment in the hands of the old Aumildars, denying all relief to the pressing and impatient necessities of the State, hasten'd the appointment of new Aumildars: but it was not of a nominal, barren, or nugatory appointment, that such motives were impulsive; they call'd for a real and immediate exercise of office. It was requisite that these persons should actually be plac'd, to act up to the tenor of your letter, in their respective managements. Though they were in fact possess'd already of the substantial authority of the Nabob, through our President, whom his Highness had empower'd to confer it, yet his Highness's personal confirmation of them individually, by the delivery to them of the Cowle, would have been an ostensible increase of dignity, that might have grac'd their entrance into office, that might have conciliat'd the minds of his immediate dependants in the respective districts, that might have engag'd their cooperation for the public service. It must have been agreeable, and probably would be useful. What was thus desirable was instantly and earnestly desired: what lay

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with this Government to do was done accordingly: the appointment was signified, the application for the Cowle was regularly made to the Nabob. What lay with the Nabob to do, was not done; the Cowle or Confirmation was refused; he declined, and declining renounced the privilege he had reserved of giving the Cowle or Grant to the Aumildars. He declined the honourable privilege of forwarding, for the sake of impeding the public service. It was a violation of the express words of the Assignment, not to give his Cowle to the Aumildars appointed by the Governor. The confirmation consisted in giving such Cowle, and it was not therefore optional in his Highness to withhold it. The clause for this purpose is precise and absolute, and admits of no condition. It was not a Cowle to be given if his Highness pleased, or to those he chose; the choice he had already left to the Governor, in empowering him to appoint, and in engaging to confirm by his Cowle. The delivery of the Cowle was merely to be an external act; involving the Nabob's intention of complying with his engagement, but not necessarily implying any approbation of the choice. And this formal confirmation, as you justly declare it, was necessarily to follow the appointment; which, of course, must have been the substance. The power which the Nabob indeed gave, was not simply to propose or recommend, but determinately to appoint. The appointment was the act which was incumbent upon the Governor. The confirmation or delivery of the Cowle was the act which was incumbent upon the Nabob. It was too much to expect, that his own breach of his own covenant should be successfully set up by him as an objection to the operation of his own deed. Had the Aumildars, which the Nabob empowered the Governor to appoint, been appointed in vain; had they not been placed according to your recommendation in their respective managements, there was an end to the Assignment, of which such management was the essence. It would, indeed, have been a cruel delusion upon the Company and the Court of Directors, to whom his Highness declared that this engagement for a sacrifice of his power and revenue to the public welfare, for a limited period, was entered into voluntarily by him; if he could at pleasure, and before the expiration of that period, annihilate every purpose of such engagement. But an engagement to continue for a certain time, and executed by mutual consent, cannot be made to cease before that time but by the like consent. Though the Assignment should not have been made perfectly to attain, without the Nabob's Cowle, which was not in our power to procure, all the purposes we had in view, it became our duty to derive from it all the benefit which still was in our power; it would have been contrary to the original design of it, and contrary to our duty to suffer it to cease entirely. Nothing in the Assignment forbid us from allowing our appointment of Aumildars to operate its effect. We have shewn that every motive of right, reason, and necessity, impelled us to it: when, in consequence of such appointment, the Assignment could no longer be defeated by practices upon the spot, and Ministers were sent by the Nabob with a view to effectuate its surrender at Calcutta, we owed to the character of justice and consistency of your Board, to suppose, that you would insist upon the Nabob's representations passing through the channel of our Board, that you might be furnished with our sentiments upon it at the same time: it was just to do so, as otherwise you must judge by partial representation. It was consistent with your own declarations to do so; for so early as in 1775, upon direct application to your Board from the Nabob, to be included in the Definitive Treaty of Peace with the Marattas, "You requested him
 " to convey any further proposals he might have to make through the channel of
 " our Board, that you might be furnished with our sentiments at the same time,
 " respecting the advantages also to be obtained for the Company on that side of
 " India; and you added, that we might rest assured that you should observe that
 " conduct towards the Nabob on all similar occasions." If any difference there be between that occasion and the present, it is that the latter required still more strongly the same precaution on your part, as being an internal transaction of our Government, which the immediate exigency of our affairs required; concerning which transactions the Company's expressions addressed to your Board, after disapproving of your interference in prohibiting this Presidency from sending troops to Bombay, are, that although the Act for regulating the Company's affairs expressly forbids any

of the other Presidencies to engage in political negotiations with the Natives, without the participation and concurrence of the Supreme Council; yet it clearly leaves each distinct Government power to take from time to time such steps as the immediate exigencies of their affairs require, for self defence or protection. Though you have a paramount jurisdiction in political negotiations, concerning which you might perhaps be warranted to receive separate communications from the Nabob, yet an interference in those matters where each Government has a distinct power to take such steps as the exigencies of their affairs required, required on your part particular precautions in the admission and consideration of representations concerning them. On a former occasion of differences between the Nabob and some of our predecessors in this Government, you declared that you offered your opinion as mediators voluntarily chosen by the parties themselves; that by the Act of Parliament the President and Council of Fort St. George were enjoined to transmit to the Governor General and Council advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters whatsoever, that came to their knowledge, relating to the government, revenues, or interests of the Company; but that no power was given to the Governor General and Council to exercise any controul or authority over the other Presidencies in these matters; their powers being solely confined by the Act to hostilities and treaties: these sentiments continued to be those of your Board so lately as in February 1781, and applied to the very subject of an Assignment from the Nabob. After observing that every part of the Carnatic, not immediately protected or wrested from his enemy by our troops, was in the hands of a foreign power, and all his hopes of recovering it depended entirely on our arms, you declared that such a case would certainly justify us in demanding from the Nabob the immediate transfer of his whole country, in exclusive assignment for the expences of the war; you added, that in your opinion such a measure became, by the necessity of imposing it, an indispensable obligation; you earnestly advise it, and you expressly say, that had you the authority to command, you should peremptorily command it. His refusal, you observe, ought to be construed, as it would virtually prove, a declared separation of his interests from those of the Company, and would require the adoption of a new system, both for the present security of the latter, and a future indemnification for the expences and hazards entailed on the Company by their former connection with the Nabob. The earnestness of your advice to us to demand the Assignment, and the declaration of your readiness, had you the authority to command it, with your omission to give any such commands, amounted to a sufficient declaration, that in relation to such transfer of his country, you conceived that your interference could not exceed advice. These limits to your interference were probably understood by you to relate to a surrender of countries assigned to us, as well as to a demand of it; for the present Governor General declared, after a mature consideration of the Act for regulating the Company's affairs, that he was of opinion that it clearly limited the controlling powers of the Government of Bengal over the other Presidencies, to that of the commencing of hostilities, the declaring war, the negotiating or concluding treaties of peace; but did not authorize them to order a surrender or exchange of any part of the Company's possessions dependant on the other Presidencies, nor those Presidencies to obey such orders; an opinion to which a case only was opposed of the necessity of obtaining peace, which cannot be applied to the Nabob, with whom we are not at war. This opinion of the Governor General seems to be consonant with that of your present Board, even since you were acquainted with the intentions of the Court of Directors, in their letter of the 11th April and 9th June 1781, that your Presidency should take the lead in all military and political operations; for you still candidly adhere to the distinction with which you understood their former intentions, in your declaration of not disputing our legal power to decide on any internal measures of our Government. But reverting to the original case of the Nabob's application to you to be included in the Maratta peace, concerning which your authority of acting independently of us has not been questioned, and which yet you chuse to be made through the channel of this Presidency; though then, as now, at variance with the Nabob; it became us to suppose that in a case where that authority was subject to some doubt, you would be still more cautious in your

I. proceeding to the exertion of it; and that at least you would follow the rule that had been prescribed by your own Board, though, as we informed you, the public began to feel the benefit of the measures we had adopted, that some Revenue was already applied to the public service; that the obstructions to the progress and subsistence of the army from the different Aumildars, while dependant on the Nabob, concerning which the General Sir Eyre Coote, a member of your Board, had so often remonstrated to the Committee, subsisted no longer; that the Aumildars were protected against the interference or injustice of civil or military officers residing in their respective districts; and that the people were less liable to oppression from Aumildars; who, no longer holding on a precarious tenure, had an interest in the prosperity of the inhabitants. These advantages, of which the Company and his Highness the Nabob would alike ultimately partake, had not prevented the ministers and servants of the latter, who were affected by this change, from working upon his fondness for authority, and his jealousy of the interference of the Company, to make every effort for revoking the agreement he had made; we were therefore aware, and actual information was given to us, that intrigue, artifice, and falsehood, had been employed to give to our proceedings, and to those of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, such a colouring as might be capable of inducing you to overturn a system you had so often and strongly approved. A plan was said to be regularly formed for throwing upon us such a multitude of aspersions, that it might be taken for granted there must have been some ground for accusation against us. Out of a vast number of false tales, fabricated letters, and distorted facts, a hope was entertained that a few at least might make impression, and that few would have fully answered the purpose of imposition; though by listening to representations from the Nabob, neither transmitted by us, nor offered by us to be transmitted to you, a regulation of your own Board was directly infringed, yet it still was possible that you might feel reluctance in communicating to us the result of such infringement. You might have thought it due to us to give no credit, or pay no attention to such accusation against us; you might at least have wished to avoid the appearance of being forward, after such an infringement, in taking any steps consequent upon it, of which the first should have been, no doubt, the communication to us of the complaint against us. We wished to free you from these embarrassments, by rendering that communication the consequence of our own desire, and therefore wrote to you immediately, "that we neither desired to avail ourselves of the suspicious appearance of such accusations, nor of your reliance on our integrity, nor on your confidence in the capacity and assiduity of the members of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, but wished to have a communication of every argument urged against the plan we had adopted, and of every charge asserted against our conduct in the pursuit of it; thus to give us an opportunity of justification, before any opinion should be formed or resolution taken upon either by your Board." This application, though repeated in a subsequent letter, had however no success. We observed to you, that the collections were attempted to be interrupted and embarrassed by his Highness the Nabob, as you would perceive in the instance of Vellore, from the extracts we enclosed to you of letters from the persons employed in that district, that his Highness founded his declarations on the flattering expectations he asserted to have received from his agents at Calcutta, that the Assignment would be soon ordered by your Board to be surrendered to him. That the members of this government were sensible how little ground there could be for such a rumour, knowing, as we did, the uniform opinion you had entertained and communicated to us on this subject, your most earnest advice that we should demand an exclusive Assignment. The treaty you made with the Nabob in that view, the entire approbation you expressed of the Assignment obtained by our President; your directions not to suffer it to be defeated; your dissatisfaction at the delay which, from delicacy to his Highness, we suffered to intervene in the effectual execution of it; and, lastly, the intentions and constant aim of our employers, that such arrangements should be made as would, like the present, free the Presidency of Fort St. George from a dependance on the Nabob in regard to Revenue, which has been so often disappointed: We trusted likewise, that in case of a representation of any abuse of this Assignment, such representation would be communicated

communicated to us form our answer, before any determination would be taken upon it by your Board, but that his Highness the Nabob might have the weakness to flatter himself with less regular proceedings on your part; and every doubt suggested to the people of the solidity and permanency of our authority might lead to the necessity of exerting not merely that authority, but the actual force of government, in order to carry the public measures into execution; that the misrepresentations of the Nabob's agents were apt to gain some credit here from their supposed communication at Calcutta with the members of your Board, as they had thus the opportunity of knowing immediately your sentiments; that it was an inconvenience which we confessed we had not foreseen, and therefore had no objection to the Nabob's sending any of his ministers or servants whom he pleased, but that the event had brought to our minds the wisdom of the Court of Directors, in expressly requesting his Highness to confine his communications with them to the channel of their President and Council of Fort St. George; a rule which your Board might, from what has happened, be inclined to adopt in future: That we were assured that the Nabob, having lately appointed ambassadors to the Court of Great Britain, His Majesty's ministers declared they would receive no representations from his Highness but through the East India Company; such a resolution not precluding his Highness from complaining even against the Company: Nor on our parts, should we be able, were we inclined, to stifle any complaint lodged against our conduct, though our Board were to be the only channel for its communication; and that these precautions on the part of Administration and the Company seemed to arise from their conviction that delegated authority lost the weight and influence necessary to the purposes for which it had been intended, if recourse could be had at pleasure, and without its knowledge or intervention, to the superior or superintending power. The answer to our letters did not avow even the existence of the Memorial to which these applications pointed. That Memorial had been presented the month before to the Governor General. It must have been *received*, for otherwise it could not have been *withdrawn*. The knowledge of it was not confined to the Governor General, he must have communicated it to you; for it was, it seems, the collective body of your Board that afterwards prevailed upon Syed Affam Cawn to withdraw that Memorial; it gave you, however, no alarm; you even choose at that time to suppress all mention of it, though the mention of it might have put us upon our guard as to the continuance of the misconduct charged in it; though such mention might have received or strengthened the disposition which you say we had expressed of supporting the Nabob in all the forms and ostensible dignity of his sovereignty, and of which the effects might work forgiveness for our past offences, and by which you still hoped that his dissatisfaction might shortly be appeased; and though such a mention would well have warranted at least your exhortation to us to redouble those endeavours in which you say you trusted for our reconciling his Highness's mind to the necessity of any acts which the distress and urgency of public affairs might render indispensable: But this hope, which thus you entertained, even after the complaints of the Nabob were presented to you, discovers that you still considered him, notwithstanding such complaints, as actually vested in all the forms and ostensible dignities to which he was entitled; for a support of him in them, in the construction of an official and formal dispatch, implies a possession of them immediately preceding. And the trust you still placed in us, manifested likewise, that you perceived it might be possible that the acts which we were represented to have committed, might, by the distress and urgency of public affairs, have been necessary and indispensable, and consequently so justifiable, that the Nabob's mind might be reconciled to them. That hope therefore, and that trust, could not have existed in your mind, unless it had been evident at the same time to you, that either the facts contained in such Memorials were not true as therein stated, or if true, had not the effect of divesting the Nabob of the forms and ostensible dignities of his station; and that so far from a propensity to the commission of those acts of power in opposition to his Highness which were not necessary, we were inclined to take pains to reconcile him to those that were so, neither such a conviction in your minds, or such expressions of it, can be construed to have arisen from any sentiments of partiality towards us, or even from any resolution to avoid entering into animadversions

I. upon our conduct; for the very day upon which you expressed your satisfaction to us in relation to the Nabob, you wrote to us another letter, expressly containing animadversions on our conduct in relation to other subjects; thinking yourselves, in one instance, sufficiently warranted in accusing us of falsehood, on the ground, as you expressed it, of your *thinking* that you could *trace* in your own records strong *presumptive* proofs of such falsehood, without waiting, or since having been able, to turn that thought into certainty, or those presumptions into proofs. It is not unlikely therefore, that if at the same time you could warrant also the same belief of being able to trace any such presumption against us in relation to the Nabob, you would, on such ground, have condescended to comply with our earnest desire, and indeed our well founded claim, of having this accusation likewise brought forward without delay. It is therefore probable you thought it so frivolous or so false, that any mention or notice of it must have done discredit to the Nabob. At any rate, you did not think his complaints of a nature sufficiently cogent or important to proceed immediately upon the investigation of them; on the contrary, you expressed your sorrow that we should have allowed so much credit to the reports which appeared to have taken up our attention when we wrote to you on the 29th June and 12th July. So far from hinting to us that facts were alledged to you, on which you, since have grounded your directions for the surrender of the Assignment, which, if true, might lead you to the necessity of such decision; so far from hinting to us that the Nabob's minister had made any representation, or any such as would even in him have warranted the hope of obtaining that decision, you acquaint us that you are assured by that minister that he never wrote a letter to his master that conveyed the most distant suggestion of an intention of your government to exact from ours the surrender of a positive engagement, on which the first and natural means of maintaining the defence of the Carnatic depended, and which you yourselves had declaredly approved; and you give us your promise that you would not countenance such reports as we had alluded to; and you express your wish that we should give credit to your own communications for the knowledge of your sentiments and intentions. As there was no change of sentiments communicated by you as to the Assignment which you had declaredly approved, nor as to the proceedings of the Committee of Assigned Revenue to whose management the Assignment was committed by us, and whose conduct you highly approved for the great attention and ability they shewed in such management; we were, by your own desire, authorized to suppose that you had made no alteration in those sentiments. Your continued approbation, implied by your own rule, encouraged us to continue in the conduct we had followed. We were in some sort forbidden by you to suspect any disapprobation which you did not declare. Had you, indeed, begun to suspect any abuse of authority by us, you would not, probably, several months after the presentation of this Memorial, have claimed some merit from having requested us to assume every authority by which you could assist us in collecting and applying the remaining resources of the Carnatic. This merit too you claim when, for the first time, you intimate that complaints of a very heavy nature were pressed upon you daily by the Nabob of the Carnatic, which you had, you say, as yet avoided to take into consideration, from a wish to support our measures; complaints which, you add, if founded in facts that were not justified by a public necessity, of which you could not conceive the extremity, were ruinous to our national character, and might prove the cause of very extensive mischief to your present negociations for a peace and alliance with other native powers; but you add, that you would not lightly change that opinion which you declared to us, and to our employers, of your particular confidence in the ability and integrity of our President. The force of treaties, the acknowledged rights of princes, and the degree in which public necessity should admit a deviation from the strict and legal attention due to both, were objects which you thought the experience of our President happily calculated to determine upon; and you still hoped that the Nabob's complaints may have been founded upon misconception, and that they might find redress where it could alone be effectually agreeable and useful to him. The complaints thus then daily in October last pressed upon you, must have been some other complaints, or dressed upon you by some other means than those of the Memorials, which, nor till
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after you had decided upon them, you enclose to us, or you must have anticipated the intention of the Memorialists; for in your letter which we have the honour now to answer, of the 13th January, after the account you are pleased to give us of your motives and success in prevailing upon Syed Assam Cawn to withdraw his first Memorial in July last, you seem to have enjoyed, in this particular, a kind of respite until the month of November. You mention that you were disappointed in the wishes and expectations you had formed that the Nabob's dissatisfaction would be appeased, and his mind reconciled; for that, in the month of November, Syed Assam Cawn, in consequence of orders which he had received for that purpose, drew up a second Memorial, which he presented with the former, and solicited your consideration of them. It was by the means of the Governor General that these representations were communicated to you. The month of November seems thus to have been the æra of the renewal of those solicitations. Neither these, nor those you mention of the preceding October, though of a heavy nature, were however of such a nature as to preclude, though they should prove to be true, the possibility of being justified by a public necessity of which you could scarcely conceive the extremity, and therefore required, that beside such an enquiry into the facts as could be satisfactory or conclusive only by hearing the testimony of both parties, such a reference to us of them, and such a demand for, and in consideration of our motives, as might enable you to judge whether they were motives of that public necessity of which you still admitted the possibility; and which, if such existed, took from our conduct, even if the allegations against us had been true, all the blame and all the danger of which only otherwise it appeared to you to be susceptible. Your reliance particularly on the ability, integrity, and political experience of our President, led you likewise to hope that the Nabob's complaints were founded upon misconception, and your hope that he might still find redress here, furnishes an idea of redress that you must then have thought adequate, though short indeed of what you have since meant to have given for the same, in the surrender of the Assignment, which you would not suppose warrantable in us, after your earnest advice to demand it; your repeated approbation of it when obtained, and which grew out of your own treaty; the responsibility of which you warn us, if we should suffer it to fail of its full effect; your request that we should assume every authority by which you could assist us in the collection and application of the remaining resources of the Carnatic; and, above all, after the declaration which was before you from our President, as acting for this Government, to the Nabob, that this Assignment or Agreement was referred to the Court of Directors, and that therefore it was totally out of his power to comply with his Highness's request for annulling it, were he even satisfied of the propriety of such a measure.

The complaints therefore, which you say you imagine had been made in the first instance to our own Board, must have been by you imagined to be complaints that required a remedy more within our own power, and a lesser sacrifice of the public cause. You could not indeed suppose that we should relax in any part of the Assignment after the expressions of your dissatisfaction for our having once done so, and your warnings against our doing so in future; you did not even think it necessary that we should enter into controversial explanations with the Nabob on matters in which he had no present concern, but that we might refer him to that period at which he might require from us a restitution of our trust, and a faithful report of the manner in which we had discharged it; and that all intermediate acts were independently our own, and could only be made subservient to his interests, being independently ours. There could, besides, be no identity between complaints which you imagined had been made to us, and complaints which you mention as exhibited against us. Even if the original subject had been the same, the ground must change, in some degree, with the tribunal; and the last complaint must contain a charge of a denial of redress upon presentation of the former, which, before such presentation, could not have existed. But no imagination on your part or ours, or even certainty that complaints against us had been first made to us, could warrant us in supposing you so inattentive to all justice, and to the public interest involved in the fate of the Assignment, as to condemn our conduct, or annul that Assignment, without affording us a specific communication of the charges brought against us in relation to such Assignment, as well as

1. without giving us any notice of trial, without requiring our answer, hearing the testimonies we might have to disprove such charges, or the justification we might have to set up against them. But on the very first intimation which you gave us, that heavy complaints had been made against us by the Nabob, we expressed our surprize to you that you should withhold a moment from us the communication of such complaints. We assured you, that we had adopted no measures in relation to his Highness, but such as you previously directed and afterwards approved; that our delicacy towards his Highness, and our forbearance in many instances, from that delicacy, to take the measures which our situation required, and your directions expressed, had been, if any thing had, the only censurable part of our conduct, and you expressed your regret at it. We recollected, that to our former application to you to be made acquainted with any objections reported to be made to our plan or execution, you seemed in your answer, sorry that we should give credit to such reports, and kindly promised not to countenance them. But we observed to you, that we should hold it a countenance most injurious to us, to suffer the public notice you then took of such complaints to continue in their then state of suspense, as to the grounds and motives of them, without giving us an opportunity, by an immediate communication of them, as we already had desired, to justify ourselves against them if ill-founded. We concurred, indeed, with you in the opinion you had given us in your letter of the 5th April 1782, of the propriety of our declining any controversial explanations personally with the Nabob; but that we were anxious to receive his complaints through your Board, that you might, after you had heard our defence, be the sooner able to form a judgment of our own conduct; for that, as we had already declared to you, we disclaimed that tendernefs which should conceal any information or materials that could elucidate our conduct.

For the surprize we then felt at your withholding for a moment a communication of complaints against us, which you withheld for several months, our motives have been strengthened by your subsequent proceedings. For though the very existence of those complaints is concealed from us from July to October, at the same time that our suspicions are quelled by your desire that we should entirely credit your own accounts; though, when the fact of complaint is mentioned in your letter of October, not one is transmitted to us for our answer, nor even the nature of them explained, except that they were heavy complaints; or any account given to what they pointed, though we were the parties accused: But thus not heard, though in the regular course of business we might have expected them to be transmitted to us, who could best explain them to you, and to the Court of Directors, yet those complaints contained in two Memorials, one presented first in July, and again with the other in November, were, as you relate, entered upon your records before the departure of the Lively Packet. They were both in fact entered in December, not necessarily so at that time; for the necessity, if any, must have related back to July or November, when they were presented; but they were entered before the departure of the Lively Packet. In mentioning them in your letter to the Court of Directors, you simply refer to the Papers themselves; you state no remarks upon them; you had not indeed then taken them into consideration, you had not as yet even had the accuser's testimony; but you send the accusation; you did not choose to have to send the answer of the accused. This partial transmission is, however, to be considered as impartial justice, because you added no remarks; you did not therefore remark that you kept those accusations carefully from us; by which means you left them to their full operation against us, and secured for them the benefit of a first and long impression, before any defence can follow on our part; depriving us (until it may prove too late) of the opportunity to deny, or refute, or explain, the charges, or to offer what we had to offer in our justification; it was a cause, it seems, to be heard only on one side. Had the Lively Packet been ordered to call at Fort St. George, as she past the Coast, some intimation of this transmission might have reached us, so as to follow it, within a reasonable time, by a transmission on our part; and then the whole would have come fairly before our
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masters: but the Lively Packet was not suffered to call at Fort St. George. It was however usual, and agreeable to the intention of the Court of Directors, for packets from Bengal to call, when the season would allow, at this Presidency, for its public dispatches for the Company. It would be a needless multiplication of expence to the Company to have separate packets from neighbouring Presidencies. No season more favourable for calling here than when the Lively failed. To call here would then have lengthened her voyage but a very few days. No time at which the latest accounts from this Presidency, the seat of war, could more anxiously be sought, or be more requisite to be known by our employers. She did not carry from Bengal the ratification of the Mahratta Treaty, or of any signal event, of which the importance, and a long anxious expectation, might account for the laudable impatience of conveying it home, without enquiring for the events upon this Coast. When she failed, no account of hostile ships upon the Coast to render dangerous its approach. The Lively Packet had been sent merely for repair to Bengal from this Presidency. A note had been delivered on the part of our President to the Governor General on public affairs and for public use, in which, among other things, it was mentioned, "That Lord Macartney made a point of not detaining even private ships, and took care to have his dispatches ready, or deferred sending them to another opportunity. It gave him therefore much pain, that the Swallow Packet should have been kept at Madras several days, which was entirely for Sir Fyre Coote. Lord Macartney desired to assure Mr. Hastings, that he would not detain any vessel from Bengal beyond forty-eight hours. As he had few opportunities of sending immediately from hence by any quick conveyance, he requested the packets from Bengal might be directed to touch at Fort St. George. As the Nancy Ketch did not do so, it would be a disappointment to him if the Lively should not be ordered to call at Madras." This request, and those reasons, motives of public duty or private civility, were not sufficient to allow the Lively to touch at Madras. The countenance already injurious to us, in suffering the public notice you had taken of complaints against us to continue in a state of suspense, without giving us an opportunity by an immediate communication of them to justify ourselves against them, became still more injurious by the advantage thus given to our accusers without our knowledge.

At what period you determined to take these complaints into consideration, we cannot ascertain; were we to judge by the reason which you alledge had forced you to do it, it would fix it to July; for the infraction of your treaty, and breach of the condition of the Assignment, which you say appeared to you of such consequence, that, for the sake of justice to the Nabob, and to retrieve the injury which, in the minds of the Country Powers, such an infraction had cast upon our national faith, you were forced to enter into an investigation of it, was fully set forth in the Memorial of July: and our injustice in this instance to the Nabob, and the Company's injustice in depriving him of Tanjore, are the chief subjects of that Memorial. This infraction however did not, it seems, then strike you in quite so formidable a light, as you have since described it. The expression, indeed, in your letter of the 19th October, of not having yet considered the Nabob's complaints, seems to point at an intention of doing so in future; but supposing that you were not entirely fixed in that intention till you received both Memorials in November, still there was time to have transmitted them, and to have an answer even by the common post; before the day on which, without such transmission, and consequently without such answer, it appears you undertook, thus only partially informed, and consequently thus not perfectly qualified to judge upon an important public measure, and upon our conduct in the support of it; you thus proceed to judge upon complaints against the conduct of our President, which you say are the subject of Assam Cawn's Memorial, and in which conduct we must add, that the whole of the Select Committee of this Government equally partook. Of whatever information you might have been possessed in relation to charges brought before you against any individual in a public or private capacity, it would have been suitable to the wisdom and dignity of the most enlightened tribunal to announce such charges specifically to such individual,

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to call upon him for his defence, to give him an opportunity to offer it before you would proceed to pronounce upon his conduct. However evident might have appeared our guilt, and whether it went to the loss of fortune, fame, or office, or was in the first instance to consist in the heavy misfortune of your censure, the established maxims of justice, the regularity and solemnity of judgment, the tenderness and precaution of humanity, required, that before sentence was passed, we should be put upon our trial and heard in our defence. If with our cause was implicated the public cause, if, in consequence of the conviction of our misconduct, the Company whom we represent were to be deprived of the benefit of an Assignment which was deemed proper, just, and necessary, which you advised, authorized, and applauded, such a consequence did not entitle you to proceed more lightly to such conviction. But you did not think yourselves sufficiently informed to pronounce upon your own knowledge. You observe, that the Nabob's charge against Lord Macartney for breach of the treaty concluded by your Government with the Nabob the 2d April 1781, is founded principally, though not entirely, on Lord Macartney's (supposed) assumption of the authority specially reserved to the Nabob in the Assignment, and in Lord Macartney's acceptance of it, of affixing his seal and signature to such appointment of Aumils as should be made by Lord Macartney, and that our proceedings transmitted to you contain no other materials which bear a relation to this charge, except those which are contained in our letter of the 1st of May 1782. That there might be in your opinion, therefore, other materials relative to this charge, may be inferred from this observation. And as in fact it led you to seek for other information, you think it necessary to enquire into the circumstance of the original transactions said to have passed on the 18th of April, and into those of the subsequent appointment of Aumildars; on such an occasion, you could not indeed take too much precaution in seeking for accurate information, and in endeavouring to acquire a perfect knowledge of the circumstances attending the whole transaction; you felt the propriety and necessity of examining into evidence; you were to seek for truth from authentic documents, and impartial witnesses, and from the consideration and comparison of the testimonies to be adduced by the opposite parties; you overlooked, however, the proceedings of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, authentic documents on this point, which you had received and observed with satisfaction. In these proceedings, you already possessed particulars bearing a relation to the charge against us, which were not contained in our letter of the 1st of May, which however, you say, contained all the materials you had before you of the proceedings of the Select Committee. That letter informed you, that, on the Nabob's refusal to confirm our Renters, we had taken the line which our situation required; and it was obvious what that line must be, even without the Enclosures, which related the whole transaction; and the proceedings of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, gave you also the circumstantial and material motives for the immediate procedure of the Select Committee already quoted, that it was obvious from the Nabob's letter that he had no intention to sign the Torana Chits; and as much time had already been lost, and the season of the year was so far advanced, that any further delay in sending the several Renters to take charge of their farms would be attended with considerable loss of Revenue. These proceedings, and these motives, might have been proper to have been brought forward by you, and were not unworthy of your consideration. It might have been proper to consider, whether this Government ought, in keeping back the Renters, to have yielded to the views of the Nabob in his intention not to sign the Torana Chits, and thus to see the Assignment defeated altogether; or, to use your words applied to this Assignment, whether, after having contended for so great an acquisition with so fortunate an issue, we should suffer any consideration, even of delicacy towards the Nabob, to restrain us from availing ourselves of it. The intentions of the Nabob, obvious from the letter above alluded to, called for particular attention. It might have been right to weigh the importance of the time already lost, of the advanced season of the year, and the considerable loss of Revenue to arise from any further delay in sending the Renters to take charge of their farms.

farms. If any doubt subsisted in your minds, or was affected to be thrown upon those intentions and those facts, it became you to call upon us for the proofs of our assertions. We should have produced the Nabob's letter, shewn how time had been consumed, how little was to be spared, and how necessary was our dispatch, such should have been the line of your conduct; all this was not done;—no part of it was done;—no deliberation upon the cogency of our motives,—no mention of them; though you declare that the breach of the Assignment, for which we are, in the person of our President, so severely censured, and for which you deprive the Company of what you termed a *great acquisition*, was the breach of a *mere form*, reserved for the sole purpose of preserving what you call the Nabob's ostensible sovereignty; and though you acknowledge that your general recommendations might avail us in the breach of this mere form, if necessary for realizing the collections; yet of that necessity, of the circumstances or motives that did or might lead to it, you take no account: you are satisfied with saying, that you apprehended that the proof of such necessity would be impossible. This apprehended impossibility goes not to the fact, but to the proof; but every fact is susceptible of sufficient proof, proportioned to its nature. The proof of the necessity of a future measure, on the ground of ill consequences to arise from the omission of it, must be taken from observation of the past or present. We are minded to guard against future by the recollection of past, or the existence of present evil: it is the certain prospect of the continuance of such evil consequent on particular measures, that constitutes the proof of the necessity of taking opposite measures. The nature of the case should prevent exacting as a proof of such necessity, the actual existence of the evil after the measure to prevent it had taken place; yet in that light only could the proof you mention have been impossible. If you had recommended to us, as you did, to place persons in the management of the assigned countries who were likely to be under our own controul. If from experience it was known that the collections could not be realized for the Company but under such persons: if the Nabob did not chuse to affix his seal to this appointment, and if such refusal on his part, notwithstanding such refusal and such pursuit of your advice on our part, were to constitute that breach of that *mere form*; the necessity of such a breach depends upon the reality of these suppositions, and these are facts which appear to have lain within the possibility of proof. But the caution with which you proceed to pronounce in opposition to these facts, and in favour of the Nabob against the Company and the Company's representative, consists in resting your faith entirely upon the assertions of him who was then, and him who had been the agent of the Nabob. They had been jointly sent before the Nabob, or in his name by his second son, the Ameer ul Omrah, to Calcutta, to form the Treaty with you of April 1781. The one was and is the Nabob's Dewan, or principal servant. The other, to enter into his Highness's service, forsook his important duty in the service of the Company. These persons jointly had proposed, solicited, and concluded that Treaty; or, as it is called by the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons, that singular representation and transaction; in which, among many other things, the Nabob declares himself an hereditary Prince, and independant of every one; in which, beside the annexation of several Talooks or districts, in the Balaghat, he claims the resumption of the Talook or district of Tanjore, of which he had taken possession according to the rule and practice of Hindostan; but which, at the sole instigation of self-interested people, was taken from him and given to a Ryot or peasant of his; and in which likewise he desires that a Treaty be made between the King of Great Britain and King of France, settling the peace and security of the Carnatic; and that the rights of his Government, without the connection of any one, and his power to appoint a successor to the Carnatic, be included in such Treaty; these persons had indeed entered deeply, zealously, and entirely into all his Highness's and his second son's profound schemes. By Tanjore and the other territories demanded in this Treaty, the delegated power of Assam Cawn, the manager of the Revenues, would be co-extensive with his master's acquisitions, and the settlement of the succession would have provided for the duration of his power. The importance of the Treaty required a Minister from your Board to be resident here, to maintain its

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faith; and the Nabob's other agent, Mr. Richard Sullivan, was appointed by you at his Highness's request to be that Minister. Thus each had an actual or prospective recompence in the completion of the Nabob's system. Their cause was common with their masters. Of a Clause of this Treaty of April 1781, the agreement of December 1781 was a modification; but that modification was a material change to the manager Assam Cawn; it took from him the superintendance of the Revenue. That agreement annulled, restored to him that superintendance of the confidence to be placed in Mr. Richard Sullivan, in the relative matters of the Nabob and the Company; it is not necessary to say more, than that at the very time he was confidential Secretary to the Select Committee of this Presidency, and consequently possessed of all the views and secrets of the Company, as far as related to this Government, he entered privately into the service of the Nabob, with whom, by the orders of the Court of Directors, none of the Company's servants are allowed to have any communication without the permission of the President; and that he undertook the plan of independence and ambitious projects of the Carnatic cabinet, so reprobated by the Company, who since have punished this unfaithful conduct by dismissing him from their service. This Gentleman was expressly appointed by you for the purpose of maintaining the faith of your Government in the Agreement concluded with the Nabob, and for the representation of such matters as might at any time require his interposition in that character, and in your name, either with the Nabob, or with the President and Council, or Select Committee of Fort St. George; yet, as he acknowledges he had no immediate communication with that President and Council, or that Select Committee, he adds, that he felt himself hurt in some points; but whether hurt or not in any point, it was his duty, while he continued in the enjoyment and emoluments of office, to endeavour, as much as in him lay, to execute the duties you had prescribed to him, whatever doubts this Government might have entertained, either of the right or of the expediency of the appointment of a representative here different from and independent of this Presidency. Those doubts, which did not affect him in the possession, should not have affected him in the exercise of the office: this Presidency could not have prevented him from making to them at least a written representation upon the supposed invasion by them of the Nabob's rights, which, if any case could, must have been the case which required, in the words of your credentials to him, his interposition with us as the Representative and Minister of your Government. If he had really felt on this occasion, the enormity he has since described, he could not have resisted the fairness and uncommonness of the occasion for demonstrating, in opposition to our opinion, the expediency of his appointment; in the instance of his supporting the Nabob upon the spot, and on the first attempt of our encroachment, or at least of remonstrating with us and warning us in your name, before it might be too late, of the injustice and violence of our proceedings; such remonstrances (whatever might have been the reception of them) made by the Representative of your Government, would at least have rendered the responsibility of our conduct heavier upon us. His duty would have been performed, however our proceedings might be criminal in us or unjust to the Nabob; the incident, had it really happened, would have thus been fortunate to the Resident, as affording him so conspicuous an opportunity of displaying on the moment his zeal and his abilities, as well as ascertaining the doubled usefulness of his office, now abolished. The Resident's utter silence to us at the time is therefore a plain argument, that when the transaction took place, he did not precisely feel such an impression of it as he has since endeavoured to convey to others; and that whatever account he may have hazarded at a distance, he must have been conscious it could not have borne a discussion on the spot. Truth is frequently better known from the sudden feelings and expressions of men on the moment that events arise before them, than from accounts that are afterwards deliberately combined; calm sensation contradicts angry recollection, and original acquiescence discredits subsequent complaint. Mr. Richard Sullivan, who was sent as Resident here to maintain the faith of Government towards the Nabob, made no effort here, and uttered no complaint against any breach of that faith; but afterwards, in consequence of the Nabob's representation, goes round, as he calls it, to Bengal, to make a re-

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presentation there, ceases to be actual Resident here, he returns as the Nabob's Solicitor at Bengal. His Highness's two Memorials, which are in the English language, and not said to be translations, were probably framed by that Gentleman, though presented by Assam Cawn, a Mahomedan not conversant in our language. These two persons, as if without bias in the cause or interest in the event, as if not committed by the assertions advanced already by them in the Memorials, were the persons you selected to stamp veracity on those Memorials. Before you called on them you had abundant time to obtain from hence, where the transaction past, the whole of the testimonies relating to it; perhaps it might have been no superfluous caution not to rely implicitly on those willing and interested witnesses, furnished by one side only; and who, from temper and situation, might have observed with prejudice, and might report with partiality. Of these witnesses, one indeed, Mr. Richard Sullivan, acknowledges that he was not present at the principal transaction on the 18th of April 1782; concerning which you called for evidence, and which related to the demand and refusal of the Nabob's seal and signature. He reports what the Nabob represented to him, and this species of testimony he gives you very circumstantially. As to Assam Cawn, the single witness, speaking from his own knowledge of the transaction, whom you examined, not merely the possibility or perhaps the propensity of such a man, so circumstanced and engaged as he was, to mistake or mistake the cause of his master and his own, might have occurred to the wisdom of your Board; but the recollection of his actual imposition on you upon a former occasion, should, as destructive of the credibility of his testimony, have precluded the admission of it. This man, to forward the views of his patron, the Nabob's second son, the Aumeer ul Omrah, not only asserted on his first embassy to you, that his master, the Nabob, was possessed of letters from the Company and the King's Minister, and the King himself, all expressing a clear acknowledgment of the Nabob's right to appoint a successor to the Government of the Carnatic, but he had the audacity to impose upon your confidence in producing pretended copies of those letters from the King and the Company, thus adding the crime of forgery to that of falsehood; a falsehood so glaring from the perusal of the King's and Company's letters to the Nabob upon record, from the Grant and Treaty settling the succession on the Nabob's eldest son, and the Company's express instructions, that the succession, so settled, should be maintained; from such a man, in such a cause, no precaution could assure you that you would receive a genuine or perfect relation of the case; you gave him previous warning of the subject of your intended enquiries, his answers were prepared; the scope of the notice reached no farther. In this cause he had been hitherto a solicitor, if not a party; he had been accustomed to speak the smooth but loose language of solicitation; his object was to persuade; truth might not always have led him to that object; but justice, being the fit object of your enquiries, and truth the most direct road to such an object, if you expected to extract it from Assam Cawn, and that he really might be brought to bear testimony to truth on this occasion, it must have been by impressing him with a sense of the new character in which he was to appear, and before his examination solemnly swearing him to declare the entire truth in the manner of his law; but there was no such preface to his examination—he was, as in every former conference, requested to inform the Board of the circumstances of the transaction to the best of his recollection; he had notice to prepare his answers; and there was therefore no more danger of his failing in recollection, than in preserving consistence with the representations he had already made, either in his memorials or his conferences. His examination over, he was then, and not before, by a singular reverse of all regular and just proceedings, asked if he would swear to the truth of all he had declared:—He neither wished to swear to the truth, nor yet to lose the benefit of his assertions. He added a new assertion, that, by the custom of India, it was reckoned dishonourable for a gentleman, or a man of a certain rank, to take an oath; though he acknowledged that, by the Mahomedan law, he might attest the whole of it upon oath, and that the law does in some cases prescribe it; but that all he had related his eyes had seen, his ears had heard, his tongue had uttered, and he had heard from the mouths of others. This declaration must not have been intended to imply what nature

I. has rendered incompatible, that each of the facts had struck upon each of the senses, but that, rendering every sense its proper object, he had heard what was spoken, and seen what was shewn; and if no more was necessary to constitute the truth of what he had related, we believe he might have sworn without any danger from our laws.

Upon what thus was uttered by this man's tongue, and heard by him from the mouths of others, did you pronounce your final judgment: your resolution was taken the 8th of January for the immediate surrender of the Assignment; but you did not act under the conviction of its absolute necessity of being immediate, for before you dispatch it from Calcutta, it might have arrived at Madras by the usual channel of the post, to which the most important dispatches had been entrusted. You sent it by a conveyance which could not be very quick, and happened to be tedious; and this delay has eventually produced another; for before the arrival of your orders, opposite orders from the Court of Directors had arrived. To the Court of Directors both you and we had referred your Treaty with the Nabob of the 2d April 1781, and we had referred likewise to them the ultimate judgment of the Assignment of December 1781. The Court of Directors have thought proper to reject the former and to accept the latter agreement: They have expressly desired it to be rendered effectual; you are directed to assist in giving it that effect. That direction to you for the maintenance of the Assignment, your knowledge of the like orders to us, reached you in little more than a fortnight (the 17th of February) after the dispatch (on the 28th of January) of your resolutions for the surrender of it, and long before those resolutions arrived here (the 28th of March): We had already (the 18th February), indeed, applied to you to give us that assistance in effectuating the Assignment which you were directed to afford us. You received this application (the 18th of March) before we did your orders (28th March). Thus situated, with your orders to surrender, with the Company's order to maintain the Assignment, the preference of immediate and implicit obedience to your commands might not have been entirely safe or proper. The date of your orders, from the proximity of your situation, was the latest; but such an excuse, we fear, might not avail us; for if it were so, the clause for obedience to you as to treaties or hostilities in the act of parliament you quoted to us, contains an exception of the special orders of the Court of Directors, as overruling your's, which, from their distance, and the consequent priority of their orders, might never be suffered to have any operation; but in obeying the orders before us of your Board, at the expence of our obedience to our employers, and which we conceived to be the public good, we had not the consolation of being certain that we should even have the ultimate approbation of your Board. The orders before us were issued by you before you knew the superior orders against them. The act of parliament you have quoted as in force, enforces your obedience to the orders of the Court of Directors, however cautiously, dispassionately, and disinterestedly you might have come to the determination you had made. A new line as to the result was opened, and a deviation from the former became your duty, as soon as you knew the late intention of your employers, we did you the justice to consider you inclined to set the example of the obedience you exacted. We had applied to you in the confidence that you would, towards enabling us to effectuate the Assignment, afford us the assistance the Court of Directors had, by the dispatches just arrived, desired you to afford us. You knew our expectations; you knew we had a right to expect every assistance in your power; you had a right to suppose we should depend upon it: Your assistance, however, would have been thrown away, and your best intentions frustrated, if, before they could arrive, we had rendered impossible the execution of them by removing the ground on which they were to operate. It was a fair procedure towards your Board, by deferring the execution of orders you gave when ignorant of the Company's instructions, to give you time to revoke your orders after you knew of those instructions. It might, if you chose, have saved you from the responsibility of a measure subversive of the Company's views. We gave you an opportunity, at any rate, to take your line. We had experienced, that a strict compliance with desires that had been expressed by you, became the very occasion of subsequent reproaches from you: Having obeyed, because you desired, and told us you might have commanded, but did

did not command, because you knew it was unnecessary, you afterwards accused us of misconstruction in considering such a desire as equivalent to a command. Such a reproach might have indeed been founded on the present instance, if we had conformed to your desires, after we had reason, from the Company's dispatches, to suppose you had altered, or at least to doubt that you had continued them; we had every reason therefore to postpone our measures till we should know your final resolutions upon the subject of them, subsequent to your receipt of the Company's dispatches. If the fact should prove, whatever might be the authority or the motive, that you persevered in a resolution contradictory to the Company's intentions, the alternative to us, though still cruel and embarrassing, would however be that of a simple choice between our duty to our employers, and the duty expected by your Board. We could not doubt but that you would hasten to communicate your resolution to us, whatever it might be. In the same proportion as your sentiments were to influence our conduct, in the same proportion and for that purpose should they speedily be announced to us. If you meant to obey the instructions you had received, and to fulfil the intention of the Company in assisting us towards enabling us to effectuate the Assignment, you could not be too quick in removing the thing itself from that brink of destruction to which your former order had approached it; you could not have taken too much pains, by an expeditious revocation of that order, to stop the disturbances and quiet the apprehensions which the publication of it by the Nabob's adherents might have occasioned throughout the country, to the diminution of the collections. If, on the other hand, you were pleased to undertake to disobey the Company, and that by your controuling power over all the Presidencies, that system was, through you, to be extended here, and that we were to be the instruments of your measures, it behoved you to free us, as much as you were able, from the responsibility of being so; it behoved you at least to have informed us, that notwithstanding the Company's instructions, you persisted in your own, so that we might, as a resource in our difficulties, have the satisfaction of being certain that, when questioned by our employers, you would not disavow us. A simple declaration from you, subsequent to your receipt of the Company's dispatches, whether conformable to them or differing from them, might have arrived here by the safe and usual channel of the post, even before those embarrassing orders, which, by a slower conveyance, you had sent off before the arrival of those dispatches. We then might have adopted a line of unambiguous consequences: we should have known precisely to what censure we exposed ourselves, and we should have been sure that we could not expose ourselves to censure on both sides. Our letter to you of the 18th of February, related to the late letters from the Court of Directors, and particularly to this subject. We requested a speedy answer to that letter; we reminded you of it in our subsequent letters, and we repeated our solicitude for an answer; but on this subject we have had no answer. It was not a subject that you overlooked in the midst of your many avocations, and that no approaching subject brought to your recollection; our letters brought it to your recollection; your own letters came quite close to it. You observe to us, in relation to the Nabob's complaints relative to the Assignment for which we had loudly called, that you had transmitted them to us: that very transmission accompanied your order; but as to that order, you had persisted in the most perfect reserve. The surrender of the Assignment, which was the object of it, you resolved on the 8th of January last to be, and you signified to us in your letter of the 13th of the same month, that it was immediately and essentially necessary; but the sentiment of that immediate and essential necessity with which we have not hitherto complied, was not however sufficient to draw from you a single word of a subsequent date to warrant us against the Company's orders in obeying your's. Even the willing agent of those commands, upon the hearing on the road of the Company's intentions just arrived, stopt to apprise you, and to wait for your ultimate instructions, but he was directed to proceed without further explanation. Doing so much, and doing no more, was acting with a mystery that left us no clue for the safety of our conduct. Your silence as to the Company's orders keeping us in ignorance of your sentiments, under the pressure of them, has indeed the perfect effect of securing an opportunity to form an accusation against us; for if we adhere to

1. the Company's directions, and to what we conceive to be the Company's welfare, we must incur the imputation of disobedience to your positive commands of the 4th of January last, not yet countermanded; and if we yield to them, we are exposed to the risk of your disclaiming the propriety no longer reasonable of our attention to commands over-ruled by those of our common superiors, to whom a preferable obedience must necessarily be due by all their servants. If it should be still necessary or right to surrender the Assignment to the Nabob, as a retribution of justice for which it was directed by you, that retribution, though somewhat postponed, may still be commensurate to the extent of the enquiry supposed to be sustained. The sentence from your superintending Board pronouncing such a retribution, and such a sacrifice of the Company's welfare, in atonement for a breach of a mere form by a subordinate Presidency, and which form was reserved for the sole purpose of preserving the Nabob's ostensible dignity, is in itself, as relative to form, some atonement for such a breach; and the terms of sovereignty, which however incompatible with the name and office of the Nabob, you apply, and suppose that we applied to his Highness, must be indeed a flattering compensation to him, and a full acknowledgment of any rights which the breach of a mere form might have cast into doubt. At any rate, in postponing the execution of your orders, we do not preclude a future compliance with them: the failure of this instant does not operate upon the next, and the inconvenience of this delay will cease with the continuance of it; but if we once had taken the sudden and irretrievable step of actually surrendering the Assignment, neither any change in your opinion upon a further reflection on this transaction, nor your new disposition to co-operate with the intentions of the Company, nor their determination in favour of the Assignment, could produce the restoration of it. This Assignment had the solid advantage of having been the voluntary act of the Nabob, as his letter to the Company has acknowledged. It was an act of his will that the Company long sought, that our predecessors had solicited in vain, and which, when obtained, you deemed a *great acquisition*; and were pleased to applaud the zeal, ability, and address which *dictated* and brought to effect so important a measure. This important measure, which the practices of the Nabob's ministers and servants have since endeavoured to defeat, and their representations to destroy, is not, during the dominion of their influence, likely again to be obtained from his Highness. Whether we and our President have deservedly lost the confidence of the Nabob, or whether he has found the prosecution of our duty to our employers incompatible with the advancement of his views, and the gratification of his fondness for his second son, in prejudice to his eldest son's established rights; or whether, in consequence of the attention and ability which you have observed to have been shewn by the members of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, in the management of the Assignment, and the steadiness with which the system has been pursued, it appears to the Nabob, for the first time, contrary to his former experience and confident expectations, that an Assignment from him might be rendered more than mere form, and might be made to rise superior to counteraction, certain it is, that the success of our efforts might equally disincline him from giving such another opportunity to us or our successors.

But beside the Nabob, you observe in your letter, that the infraction of the Assignment had cast an injury in the minds of the country powers upon our national faith. This assertion presupposes the fact, the truth of which you thought yourselves bound to investigate for retrieving the injury to our national faith. If you meant that the accusation of such an infraction had produced such effect, the injury would only be chargeable on us if the accusation were true; but the effect and the cause are equally groundless. The apprehensions you mention of the mischievous consequences from the Nabob's complaints, likely to arise to the negotiations which you then had depending, we suppose are subdued by the ratification of peace, notwithstanding those complaints with the principal power and most formidable enemy in this country; whose confidence in our national faith, after a glaring breach of a former treaty with it, had been revived by the joint assurances sent from hence of some of His Majesty's and the Company's principal servants.

It must however be acknowledged, that the Nabob is supposed to have taken occasion, at all periods, to cast reflections in the minds of the country powers upon our national faith. He had been formerly, for a considerable time, the chief channel of our intercourse with the country powers : his policy is understood to have led him to misrepresent them to us, and us to them, for the purpose of more effectually keeping us asunder, and rendering his own interposition the more necessary, permanent, and productive of the elevation of his fortune. He knew how to turn to account our confidence in him, and our ignorance of the real state of the affairs of the country. In the treaty with the Nizam of 1768, to which that prince, by the influence of our arms and our power alone, acceded, the Nabob, who was the principal agent intrusted with this negociation, and who preferred to hold the government of the Carnatic dependant upon us, rather than upon his former superior, took care to contrive that the tribute to be paid to the latter, equally due by the constitution of the Empire, from the Carnatic and the Circars, should be entirely payable out of the latter, with which he had no connection. The ambition fostered in his Highness's breast, to be gratified solely by our means, and which ambition, in the expression subscribed by the Governor General, would have extended to the possession of all Hindostan, being however disappointed, partly by our prudence, and partly by our misfortunes, the Nabob became willing to separate his fortunes from ours, as appears by his proposed treaty with the French Governor Mr. *Law*, and for his justification, early laid a foundation of discontents against us. With such views, and from such habits, has the Nabob been even led, among other things, to misrepresent as an act of injustice towards him, the very act which the recovery of the territories he claimed required, and the very act which he acknowledged, in his letter to the Company, to have been a voluntary act of his own. It is no real or pretended perversion of that act, or infraction of the agreement, which Mr. Holland, in your consultations, mentions to have been charged by the confidential minister of the Nizam, at whose court the Nabob has constantly an agent or Vakeel, as being a decided breach of faith with an old ally. It is the treaty itself, which, in the most explicit terms, he was taught to consider in that light : it is the treaty perfected, not infringed, that is represented as the grievance. The treaty itself, not the execution of it, is said to be a breach of faith. The same Treaty or Assignment, is to have, as a voluntary act on the part of the Nabob, the full merit, towards the Company, of testifying his grateful and boundless attachment to them, and his perfect reliance on their principal representatives here; and is, at the same time, to shew to the country powers the breach of the English faith, in the most explicit terms, to an old ally, as well as the unfairness of the division of the public Revenues; as if those intended to be received by the Company were not to be applied, and with a vast deal more, were, in fact, not expended for the recovery and preservation of the Carnatic. This old ally took thus, indeed, uncommon pains to secure the exclusive privilege of our alliance; but it is full time to guard against schemes projected by one ally for poisoning our credit with all other allies. It fortunately happens that the impressions conveyed from a man whom Mr. Holland mentions to be abhorred by the Nizam, are not likely to have been deep or durable; and that Mr. Holland, though not questioned by you how far he had been able to remove such impressions, was probably disposed, as well as enabled, to do so, may fairly be inferred from his official declaration, even after the change of Aumildars, that we certainly had acted throughout a very honourable part by the Nabob of the Carnatic, and that he would have experienced a very different treatment from any prince of Hindostan. This witness at least is found, on examination, to have already testified in our favour. You will not join with the Nabob's Vakeel, or the minister of the Nizam, in the censure of the treaty itself. That censure you will allow, must have been the offspring of misrepresentation: you must agree that it confirms the declaration which the late commander of the army, a member of your Board, from his own experience, made to this Committee, of the duplicity and iniquity of the Nabob's government. And the mischief to the Company from such duplicity and iniquity may become an additional motive for requiring, in the repetition of your words, the adoption of a new system, both for the present security of the Company, and a future indemnification for the expences and hazards intailed on the

I. Company by their former connections with the Nabob. Beside those expences and those hazards which thus you mention to have been entailed upon the Company by their former connections with the Nabob, it cannot be dissembled that such connections may, as observed upon a former occasion, have been likewise, on other grounds, prejudicial to the honour and interest of the Company. The frequent support given by the Company's servants to the Nabob in subduing; and in some instances, as is asserted, in exterminating Hindoo princes from the Kristna to Cape Comorin, under the odious claim of conquest; or, as his Highness calls it, the rule and practice of Hindostan, is known to have early indisposed against us the Mahratta state, who Hindoos themselves, and in some measure connected with some of the unhappy vanquished, behold always with jealousy the successful ambition of Mahomedans. The Nabob is supposed to have been also countenanced by us in the infraction of his agreement for ceding Trichinopoly to the Mysoreans; which infraction Hyder Ally, as Regent of Mysore, declared to be among his principal motives for the invasion of the Carnatic. His Highness alienated also the disposition of Nizam Ally, though a Mussulman, by endeavouring to avail himself of our power to grasp at the Soubahdary of the Decan. An attempt against his constitutional superior, which abundantly accounts for the aversion, without which Mr. Holland mentions, that the Nizam can never hear the name of the Nabob mentioned, and might have been sufficient to render a prince of his mistrustful and vindictive temper indifferent, if not adverse, to a nation which has raised and protected this intentional usurper of his dominions. According to an opinion subscribed on a former occasion by the Governor General, the weak and inordinate ambition of the Nabob did not indeed look to less than the possession, if he were able, of all Hindostan, without the advantage of ancient hereditary right, or many brilliant achievements, which sometimes reconcile to injustice; it is possible he may have been considered only as a cover to our encroaching views; and which, by the unusual combination of Mahomedan and Hindoo princes, and the reconciliation of the bitterest enmities, it was thought essential by those nations to repress, and to punish at once our infidelity and our ambition.

The examination of Mr. Holland as to the Nizam's opinion of the treaty, without any supposition in his Highness of its being infringed, seems to have been taken on the 31st December, 1782, as a prelude to the examination you took, and meant as an apology for the steps which you pursued a few days afterwards, the 7th and 8th of January 1783, on your supposition of the opposite fact, that there had been an infringement of the Treaty. It required, in fact, a strong apology for depending on the examination of Syed Affam Cawn; you therefore in addition mention, that the proceedings transmitted to you contained no materials bearing a relation to the charge of Lord Macartney's assumption of the authority reserved to the Nabob of affixing his seal and signature to the appointment of Aumildars, except those contained in the Committee's letter of the 1st May 1782, but in fact you were at that very time possessed of an official copy of the letter of the 13th of April, from our President to the Nabob; informing him that, according to the agreement between his Highness and the Governor on behalf of the Company, he had appointed the persons therein named to be Renters of the districts for the periods and upon the terms specified in the inclosed Tarana Chits or nominations; and that Machulkees or Bonds had been taken from the Renters conformably thereto; and that, as it was necessary that the Renters should be dispatched without loss of time into the country, he begged leave to recommend that the Tarana Chits might be immediately signed by his Highness, and returned to the President. You were likewise possessed of an official copy of the Nabob's answer of the 15th of the same month, refusing to sign the Tarana Chits, or to give his confirmation to the Renters appointed by the Governor, alledging, among other things, that it was thought necessary that there should be a conjunctive power in the appointment of the Renters to the districts, because his Lordship was newly arrived in the country, had no knowledge of the disposition of the inhabitants; and that perhaps improper people might come to him through the recommendation of those who were his Highness's enemies at Madras, or of interested and designing persons, whereby his affairs and those of his country might be ruined; that the

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persons proposed by the President were unfit and insufficient; and that the Tarana Chits and Machulkees were not in any way agreeable to the established forms. These are the exact words extracted from the Nabob's letter, of which a copy was before you, and which is decisive of the present dispute. It might not, indeed, have been very material whether the Tarana Chits were or were not in the usual form, if in substance they empowered the Aumildars to act; if the form had been substantial, it might, on a slight suggestion of the particular defect, have been corrected. The Nabob might have sent one drawn under his own special direction; it was merely to spare him time and trouble, and as the most respectful method, that it was presented to him ready for his seal and signature. It is not so slight a difference that could have created an irreconcilable variance. The three appointed Renters were not so easily to be altered. The selection of them did not partake of the lateness of his Lordship's arrival in the country, nor of his ignorance of the disposition of the inhabitants. This late arrival and this ignorance had not, indeed, prevented the Nabob from insisting to make the Assignment exclusively to his Lordship, or from announcing, in his letters to his Aumildars of a prior date of the 7th of December, when his Lordship was still more new and still more ignorant, that they were to obey the Governor, to whom he had intrusted the management of his country; but the President was diffident of his own knowledge, and aware of the responsibility to which the sole conduct of this business would have exposed him, was desirous of conforming to the system of the Company, which prefers collective bodies to individuals for the management of their civil affairs; and, lastly, well knew that, exclusive of the many other objects of his duty, no one person could be equal to the minute detail and varied attention which the success of this new undertaking required; and he therefore not only ultimately submitted the whole to the Select Committee, but he appointed, with our consent and approbation, a Committee of Assigned Revenue, whose sole occupation was to improve that Revenue, and to supply those defects, and to correct those abuses, whatever they might be, which had, in the words of Sir Eyre Coote, reduced the Carnatic to a deplorable state, even before the enemy entered it. This Committee had been composed of persons all perfectly agreeable to his Highness, and the majority is supposed to have continued so. Occasion was taken, at his desire, to remove one of them, who, before and since, has been the principal guide of his Highness's political measures, Mr. Paul Benfield, but who happened at that moment to have incurred the Nabob's severest displeasure. This Committee had advertised for the highest offers of rent for the several districts; they had received proposals; they had taken the precaution of enquiring into the characters and abilities of the candidates; they had examined their resources; they had, after mature deliberation, chosen those they thought upon the whole most eligible. There was a sort of justice due to men who had thus been chosen, though they should not have been, in every instance, perfectly unexceptionable; and though, from the dangers of the war, and the menaces of the Nabob, we had not flattered ourselves that persons were found so fit or so punctual as those very persons have proved, whom, on this occasion, the Nabob rejected. Against two only of those Renters does even Syed Assam Cawn pretend that the Nabob had framed objections; one of them, Ramchunderzah, was indeed one of those unfortunate Rajahs, whose country, by being near to the territories of the Nabob, forfeited its title to independance, and became the prey of ambition and cupidity. This man, though not able to resist the Company's arms employed in such deeds at the Nabob's investigation, had industry and ability; he acquired, by a series of services, even the confidence of the Nabob, who suffered him to rent a part of the country of which he had deprived him of the property. This man had afforded no motive for his rejection by the Nabob, but that of his being ready to engage with the Company, a motive most powerful indeed, but not to be avowed; of another of those Renters, that of Nellore, Syed Assam Cawn mentions the neglect of his former engagements; and in the first Memorial presented to your Board, it is, with a wantonness of falsehood, and indifference to detection, asserted to you, in proof of the validity of the Nabob's objections, that this man's failures had already forced us to remove

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him; though, in fact, he was continued invariable in office, though our greatest supplies has been received from him, and that in the disappointment of your remittances and of other resources. The specie sent to us from Nellore alone has sometimes enabled us to carry on the public business, and that the present expedition against the French must, without this assistance from the Assignment, have been laid aside, or delayed till it might have become too late. But however, if the difficulty on the part of the Nabob had really been as to the men, if the Nabob had any disposition to accept of any men presented by the President, and authorized by the Assignment, some method would certainly have been devised to accommodate the matter, to have prevented a variance. But the difficulty stuck still deeper; it was not the man or men, or the manner of confirming them, but the President's appointment, that was really to be overthrown. In some letters his Highness has ventured to assert, that the power he had given to the President consisted in giving him leave to recommend persons to be appointed by the Nabob. This leave would indeed imply in the latter consideration and choice; and it must be acknowledged, that he did actually propose that the Assignment should be so worded; but it was an effective Assignment, after many ineffectual trials, that was alone acceptable. A negative power, a share in the appointment, would have been to provide for the possibility of that defeat and disappointment against which the Assignment was intended to provide. The proposal of restricting the Governor to a recommendation, or any thing less than a sole and exclusive appointment, was absolutely rejected; and lest the formality intended by the confirmation, which is a mere external act consisting in signing and sealing a Cowle or Grant, should by any possibility be mistaken or mistated for an approbation or choice, or any thing more than what you justly have acknowledged it to be, a mere form reserved for the sole purpose of preserving the Nabob's ostensible dignity, for which the suitable word of confirmation was employed, a special clause was at the same time added in the Assignment, that whomsoever the Governor should appoint, to him the Nabob would give the usual Cowle, which is the whole act of confirmation. The obligation of giving the Cowle is not conditional or dependant on the approbation of the Nabob, or the conjunctive appointment of the Nabob and Governor, it follows the precise separate sole appointment of the Governor. The Nabob, who had wished and proposed that the Governor should have the recommendation only, and not the appointment, was fully aware of the extent of the power which at length he consented to delegate. So soon as he had formed a plan of withdrawing the whole, he consistently strove to withdraw every part. In his letter of the 7th of March 1782, he roundly asserts that the power he gave was leave to recommend, and the power he kept the choice of appointing; and in the same letter he makes, as he afterwards repeats, a pressing proposal to the President to yield back such a leave, which would not be indeed a great object to covet or retain; such a mere semblance of power could not warrant the expression of Syed Affam Cawn, that the Nabob had given to Lord Macartney the powers which he desired, neither leave to recommend or imperfectly to appoint could be big with so much importance, as that from the very apprehension of having trusted such powers to Lord Macartney, the Nabob should, as Syed Affam Cawn relates, have burst into tears, lest an ill use might be made of them. It was not an apprehension that more powers would be arrogated than in fact had been delegated, but that an ill use might be made of those that had. The Nabob remarking that he had signed a paper to his own hurt, and thus fearing that an ill use might be made of power against him, acknowledged the possession of it in the abuser exclusive of the abused. A power which could not be exerted but in conjunction with him, was not much to be apprehended by him; such a conjunction, as well as your late occasional adoption of the idea, that the appointment which by the words of the Assignment, and by the nature of things, was to precede the confirmation, should not be made without such confirmation, clashes indeed strongly with your acknowledgment that the letter was a mere form preserved only for ostensible purposes; and such an idea falls greatly short of your former deliberate opinion, and the decisive line you had drawn for the regulation of our conduct, when you signified

to us that the Nabob's rights could not exist to his own prejudice and destruction, and of the hope you entertained, that such an act as the Assignment, which with the Revenue and its Administration implicated every right of sovereignty, and the temporary right of the Nabob's patrimony to the Company; for the preservation of their mutual alliance and common interests, had precluded every possibility of future difference or competition: that it was not like a line of accommodation drawn between contiguous authorities, which, even under the wisest and most minutely cautious provisions, must be liable to some encroachments; but that it was the absolute surrender of every portion of participated power and of independent property on one part, to the entire and unreserved possession of the other. Nothing can be added to the force of these words, which exclude not only a joint, but even a contiguous authority. The Nabob gave indeed away what he soon fought back.

The proposal for this purpose was made so early as the 7th of March 1782, and preceded long the transaction which is charged upon the President as an assumption of authority. The demand of the surrender of the Assignment was not suggested therefore by this supposed assumption, or any sense of injury excited by it, but the assumption was supposed as a means of procuring the surrender. The new interpretation of the Assignment, the conjunctive appointment, was well understood to be adopted on purpose for preventing appointments. The question and conflict was really well known not to be about the nominal confirmation, but the real Assignment: here was the stand at which, such as it was, the Assignment was to be opposed. It ceases of course, if the Aumildars appointed to manage it are to wait for a consent which they will not obtain. Its cessation had earnestly been demanded by him who asserts his conjunction is necessary to its continuance. The argument therefore or the thing must fall to the ground, and after the principle advanced by the Nabob, it would have been as useless in us, as it might be thought indecent towards him, to affect demanding, for the subsequent Aumildars, his Highness's Cowle on terms different from those to which he had confined it. But we have ever been ready, and shall be rejoiced to receive any notice from his Highness of his intention to execute the clause of the Assignment, of which the express words are, that he will give the usual Cowle to the Aumildars, which will be appointed by the Governor. Such Cowle shall be respectfully treated and publicly proclaimed, as proceeding from his Highness, and expressive of his dignity and authority.

But Syed Affam Cawn has stated, it seems, the transaction somewhat differently to your Board. To your enquiry about the circumstances that passed the 18th of April, he begins by an account of what happened the 16th of January. He mentions, and it happens to be fact, that the President sent in the beginning of that month by his private secretary to the Ameer ul Omrah the names of three persons as proposed for the Aumildary of Permacoil. At this time indeed a general change of Renters was not intended; Lord Macartney's ignorance of the disposition of the inhabitants of the country, prevented him from suspecting that a solemn deed was executed merely because it was to be defeated. His intention was to retain as long as possible, and even at the risk of some inconvenience, the Nabob's Renters: such inconvenience might, he hoped, be less considerable than those which sudden changes in the country might produce. He aimed and hoped for the Nabob's cordial assistance. The delays that had hitherto intervened he would not admit as proofs of counteraction. No sums of money had as yet been detected in their private conveyance from his Highness's Aumildars, continued by the President to his Highness or his Ministers; no prohibition was yet publicly made known to the natives against giving to the Company, in matters of Revenue, information or assistance. No man as yet had actually been arrested within the walls of Madras by his Highness's Sepoys for offering his services in conducting the Assignment. It as yet was not known, that the people were taught to look upon it as a temporary measure that must soon terminate, nor that vengeance was denounced against those who should dare to oppose the mandates of the Durbar: with the direct contrary of such events did at this time the President flatter himself. The change of Permacoil was an accidental circumstance, proposed or allowed by the Nabob to be proper. To change for the best was to be the President's care. The Committee of

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Assigned Revenue, to whom the business has since been entirely committed, was as yet not assembled. He justly mistrusted any other recommendation. Beside the Nabob's interest in the business, and his knowledge of the people, his Highness's satisfaction was to the President an object. He wished not only to be just, but to be attentive towards him: and this instance shews what the President was inclined to have continued; if subsequent events had left him a choice. This intercourse of confidence and amity, those subsequent events, and the mutual complaints between the President and the Nabob, on whichever side founded, must have effectually interrupted their further intercourse, to transactions of business, to the functions of obligation was necessarily restricted. After the choice of Permacoil, the President has in fact had as little a part in the choice of Amildars, to whom he gave his appointment, as the Nabob, who should have given them his confirmation. They were all uniformly proposed, considered, and successfully recommended by the Committee of Assigned Revenue to the President and this Committee; he did not exercise the negative he had; he could not give the Nabob the negative which the Assignment disavowed. But Syed Affam Cawn would argue from the exception to the rule, and from the favour to the right; he would see no difference in times or circumstances. The 16th of January must be supposed to be the eve of the 18th of April. At this latter period we are obliged to observe upon the falshood and fallacy of Syed Affam Cawn. A falshood and fallacy of which the facility of detection in several instances did not prevent, notwithstanding his former imposition, the fulness of its effect on your easy credulity. Mr. Haliburton did not, as Syed Affam Cawn asserts, produce to him or to the Ameer ul Omrah, the Torana Chits or Sunnuds, being the grant or nomination. Our President's letter to the Nabob might have shewn you, that the Torana Chits or Sunnuds were enclosed to his Highness in that letter. Mr. Haliburton could not have desired, as Syed Affam relates, that the Machulkers or Bonds to be executed by the Renters, for the due performance of their engagements, should be executed by his Highness, who was not even a party to them. The parties were bound to the President, on the part of the Company, as being responsible by the agreement to his Highness, for the full proportion of Revenue, as collected at former periods under similar circumstances. This Mackulka were so prepared upon the maturest deliberation by the Committee of Assigned Revenue, and this deliberation was among those you had observed with satisfaction. The Mackulkers were sent as a mark of attention to his Highness, that he might see the obligations of the Renters; but above all the Sanned did not express, though Syed Affam Cawn thought it useful to say so, that "I Lord Macartney have granted this Sanned," or that Mr. Haliburton acknowledged so. The Governor is mentioned in the third person, as he whose orders in matters of Revenue were to be obeyed, and to whose order such Revenue was to be paid. The Nabob is distinguished by the very dignified expression of the *Presence*; an expression affected by the Nabob, though perhaps strictly applicable only to the Mogul Sovereign of Hindostan. Its application in the Torana Chits to the Nabob, cannot be mistaken, because it says the Renter is to account conformably to an Agreement between the *Presence* and the Governor of Madras, on the part of the Company. This instrument was exactly drawn as the like instruments usually were by his Highness's affairs, with the exception only, which is directed by an express clause in the Agreement, that the Revenue was to be managed and paid according to orders from the Governor. Of this instrument, of which the form is described as so essential, and as fixing indeed the sovereignty in him in whose name it is granted, the inspection became in the same proportion indispensable. The inspection would have detected at once the imposition of Syed Affam Cawn. The whole fabric of accusation, the whole project of success, must instantly have vanished; you were not insensible of the necessity of this inspection. He was asked, whether he had a copy of this paper, as well as the Mackulhas. The original, had it served his purpose, must have been in his possession; it was, to found the grand proof of the accusation against Lord Macartney; Syed Affam Cawn is not so apt to be negligent of his errand: had it served his purpose, he must have shewn it with his Memorials; it would have graced and warranted his solicitations; but Syed Affam Cawn does not

even answer as to a copy. He is not put to the necessity of answering, as relating to the Sunned; he is not obliged to account by any accident for the loss of the original; he is not obliged to have recourse to a second forgery; you do not insist upon an answer, you do not repeat your question, you do not insist upon the inspection even of a copy, nor upon his reasons for not producing one. His suppression of an essential paper excites no suspicion of his consciousness, that if produced it would make against him. Instead of producing the Sunned or Grants, which was the principal and decisive paper, as well as the Muckulkees or Renters Bonds, which in the present contest were at most less material, he calmly produces the latter only; the latter was accepted for the former, and the contents of one paper are proved by the production of another. You must now have perceived how much you were deceived, and how much we have been wronged; but if we had even the misfortune to be culpable, you still might be blamable for accepting such proofs of it; other assertions of Syed Affam Cawn are equally though uselessly untrue. It is not true that the Nabob delivered, at the time of his granting the Assignment to Lord Macartney, copies of the Sunnud and Muckulha, both drawn up according to established form. Such a precaution might indeed have prevented the amicable discussion, as to the Muckulha for Permaçoil. It is not true that the objections to the Aumildars were mentioned to Mr. Haliburton: It is not true that the proposal of appointing Aumildars on the part of the Company, in lieu of Tassildars or Collections, first proceeded from Lord Macartney; and it is on the contrary true, that to the last, and in the very last conference on the subject of the Assignment, the President declared by his private Secretary, to the Ameer ul Omrah his preference of Tassildars, as more literally conformable to the Treaty made at Bengal. Syed Affam Cawn mentions, as within his own observation, other circumstances that passed when he was not present, and in a language he did not understand. It cost him nothing to confound what he heard with what he knew, and what he wished with either. He says that what he related was known to every individual of any rank and condition at Madras: so general a knowledge is an imperfect knowledge; he was not put however on his guard, and the whole examination of Syed Affam Cawn, though before so respectable a tribunal, and leading to so important a decision, has the appearance of being almost as loose and as merely plausible, as if it had been meant for nothing more than an ostensible preamble to a purpose pre-determined. The principal testimony of Mr. Richard Sullivan consists in asserting, that the Nabob made a representation to him of the conduct of our President, which in his full opinion was not an exaggeration; such a testimony does not precisely set forth upon what grounds he had formed this full opinion of the several parts of such a representation; whether his opinion was entirely founded on his reliance on the Nabob's strict veracity, moderation, and disinterestedness, or whether that reliance was corroborated by his personal knowledge of any, and what parts of such representation. In a subsequent answer he says, indeed, that he had acquainted the Board, in the course of his answers to their preceding questions, with the manner in which he acquired his information on the subject of them; and as he only had mentioned, as to such representation, that he heard it from the Nabob, it appears to amount in fact to no more than hear-say evidence from one of the parties. It is not therefore in that sense surprising, that he should be inaccurate, that he should suppose what the Nabob had told him, that the Assignment gave to the Governor the power only of recommending, though it has given him expressly that of appointing; and that therefore supposing that the Governor in appointing did more than he was empowered, he should feel for an encroachment that did not exist, and aid exaggeration without being conscious of it. This ignorance in your Minister with the Nabob, and who had been the Nabob's Minister with you, though marking the extremest inattention to the duties of those stations, is however a fault less deep than a wilful perversion of the facts he should know; but whatever was the intention, it had the effect of misleading your Board, in conveying to you assertions received from another, as if they were true, on matters with which, in his station, he should be acquainted. He should have known that Lord Macartney, instead of having a desire to have a complete interference in the internal Government of that country, had obtained from the Select Committee the appoint-

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ment of a Committee of Assigned Revenue, composed of persons agreeable to the Nabob, and having then at its head Mr. Paul Benfield; to which last Committee the interference, as far as it was to go in the business of the country, was to be entirely entrusted, and that every step taken or proposed for the execution of the Treaty of Fort William, was suggested and recommended by that Committee, whose Chief on that account suffered a temporary decline in his influence upon the Nabob; and that, instead of his Lordship having uniformly manifested a disinclination to the mode agreed upon in the Treaty of Fort William, for the collection of the Revenues of the Carnatic, the Nabob acknowledges in his letter of the 13th February 1783. that he was influenced and impelled, as he calls it, to the Cession or Assignment of December 1781, by a letter from Lord Macartney of the 23d of November 1781, in which his Lordship requested the Nabob to observe, that it was then above seven months since the date of the Engagement or Treaty of Fort William, and upwards of three since his ratification of it, without any material benefit to the common cause; that the immediate want of funds to pay the troops and defray the many other expenses of the war, would allow of no further procrastination; that the esteem and attachment of the Company, and his Lordship's personal respect and regard for his Highness induced him in the midst of the difficulties which called for an immediate compliance with his Highness's engagements, to leave to his Highness either the mode of securing the Revenue originally intended, or that of renting proposed to be substituted for it; but that it would be entirely out of his Lordship's power to avoid carrying the one or the other into execution without loss of time, accountable as he was for the fatal consequences which must result from any delay in procuring those resources which were to be derived only from one or other of those plans. This remonstrance marking no preference of plan, and leaving the alternative to his Highness, proves no disinclination in our President to the Treaty of Fort William, nor any determination not to be satisfied until he should acquire a degree of controul superior to it; and on the contrary it denotes, that it was from the esteem and attachment of the Company, and his own personal regard and respect for his Highness, that he was induced to consent to any deviation from or substitution for the Treaty of Fort William as to the Revenue. The Resident in like manner, in describing alterations said to be made by Lord Macartney in the spirit and unvaried mode of wording the Sunneds, and the effect of such alteration, as making himself the Sovereign, usurping by one stroke of his pen the most sacred and invaluable rights of a Prince of Hindostan, as annihilating the Nabobship, and in the most express and positive manner declaring to the world that Lord Macartney was then seated on the Musnud of the Carnatic, must have been supposed to have seen and examined those alterations, from motives of duty in his station, which was intended to preserve the rights so usurped and annihilated by the same stroke of a pen; and for the purpose of representing to you, whose representative he was, this usurpation and annihilation; from motives even of curiosity to contemplate that single stroke of a pen, which had worked such powerful and opposite effects, he must naturally have been supposed to have spoken from his own personal and particular inspection of it; but neither the fact of the alteration, nor in case of an alteration, its power to produce such effects, were once the objects with him of doubt or of discussion; nor did the accumulated epithets employed upon the occasion by the Nabob, convey to the Resident the least suspicion or appearance of passion or exaggeration; they were to him the calm historic impartial relation of an event reduced to the strict measure of solemn evidence, counterbalancing the suspiciousness of coming from a party, and justly grounding a charge of many heavy crimes sprouting from a single stroke of a pen, as the Nabob had assured it was so: that Nabob, whose want of faith and honour had been long since recorded under the hands of Governor Bouchie, Mr. Dupré, the present Governor General of Bengal, and General Joseph Smith. The reduction of the time consumed in this late transaction, as reported by the Resident, from days to hours, may be said to be the direct reverse of exaggeration. The favour of forbearance, he relates, for a few hours, would not be granted to the Nabob, though the notification of the Renters, and the request of the Nabob's seal and signature appears to have been of the 13th of April, and

and was delivered the next morning, and the subsequent transaction is represented to have been on or about the 18th of April. With equal precision he repeats, that our President did not deign a discussion, or even to hear the Nabob; and this he advances to you, who possessed at the time, though you seem to have forgotten, the letter to his Highness by order of the Committee, containing a regular demand of the Cowle; and the Nabob's answer two days afterwards, containing a formal refusal, upon principles which admitted of no further discussion. With equal diplomatic accuracy does your minister adopt the Nabob's pretensions of having been vested in the sovereignty of the Carnatic by the treaty of Paris, and of being the acknowledged ally of our Sovereign: the treaty of Paris was understood, indeed, by the framers of it, and the parties to it, to operate upon this occasion merely in preventing the continuation of disputes between the English and the French nations in India, who had taken opposite sides in supporting claims to governments in Hindostan, founded on real or pretended Commissions from the Great Mogul, for the Soubahdary or superior Government of the Decan or Southern Provinces of Hindostan, and the Nabobship or Deputyship of the subordinate Government of the Carnatic, by stipulating that Mahomed Ally Khan (espoused by the English) should be acknowledged for the lawful Nabob of the latter, and Salabat Jung (espoused by the French) for lawful Soubah of the former: but this accommodating stipulation confers no additional rank on those persons; what they had before they were still to have, without any danger from the European nations who had respectively disturbed them, of further disturbance, while peace should continue between those nations. But the treaty neither expresses or vests a sovereignty: this investiture is no more to be found than the treaty of alliance of the Nabob with the Sovereign of Great Britain. The language of the Nabob's agent slid into the witness's testimony: this testimony was, indeed, not given under the awful impression of the absolute necessity of its veracity, which the previous administration of a solemn and religious oath cannot fail to make on a man of principle and honour. This friend, this confidant, this former agent of the Nabob, after representing his friend's case, and partly his own; after the interrogatories were over, and he was committed by his answers to them, was then asked, as in the case of Syed Affam Cawn, whether he was ready to attest all he had said on oath; this gentleman could not alledge the exemption of gentlemen from oaths. He was in an awkward predicament: he must unsay what he just had said, or he must acquiesce in a sacred assertion of it. A retrospective oath was tendered to him, and he took it. The words, as far as they went, were guardedly legal and technical: he had given, to the best of his belief and remembrance, the truth, and nothing but the truth; accidentally perhaps omitting that he had told the whole truth of the defects of this testimony, the nature of the next cannot be accused by us: it is our own letter; from our own letter we cannot escape: it is, indeed, of a date (4th of July) long subsequent to that of the transaction (18th of April), which is supposed to constitute our crime. This letter asserts, that the particular steps we took in realizing the collections of the Carnatic, we occasioned by the necessity of the case, and by your positive directions to render the Assignment effectual: if no such directions had existed, our letters, in attributing such directions to you, must constitute a new crime on our part, distinct entirely from the former. It would be that of slander, of which you would be the objects, not the Nabob: to you therefore, in this additional case, and not to him, the retribution of justice might be due. The original act, of which his Highness complains, is not altered in its nature whether it was our act or your's: its operation upon him would continue the same; and we might, as to him, be still justifiable in doing it, though not in quoting your authority for it: it is a discussion, therefore, foreign to that of the surrender of the Assignment to the Nabob, whether we mistook or mistated, or justly interpreted at any time your sentiments, not upon which, but upon our conduct, the proper decision as to the Nabob of the principal case must rest. Your authority might justify or at least excuse us, though the Nabob might have reason to complain; and the Nabob might have no such reason, though we had not your authority for acting. The principal question as to the Nabob, as to the surrender of the Assignment, must depend therefore on what we did, not upon what we asserted, that you said the part of our letter to Sir Eyre

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Cooté, which you charge as reprehensible, is not operative but narrative: if we narrated wrongly, the fact we stated will not serve us: it will not serve the Nabob, though it will argue on our part want of candour, which is a want that we disclaim, or want of exact recollection, from which we do not pretend an exemption. In writing, indeed, to Sir Eyre Cooté, we recollected that in February 1781, you earnestly recommended to us to demand from the Nabob the Assignment of the Carnatic: We recollected that in your treaty of April 1781, you stipulated for an Assignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic: We recollected that in December 1781, before you knew that we had acquired from the Nabob any additional authority in matters of Assignment, you communicated your sentiments relative to those perplexities in which, from some authoritative acts of Government, we might find ourselves involved, when we came to the necessary work of appropriating for its defence any supplies that the Carnatic could yield. You wished to invest us in that necessary work, with every authority and confidence with which you could aid our operations: you did so particularly from your perfect reliance upon the impartial, clear, and discriminating judgment of our President: You were convinced that he was disconnected with any local or party views in the Carnatic; and that, from his great experience in public affairs, no person could more distinctly or justly decide where the claims of the subject interfered with those of the Government, or where the rights of ally princes were involved with both, under all the evils of a general war. You had already just mentioned, that in a crisis of such actual danger to the existence of the respective territorial rights of the Nabob Walajah and the Rajah of Tanjore, we should not permit the obstruction of their little contests, or the unseasonable interposition of their local authority, to prevent us from taking care that the produce of the country be collected, and applied to its immediate defence. You desired us to consider, that to repel Hyder Ally you ventured so far as to endanger even the security of the provinces (under your immediate care) by the exertions you were making, and determined to continue in support of our Presidency: that it was true it was not only the wish, but the interest of Britain, to afford every protection to the Nabob and the Rajah, and to indulge them in the fullest and happiest enjoyment of their rights; but that those rights could not exist to their own prejudice and destruction; and that such was your confidence in our integrity, prudence, moderation, and public zeal, that you would not hesitate to give your sanction to any measure which we might think the most effectual to realize the resources of every district of the Carnatic that could be wrested from the enemy, or which he had not yet been able to lay waste. These resources, in being applied in the relief and support of the Carnatic, were applied to their just purpose; nor could either the condition of alliances, nor in any degree the spirit of them, contradict the principle of such obvious and necessary justice. This letter appeared to us to have been written under the impression of that strong conviction which experience operates upon the mind, that the Revenues of the Carnatic would not, without considerable exertion on our part, be applied to its immediate defence; that in that application we should meet with perplexities, and might be deterred by the interposition of local authority, and that you therefore wished to invigorate our resolutions and encourage our exertions, by convincing our judgment of the justice and propriety, as well as of the necessity of them; and by giving us your sanction, and investing us with your authority and confidence in aid of our operations. No words could be stronger in our conception; and not only implied a full power, but a strong exhortation to act accordingly. We conceived that your expressions, applying even to such authoritative acts as the necessary appropriation of supplies might involve us in, applied with less doubt, and with greater effect, to the detail of operations under any authorized and general arrangement: they equally applied, we thought, to the Assignment you had advised us to demand, and the Assignment you obtained; the object of both being the same, and the one substituted for the other; if, before you knew of our success in actually obtaining an Assignment from the Nabob, you told us we should not be deterred by the interposition of his local authority, you must have fully meant that we should take much greater strides, if necessary, for collecting and applying the public Revenue, than that of sending Collectors appointed by our President, but under the Nabob's authority, and

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by virtue of his Assignment; you must have supposed the possibility of the case of sending Collectors under our own authority, without any sort of delegation or authority from the Nabob. Any measures you say you would sanction that we should think most effectual to realize the public resources. No right of the Nabob's was allowed to stand in the way, upon the maxim that no right could exist to his own prejudice and destruction, which must follow if means were not founded for defending the Carnatic; you must therefore have meant, that we should at least not be deterred from sending Aumildars, when appointed by express authority from the Nabob, though the Nabob should afterwards refuse them his Cowle, which he had no right to do, being contrary to the express covenant he had made to give it. Your object was to realize the resources; your means, any measures that we should think effectual. You desired us to procure an Assignment;—you procured one for us: you desired that our measures should be effectual, and therefore that the Assignment should be effectual; we were therefore warranted, we humbly apprehend, in our declaration to Sir Eyre Coote, that we were directed by you not to be deterred by the interposition of any local authority. We did not quote these expressions as from your letter, though they were there: we did not quote the letter; it was the general result of your advice, and we adopted your words merely as the best words. But if we had quoted them as yours, we surely might be warranted in thus applying your sentiments on the collection and application of the public Revenue, and of the mode of that collection under the Assignment; being a grant which, previous to the delivery of those sentiments, you had recommended and procured. Whether it was the Assignment of April, or the Assignment of December 1781, one or other was to be effectuated: and when you found that for some time the latter was not effectual, you recommended us new measures: you regretted our forbearance, and you declared us responsible for the continuance of it: your wishes, intentions, and directions, were frequently repeated and variously expressed; and all this happened previously to our letter of the 4th of July 1782 to Sir Eyre Coote, in which, nevertheless, you alledge an Anachronism, as quoting an authority from you for effectuating the Assignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic, before you knew of the existence of the last Assignment; as if, when giving that authority, you could have had no Assignment in contemplation; as if already you had not recommended and procured an Assignment; as if the authority you gave did not apply to any Assignment of the Revenues; as if that authority had not been expressly conveyed in the most general and comprehensive terms, for the direct purpose of including every Assignment and every measure that had for its object to realize the Revenues of the Carnatic. There could be no Anachronism only in quoting, for a measure pursued, an authority given subsequent to that measure. It was not therefore material how many days your authority was given before we wrote to you of the last Assignment, or how many weeks before you received it, but whether that authority was prior to the measures we declare to be consequent of it: nor is it necessary, for the application of a general authority, that the particular cases to which it may apply should have happened before such authority was granted, or even that all such cases should have been expressly foreseen. The purpose of a general authority is to comprehend cases which may happen and may not be foreseen; it is therefore no objection to our application of your injunction for realizing by any measures the collections, that the particular obstructions to be overcome by such measures should not then have been known to you: it is sufficient that it was within the provision of the Authority you gave. But you observe, that the letter was written upon a subject totally foreign from the Assignment, suggested by the recent capture of Negapatam, and designed to press this Government to avail ourselves of the advantage by immediate application of the Revenues of the Southern districts. The letter touches indeed, by gradual transitions, upon several subjects: it begins by the mention of a delay in your negotiations for the relief of the Carnatic, and assurances of your efforts to afford us supplies and to counteract the enemy. From Negapatam you proceed to the affairs of the Nabob of the Carnatic, and of the Rajah of Tanjore; the necessity of the application of the Revenues of those countries to their immediate defence; the justice of any measures producing that effect; the declaration of our duty, and the full offer of your authority, confidence,

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fidence, and sanction, in the prosecution of any such measures, and the express application of them, not to the Southern districts only, as you suppose, but to every district of the Carnatic that could be wrested from the enemy, or which he had not yet been able to lay waste. After the letter above quoted of the 26th December 1781, desiring us and authorizing us to take every measure we might think necessary for realizing the collections independently of any Assignment, we stood in little need of your letter of the 5th of April, to warrant us in taking the measure of placing Aumildars, under our own authority, in the management of the country; which words, with many others on the same subject, are in that letter of the 5th of April, which however you say does not authorize us so to place them. You allow, indeed, that your words authorized us to administer the Revenues, and not leave them partially in the Nabob's hands and at his discretion; which is to allow an administration without an administrator;—to allow us the end if we can attain it without means. You recommend and authorize us to place Aumildars; you now say, we should not have placed them without the Nabob's confirmation, signified by his signature. He would not give that signature; we must therefore either have not acted agreeably to your desire at that time of placing the Aumildars, or we must have acted contrary to your present desire of our not placing them; we must have disagreed with you then or disagreed with you now. The conduct we held was conformable to the sentiments you held: it does not appear to us to be as easy to change the one as you have done the other. You insist, indeed, that we had no authority from you to appoint Aumildars without the formal junction of the Nabob; but you forget your words in that very letter of the 5th of April, which, instead of such formal or any junction, are, that “we assert and exercise the entire and undivided Administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, and every power connected with it; in a word, the whole sovereignty, if it shall be necessary to the effectual exercise of such a charge; not admitting the interposition of any authority whatever which might possibly impede it, until the necessity which has required the suspension of the constitutional controul shall cease, and it shall revert of course to its original and regular channel.” Every general authority to be exercised must apply to a special case: supposing in favour of the Nabob's case, that his seal and signature to the appointments were more than what you allow them to be, mere form preserved for ostensible purposes, and that they were intended as a constitutional controul over the appointments of the President, yet your own words suggest, allow, advise, the suspension of such controul, if necessary for the effectual exercise of the entire and undivided Administration of the Revenue; which, in another part of the same letter, you plainly, and indeed justly, think requires, and you consequently expressly recommend, that we should place persons likely to be under our own controul in the management of the Assigned Countries. There is no exclusive administration, and no exclusion of interposition, or suspension of controul, which might impede such Administration, that those expressive words did not authorize us to deduce from your authority and direction. Whatever particular act we might do to obtain an exclusive Administration; whatever particular interposition we might refuse or controul, we might suspend, if capable of impeding such exclusive Administration, we are justified in ranging them under your general instructions, which cannot operate but as they are particularized and applied. A general approbation likewise includes every act that was known to the approver. The act of sending Aumildars was known to you with all its circumstances, by our Dispatch of the first of May, and by the Minutes of the Committee of Assigned Revenue transmitted at the same time; you acknowledge both; you express satisfaction upon occasion of each of them: that satisfaction implies approbation; you could not be satisfied if you did not approve. On occasion of sending such Aumildars, we declare to you our intention to persevere in the entire execution of our duty: you particularly express your satisfaction at the declaration of such an intention; and we hold that such a satisfaction is a clear approbation of the measure to which a perseverance in such a duty alluded, and therefore that we had the honour, though it be not necessary for our justification, of your approbation, particularly applicable to this very measure. But if it be true that the parts are contained in the whole; that every part of our conduct comes perfectly within the description of your general instructions and subsequent satisfaction, as

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this letter has demonstrated already; so true it is, what we asserted in our letter of the 5th of December, without any suspicion of its admitting a doubt, that we adopted no measures in relation to the Nabob, but such as you previously directed and afterwards approved. If nothing was to be understood to be authorized but what was previously specified; not only your Commission must for your safety be as long as your proceedings, but it must contain a prediction of the particular events to which such specific conduct is to be applied, upon the fact of your approbation, however flattering and advantageous, the propriety of our conduct is less dependant than upon that of your authority, your words and your authorities have been exactly quoted by us. They change not their sense with the change of your sentiments. If we have misrepresented in the instances discussed, if we have not represented with the utmost exactness your words and authorities, we shall subscribe to your charge, that a habit of such misrepresentation seemed to constitute the leading principle of all our correspondence with your Government, in our explanation of every measure of which we might apprehend your disapprobation, expecting from the same rule, the credit of the habit of fairness, if in the present instances we shall be found to be fair, and that we had really your sanction to take every measure which we might think more effectual for realizing the resources of every District, and consequently for the particular measure which we did think effectual, and have found to be so. But it was with little precaution that you have supposed that, in the deed appointing the Aumildars, the name of our President was substituted to that of the Nabob; whereas the deed inspected shews, at a glance, that there was no such, or any other substitution or suppression of the Nabob's name, but that it was expressed in the usual manner of such deeds. You suppose that our President had granted the Aumildars a second, or, as you call it, a final appointment; but the appointment, as the Papers demonstrate, was a single, simple, and indeed an absolute appointment, to which, whether the Nabob would or would not affix his seal or signature of confirmation, our President was bound to subscribe, as a testimony of the appointment made by him under the Assignment: and, lastly, you suppose the validity of the objections to all the Aumildars, though Syed Assam Cawn confines the objections to two of them, though he only relates from the Nabob, without asserting from himself, those objections, and that consequently you had not a shadow of testimony as to their validity; and that in fact experience had proved they were not valid; upon these gratuitous and groundless suppositions have your hostile resolutions been formed against us, and what is much worse, against the Company, in the directed surrender of the Assignment. If, in avoiding the perversion of which you are pleased to accuse us, of mutilated extracts of your letters, as authorities for our own proceedings, we proceeded differently; if we had thought ourselves unauthorized to act; if on the Nabob's refusing to confirm the Aumildars we appointed, we did not conceive ourselves authorized by you to direct, and had not directed them to proceed, and consequently had not placed them in the management of the Assigned Countries; if, in consequence of the stoppage of our Aumildars, the Nabob's Aumildars had continued in the management of those countries; if under their management they remitted no more than *they had* done during the time they were continued by our President, from December to April, which was not a single pagoda, but which was as much as they or the Nabob had remitted, notwithstanding his promises and engagements, since the first entrance of Hyder Ali into the Carnatic in 1780; if in consequence, besides the resources lost to our Southern troops, the main army would have been deprived of several lacks of pagodas, which have in a few months been remitted by the Company's Northern Aumildars; if the army, by the want of such money, had become several months more in arrears; if its present arrears occasion great distress to the troops, as well as great apprehension of their desertion or mutiny; if such greater arrears had been productive of the evils in that case so much more to be apprehended; if the want of such money and of the other resources furnished by the Assignment had prevented our attempts to defend the Carnatic, or support the war against our different enemies; if under the pressure of all these misfortunes, and to avoid your reproaches, and those of our employers, we should have endeavoured to plead a want of adequate authority

I. authority from your Board for realizing the resources that would have prevented misfortune, we apprehend it is then alone, and for the first time, that the absolute necessity would take place, as the only chance for our defence, not only of mutilating your letters, and the extracts of them, and of perverting those mutilations, but of actually suppressing many strong, decisive, and unpervertable authorities delivered to us by you, with other palpable motives of cogency, though we should be deterred from it, not only by the consideration of the meanness of such a conduct, but by the conviction of the folly to suppose that such perversion or suppression would not quickly be discovered, and become an aggravation of our guilt, you would quickly have reminded us that so early in the war as in February 1781, you warned us of the necessity of realizing resources at home, and recommended an exclusive transfer of the Carnatic, as the period might at some time exist when you might cease from sending us supplies, or when the resources from whence they were drawn might fail you. That the question was thereby reduced to a very short alternative, whether the safety of the Carnatic should be wholly provided for by the resources of a remote and foreign state, or in part by its own; whether the Nabob and Rajah were to derive their existence, and every advantage from the protection of the Company, with the hazard of its destruction, and without any return even of support in so unequal a cause; or whether we should employ the power which we possessed, with the means which naturally and of right appertain to us, for such purposes; you would lay before us the necessity of employing such power from the denial of all assistance from the Carnatic, and the violation of the Nabob's promise to pay in that very month of February 1781, a lack of pagodas for the relief of the troops; you would have dwelt upon the Nabob's engagement in the Treaty of Fort William, of April 1781, for the assignment of his Revenues, with the power of interception and seizure to our Officers; our own observation might have been retorted on us, that it was obvious, that if a successful collection of the Revenue depended upon the exertion and authority of his Highness, and he had been sincerely disposed to let the Company have them to defray the expences of the war, those Revenues might have been thrown into the Company's Treasury, immediately from his Highness's Officers, without the intervention of our Receivers. Whether the total failure, which had happened in this respect, was owing to the want of inclination, power, or skilful management on the part of his Highness, the fact equally proved the necessity of using other measures than those which had hitherto proved to be ineffectual; you would have mentioned the repeated remonstrances to us of the Commander in Chief of the Army, employed in the defence of the Carnatic, that with the experience we had of the Nabob's total inactivity and neglect of his own affairs, of his having rendered us no one aid since the General's arrival, and of either his inability or disinclination even at that moment to give the least assistance towards the recovery of that country, at present in the hands of the enemy, on which his all depended; that, upon the most mature consideration of all those interesting circumstances, he was fully persuaded in his own mind, that we should stand justified both to our King and Country in taking for a time the entire management of the Carnatic; you would have contrasted our merit in procuring that management from the Nabob through the ability, zeal, and address of our President, as you have declared, and it being a voluntary act of his own, as in his letters the Nabob himself acknowledges, with our subsequent demerit in suffering, through a dread of responsibility ill becoming our acceptance of responsible offices, or through a pretended want of adequate authority specifically applied to the case, or from inactivity, or perhaps more obscure and corrupt motives, which could not fail to present themselves, that Assignment to be defeated; and the Nabob's breach of his own covenant to prevent the operation of his own deed, you would have repeated what we need not repeat, the wish, the advice, the exhortation, the solicitude you expressed so fully, and in so many of your Dispatches, that we should take any and every measure that might be effectual for realizing the collections. Your prediction of the perplexities in which our authoritative acts for that purpose were likely to involve us, your desire of inspiring us with confidence in meeting, resisting, and surmounting those perplexities, and your full, general, unreserved,

unreserved, unqualified authority and sanction, in this necessary work, applicable to every Assignment, and every case within or without an Assignment; and then taking the converse of your directions and instructions to us, you would have been warranted to tell us, that in opposition to them we had not employed the power which we possessed, with the means which naturally and of right appertained to it; that we had suffered ourselves to be deterred by the interposition of local authority; that we had not taken the measures we thought most effectual for realising the resources of every district; that we had not asserted or exercised the entire and undivided administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, and every power connected with it; that we had not completely availed ourselves of the Assignment, after having contended for so great an acquisition with so fortunate an issue; that we had not placed persons in the management of the Assigned Countries, who would be likely to be under our authority and controul; you would indeed have justly deemed us responsible, not only for the acts of the Nabob's Agents subsisting by our permission of them, but for all the failures and all the misfortunes consequent upon such a permission, and such unproductiveness of the Assignment; and you might in such a case justly and unanimously have resolved—

1st, That the Government of Fort St. George had been negligent of its duty, as well as of your instructions.

2nd, That no necessity existed of stopping the Aumildars appointed by their President, by virtue of the Assignment, from proceeding to the management of the Assigned Countries, under pretence of their not having obtained the Nabob's seal and signature to such appointment, the same being allowed to be no more than a mere form reserved for ostensible purposes; and which would be allowing the Nabob to avail himself of his own breach to gain his own purpose.

3rd, That every necessity and every duty should have impelled us to collect and apply the produce of the country to its immediate defence.

4th, That the employment of Aumildars expressly appointed by virtue of a delegated authority from the Nabob, such appointment particularly mentioning such delegation, is not a denial, but in fact an acknowledgment of the Nabob's authority.

5th, That the Nabob's refusal, contrary to his covenant, to sign the appointments was his own refusal; that we were not answerable for it, and should not have been restrained by it from executing the remaining covenants of the agreement, for the management of the public Revenues.

6th, That by our wilful and fatal inaction, owing to our restraint of the Aumildars from proceeding in the collection of the Revenues, we had broken our engagements, forfeited our trust, and sacrificed at once the connected interest of the Nabob and the Company.

And, lastly, That such an abandonment of our principles and system, a conduct so contrary to our duty, our knowledge, and our former professions, under pretence that our professions applied to different matters, and bore a different meaning, but were misrepresented, perverted, and mutilated, could only proceed from the operation of some blind and implacable jealousy, envy, or resentment, or other abject or corrupt passions, secretly governing some of us, taking advantage of the facility, civility, and confidence of others of us.

We shall however endeavour to avoid the ground of so serious a censure. In the prosecution of our duty, we beseech you to consider as an act of strict and necessary justice, previously to the reiteration of your orders for the surrender of the Assignment, how far it would be likely to affect third persons who do not appear to have committed any breach of their engagements. You command us to compel our Aumils to deliver over their respective charges to such as shall be appointed by the Nabob, or to retain their trust under his sole authority, if he shall chuse to confirm them. Those Aumils are really Renters; they were appointed in the room of the Nabob's Aumils, and contrary to his wishes; they have been already rejected by him, and are therefore not likely to be confirmed by him. They applied to this Government in consequence of public advertisements in our name, as possessing, in this instance, the joint authority of the Nabob and the Company, and have entered into mutual and

I. strict covenants with us, and we with them, relative to the renting of the several districts not actually in possession of the enemy; by which covenants, as they are bound to the punctual payment of their rents, and due management of the country, so we, and our constituents, and the public faith, are in like manner bound to maintain them in the enjoyment of their leases during the continuance of the term. That term was for five years, agreeably to the words of the Assignment; which declares, that the time of renting shall be for three or five years, as the Governor shall settle with the Renters. Their leases cannot be legally torn from them. Nothing but their previous breach of a part, could justify our breach of the whole. Such a stretch and abuse of power would indeed not only favor of the assumption of sovereignty, but of arbitrary and oppressive despotism. In the present contest, whether the Nabob be guilty, or we be guilty, the Renters are not guilty; whichever of the contending parties has broken the condition of the Assignment, the Renters have not broken the condition of their leases. These men, in conducting the business of the Assignment, have acted in opposition to the designs of the Nabob, in despite of the menaces denounced against all who should dare to oppose the mandates of the Durbar. Justice, gratitude, and humanity, require that provision should be made by you, before you set the Nabob's Ministers loose upon the country, for the protection of the victims devoted to their vengeance. We have likewise to intercede in favour of the Company and the Nation, upon whom, however innocent in this quarrel, your retribution of justice to the Nabob may fall, and not upon us, with injustice and distressing weight. You warned us early of the possibility of failure of those resources from whence your supplies to us arose. One of your own members, the Commander of the Army, declared however, soon afterwards from hence, that the army and inhabitants of this country must chiefly depend on supplies from Bengal; upon which, he was sorry to observe, they must principally depend for their future support. The expences at that time were considerably inferior to the present expences. The detachment of your army approaching in its demand to those of the whole Carnatic army, was not then arrived here to our defence, or to the increase of our disbursements of the vast sums now obliged to be issued monthly from this Treasury for His Majesty's troops. By Act of Parliament, and the Company's commands, no sums were then issued, as that Act or those commands did not then exist, or at least did not reach this Presidency. There were then no hostilities with the Dutch; our predecessors in office had not then the expence of guarding against them or attacking them. The French troops did not arrive, or the French fleet remain at that time to excite precautions and multiply charges. There was only one army in the field: your remittances were always considerable, but at no time equal to the discharge of the arrears or relief of the distresses of the army. Since our accession to this government in June 1781, to the sixteen lacks you have remitted to us, we have added, in specie, twenty-one lacks from our other resources; none of it was drawn from our bills on you, which all were given on account to creditors; yet all together has not been found sufficient, though we have husbanded our receipts, where our economy was allowed to operate, with almost penurious care: but we have been obliged to maintain three armies against our many enemies. The expulsion of the Dutch from the Coast of Coromandel; the carrying the war into our Indian enemy's territories to the Southward and to the Northward; our expedition against Monsieur Bussy, and the French troops at Cuddalore, however all proper and necessary, have also been expensive. We have gone, in our efforts for terminating the war with success, to the utmost extent of our resources. From those efforts, or a considerable portion of them, we must have abstained; we might not perhaps have been able to have stood upon our defence, if the resources, which the Assignment furnished, of money, provisions, cattle, and that personal assistance from the Polygars, of which Sir Eyre Coote so often regretted the want under the Nabob's immediate administration, had not, under the delegated administration of the Company, come opportunely to our aid. It is the case of imminent necessity, for we neither see the possibility of holding out without such aid, or how it could be supplied elsewhere. It would be unreasonable in us to expect such a supplemental aid from you; the wants actually subsisting are more than you can supply; you have already declared to us the insufficiency of your re-

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sources for answering the accumulated demands upon you. The Nabob's offers indeed amount to a promise of supplying even one-third more than the Assignment has produced; of the performance of this promise you do not seem to be entirely certain. You do not chuse that the execution of your orders, for the surrender of the Assignment, should wait for the performance of any of his Highness's stipulations; you wish the surrender to be immediate; you are aware that the performance of the Nabob's promises might not be immediate; justice to the Company, and justice to the Nabob, were not to keep pace; the retribution to the Nabob was essentially necessary, but it was not necessary to secure the Company's welfare, by making it a condition to accompany the former; the promised provision for his welfare was a subsequent agreement, not to be concerned with the prior retribution, and it would be subsequent at whatever distance; the Soucar security to the Company might be postponed to any distance; the country might have been unexpectedly found to have been oppressed by the Company's Aumildars; the Nabob might not have been absolutely adverse to such an accusation; it might gratify his repentment, and afford a plausible excuse for not giving a third more than was supplied, or any proportion of what was supplied in the time of such Aumildars. The same causes which prevented the Nabob from supplying either so large a sum, or a smaller, or any sum before the Assignment, notwithstanding his promises, and the remonstrances made to him, might prevent the performance of his late occasional promises. If you could not have depended upon his engagements, it would not become necessary for you to have earnestly recommended to us to demand the immediate transfer of his whole country in exclusive Assignment; it would not have been necessary for you to have entered into a positive treaty for securing those engagements. You would not have foreseen the perplexities from the failure of the Nabob's engagements, which we should not meet if the Nabob fulfilled his engagements; but had he actually made an arrangement, you might soon have occasion to repeat what was said on a former occasion of the Nabob, that at present we know that he pays no regard to that arrangement further than it suits his own interest; or, in the language of Governor Dupré, that the Nabob did not observe the injunction upon other occasions, or any occasions but those that suit his own purpose. And you should not forget what the result of former experience had induced the present Governor General, then a member of this Presidency, together with the rest of its executive members, to declare, that, as the Nabob's conduct was such as to destroy all confidence in his engagements, the Committee placed no dependance on them. The records contain not since any remarkable instances of adherence to his engagements, for the retrieval of his character. There appears in this respect to have been a uniformity in his conduct; it might not therefore have been superfluous prudence in your President, to have recollected, and related to the rest of your Board, his former experience and consequent mistrust; and upon an occasion so critical, and perhaps irretrievable, your implicit reliance on the Nabob might with propriety have yielded to the cautions which had hitherto been found necessary towards him.

These suggestions will be sufficient, we hope, to excite your just attention to the permanent safety and welfare of these territories, subject to your superintending control; we call to the aid of our solicitations what even before the invasion of the Carnatic, you justly had observed of the duty of the Nabob, in providing for its defence: you earnestly recommended that matter to the attention of this Presidency, declaring, that it was the first duty which every Government owed to its subjects, and which they had a just right to expect, that the Revenues paid by them should be appropriated towards it. We recal to your remembrance, the corresponding sentiments of our employers; they observe, that as the war in Europe was continued with unabating vigour, and as the defence of the Carnatic must, in times of hostility, devolve entirely upon the Company, they found themselves obliged to attend very particularly to those defects in the system then subsisting on the Coast, which rendered the means of supporting the army precarious, and the inconveniencies arising therefrom distressing to the Company, and dangerous to the country. That from the correspondence with the Nabob, relative to the meeting of his troops, they were fully convinced that nothing could with safety be trusted to troops under these circumstances;

I. that they agreed that apparent strength might be real weakness, and that it was extremely dangerous to be connected with such troops; that they were also fully satisfied of the propriety of taking immediate steps to insure such assistance from the Carnatic as they had a right to expect, and which the protection and defence of the country rendered absolutely necessary; that the necessity of adopting decisive measures for the providing and ensuring certain funds for the regular payment of the army, appeared very urgent, and was fully established, and that the object was very desirable. Of obtaining this object, so just, so necessary, so desirable, and which obviously consisted in an assignment of Revenue, the Court of Directors seemed however to entertain little hope; because from many laudable and affectionate motives to the Nabob, they could not adopt the idea of constraining him to it; and that they equally despaired of his doing it as a voluntary act of his own. This embarrassment has been fortunately removed by those efforts to which you have been pleased to give the flattering appellations of zeal, ability, and address; they have been, to use some expressions, as realizing the hopes of our employers, exerted in bringing his Highness to attend to representations which had for their object the common safety, and thereby to establish certain resources for the payment of the troops, and all his stipulations with the Company in a reasonable time; nor was this regulation proposed or requested from a desire to infringe his dignity, or abridge his consequence, but as an arrangement which equally involved his welfare and the safety of the Company in one common cause; and rendered our resources for the maintenance of the army substantial, and less precarious respecting the time of payment. We beseech you seriously to reflect upon the consequences of undoing at once so important a measure, so difficult to have effected; for after we had contended for so great an acquisition, with so fortunate an issue, to prevent us from preserving it may not be perfectly prudent or safe. It may be an object of moment, and give room for repentance, to renew the defects in the system which had subsisted on the Coast, rendering the means of supporting the army precarious, and the inconveniencies arising therefrom distressing to the Company, and dangerous to the country. It might be difficult to apologise for forcing us to revert from steps that ensured to the Company such assistance from the Carnatic, as they had a right to expect, and which the protection and defence of the country rendered absolutely necessary. No season of peace, much less that of war, can be so perfectly secure as to remove the necessity of adopting decisive measures for providing and ensuring certain funds for the regular payment of the army: that certainty of resource in every emergency, on the coast of Coromandel, that disposition of the Nabob to yield without constraint to measures for that purpose, were the objects long coveted; but had been coveted in vain by the Company. Those objects, by his Highness's voluntary Assignment, were completely attained. That act is completely voluntary to which the will, at the time of execution, consents. The purpose of a voluntary engagement is to bind even them to whom it might afterwards cease to be pleasing. No act could be binding if repentance were sufficient to unbind it. The constraint which the Company wished to avoid, was the constraint in originally acceding to it; but the Nabob has declared it to be the voluntary act of his own, and that declaration was voluntary also; his subsequent repentance argues not violence or kindness in them, but fickleness of judgment at least, and inequality of temper in him. That change and that repentance argue for a maintenance of the present Assignment, as another might not be obtained without constraint. The Assignment having thus placed the Company in the situation that they wished, in which they were not placed before, and from whence, if removed, they may not be there placed again: a resolution to overturn it, after a knowledge of its being approved at home, may be followed by a discussion of the motives which could lead to such an undertaking, and may occasion an enquiry into the foundation of the Nabob's pretensions. It cannot now be concealed by what a train of sudden and unfortunate accidents to others, he first had occasion to rise into notice: it may be remembered, that his father, from being in a subordinate office under the Soubahdar of the Decan in the Circars, was sent to command at Arcot in the room of Abdulla, who, on the eve of his intended departure for that place, was found dead in his bed. This Government had been destined

destined for Seid Mahamet, a youth not yet of an age fit to govern. This youth was assassinated in the presence of him to whose care he was entrusted, and who by this means continued in the Government, until, in the course of the contests with opposite claimants and avengers of Mahomet's death, he fell bravely in battle at Ambour. His eldest son, whilst pursuing his father's courageous example, was taken prisoner in the field; but his second, the present Nabob, secured himself by flight. With a singular and fortunate foresight of those accidents, he had procured from the Soubah of the Decan, in preference to his elder brother, a reversion to the subordinate Government of the Carnatic; or, with a boldness and quickness of address suited to the occasion, and countenanced by frequent examples in the confusion of the Mogul empire, he asserted at once that he had such a reversion to this title, real or pretended; he had very little in addition; his authority was not supported by reputation, troops, or treasure; the people were attached to his opponents, the family of the former governors: he applied for support in vain to the *French East India Company*; they were engaged in different views. Those views extended to the exclusive possession of the country. Their Representative claimed in his own person the office of Nabob. The English Company must have abandoned the Coast, or disputed the possession of the country with their rivals: their interference was a matter of necessity, not choice. The constitutional authority of the Mogul was hid in the anarchy of the times: it was for that period a vacated dominion, which converted occupancy into a right; under such circumstances Mahomed Ali accompanied our troops, he gave the assistance of his advice, and the influence of his office: but so little at that time did he or we think of conquering merely for him, that the Company's colours were regularly hoisted in the forts that surrendered to our arms: he afterwards desired, not as a matter of right but to encrease his authority, and convince the people of the Company's esteem for him, that the flag of the Circar or Nabobship be hoisted in the country forts. The office of Nabob was uninterruptedly continued to Mahomed Ali. The sanction of the Mogul's name, and a genuine commission for the Nabobship, were obtained for him by the influence of the Company. But as well in the signification of the name, as in the nature of the office, it implies deputation and dependance. That dependance was transferred only from the Soubahdar of the Decan in the first instance, and the throne of Delhi in the second, to whom it originally belonged, to the Company, who had acquired it by their arms, and preserved it by their protection. It is an office entirely confined to military command; it is utterly distinct from the administration of the Revenues, which belong independently to the office of Dewan. The Nabob and Dewan are like the Governor and Intendant in a French Jurisdiction. It was, as among these in the Mogul constitution, a maxim of state to keep those offices distinct and independant. In prevailing upon some of our predecessors to unite them for a time the Nabob met with difficulty and opposition, and succeeded only upon a revertable condition, in the case which so often has happened of a failure in his engagements. The friends he gained to his support on this trying occasion, supported him only on the allegation of their inexperience, at that early period of the Country Governments, which would render them liable to losses, as well as their want of time to regulate so extensive a concern; that the Renters were not so much to be depended upon as the Nabob, whose future welfare would depend on his alliance with the English; that the Nabob offered to make his payments in monthly proportions, in the same method the Renters would, and with the same readiness; that the Presidency would displace any of the Company's Renters, who, through bad management or ill designs, should fail in the payment of his rents, so would it be proper to remove all the Nabob's managers, and take possession again for the Company, if he should be guilty of any secret practices, or endeavour to alienate the Revenue: which he then solemnly promised to the Company, as he did by the payment of his former Assignment; that he seemed to be sincere in his intentions then, it was much his interest to be so; he knew that it was always in the power of the Presidency to take away from him again the authority which he then desired to be placed in him, and he could not, if he gave so just an occasion, complain; should he fail in the performance of that agreement, they should be justified in throwing off all regard for him; that they ought to give him

I. him reputation to collect his rents as well as his tribute from the Polygars, of which the Company were to have half, exclusive of the sums already stipulated; that if he should give just occasion, they should break all connection with him, and taking possession of the whole for the Company, only settling upon the Nabob and his family such an allowance as might be necessary for his subsistence, without leaving them in any degree of authority; all these motives, promises, and reservations, were not sufficient to prevent strong dissents from this indulgence, grounded upon the character and conduct of the Nabob, from the commencement of the Company's connection with him. Whether his character or conduct has since been improved, he certainly succeeded in closing the eyes of the Company's Representatives from the condition of the lease which they had granted, and the power of resumption which they had reserved. The conditions were broken, but the resumption was forgotten; whatever indeed were his Highness's defects, they were liable to be overlooked in the consideration of the engaging deportment and dazzling magnificence for which he so long was distinguished;—private attention might have been required by public indulgence; his former obligations were lost in the demand of fresh obligations. It is the misfortune of men, who have no original claims, to know, when successful, no bounds to their views. The former boundaries of his Government were too narrow to contain him, claims were laid to new districts on each side of the hills which nature made a boundary, in the Payenghaut and the Balinghaut; every neighbouring Rajah or Chief to the Southward, or Northward, or Westward, if inferior in force to the Company's forces, was to be reduced to the Nabob's subjection, according to the rule and practice of Hindostan, for which he compensated his friends, the Company, by giving them his thanks. He considered his family as destined to be the favourite objects or ostensible instruments of the Company's increased power. When the provinces of Bengal became subject to the Company, Mahomed Ali proposed that his eldest son should be transferred to the Nabobship of that country, while his second was to succeed to that of the Carnatic. His views to the Decan, his earnest wishes even for all Hindostan, have been too well known not to have done us much mischief. He is no more reckoned, than the Nabob of Oude, among the native powers of Hindostan. They are both Europeans in connections; dependance and the jealousy entertained of them: it is not reasonable to expect that a perfect reliance will be placed by the real powers of the country, on the equity, moderation, or good faith of the Company, while any of its chief servants or dependants are countenanced in the commission of acts derogatory from those principles. Of the Nabob's conduct, however, for some time past, though nothing can be said in justification, something may be offered to mitigate the detestation that might be felt against him: his mind is in the possession of other men; of the influence over him of his second son, the Ameer ul Omrah; of the dangerous principles and restless ambition of that son you are fully apprised, from our records so far back as 1775, and indeed from one at least of our own members, who has publicly declared and solemnly warned us against this man's intrigues, and his disaffection to the Company. His views to establish his succession to the Carnatic, being thwarted by our resolution of adhering to the Company's orders for maintaining the succession, as settled both by Grant and by Treaty on the eldest son, and on which resolution did really originate the present dispute, his Excellency, the Ameer, may be supposed to have turned naturally his thoughts towards effecting a second revolution in this Government; than the instruments of the former, none fitter could be found. Mr. Paul Benfield was returned to the Settlement, as conversant in the affairs of the Carnatic, as interested in its success, from his demands upon the Nabob, and particularly from his being agreeable to his Highness, whom it was our object to indulge, as far as was consistent with our duty. Mr. Benfield was placed at the head of the first Committee of Assigned Revenue, appointed for carrying into execution that part of your Treaty of April 1781, which related to the Revenue; it was Mr. Benfield's interest, as it was his duty, to contribute effectually to that business; but it was not the Nabob's intention that it should be effected. The Assignment of December 1781, was granted on the express condition that Mr. Benfield should not have the smallest concern in it. The performance of this condition, on the part of the Presidency, offend-
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Genl. of Fort
St. George,
1775.
Sir Eyre
Coote's let-
ter.

ed Mr. Benfield: that offence did not prevent him from treating with us for a large bullock contract for the army, at a price considerably advanced beyond the average cost of that or any preceding period; nor did it prevent us from agreeing to give him so advanced a price, in the hope, grounded upon the supposition and his profession, of his extraordinary resources in such an undertaking: it remained with us only to secure the benefit which was to be so dearly purchased; it was necessary, in an object of such magnitude, to remove every possibility of evasion; but Mr. Benfield wished to be a contractor only as to profit, and to be merely an agent as to responsibility. We appointed him in both respects as agent; being an office in which the exertion of those qualities, which would have enabled him to fulfil the contract, would have enabled him to supply the army without one; whether the emoluments of this office were below his consideration, or that he expected that a disappointment in the agency would lead to a renewal of the contract, he suffered many of the cattle committed to his care to perish for want of food, alledging he had none; but proposing a new contract on extravagant terms, for feeding them; we rejected his contract, and dismissed him from the agency. Causes less cogent upon his passions would have secured us his enmity: men of unbridled passions are oftener connected by their enmities than regards. The Ameer ul Omrah and Mr. Benfield were well known to each other, mutual esteem did not appear to attract them to each other; but as soon as the objects of their antipathies were the same, they united at once. In this partnership Mr. Benfield has brought his knowledge of Ministers, his interest in Parliament, to the former experience of his successful intrigues upon the spot. Letters have since been written to the Crown, to Administration, to the Company, and against the Company, without the permission of the Company's principal Representatives here, and being without his permission, contrary to the Company's orders. Mr. Benfield has constant communications with the Nabob and the Ameer. Though a servant of the Company, he has publicly devoted himself to the service, and is said to be in the monthly pay of the Nabob. In that service, we have information to the full conviction of our understanding, that he misinforms the mind, and misleads the judgment, and excites the passions, and foments the designs of the Nabob, contrary to the real and ultimate interest, satisfaction, and tranquillity of the Nabob himself, and contrary, as far as such perversion can effect the interest and reputation of the Nation, the Company, and the Company's Representatives here. We had once entertained a hope that his Highness would in time recover from his delusion, and when he had found the inefficacy of his efforts to overturn the Agreement, that he would be more inclined to do justice to the instruments and manner of its execution. We had occasion to observe such rapid changes in the sentiments he had expressed of the same persons, that we could scarcely consider his praises or censures to be prompted by affection or resentment, but were the weapons he successively tried for the attainment of his purposes; but Mr. Benfield has taken care to commit the Nabob in a conduct so gross, so indecent, so indefensible, even on the ground of having received provocation, and so different from his former more guarded attacks, that the Nabob can hardly now think that there is room for retreat. After securing here so wide a breach, Mr. Benfield projected to effect another against this Presidency in Bengal. He desired leave to proceed to Calcutta for the benefit of his health. The preferable welfare of the Company's affairs on this Coast, which materially influence the whole of its affairs, were however considered to depend very much on the maintenance and continuation of harmony and a good understanding between the Representatives of the Company in the respective Presidencies. Distance, misconception, accident, might sometimes create a difference in the opinions of men, and misunderstandings amongst them. This Presidency had on frequent occasions sacrificed its private opinions, and had otherwise taken every precaution to prevent such misunderstanding; the refusal of a permission to Mr. Benfield to go to Bengal was amongst the most necessary precautions. His opposition to this Government was not a matter merely of a conjecture, or of inference, but was open, direct, and avowed by him. His character and his disposition to thwart, overturn, and misrepresent the public measures here, were too notorious to require being described. The members of the Government, from the goodness of

I. their cause, and the firmness of their conduct, had been able to resist every counter-action attempted on the spot. The records indeed gave warning sufficient of the principles and practices of Mr. Benfield, who, so long ago as in the year 1769, was represented by the President and Council, in their general letter to the Court of Directors, as a *champion in the cause of faction*, who, in the year 1770, was by the Court of Directors dismissed from the Company's service for *his factious and inflammatory behaviour*, who after he had, on the promise of future good behaviour, been restored to the service, was, for disobedience of orders in 1772, unanimously suspended from the service, and was, in the year 1774, ordered by the Court of Directors to be reprimanded and mulcted for his offence. His subsequent conduct and principal share in the public disorders at this Presidency, was fresh in all men's minds connected with the Settlement. But however the members of the present Government might hold themselves able to resist the effects of this factious and inflammatory disposition of Mr. Benfield, while he was within their own bounds, they did not think it prudent to depend upon being equally successful at a distance, where they foresaw the practicability as well as the inclination of Mr. Benfield to do mischief by artifice, intrigue, and misrepresentation. But if his health really required a change of air, as a surgeon had certified, he should be allowed to go to a more Northern or more Southern latitude, to the East or to the West, or any where but where he might do mischief: but Mr. Benfield's health was to be improved only by going to the salubrious climate of Calcutta, in the neighbourhood of the Supreme Council. He has since continued at Madras, and has continued apparently in health. Whatever might have been the character formerly given of the inflexible perverseness and obstinacy of the Nabob by the Governor General and others, Mr. Benfield foresaw that it might be possible that his Highness would return at length to a sense of his error and misconduct, from a continued consideration of that *disinterestedness and forbearing spirit* you have been pleased to remark in us, the latter, of which Mr. Benfield's whole conduct, and even indeed the Nabob's addresses to us, furnished us ample opportunities to exercise, as our perseverance in opposition to his Highness's wishes have done of the former disposition. Mr. Benfield, to secure the permanency of his power and the perfection of his schemes, thought it necessary to render the Nabob an absolute stranger to the state of his affairs. He assured his Highness that full justice was not done to the strength of his sentiments and the keenness of his attacks, in the translations that were made by the Company's servants from the original Persian of his letters, he therefore proposed to him, that they should for the future be transmitted in English. Of the English language or writing, his Highness or the Ameer cannot read one word, though the latter can converse in it with sufficient fluency. The Persian language, as the language of the Mahomedan Conquerors and of the Court of Delhi, as an appendage or signal of authority, was at all times particularly affected by the Nabob. It is the language of all acts of state and all public transactions among the Mussulman Chiefs of Hindostan. The Nabob thought to have gained no inconsiderable point, in procuring the correspondence from our predecessors to the Rajah of Tanjore to be changed from the Mahratta language, which that Hindoo prince understands, to the Persian, which he disclaims understanding. To force the Rajah to the Nabob's language, was gratifying the latter with a new species of subserviency. He had formerly contended with considerable anxiety, and it was thought no inconsiderable cost, for particular forms of address to be used towards him in that language. But all of a sudden, in favour of Mr. Benfield, he quits his former affections, his habits, his knowledge, his curiosity, the increasing mistrust of age, to throw himself upon the generous candour, the faithful interpretation, the grateful return, and eloquent organ of Mr. Benfield. Mr. Benfield relates and reads what he pleases to his Excellency the Ameer ul Omrah; his Excellency communicates with the Nabob his father in the language the latter understands. Through two channels so pure the truth must arrive at the Nabob in perfect refinement. Through this double trust his Highness receives whatever impression it may be expedient to make on him. He abandons his signature to whatever paper they tell him contains, in the English language, the sentiments with which they had inspired him. He thus is surrounded

on every side. He is totally at their mercy, to believe what is not true, and to subscribe to what he does not mean. There is no system so new, so foreign to his intentions, so contrary to his inclinations, that they may not pursue in his name, without possibility of detection: for they are cautious who approach him, and have thought prudent to decline from him the visits of the Governor, even upon the usual solemn and acceptable occasion of delivering to his Highness the Company's letters. Such is the complete ascendancy gained by Mr. Benfield. It may partly be explained by the facts observed already, some years ago, by Mr. Benfield himself in regard to the Nabob, of the infirmities natural to his advanced age, joined to the decays of his constitution. To this ascendancy, in proportion as it grew, must chiefly be ascribed, if not the origin, at least the continuance and exercise of the Nabob's disunion with this Presidency, a disunion which creates the importance and subserves the resentments of Mr. Benfield; and an ascendancy which, if you effect the surrender of the Assignment, will entirely leave the exercise of power and accumulation of fortune, at his boundless discretion. To him, and to the Ameer ul Omrah, and to Syed Affam Cawn, the Assignment would in fact be surrendered. He will, if any, be the Soucar security; and security in this country is counter-security by possession. You would not chuse to take the Assignment from the Company to give it to individuals. Of the impropriety of its returning to the Nabob, but remaining with Mr. Benfield, he would now again argue from his former observations, that under his Highness's management his country declined, his people emigrated, his Revenues decreased, and his country was rapidly approaching to a state of political insolvency.

Of Syed Affam Cawn we judge only from the observations this letter already contains, but of the other two persons we undertake to declare, not as parties in a cause, or even as voluntary witnesses, but as executive officers reporting to you in the discharge of our duty, and under the impression of the sacred obligation which binds us to truth as well as to justice, that from every observation of their principles and disposition, and every information of their character and conduct, they have prosecuted projects to the injury and danger of the Company and individuals; that it would be improper to trust, and dangerous to employ them in any public or important situation; that the tranquility of the Carnatic requires a restraint to the power of the Ameer; and that the Company, whose service and protection Mr. Benfield has repeatedly and recently forfeited, would be more secure against mischief and confusion if he were removed from their several Presidencies.

What Mr. Benfield must have meant to effect at Calcutta you effected however without him, though perhaps more slowly; and you have done it upon the investigation of one complaint only, of the many preferred against us or our President by the Nabob. The investigation of these, conducted like the former, might have led to conclusions affecting every quality becoming our stations: there is scarce a bad principle that they might not employ. You have not informed us whether those complaints are to be subjects of your future discussions and resolutions, or whether, as you first sent them home without remarks, you have since followed them by any. There are some complaints that have a better chance of making impression before than after they have been discussed: a tale of distress well told excites sometimes a kind of sensation that renders almost unwelcome the conviction of its falsehood: this tale intended to be told was not perhaps intended to be proved. Of the Nabob's intentions in this respect a specimen has lately been offered, in relation to the heaviest of all his charges, and the lightest were probably made on lighter pretext. A Jamedar or Officer had been executed for mutiny at Nellore, under the orders of the Commandant of that garrison: the Nabob immediately loudly and repeatedly charged this fact as murder; but when the Commandant was called upon to undergo his trial, and a court-martial ready to be appointed as soon as his Highness should be ready with his witnesses, as on former complaints, he declined the dangerous occasion of proving what he had not to prove. In arbitrary governments, in Eastern monarchies, the subordinate instruments of power seldom fail to furnish ample instances of the abuse of power: the difficulty is not to demonstrate the abuse, but to procure attention to the sufferers by it. In the tumult and succession of affairs, and the multitude of

I. complaints, the indifference to distant and ordinary sufferings operate with the interest and influence of the power that is attached to prevent or retard the correction of it. The mind must be roused, the attention be fixed, by accumulated and animated descriptions of severe and extraordinary hardships: the necessity of the case, the industry and ingenuity of opposition, the disposition to discontent, will easily discolour and pervert the most common incidents, actions even of grace, of justice, into new ground of dissatisfaction. In the fulness of superintending authority, something may be allowed to solid and well directed solicitation; and after a resolution once taken of protecting the oppressed, it may be easier to condemn than maturely to examine. The Nabob's complaints, which you have not examined, are already however answered, as far as we knew of them, in a Minute of our President of the 4th of September last, testified and adopted by the Committee, and to which for the present we take the liberty to refer. Of the proposal (on the danger in this Settlement of a famine and a siege) to the Nabob, by the Governor, to remove to a place of security and plenty, whether it was intended as an act of kindness and attention, or ought to be considered as neglect and ill usage, may in some measure be judged by the messengers, Sir Hector Munro and Sir Edward Hughes, who were chosen to convey it; from the difficulties and perils that it might have removed from his Highness; from the example of his quitting Madras when formerly besieged; and is put beyond doubt by the Admiral's account of the transaction, who was called upon, has publicly declared, that the proposal was made merely in case it should be equally agreeable to his Highness; and that it would be turning things indeed to consider it as any thing like a menace or threat, or to make it a charge against this Government. Of the President's withholding provisions from the Nabob you will determine the probability, not only from the injustice and barbarity of such a procedure, its incompatibility with European disposition or manners, but also from that very President's actual allowance from the public stock to that very Nabob for the daily subsistence of 1400 people, as appears by the annexed certificate of the proper officers. If any further accusations in the name of the Nabob should be transmitted to your Board, or any attempts made to prove his former allegations, we request you will favour us with the communications of such, and grant us a reasonable time for transmitting our defence, before you proceed to final resolutions. It may prevent the regret of erroneous decision, and the necessary length of subsequent discussion. For that length we shall not follow your example of making an apology: the shortest letter may require pardon to be asked for it, if it be not pertinent to the matter, or the matter improper; if it be inconsistent in argument and mistaken in fact; if it deals in general charges, or epithets misapplied, and condemning expressions that were not employed. Our present answer is to your letter, consultations, resolutions, and appendixes, amounting to 277 quarto pages; and to the whole of your treatment of us in the matter of the Assignment, expressed and implied. We are not anxious about whose number of pages is the fewer; we are more anxious to avoid, by the regularity and system of our conduct and correspondence, a reproach similar to that of changing our declaration of maintaining respect and attention to the Nabob, into that of supporting him in the forms and ostensible dignity of his sovereignty, of which we know not the existence; or of one time declaring that an act was obtained by ability and address, which must have been granted from sincerity and warmth of attachment, and deserved the credit of unexampled fidelity; and immediately afterwards declaring, that the necessity must have been desperate which could have warranted the exaction of a concession to which the grantor was forced, or of deciding in the same paper, that the same condition was a mere form for ostensible purposes, and an essential requisite to a substantial purpose. We should certainly wish to have paid more attention in a discussion affecting the public and individuals, than to have minuted the consideration of a letter upon record, and included it in our Appendix, which in fact we had sent you, and you had acknowledged, and yet afterwards demand it as hitherto unknown to you. We mention these circumstances as denoting inattention, for which, no doubt, your multiplied avocations will sufficiently account; but a knowledge of which inattention may also counterbalance the weight

weight in your favour against us of ability and knowledge. We endeavour to supply our defects in those respects by the assiduity of our efforts. The subject before us, your present sentiments being against us, required a close, minute, and continued investigation, from the origin of the Assignment to the present hour: what we have written may spare much further writing. We hold it our duty to communicate at large, agreeably to instructions, the grounds and reason of our conduct and opinions. We hold it liberal and manly, and a justice due to you, when we differ from you, not to forestall the approbation of our employers: nor shall even your consent to our reserving our arguments for the Court of Directors, tempt us to take the advantage or submit to the appearance of partial representations. We wish to give, as we wish to take, the opportunity of defence against general charges: indeed we shall not attempt to make any defence, which, indeed, can only apply to special matter. General charges are, indeed, the resources of those to whom special matter of accusation is not afforded: it is the unavailing supplement to fact, as invective is to argument: the former are supposed to imply the want of the latter. If, as on a former occasion, you should assert, without shewing, that our letters are disingenuous or sophistical, we shall expect that the omission of proof will prevent a belief of the facts; as we most heartily wish, for the sake of the public and our own sakes, that this may be the last difference between your Presidency and ours.

It is, indeed, asserted by the Durbar and its adherents, that they have assurances from Calcutta of your inclination to remove the Select Committee of this Presidency, and to place the Government in other hands. We have not considered how far it might be possible to deprecate such an event by an immediate compliance with your literal directions, and an indifference to our real duty, and the interest of those we are bound to serve. The event would free us, indeed, perfectly from our personal share in the public embarrassments; and our entire removal from authority would not be a very abrupt transition from the state to which your arrangements, delegations, and appointments, have tended to reduce it. We should be better pleased to see a dissolution of our Government effected by a vote of our suspension from your Board, than by the consequences which might result from a surrender of the Assignment to the Ameer ul Omrah, Seyed Affam Cawn, and Mr. Benfield; and in the first case it would be a great consolation to us to be assured that, satisfied of depriving us of our stations, you left the disposal of the Assignment to the ultimate decision of our employers; and that you would support the authority of our successors as much as you have laboured to render ours ineffectual to the public service. Beside our difficulties from abroad, we have here to encounter the principal instruments of the former subversion of this Government; yet feeling ourselves on the strong ground of a just and uniform conduct, we shall be prepared for every event which may happen to us in contending for the welfare of the Company, and the due execution of its commands.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servants,

Fort St. George,
25th May 1783.

(Signed)

Macartney.
Anth^y Sadleir,
Alex^r Davidson.
M^r Williams.

II.

N^{OS}. 2, 3, 4, & 8.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 9th *February*, 1803.

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Lord Macartney to the Chairman; dated
31st July 1781.

II.

IN order to defray the current expences of the war, I applied to the Nabob of Arcot, according to the purport of the Enclosure; for being resolved strictly to adhere to my covenants, and to receive no obligation from any Prince of the country, I was able to speak to his Highness with a respectful firmness, to which he had been unaccustomed, and to press him with an earnestness suitable to the exigency of the occasion. But neither our necessities, nor the sense of his own danger, could extract any assistance from him; and it has been intimated, by his direction, that he has lately entered into a treaty with the Governor General of Bengal, precluding, as he declares, the propriety of the Assignment demanded from him in pursuance of the advice given from thence in the letter No. 4, of the 26th of February last.

PRIVATE NOTE of Applications to his Highness the Nabob of the
Carnatic, 4th July 1781.

Fort St. George.

ALL the interests of his Highness the Nabob, and those of the Company, on the Coast of Coromandel are now in the greatest danger. The Company has a considerable army in the field; but money, provisions, and cattle, all which must be amply supplied in order to carry on war with success, are almost entirely wanting. Lord Macartney has a perfect knowledge of the friendly sentiments of the King of Great Britain towards his Highness, and is instructed by the Court of Directors to cultivate and preserve, by every instance of service and attention, the close connection which has long subsisted between his Highness and the British Nation. His Lordship thinks it therefore the first and most pressing object of his duty, on finding his Highness's dominions invaded, to make the most speedy and spirited efforts to repel the enemy. The first and immediate point to be accomplished is to find a fund for defraying the charges of the army. His Lordship is driven to the necessity of applying to his Highness to furnish such a fund, and his Lordship flatters himself that his Highness will please to signify to him, without delay, what his intentions are in this respect. It has been recommended to this Presidency, in the strongest terms, by the Governor General and Supreme Council of Bengal, to require from his Highness the immediate transfer of his country in exclusive Assignment during the war only, and for the sole purpose of defraying the expences it occasions. His Lordship, however, would be still better pleased, that his Highness could procure on this important occasion a sum of money of at least five lacks of pagodas, to be solely applied to the recovery of his own dominions,

II. nions, than to take such an Assignment, especially if it was not perfectly agreeable to his Highness to grant it; but the alternative seems essential, as without cash to pay the troops, or such an effective Assignment as will insure a loan, the most fatal consequences may await his Highness and the Company. His Lordship is deeply concerned at being obliged to begin his Government with proposals of this kind, and has only the consolation of hoping, that, on the restoration of peace, he will be able, as he is desirous, to promote the honour and prosperity of his Highness, and of his illustrious house.

(Signed)

Macartney.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal to Charles Smith, Esq. &c. Select Committee of Fort St. George, dated Fort William, 26th February, 1781.

THE Nabob can no longer be considered as the Proprietor of the Carnatic, while every part of it, not immediately protected or wrested from his enemy by our troops, is in the hands of a foreign power, and all his hopes of recovering it depend entirely on our arms. A case like this will certainly justify you in demanding from the Nabob the immediate transfer of his whole country in exclusive Assignment for the expences of the war. We venture to add, that in our opinion such a measure becomes, by the necessity imposing it, an indispensable obligation. We earnestly advise it, and had we the authority to command, we should peremptorily command it. His refusal ought to be construed, as it would virtually prove, a declared separation of his interests from those of the Company, and require the adoption of a new system, both for the present security of the latter and a future indemnification for the expences and hazards entailed on the Company by their former connection with the Nabob.

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Lord Macartney to the Chairman, dated 28th September, 1781.

IN the Carnatic it may be with some reluctance that the present Nabob submits to your influence. His successors may be disposed to resist it entirely; at all events its extent must be ever fluctuating, and its existence precarious. No double Government, such as subsists in the Carnatic, can be durable, uniform, or prosperous.

* Mr. Mac
Pnerfon.

Very soon afterwards I had occasion also to consult frequently with * him in consequence of another transaction of the Bengal Government relative to the Nabob of Arcot. His Highness had been for some time disgusted with that dependance which he had transferred to the Company from the Soubah of the Decan, and the throne of Delhi, to whom it originally belonged. He had indulged the hope that the Agents deputed by him from hence last year to the Court of England, would contribute not a little towards freeing him from any interference of the Company; and a deputation to the Government of Bengal, which is established by Parliament, promised to add to the advantages, or supply the deficiencies of an European embassy. He therefore sent, in March 1781, two persons as his Ministers, with requests to the Governor General; they indicate his Highness's aim at an encrease of possessions and of power, which the Company has not thought just or wise to suffer. To these demands he joined an offer to assign, during the continuance of the present troubles, the Revenues of the countries yet remaining to him, towards defraying the charges of the war, on conditions in favour of his creditors, who seem to have been concerned in this embassy, of obtaining Company's bonds equal to the Revenues of the districts which had been assigned to them, but to which conditions the Government of Fort St. George had no authority from you to agree. This Assignment, however, was pressed forward by the Nabob's Ministers as the first object of their deputation; and as it appeared to Mr. Hastings that it promised a seasonable relief to the Carnatic, it was readily accepted in April 1781, and the replies of the Governor General and Council to the Nabob's several requests were transmitted

transmitted to this Presidency, with an intimation that they should be considered as having all the sanction, force, and validity of a treaty, and one* of the Ministers from the Nabob returned with credentials as Minister of the Governor General and Council of Bengal at his Highness's Court, for the purpose of maintaining their faith in the execution of that treaty, and also as their Representative at this Presidency. Mr. Hastings has been so obliging as to write to me, that if my appointment to this Government had been foreseen, neither he or Mr. Wheeler would have had recourse to this unusual intervention, but would have rather referred the Nabob and his creditors to the Presidency of Fort St. George, as being the regular instrument of the Company's participation in the Government of the Carnatic. He has since, and I believe truly, been informed that if the treaty and embassy had happened, as was expected, to arrive during the late Administration, they would have been treated with derision, and resented as injurious.

II.

* Mr. R. J. Sullivan.

From these dangers at least the settlement was relieved by the change you made in the administration of this Presidency. The whole transaction had now a fair and candid examination; and from the application given to it, and the opportunities of judging of it upon the spot, it is probable that the view taken of it has been a just one. It appeared that the Assignment of the Nabob's Revenues to be collected by the conjunct management of his and the Company's servants, with the same controul in favour of the former, had actually been already made by his Highness to my predecessor, as to part of his country, and indeed carried into execution; and to me; before he knew the contents of the treaty, he made the offer of the remainder; so that the effect of the intervention of the Supreme Council was, in this instance, which passed for counterbalancing all the Nabob's political demands, to obtain by their means, what he had given or was ready to give before; but at the same time, as far as the treaty bound, to bind this Presidency from attempting to improve the plan of finances if deficient, or if it should fail from substituting another in its room. The necessary participation of the Company in the Government of the Carnatic, through its Representatives upon the spot, is meant to be rather the effect of influence than the exertion of force. The immediate interference of another Government, and through another channel, destroys or diminishes that necessary influence. If it had been perverted to the purposes of corruption, it was full time to change the hands by which it was to be directed; but there is no alternative between taking away the management from this Presidency entirely, or leaving to it under instructions from the superintending power, the executive means of managing with advantage and effect. Very soon after my accession to this Government, I had a strong instance of the disadvantage resulting from this interposition of the authority of the Supreme Council, and the imbecility into which it cast this Presidency. In the midst of our distresses, without money or provisions, the army in arrears, and the garrisons ready to mutiny, I applied to the Nabob in the most urgent manner for assistance. He never precisely denied his ability to give it. Many of his friends acknowledged he could have given it. The final answer, however, which was sent me, expressed that his Highness had concluded a treaty with the Governor General of Bengal, which provided for all the supplies which he should furnish.

Notwithstanding my experience of the ill consequences of this immediate intervention of that Government, I was resolved, if I had been empowered so to intervene, to abide strictly and scrupulously by every clause and article of its conventions. The exercise of the power was with me at first a presumption of the right; your instructions indeed, after delivering your opinion on the plans proposed for remedying the defects in the present system on the Coast, direct the Presidency of Fort St. George to negotiate the business with the Nabob, and express the continuance of your hope that his Highness may, in concert with us, forthwith establish certain resources, and heartily join in the most powerful exertions, and make such speedy and judicious arrangements as shall appear proper and satisfactory to us; but if that Prince should finally refuse his consent to arrangements which equally involve the welfare and the safety of your property in one common cause, you then desire us to apply to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, *who in such case are empowered to furnish us with instructions how to proceed.* These

II. positive directions appear to mark the precise boundaries of the authority confided respectively in this Presidency, and in the Supreme Council, as declared by a Member of that board. The whole of this discussion leads to no certainty, that our strict conformity to the agreement made by that power with the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the first instance, without any previous application from a concurrence with the Presidency of Madras, would free us from all responsibility in acknowledging their validity or abiding by their contents; but I have, with a view to the great good which united efforts operate, and from the respect which I bear to the opinions of Mr. Hastings, adapted my conduct to them, and shall place my satisfaction in such a faithful, zealous, and, I hope, judicious execution of his plans, as to give them the best chance of success. And lest the appearance upon record of a difference of opinion, either as to authority or to measures, should be productive of inconvenience or be disagreeable to him, the letter from the Committee, on the subject of the treaty and embassy became no formal resolution of the Board; and I was authorized by my colleagues to acquaint him that he might consider it as proceeding from them merely as individuals, and addressed to him alone. As far, indeed, as this transaction relates to finances, it must be observed, that no arrangement of them, while the present war continues, can be productive of much Revenue. Part of the country has been ruined by the ravages of Hyder; part of it has been deserted by the dread of his inhumanity; and the remainder, with little more exception than what immediately surrounds our garrisons, or is covered by our camp, is under the command of the numerous bodies of horse belonging to the enemy, whose rapid motions enable them to guard extensive possessions.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee;
dated 29th October 1781.

IN the mean time our efforts tend to give a good countenance to your affairs; and to find resources for the war, while there is a necessity for maintaining it. The Nabob of the Carnatic has agreed with me to appropriate the Revenues of what he still possesses of his territories towards recovering the remainder, with a reserve of one-sixth part for the purpose of the private expences of his family and his household. Assignments had been already made with regard to particular parts of his country; but, by the infidelity of his Ministers, and the contrivances of his Collectors, those Assignments were evaded, and the Receivers for the Company frustrated of the Revenue. A cordial concurrence of the Nabob, in regulations for counteracting the causes of former failures, is particularly necessary in the establishment of this system. He seems to trust your present Representatives: they were aware that success as well depends on the choice of instruments, as on the propriety of measures; they have been careful in appointing persons conversant in the finances of the Carnatic, and perfectly agreeable to his Highness, to conduct a business so closely connected with his Government.

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Honourable East India
Company. 15th December 1781.

Gentlemen,

TO the uncertainties necessarily incident to a state of warfare, have been added here, the doubt and difficulty of providing means to carry on the contest. Arms in the hands of soldiers not being more requisite than money for their subsistence, it has been the object of your former and your present servants in this Presidency, to secure a fund for that purpose, in addition to the supplies from Bengal; liberal in proportion to their own resources and wants, but inadequate either to the regular or contingent expences of the army on this Coast, as they are gradually increased without a possibility of immediate reformation.

Early in this war his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, was induced to give an Assignment to the Company of some part of his dominions not yet in possession of the enemy, with a view of applying such of the Revenues of them as could be collected,

lected, towards repelling the invaders. For this purpose, two of the Company's servants were appointed in the respective Provinces as Receivers of the net Revenues, to be remitted to the Presidency or to the army; but his Highness's officers, who are still employed in the management of the Revenues in those districts, made out their accounts of receipts and disbursements in such a manner that little balance was left for the Company's Receiver. The subsequent incursions of the enemy did certainly occasion some diminution in the receipts, and furnished a pretext for a much greater. The disbursements being entirely at the disposition of his Highness the Nabob, and of his principal servants, were suffered to continue, or were brought so near to the amount of the receipts, that the want of check upon them, or of interference in the collections on behalf of the Company, soon appeared to render the Assignment of little effect. The arrangement made by the agents of the Nabob some time afterwards, with the Government of Bengal, extending the Assignment to all the countries of the Nabob remaining in his possession; and giving to the Company's Collector the powers of interception and seizure of monies secreted by the officers of the Nabob, was a considerable step towards remedying the defects of the first transaction; but it was confined entirely to the continuation of the war, during which few of the expences it occasioned could be reimbursed from a country desolated by the enemy. The charges of each Province, which by excessive abuse had contributed to the distresses of the Nabob, were suffered to continue in their full extent. His Highness's officers, employed in the collection, who had usually been chosen in consideration of presents or advances made to him, did not often give satisfaction either to their capacity, industry, or integrity; and it was not likely that the reins of government would be held much more strictly over them, when the consequences would not contribute to the immediate supply of his private wants. However, it was determined to make the most of what was thus obtained; and therefore a Committee was appointed of persons supposed to be conversant in the affairs of the country, and agreeable to his Highness, with instructions given them to carry into execution the powers thus granted to the Company. The authority which the Committee found it necessary to demand, in order to give any efficacy to the clauses of interception and seizure above-mentioned, created an alarm in his Highness's breast, considering the exertion of powers by Europeans over his officers as subversive of his dignity and government. He, to my great surprise, expressed the highest dissatisfaction and mistrust of Mr. Benfield, the President of the Committee entrusted with this business. He affected to apprehend the fate of the Nabob of Bengal; and rather than suffer the interference of the Company's servants dispersed throughout his territories, he preferred to give to the Governor, on behalf of the Company, a power to nominate natives to those offices on which the collections chiefly depended. He considered it as less derogatory to his station to invest your Representative here with a considerable portion of his authority, than to divide a lesser with several persons of inferior rank. His Highness was in fact averse to any delegation, notwithstanding the perfect confidence he seemed to place in a person, whose uniform disinterestedness was as great a novelty to him, as it was a security against concealed designs.

Some arrangement was however become essential, not only for the purpose of pecuniary resources, but also for securing such an influence throughout the country, as would facilitate the Commander in Chief's endeavours to find those other supplies, and that friendly assistance, the want of both which he has loudly complained of during the whole course of the campaign. It became therefore advantageous in every respect to have such a share in the appointment of his Highness's officers, throughout the country, as would oblige them to consult the welfare and interest of the Company. Annexed.

The entire management of the Finances, from the want of which former arrangements had failed, appeared from experience to be as necessary as it was delicate to demand, and difficult to obtain. All these points however were by perseverance and by temper gradually accomplished, and a precise term of five years fixed for the exercise of these powers. The deed, which establishes an alteration in the Government of this country, so desirable for the Company and the people, bears date the second instant. The net resources, after defraying the fixed charges of his Highness's family

II. mily and household, being a sixth of the whole, are dedicated not only to the support of the war, but also to the repayment of such expences incurred by it, as shall be due at its termination; the surplus to be subject to any further arrangement which shall be made between his Highness and the Company, for the payment of his public and private debts.

His Highness, once reconciled to this delegation of his authority, has seen the good consequences which necessarily arise from it, both to himself and to his subjects. It cannot be dissembled, that some abuses have frequently attended the command entrusted to the Company's Military Officers, Paymasters, and other civil servants, stationed in the Nabob's garrisons. The grievances of the people, communicated to his Highness, were only known at second-hand to the Presidency; when the failure of redress disgusted his Highness sufficiently to make him often suppress the complaint, rather than to become a solicitor without a certainty of relief. It is the nature of abuses, unpunished or undetected, to increase, and they were the vain subject of remonstrance from the Nabob to the Government at Bengal; but now the immediate communication between the natives and the Presidency, as it will render abuses liable to exposure, it will contribute to prevent and to correct them.

The authority of the Company, hitherto totally distinct from, and sometimes clashing with that of the Nabob, occasioned a double and divided Government, which will for the future be simplified and efficient. It must however, for the moment, be productive of the inconveniencies which accompany every change of system; it is calculated to operate effectually, but gradually. Violence, instead of persuasion, might perhaps have operated a more sudden change, though nothing could draw much actual Revenue from a country overrun, depopulated, and impoverished by the enemy. *No momentary advantage could however compensate for the discredit of using force towards a Prince, in strict friendship and alliance with the Company, since his accession to his dominions.*

Fort St. George,
15th Dec. 1781.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Macartney.*

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to the Select Committee;
dated 11th September 1781.

THE experience we have of the Nabob's total inactivity and neglect of his own affairs; of his having rendered us no one aid since my arrival on the Coast in November last; and of either his inability or disinclination even now to give the least assistance towards the recovery of that country at present in the hands of the enemy, on which his all depends: I say, upon the most mature consideration of all these interesting circumstances, I am fully persuaded in my own mind, that we should stand justified, both to our King and Country, in taking, for a time, the entire management of the Carnatic; and in guaranteeing, in their just rights and privileges, such of the Polygars as, either from necessity or ill-usage, have been induced to become subservient to Hyder; and would, upon such protection, unite with us and against him: not meaning thereby to rob the Nabob of either his honour or his rights; but upon principles of the soundest friendship, and with all due respect and regard for his person and authority, to give that real assistance towards his future interests, which, from a mistaken policy, he himself denies them. All resources which might by such a measure be obtained, would necessarily be employed in support of a war, and be credited the Nabob in our accounts; which will carry with it the appearance of having given some assistance to the cause, whereas at present there is none.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to the Select Committee;
dated 19th September 1781.

I had better give up the burthensome task, and spare our arms the shame and disgrace, and our interests from the total ruin in which they may be involved, by these hidden and double transactions in the Nabob's Government.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote; dated 4th November 1781.

THE great end of alliance between all Powers whatever is mutually to support and to assist each other in the time of need. If either of the parties thus allied, follows a system of Government destructive of those very means which renders alliance valuable, better then had all connection cease, than that one or other, by a faithful observance of treaty, should, in exerting itself to retrieve misfortunes brought on by intentional mismanagement, run an obvious risk of involving itself in ruin; and from which, if it fortunately does escape once, it shall have no security against being exposed to a second time, by either not possessing or asserting that right which seems so naturally to belong to it; and, if the connection is to be continued, so indispensably necessary to its future safety. I have, in former letters, pointed out to your Committee the apparent necessity there was for taking a lead in the executive management of the affairs of the country, until the war should be brought to a conclusion.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote; dated 8th November 1781.

I have repeatedly, my Lord and Gentlemen, and in the most expressive terms, warned you of the ruin which, in the midst of all our exertions, may be brought upon the national Interests by the duplicity and iniquity of the Nabob's Government.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote; dated 13th November 1781.

HAD the Nabob's Amuldar, at Tripetty, attended my summons, and the other Polygars assembled their forces, as I required they should, the accident we have met with might, nay, I will venture to say would, never have happened. This is a proof of the bad consequences arising from the exercise of a separate authority, and the support of a divided interest in the country, at so very critical a period, which requires that every instrument should be obedient to the grand axis upon which every thing turns.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; dated 27th March 1782.

Having mentioned the Mahrattas and the Saubah, I am naturally led to speak of our ancient friend the Nabob of Arcot. From England I brought with me the strongest disposition and most sincere wishes to conciliate him as much as possible, and to engage him to see and pursue his true interests. I confess I was weak enough to think I had succeeded; but I have been fully undeceived.

The inconvenience resulting from the nature of the Company's connection with him, have been frequently explained to you by my predecessors. I shall not therefore have occasion here to enumerate them all; but the occurrences of the present war have so fully exemplified the danger of taking upon yourselves the defence of the Carnatic, without possessing an entire controul over its Revenue and Resources of every kind, that I cannot avoid treating the subject at some length in this separate address to you; and I trust my sentiments will be honoured with your approbation; that you will lose no time in giving your sanction to the measures which have been taken, or in suggesting such other plans as shall in your wisdom appear most expedient for curing this radical defect in your system.

It is a fact sufficiently established by experience, that the provision made by the Nabob for reimbursing the ordinary charges of defending his country in time of peace, is very insecure; failures constantly happen in the Nabob's engagements, and the Company have often found themselves in the utmost distress to provide for the current demands of their service. Under such circumstances, how is it possible for them to bear the extraordinary pressures of war? With an empty treasury, with large arrears due from the Nabob, and with a country exposed to all the ravages of an enemy, how are they to put their troops in motion, or to maintain them when

II.

in the field? But the difficulty must appear, as we have experienced in the present war, almost insurmountable, when I add, that the country which their troops are employed in defending, being totally under the controul of the Nabob, does not yield for their service even the resources which the enemy cannot reach.

When the invasion of Hyder Alie took place, the Government here was precisely in the situation above described, and was consequently compelled, in the first instance, to have recourse to England and to the Bengal treasury for supplies. Upon my arrival here, the distress for money had risen to a most alarming height. The produce of the drafts on England had been expended. Bengal, though she exerted herself greatly for us, was too much pressed by her immediate concerns to give all the aid which we stood in need of. The Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore had supplied nothing, or next to nothing; the army and every other department had fallen into arrears; and there were no visible means of supporting the cause even for two months.

Next to the exertions which were immediately required to raise money upon the credit of the Company, I turned my attention towards realizing such resources as might still be drawn from the Carnatic, and after much difficulty at length obtained the Agreement from the Nabob of the 2d December last, which I had the honour of transmitting to you by the Swallow Packet. The stipulations contained in that Agreement were sufficient to have secured all the benefits proposed by it, had the Nabob acted with that faith which he had so solemnly pledged on the occasion, and which every call of his own honour and of our distress required from him.

I am sorry however to observe, that the expectations I had with so much reason formed on this subject have been in a great measure disappointed. Soon after the Agreement took place, I found that attempts were secretly made to oppose the effects of it. The Aumildars and Renters in the country had been instructed by the Nabob to obey my orders respecting the Revenues, but they were privately given to understand at the same time, that the business of the collections was to be conducted as formerly. That the Nabob's authority was to remain unimpaired in any degree in the country, and that they were only to remit such sums to the Company as he might first order and approve. Of all this we have the most undoubted proof, which shall be transmitted to you; and the proceedings of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, which have been carried on with great impartiality will amply testify the misconduct of the Renters, who were put under our orders, and the studied perplexity and confusion which have been thrown into the affairs of the country, with the view to deprive us of all just information.

The scrupulous exactness with which we executed the Agreement on our part, seemed early to have displeased the Nabob, because it led to the detection of the secret influence which had been so powerfully employed to counteract us. Our determination to expose that influence heightened his displeasure into resentment: The Nabob, finding it impossible to avoid the reproach of violating his solemn engagement, had recourse to the language of recrimination, and having taxed us with ignorance and mismanagement of his country, ascribed to these causes that want of success which had in fact been owing entirely to the exertion of his own secret influence against us.

We have upon our Records, as we humbly hope, fully vindicated our own conduct, and fixed the charges we brought against the Nabob. If you shall be of the same opinion, you will approve the steps we have taken, and agree with me in thinking it highly necessary, that the Assignment which the Nabob has made should be continued not only during the war, but until all his debts be discharged: for I venture to assert, upon the little experience which I have had, that if the management of the country be restored to the Nabob, after all it has suffered in this war, and from former oppressions, there will not be a Revenue nearly sufficient to pay even the current charges of its defence.

With the Assignment of the country we must have full authority to regulate the internal Government and expences, which last are now so enormous, and for the greatest part so useless, that we shall immediately be obliged (if the Nabob will not consent) to make large deductions ourselves; for such is the state of the country

at this moment, that the actual produce of any one district will not pay even half of the expences which are attached to it. The useless military maintained by the Nabob, and which are constantly in a state of mutiny for want of pay, should likewise be struck off.

Upon all these subjects I request to be furnished with your instructions, by the first conveyance after the receipt of this Dispatch; for I think it utterly impossible that your former influence on this Coast should be re-established, or preserved in any degree, unless such a permanent and secure arrangement as that which I have mentioned, be adopted without loss of time. The Nabob is almost broken down by age and infirmity. His second son Ameer ul Omrah, has an entire ascendancy, and directs every thing without controul. To him I attribute much of the opposition I have met with, in fulfilling the purposes of the late Agreement. His views are openly pointed to the succession of his father, in prejudice to his elder brother; and the Nabob has, I believe, secured it for him as far as he can, by a declaration in his will. The eldest son, Omdut ul Omrah, is a man of understanding, but entirely given up to his pleasures. Ameer ul Omrah is active, shrewd, and ambitious, and, I believe, so little attached to the English, that whoever expects sincerity, support, good faith, or good disposition to the Company, expects what he will never find. This short state of the Nabob's family may be of use to you in determining upon the proposed Arrangement, and in that view I have thought it my duty to insert it.

The Ameer will write volumes upon volumes of complaint against our conduct; several of his letters I have found means to see, which are so full of gross misrepresentation and falshood, that a general denial is the only answer that can at present be given to them; but I shall, by the first conveyance, transmit to you a number of authentic papers which will afford ample information of the whole of this business.

When the Assignment of the Revenues was made to us, I foresaw many difficulties, and was aware of the artifices, &c. which might be practised to defeat it. But I conceived that at all events it was a foundation stone, which a faithful servant of the Company would find means to build a permanent system upon, for the salvation of the Company, the Creditors, and the Nabob himself. The solemn oaths of Ameer ul Omrah gave me hopes that I should have his assistance; but they have long since vanished, and nothing remains but to persevere steadily, unshaken by menace and unseduced by temptation. Every practice that can allure or deter is now employed by the Durbar. But I believe they begin to be convinced of the inefficacy of both; and after the first ebullitions arising from disappointment are over, they will, I imagine, see their folly, and subside in acquiescence. The conclusion of my last letter to the Nabob was as follows: "In all events and at all times your Highness may perfectly rely on the rectitude of my intentions. I have no other view than to render your Highness's situation honourable and happy, to restore peace and prosperity to your dominions, and provide for the heavy debts due to the Company and your private Creditors. These are the objects nearest to my heart, and I have no doubt of their being fully accomplished, if your Highness will follow the natural dictates of your own mind, and afford me that hearty support and co-operation which, as a sincere friend to your Highness, and a faithful servant to the Company, I have a right to expect."

To these declarations, which I am persuaded are perfectly agreeable to your sentiments, I shall most strictly adhere; but whatever measures I may adopt, I am fully sensible that I shall meet with many obstructions from interested and disappointed men. A rigid observance of covenants, a refusal of all presents, and a moderate mode of living, are matters of such example as we cannot expect will at first be much followed or approved; but the recovery of your affairs in the Carnatic from their present distracted state, and the hope of raising them even beyond their former splendor, are in themselves not inconsiderable rewards to gratify the mind of an honest man, or stimulate the exertions of an ambitious one.

II. in the field? But the difficulty must appear, as we have experienced in the present war, almost insurmountable, when I add, that the country which their troops are employed in defending, being totally under the controul of the Nabob, does not yield for their service even the resources which the enemy cannot reach.

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II.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee ;
dated 14th May 1782.

OUR late arrangements for taking under the management of the Company the Revenues of the Nabob, have been fully approved by the Governor General and Council of Bengal. They rather censure us for having hitherto shewn too much delicacy to his Highness in that respect, than for any disposition to infringe upon his privileges. Every obstruction is however thrown in our way by him, or rather his second son, Ameer ul Omrah, and his associates. But I have the utmost confidence that the uncommon attention, ability, and integrity of Mr. Oakley, who presides at the Assigned Revenue Board, seconded by the other members, will in the end put the Nabob's Finances on such a footing, as ultimately to prove the salvation of the British interests on this Coast.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee ;
dated 16th July 1782.

AS the Rodney will be dispatched to you very soon, and will convey to you the fullest and most authentic account of your affairs here, I must principally refer you to the information which you will receive by her ; but as it is possible that this letter may reach you sooner than her arrival in England, I shall now shortly touch upon a few points, to prevent your being suddenly impressed with any false representations, which may perhaps be transmitted in private letters from hence. You will observe by the enclosed Paper, N° 1. the opinion of the Government of Bengal relative to the Assignment of the Nabob's Revenues to the Company. I trust it will continue the same, although every nerve is strained by the Durbar to induce them to alter it, and to destroy that fabric which has cost me so much pains to build. We have now established the system which you have been so long solicitous to introduce. The defence of the country is solely in the Company's troops ; and Revenues are secured to pay them beyond the Nabob's power to embezzle. If after all they who have the *power* should exercise it, and demolish what has been done, the responsibility must entirely rest with them.

(N° 1.)—EXTRACT of a Letter from Bengal to Lord Macartney, &c. ;
dated 5th April 1782.

WE are very sorry, at a season of such accumulated difficulty and danger, you should have seen any thing in the Nabob's conduct of a tendency to have impressed you with such serious apprehensions, or extorted from you such severe reflections upon it.

You are already in possession of our sentiments upon the late arrangement concluded with him for the Assignment of his Revenues, and entire management of them to the Company, in the name of your President. We have applauded the zeal and ability which dictated and brought to effect so important a measure, and we have given the Nabob the credit of unexampled fidelity and attachment in so great a sacrifice. We had entertained the hopes that such an act, which with the Revenue and its administration implicated every right of sovereignty, and the temporary delegation of his whole patrimony to the Company, for the preservation of their mutual alliance and common interests, had precluded every possibility of future difference or competition.

It was not a line of accommodation drawn between contiguous authorities, which even under the wisest and most minutely cautious provisions must be liable to some encroachments, it was the absolute surrender of every portion of participated power, and of independant property on one part, to the entire and unreserved possession of the other ; when you had contended for so great an acquisition with so fortunate an issue, you must allow us to express our regret that you should have suffered any consideration even of delicacy towards the Nabob, or attention for those feelings which it might be natural for him to retain for the interest of the Carnatic, which were still

still eventually his, to restrain you from availing yourselves of it, with an effect as complete as the desperate necessity, which alone could warrant your having exacted such a concession, inevitably demanded.

If the Revenues of the Carnatic could have been administered by one hand, while the conduct of the war, which was necessary to its salvation, and which could not be supported without the entire appropriation of its Revenue to it, was directed by another, there was no necessity to combine them under one exclusive authority. If this combination was necessary, it would unavoidably defeat its purpose; if, after it had been effected in form, its substance was destroyed by a participation of authority permitted to exist under any mode of connivances. We beg that your Lordship, &c. will not understand these observations as intended to convey any kind of censure: happy would it be for the national interests and reputation, if the same disinterested and forbearing spirit should invariably dictate the conduct of their affairs. In this free discussion of a point upon which your explicit references of it seem to call upon us for our decided opinion, and you express your assurances of receiving our ample support, we mean not to convey censure, but to impress confidence. To persons whose integrity we did not hold in the highest estimation, we should not offer the advice which we now give to you; which is, that you do assume and exercise the entire and undivided administration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, and every power connected with it: in a word, the whole Sovereignty, if it shall be necessary to the effectual exercise of such a charge, not admitting the interposition of any authority whatever, which may possibly impede it, until the necessity which has required the suspension of the constitutional controul shall cease, and it shall revert of course to its original and regular channel.

In the conclusion of your letter upon this subject, you gave us hopes that you would adopt, as your own, the conduct which we now recommend, by the resolution expressed of placing persons in the management of the Assigned Countries, who were likely to be more under your authority and controul, and to take such other measures consistently with the spirit and meaning of the Nabob's Agreement, as may give full effect to every stipulation in favour of the Company. If you continue the Nabob's agents or suffer them to remain, under whatever denomination, in the actual charge or virtual controul of the Revenue, they are under the system which you have lately established; your servants and you alone will be deemed responsible for all their acts, which shall be the effect of the influence of the former-system still subsisting by your permission of it: while you pursue this plan your intercourse with the Nabob may and ought to be restricted to simple acts and expressions of kindness; you may with propriety decline to enter into controversial explanations on matters with which he has no present concern, referring him to that period at which he may require from you a restitution of your trust, and a faithful report of the manner in which you have discharged it; all intermediate acts are independantly your own, and can only be made subservient to his interests, being independantly yours.

Fort William,
5th April 1782.

(Signed)

Warren Hastings,
Edward Heeler,
Jⁿ Macpherson,

(N^o 2.)—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee; dated 1st December 1783.

Para. 10.—HIS Highness the Nabob, or rather his second son and Minister, the Amcer ul Omrah, still perseveres in the same unfortunate system towards this Government, nor is it to be wondered that he should, whilst encouraged by the repeated mandates to us from Bengal to surrender to him the Assignment of his Revenues of the 2d December 1781, that rock of strength upon which you stand in the Carnatic. It is almost unaccountable to us, how the Governor General and Council should dream of such a measure, till at least all the purposes were completed for which you know the Assignment was granted; and the mischiefs of the former system, and of the loose undeterminate connection with the Nabob, were extinguished beyond a possibility of revival. Happily a sense of our situation, a knowledge of our duty,

II. duty, and an obedience to your instructions, have resisted the ruinous requisitions of Bengal.

11. From the moment you surrender the Assignment, you cease to be a nation on the Coast. And, as a faithful servant and trustee for the Company, I hope not to be made a witness or an accessory to the period of your power. You are so fully possessed of this whole subject from the Papers transmitted to you, that I shall say nothing further upon it.

(N^o 3.)—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee; dated 24th January 1784.

Para. 3. THOUGH we had the most pressing solicitations from the Governor General and Council of Bengal, from the late Sir Eyre Coote, when at the head of the army in the field, and above all from the extreme urgency of the occasion, to obtain the full management and application of the Resources of the Carnatic, with the most flattering compliments upon our success in this business, and the strongest injunctions to persevere in making the Nabob's Assignment effectual, notwithstanding the opposition we should meet with; yet on a sudden, and in the midst of the struggle, carried on by the force of these injunctions, and repeated promises of support, the complaints of the Nabob, privately transmitted to Bengal, found admittance upon the Records, were credited without any reference to us for proofs or answer of any kind, and made the foundation of a resolution to force us to relinquish the Assignment, and abandon the Revenues again to the Nabob's mismanagement, in the very height of the war, and when the Company had expended every Pagoda they could raise from their own funds or credit to defray the charges of it.

4. If I acted right in maintaining the Assignment against such a hasty and inconsistent resolution, I trust that all the enmity it has produced will fall before your approbation, and the approbation of my Sovereign and Country. I certainly stand in need of every support to protect me against the displeasure which the Government General has levelled at this measure, and against the intrigues of the Nabob, which have been active and resentful in the highest degree.

5. Much of the trouble I have experienced in matters that have apparently no connection with the Nabob's Assignment, has however sprung from that source; and if you will be pleased to examine the views and characters of the principal actors in the scene of India, and compare them with the nature of the events that have happened, I doubt not you will be convinced of what I so sensibly feel, that when the Nabob is in opposition to Government he finds no want of zealous champions to support his views (however repugnant to your interests), and to promote faction and disturbance in every quarter.

6. The purposes of such men are most effectually answered by sowing the seeds of jealousy and misunderstanding; by embroiling the Government in disputes with every person of consequence that can be opposed to it; and by filling private letters to England with complaints. The soil, it must be confessed, has been of late uncommonly favourable for men of such principles to work in. A long, dangerous, and complicated war, with various success and innumerable distresses, offered daily subjects of uneasiness, jealousy, and disappointment; which, when directed by the spirit of the Durbar and its agents, assumed a thousand shapes to oppose, distress, and endanger your Government.

10. Having, on my arrival in this country, found your affairs most critically situated in all respects, I endeavoured, by an early and laborious attention, to acquire exact information of the state of every department, and have communicated to you from time to time the result of my enquiries and observations.

11. The first thing that struck me as defective in your system, was the nature of the Company's connection with the Nabob, by which the resources of a province, garrisoned and defended by your forces in peace and war, were altogether in the controul of his Highness, under a simple and insecure engagement of reimbursing by instalments the current charges of a certain proportion of those forces. This stipulation even in peace, was, from constant failure and backwardness in the Nabob, a
source

Source of perpetual alarm to Government, which often found itself absolutely unable to provide for the payment of the troops when it became due. But if such are the inconveniencies of this system in time of peace, how totally unprovided, weak, and defenceless must be your situation under it in time of war, and particularly of an invasion of the country from whence this scanty resource is to come? When Hyder Ali entered the Carnatic in July 1780, there was an instant stop to all payments from the Nabob, upon a plea of absolute inability. Your army, at the very moment that its expences were doubled, lost even its usual supply, and the whole charges of the war, ordinary and extraordinary, and even the daily sustenance of the troops were thrown upon you: in this dreadful exigency was obtained that Assignment, without which all your Revenues and Credit must have been inevitably sunk to no purpose.

12. In my letter of the 1st December, I declared my opinion, that from the moment you should surrender that Assignment you would cease to be a nation on the Coast: I now repeat to you the same opinion. Whatever reliance you may formerly have had upon the gratitude, friendship, or fidelity of the neighbouring Princes, has been long since at an end;—from the time of Hyder's entering the Carnatic in July 1780, to the Assignment of December 1781. The inability or unwillingness of the Nabob to assist you, appear fully detailed on your Records before my arrival in this country; and the Assignment itself, from the date of it till the Company had the full management of the Revenue, was mere moonshine, and did not furnish you with a shilling. By the establishment secured under the late peace to the French on this Coast, and by the force they possess, and seem determined to maintain here, it is past a doubt that your first and principal stand against that nation, in case of a rupture, must be made in the Carnatic. What then have you to trust to?—To nothing but yourselves having the administration and direction of the Revenues of the country which is to be defended.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee;
dated September 19th, 1784.

1. THE Admiral having signified his intention of sending a frigate to England, I take the liberty, as usual, of adding to the general Dispatch a short Letter from myself.

2. The re-establishment of peace in the Carnatic has already given a sensible relief to your affairs; and as soon as the temporary difficulty of providing for the discharge of the army extraordinaries is removed, your establishment will be brought back, as nearly as it can be, to the former standard, and the utmost economy in my power employed in every branch of your service.

Such however has been the severity with which the late war has pressed upon your Finances, that although means may still be found to extricate you in time from the heavy burthens incurred by it; those means depend so much upon the system you may adopt in consequence of the change your situation has undergone, that I cannot, while I remain in your Government, omit any opportunity of giving you the best information and assistance I am able towards forming your resolutions on this important object.

4. The continuance of peace in India being the sole foundation on which you can rest the hope of retrieving your affairs, God forbid that any thing should happen to disturb it in any quarter. It appears, indeed, by the different calculations we have sent you, that, with all the advantages of peace, and all the Revenue of the Carnatic, under the most productive management, you will scarcely be able to provide for the relief of your own burthens, and the heavy debts of the Nabob.

5. To revert, under such circumstances, to the system which existed in the Carnatic before the war; would, in my humble opinion, be to expose your possessions to the most dangerous risk. The clearest demonstrations have been adduced to prove the absolute inefficacy of that system, and the Nabob's interest and safety are equally concerned with your own in its speedy amendment. The Assignment of the country has placed in your hands the means of correcting it for a time; but there is no pro-

II. vision yet formed beyond the period of that Assignment; and I feel the most painful anxiety for the consequences of surrendering the Revenues again to that mismanagement and confusion from whence they have been so happily rescued.

6. A statement of Collections, delivered by the Committee of Revenue and sent you by this ship, is the most satisfactory evidence I can afford you of the advantages already derived from the Assignment: A clear Revenue of about 28 lacks of pagodas have been drawn from a country which, before the Assignment, yielded no relief to the pressing exigencies of the war. I humbly presume upon this statement to ask, what would have been the consequence had we surrendered the Collections to the Nabob at the time we were required to do so from Bengal? A total failure on his part must inevitably have followed; and the war, if it could have been at all supported after such failure (which I conceive scarcely possible), would have carried your distresses to the last extremity.

7. I trust your Honourable Court will do me the justice to believe, that in these representations I am actuated by no other motive than the purest regard for the prosperity of the country. The treatment I have personally received in the administration of your affairs with the Nabob, can have no effect upon my public conduct and opinions. The same impartiality and regard to truth which lead me to propose a different system of connection with the Nabob, would have equal influence in respect to the Rajah of Tanjore, were his affairs in the same situation; but the Rajah's agreement with the Company to keep up no troops, and to depend entirely on them for protection, averted an evil which still exists in the claims of the Nabob; and having also an income much less encumbered than the Revenue of the Carnatic, the necessity is not so apparent in his case as in that of the Nabob, yet I think the Rajah should contribute more largely than he does to the defence of the country, and be obliged to bear his proportions of the burthens of the war.

8. The zealous and disinterested exertions of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, by which such extensive resources have been derived from the country in the height of an invasion, cannot escape your notice. Had those gentlemen acted upon the principles which, I fear, have often governed your servants in the collection of your Revenues, I am confident that a third, perhaps half, the sum now brought to account would have been sunk, and excuses plausible enough might have been drawn, from the situation of the country, to justify the want of success: but the present instance affords an example, that no difficulties in this branch are too great to be surmounted by an honest and persevering attention to your interests.

EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee;
dated 14th October 1784.

Para. 7.—FROM the statements now enclosed you must perceive at once how impossible it will be for you to exist in the Carnatic if you surrender *the Assignment*. With every attention to the management of the Revenue on its present advantageous footing, your relief from this resource will not be very material for the next three years; afterwards indeed, if the peace of the country be not disturbed, a rapid progress may be made in the discharge of the Company's and the Nabob's incumbrances; but without the Assignment, I see not a ray of hope for the preservation of the Company or the security of the Nabob on this Coast. As my voucher for this assertion, I must call to your remembrance the disordered and ruinous state of the country, and the extreme insufficiency of the Nabob's payments while he collected the Revenues himself. During the first eighteen months of the late invasion, the Company obtained scarcely any assistance from him: the Assignment was then procured; and in the next eighteen months, notwithstanding the devastations of the enemy, and the greatest opposition and intrigue on the part of the Nabob himself, you will observe, from the books of this Presidency, what considerable resources have been drawn from the country, resources without which all our other aids must have totally failed in carrying us through the multiplied embarrassments of the war.

8. I have already said so much upon this subject, and upon the Nabob's conduct in general, in my former letters, that I should think it superfluous to add more, were it

It not for the effects which I fear the Nabob's misrepresentations may have produced in the minds of some persons in whose judgment and knowledge of this scene I had rested my strongest hopes of approbation. Could I have thought for a moment that a variety of random accusations, totally unsupported, and void of all probability; such as, that I had openly violated all my engagements; received bribes; cut off people's ears and noses; deprived the Nabob of his necessary sustenance; taken from him his coach and horses, &c.; I say, were it possible for me to have imagined that such absurd aspersions as these would have met with the smallest belief, I should certainly have opposed them here with a much more serious vindication than they appeared at the time to deserve. The truth is, and I flatter myself it is manifest to every one both here and at home, that all these stories were fabricated merely to excite compassion for feigned distress, and resentment against the supposed author of it, with the view of obtaining the wished-for surrender of the Assignment.

9. The seed fell on a soil thoroughly prepared to receive it, and bring it to maturity. The Governor General and Council of Bengal, without waiting for the necessary proofs, or even hearing the party accused in his defence, hastily resolved to gratify the Nabob to the utmost extent of his desire, and ordered that Assignment which had been obtained with so much difficulty, and had produced such essential relief, to be restored in the midst of the war, when our wants were at the highest, and our means, even with the Assignment, altogether inadequate to supply them.

10. It is fortunate for me, that my honourable Employers have taken up this matter with a more deliberate attention to the principles of justice. On them I rely with confidence for the public vindication of my character, which has been so wantonly attacked: this becomes necessary not merely for the support of innocence, but to encourage those who may succeed me in the faithful discharge of their duty; and to remove an impression but too prevalent here, that no one can venture, with impunity, to assert your rights and interests in opposition to the schemes of the Nabob.

EXTRACT Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee;
dated 30th January 1785.

Para. 4.—THE letter I wrote to you of 26th January 1784, by the Burbridge, conveyed my own particular sentiments upon the state of your affairs here; as these sentiments are fully confirmed by subsequent experience, I sincerely hope they have had some weight in directing the arrangements that were in contemplation at the time that letter was received. Much indeed will depend upon the resolutions you may have adopted for the future conduct of this Presidency. If they tend to secure you in the resources of the Nabob's Assignment; if they provide for a firm, united, and disinterested Administration, and remove the inconveniencies and doubts which hang upon your present system, the affairs of the Company may yet recover, and perhaps exceed their former prosperity. But as all this seems necessary to your success, so I dread the failure in any one essential article as an evil of the most serious consequence.

6. I am happy to observe to you, that the tranquillity restored by the peace still continues, and with a more settled appearance than it bore at the date of our last advices; yet the returns of plenty are but slowly felt, and those provinces which have been fully oppressed by the hand of the enemy, will require a considerable time to emerge from their present low and exhausted state. Some of the districts are much depopulated; all of them more or less ravaged; and the bonds of mutual interest, which united the industry of the most distant parts, torn asunder. These calamities cannot be healed but by a permanent system of mild and indulgent measures. By easing the Carnatic of an immense load of expence, you have acquired the means of adopting such a system, and pursuing it with success; but it never will, nor can be effected under any other management.

II.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee ; dated Calcutta, the 27th July 1785.

Para. 6.—THE Dispatch of the 9th of December confirmed the intelligence of his (Mr. Holland's) appointment, and at the same time brought your commands to deliver up the Nabob's Assignment.

7. Your resolution was taken, and your orders issued, after the fullest deliberation, with our letter to Bengal of the 26th May 1783, my letters to you of the 1st December 1783, and of the 24th January 1784, and every other material paper before you. I own nevertheless, with great deference, that my sentiments remained unaltered.

8. I considered the Assignment as the rock of your strength in the Carnatic, and therefore had guarded it with equal vigilance against the assaults of the Durbar and the menaces of Bengal. It had contributed largely to your support through the war, and might have secured the stability of your commerce and dominion on the Coast :—

“ DIES ALITER VISIUM EST.”

I had long since expressed my hope of not being made a witness or an accessory to a premature surrender of it; and indeed no man could be less properly employed on such an occasion than myself, being personally disagreeable to the Durbar, and from my knowledge of their duplicity, disaffection, and politics, totally unqualified for any negotiation that required the slightest degree of confidence to be reposed in them.

9. If, then, it had been my intention to wait for the arrival of Mr. Holland, it now became impossible to adhere to it. The only part left me was, to do what I conceived you meant I should—to resign my Government, and retire from the scene.

10. But however unfit or unable I might be to remain upon it, I was still ready and solicitous to employ every means in my power for your service, to the last moment of my stay in any part of India.

11. For this purpose I offered myself, notwithstanding the unhealthy season of the year, to take Bengal in my way to England, and endeavour, by a personal representation, to impress the Governor General and Council with such a sense of the embarrassments and dangers arising from the late instructions, as might be likely to obtain their immediate advice and assistance. My offer was eagerly embraced; and in less than a week I embarked on the Greyhound Packet for Calcutta. I was hastened and animated by an idea, that I should have the rare felicity of saving the Company *twice* from destruction. Having rescued it *once* before by obtaining the Assignment, I hoped it was *now* reserved for me to avert the fatal consequences apprehended from its sudden abolition.

12. Give me leave now to request for a moment your attention to the enclosed Papers, N° 1, N° 2, N° 3, which were entered on the Records of Fort St. George previous to my departure, and are proper for your information.

N° 1. is a Copy of my Minute of the 28th May 1785, expressing my resolution to quit the Government, and assigning my reasons, &c. &c.

N° 2. is the Copy of a Minute, dated the 1st of June 1785, accompanied by two Papers; one containing an affidavit on the subject of my covenants with the Honourable Company; the other, a declaration or statement of the net amount of my acquisitions in your service; which, during the space of four years, from my arrival at Madras on the 22d Day of June 1781 to the 1st June 1785, do not exceed eighty-one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six star pagodas, or thirty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety pounds eight shillings sterling, at the exchange of eight shillings per pagoda. And when the whole of that sum is applied to the arrangement of my private affairs, I can venture to assure you, as a gentleman and a man of honour, that *then*, after having past upwards of one and twenty years in several public employments of rank, trust, and emolument, I shall possess a very small, if any, addition to my family inheritance.

N^o 3, is a Schedule of the Funds left by me in the Cash and Treasury on the 2d of June last, amounting to above three hundred and twenty-one thousand Star Pagodas, being, as I am informed, a larger sum than was ever delivered over at the time of departure by any former Governor of Fort St. George, to his Successor.

13. I had indeed for some time before been providing against this emergency; for, well apprized of the Nabob's extensive influence, and of the ability, industry, and vigilance of his agents, and observing a concurrence of many other circumstances, I was not without apprehensions, that before the Government of Madras could have timely notice of the train, the Assignment might be blown up at home, the sudden shock of which I knew must almost instantly overthrow the Company in the Carnatic; I therefore employed myself most assiduously in making preparations to mitigate the mischief, and, by degrees, collected and stored up all the money that it was possible to reserve with safety from other services and demands, so that when the explosion burst upon us, I had provided an unexpected mass of little less than thirteen Lacs of Rupees to resist its first violence.

14. This precautionary treasure has proved the immediate salvation of Fort St. George, and, with careful management, may be rendered sufficient to bear up against the pressure of three months; but beyond that period the most dangerous embarrassments are to be dreaded, unless a much more effectual aid be furnished from the Durbar, or some other quarter than at present there appears any prospect of.

21. I now resume the narrative of my expedition to this Capital.

22. I took my passage, as I before mentioned, on board the Greyhound Packet, proposing to make a short visit to the Northern Settlements in my way; but, owing to unfavourable weather, I was disappointed in my desire to see Masulipatam. I was more fortunate with respect to Vizagapatam, at which Factory I went on shore for a day or two; and from thence, proceeding directly hither, I arrived in the middle of June, and took the earliest opportunity of delivering to the Governor General and Council, the Dispatches from Madras, which had been entrusted to my care.

23. It would be great ingratitude to these Gentlemen, were I to be silent on the subject of their present attention and civilities to me, which, on more than one occasion, have been particularly pointed and obliging.

24. With regard to public business, and the objects and issue of my voyage here, they are fully exhibited in the correspondence now transmitted to you, in N^o 4, N^o 5, N^o 6, and N^o 7, of which I entreat your serious perusal; as from thence a much more accurate idea may be formed, than the slight sketch of a common general letter can convey.

25. I had long before been so much enlivened (and your Honourable Court was, no doubt, enlivened also) by the happy prospects held out in the late Governor General's letter to you, of the 16th December 1783, published in several newspapers, both foreign and domestic, that I flattered myself with hopes of finding such resources in Bengal alone as might relieve any exigency or distress in the rest of India, resulting from a loss of the Assignment, or from other misfortunes; but, in the range of my enquiries, no distinct traces were to be discovered of these prognosticated Funds. I had it seems formed a visionary estimate; the reality disappeared like a phantom on the approach of experiment, and I looked here for it in vain. The Government declared themselves strangers to Mr. Hastings' letter, and indicated not a few symptoms of their own necessities.

26. They had been obliged not only to restrict the Drafts from Madras within a very narrow compass, but to postpone to a distance the discharge of many which had been long running upon them; and the difficulty of complying with your orders relative to China, they had not been able to obviate or surmount. Could they, by any means, have commanded, either in the productions or the revenues of this country, the resources you required to complete an investment for the ships appointed to return to Europe next year from Canton, they would scarcely have failed to provide and supply every possible remittance for that purpose at so critical a juncture, when they knew your expectations must be high, the Tea trade almost entirely your own, and the demand for that article so large, that a timely and abundant importation of it

II. from abroad, would prove of powerful efficacy to revive your credit, and replenish your Treasury at home.

27. Thus, then, from a failure of the relief of Fort St. George, which was looked for and solicited in this quarter, and from the Governor General and Council not choosing to hazard any delay in the execution of your instructions of the 9th of December last, you will not be surprised at the receipt of such unpleasant accounts as will probably be transmitted to you in a few months hence from the Coast. I confess my own apprehensions to be so strong, that I cannot avoid allowing much credit to a very intelligent correspondent at Madras, who does not scruple to give a clear, unqualified opinion, and to write as follows:

28. "The new arrangements from England with the Nabob, however specious and plausible on paper, will be found fallacious and impracticable in execution, and terminate at last in unspeakable confusion and distress. Mr. ———, and a few artful, or overbearing, unprincipled men, about the Durbar, may help themselves in the scramble, but the fair creditor, to whom the Nabob is justly indebted, will, in all likelihood, be baffled, and have little chance of receiving a single Fanam, till the Company itself resume the receipt and management of the Revenues, and distribute as well as ascertain the proportions."

29. That the necessity of your affairs will oblige you to have recourse to that measure I have little doubt; you will therefore naturally endeavour to provide against the hazards and difficulties which it may be likely to involve, for many new and serious ones are to be reasonably apprehended, especially if you recollect the sixth article of the Nabob's proposed treaty with Bengal in the beginning of the year 1801, (through the channel of his Dewan and Minister Assem Cawn, and Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan) now enclosed to you in N^o 8, and which includes an idea still in bud at the Durbar, and ready to expand with the first promising weather at Pondicherry.

30. Neither can I soon forget the strong solicitude so lately manifested by the Nabob for negotiating directly with the French, under pretence of the cession of Villenour and Bahoor, and thus immediately coming into close contract with that intriguing and dangerous nation, instead of transacting with them, as formerly, through our intervention.

31. All these considerations operating upon my mind, I lost no opportunity of urging the Governor General and Council with all the arguments which the importance of the subject supplied. If I have failed of making the desired impression, no zeal or exertion has been wanting on my part; and if, from the want of success in my mission here, the evils which menace your officers in the Carnatic should be realized, let it not be forgotten that I had exhausted every endeavour to avert them.

32. Having now nothing further to detain me here, I prepared without delay for my departure, but as the Greyhound Packet, in which I had come from Madras, was extremely small, inconvenient, and ill calculated for a voyage to Europe at this season, I made application to Government to grant me a passage in the Swallow Packet, then lying in this river, and to all appearance unemployed on any public service; they have been so good as to comply with my request, and I propose to embark in her for England in the course of next week.

80. It is with pleasure that I now turn to the 10th paragraph of your Dispatch of the 9th December last, communicating to me the unanimous thanks of your Honourable Court for my *zeal* and *activity* in your service, and for my *assistance* in procuring the late peace in India; and I beg leave to express the high sense I must ever entertain of this mark of your favour.

81. That I have served you with zeal and activity, and, let me add, with a disinterestedness unexampled in my station, I have the unquivocal testimony of my own heart, without which no other applause could minister any sincere satisfaction.

82. That I gave my best assistance in procuring the late peace with Tippoo is no less true than I was tardily, scantily, and ungraciously assisted by this Government; the Records before you will shew how early I applied for powers and instructions, how late they were obtained, and the contents of those which are afforded at last, so long had

had they been withheld that our Commissioners to Tippoo had set forward on their journey without them.

83. Whatever praises therefore may be due to those who made the Peace, the late Governor General and his Council had no pretensions to participate.

84. However honoured and confirmed by your sanction and applause, they condemned it without reserve, and would have risked its disruption.

85. Happily indeed before they ventured on the second step they began to see the danger of the first, and retired from the precipice although with reluctance; and yet what could have been the object that drew them to approach it?—It was *not* surely to mortify the Government of Madras; it was *not* surely to gratify the vanity of Mahomed Ali. Miserable indeed must be the condition of the Company in the Carnatic, if a new conflagration may be lighted up there by a little spark from Chepauk; if interests of such magnitude as yours are to be hazarded so lightly, and your tranquillity and safety made to oscillate and traverse with the passions and intrigues of the Nabob's Durbar.

86. To secure the Company against such a wretched contingent state, and to rivet their predominance on the spot, it was necessary that the Company *alone* should make Peace for the *Carnatic*, and that the Company should, as Protectors of the Country, take upon themselves to answer for the conditions of the Treaty, which they could not have done if the Nabob had been a contracting party.

87. If then this Peace of ours, so criminated by the late Governor General and his Council, has been made with such precautions for your dignity and safety; if at the time when almost every other Peace with our enemies, with the French, the Spaniards, the United States, and the Mahrattas, had admitted of the loss of entire Provinces, this Peace of ours was concluded without the abscission of a single inch of territory; and, let me add, without the disgrace of purchasing with money the neutrality or forbearance of any Indian Power. If these distinguishing circumstances be considered, I flatter myself I shall be pardoned for any little animation I may feel in defending it from the attacks or reproaches of this Presidency. You will indulge me too, I hope, if I value your approbation so highly; if I am so proud of it that I wish to enjoy it pure and unalloyed, and that the transactions of my Administration, which are the object of it, may stand separate and distinct from those of this Government, which, by the mode of expressing your thanks to *the late Governor General for his endeavours*, and to *his Council for their assistance*, in *procuring Peace with the several Powers in India*, would not seem to be the case.

88. If the phrase *several Powers in India*, mean more than the Powers of India, and include our European antagonists in India, those thanks, so worded, might, when they passed, have appeared to some observers as of rather too great a latitude, if not prematurely applied. The Peace with France, and the Peace with Holland, were procured at home: as to the latter, enough has been said of it in another part of this letter; but, with regard to the former, I venture to call to your recollection, that, before the news of it could reach Calcutta, before any official communication arrived in the Carnatic, the moment I received the intelligence which ascertained the fact, the Government of Madras took the prompt and decisive step of notifying it to Monsieur de Bussy without delay, and of concluding with him an immediate cessation of arms, by means of which your affairs on the Coast were rescued from the desperate state which they had been thrown into by the various misfortunes of the month of June in the neighbourhood of Cuddalore.

89. Such being the exact state of the case, and the Peace with Tippoo being, as you have seen, reprobated, and almost disclaimed by the late Governor General and his Council, the only Peace then, either with a native or a foreign Power in India, which they have a just claim upon, is the Peace with the Mahrattas; that certainly, but that alone properly belongs to them, and no others pretend to a share in it. If therefore, too delicate as well as too just to encroach upon their ground, I am desirous of standing only upon my own, (being resigned to fall, if it will not support me) I trust you will excuse this digression which arose so naturally from the feelings of a grateful mind, anxious to discriminate thanks from compliments, and to evince

II. that the thanks which you had been pleased to honour me with were not entirely unmerited.

90. At the same time that I express my sensibility of your approbation, in this instance, I feel no less affected by the delicate terms in which your opinion is conveyed of some parts of my conduct towards the Nabob, relative to the Torana Chits, the communication of the Peace, and the Minute of the 9th September 1783.

91. Not having my papers here, which would enable me to be as accurate as I wish to be, in the elucidation of any matters that come before you, I must defer entering upon the subject at present; but from my immediate recollection of facts and circumstances I can venture to promise, that I shall find no difficulty in vindicating myself upon all the points to your perfect satisfaction.

92. Nor will it be less easy to shew from the Records of the Company, how frequently the Durbar has attempted to impose upon you before by the falsest representations, and with what complete success they have hitherto been able for such a series of years to carry on the most extraordinary system of political deception that has ever occurred in the history of mankind.

93. It is indeed some consolation to me to find, that of the various complaints against me from the Nabob, with which I have been attacked, most of them are so foolish and improbable as in a great measure to counteract their own venom and audacity: but there is one so extremely malignant in its intention, and pernicious in its consequences, that you will require to be particularly informed of it.

94. Merely to insult or calumniate me as an individual, he might perhaps attempt to palliate by a plea of precipitate passion and resentment, but to act the part of a public as well as a private incendiary, and to endeavour by a most deliberate and atrocious falsehood, boldly affirmed in a letter to a man in the highest station of your service, to excite such personal jealousy and animosity in his mind, as were thought most likely to embroil the Governments of Bengal and Fort St. George, to distract your service, and most essentially injure, if not ruin, your affairs in India, is a degree of wickedness and ingratitude to the Company that admits of no extenuation or apology.

95. I will state the matter in a few words. Happening not long since to look over some old London news-papers, and among them the Public Advertiser of the 3d June 1784, I cast my eyes upon a letter inserted in it, dated from Calcutta, December the 3d, 1783, and signed W. M. You will easily imagine that I should have passed it over without much attention, if I had not observed my own name in one of the paragraphs, which is as follows:

96. "At the moment I am writing, we are informed that Lord Macartney is appointed Governor General of Bengal, and that General Smith and Mr. Edward Moncton are arrived at Buffarah in their way here, as Members of the Supreme Council. This is farther corroborated by a letter from the Nabob of Arcot to Mr. Hastings, entered on the consultations the 25th November, in which the Nabob says, that Lord Macartney had told his Highness he had received letters from Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, assuring him that Mr. Hastings was to be dismissed, and he, Lord Macartney, appointed Governor General of Bengal."

97. Well acquainted as I was with the forgeries and inventions of the Durbar, I could scarcely bring myself to believe that the Nabob had sent a letter to Mr. Hastings of such a nature; but the respect due to your Honourable Court, and the distinguished names which have been mentioned with such freedom, and the justice I owed to myself, rendering it necessary to know the truth, I applied to this Government for information, and found that he certainly had, and that his letter was upon record.

98. The whole story is not only absolutely false and improbable in every particular, but it is impossible.

99. From the month of March 1782 to this hour, I have never had any conversation whatsoever with the Nabob or any of his family, nor have I seen either him or them, except when accidentally passing in a carriage, the Nabob having broken off all personal intercourse with me, even so far as to refuse receiving from me in the usual ceremony your Honourable Court's letters to him.

100. For a considerable time past, indeed almost ever since the Resolution of the House of Commons for the dismissal of Mr. Hastings, there have been various reports fabricated and industriously spread through several parts of India, relative to the succession to that Gentleman's Government, and the names of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Chatham, Mr. Leycester, Mr. Vansittart, Lord Macartney, and others, have been mentioned for it at different times and in different modes; in whispers, private letters, and in public news-papers; but with regard to myself, I never held but one uniform language upon the subject, and I appeal for the truth of it to the Gentlemen of my Council at Madras, and to every other person there with whom I have had occasion to converse. I always declared, that were I to consider a removal from Fort St. George to Bengal merely in a pecuniary light, it was not an object to me, as the difference of emolument between £.17,000 and £.26,000 per annum, being the respective allowances of the two Governments, would be absorbed by the difference and encrease of expence, but that my views did not at all point towards it, and that they were bounded entirely by the faithful discharge of my duty where I was, and by the hope of being able to complete the plan I had begun; and thus to leave the Company's affairs at my departure for Europe on such a footing in the Carnatic, as would ensure their stability and permanence against every accident that might have been apprehended from without or within.

101. Such were my declared sentiments; and I can appeal to Mr. Hastings himself, whether he was not more than once informed by my direction, that I entertained no thoughts or desire of his office; and I could appeal if necessary to much higher authority at home.

102. Your Honourable Court, in whom rests the nomination to it, and to whom I should therefore naturally look up, well knows that I never have solicited or applied for it in any address to you, either collectively or individually; and I do solemnly assure you, that I never solicited or applied for it through any other channel, whether private friends or public ministers.

103. Having said thus much, I must also express my regret that this Government did not, by informing me of the Nabob's letter, afford me an opportunity of doing myself justice to them, instead of suffering such a falsehood to contaminate their Records, uncontradicted and unremarked on; and thus finishing, in the transmission home, a sure vehicle for the poison to work its purpose against me in the minds of my honourable employers.

104. How different a language would his Highness have held of me, if I had observed a different conduct from that which I did observe!

105. Had I endeavoured to delude him by flattering his passions, by giving him hopes of repossessing Tanjore, of extirpating or expelling every Zemindar or Polygar of the Carnatic, whose riches or territory excited his avarice or ambition, and of aiding him to elevate his second son to the disinheritance of his eldest; or had I endeavoured to delude the Company by representing that he truly was, what he affects to style himself, the *hereditary independant Sovereign* of the Carnatic, and a man of strict honour and integrity; that he had the purest intentions and wishes for your interests and prosperity; and that you might rely on his generosity and liberality of sentiment for the performance of all his engagements with you, I should have been extolled by him as the best Governor you ever sent to Fort St. George, and I might possibly have been one of the richest.—But ever attentive to the various orders and instructions with which you had thought necessary to guard your Presidency of Madras, your apprehensions of the Nabob's aspiring views, the jealousies you had expressed of his designs at different periods and on different occasions, your wise policy in endeavouring to hold in your own hands the whole military power of the country, and that the Nabob should depend entirely on the Company for protection and support, I regulated my conduct accordingly, and never for a moment lost sight of these great lines of direction for my Government,

106. To conciliate the Nabob's mind to his real situation, which he seemed willing to forget, to revive in his memory without wounding his delicacy or his pride, the steps by which he had risen to elevation, to lead him to feel his obligations to the Company, that whatever rank or territory he had ever possessed, either by his paper titles or by actual occupancy, he derived from their arms, their influence, their ge-

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nerosity; and that his interests and security were so involved in theirs, that to attempt or pretend to a distinct, separate, independant Sovereignty, as he talked of, or to imagine that he could exist without the Company, or to expect that the Company would go on defending the country at their own expence, without an adequate share of the Revenues of it, were absurdities that, though in some measure warranted by former friendship or connivance, he ought no longer to indulge in, as they would prove a fatal deceit upon himself, and must soon end in his total destruction, and in that of his best friends on the Coast. To engage the Nabob's mind to a calm consideration of all these points, was not an easy task, but it was a necessary one, and was performed with success.—The result was, his Assignment of the Revenue.

107. In the general letter by the Swallow of January 1782, full justice was done to the Ameer for his share in the accomplishment of this measure; and surely his aid and concurrence are no slender proofs of the gentleness and conciliation of my language and deportment in my part of the business, and that I did not employ those airs of arrogance and imperious dictation which the Durbar, but the Durbar alone and their partizans, have since imputed to me.

108. It is true, indeed, that having obtained the Assignment, I held it fast with a steadiness and perseverance which the Durbar, I believe, did not expect; that, whether from pride, prudence, or principle, I held myself above temptation; that from my growing experience in your affairs, I became proof against imposition, and against those acts which having been practised perhaps successfully upon others, it was provoking to see lost upon me; and that through every transact on with them I endeavoured to discharge the duty of an honest man and a faithful servant to the Company and State.

109. These were offences that I know the Durbar will never forgive me; and I have therefore little doubt, that wherever I am, I shall meet in my way with frequent traces of their malignity as long as I live.

110. I shall now draw this letter to a close, which, from the various matter that has unavoidably crowded upon me, is swelled far beyond the size I expected when I first took up my pen.

111. As it is probably the last letter I may have occasion to trouble you with, I will venture to plead *that* circumstance as its apology. There is another which may not be so easily excused, and which I wish it had been possible to avoid, but having from my situation been so interwoven into the texture of your affairs, that the transactions could not be separated from the person without injury to both, I have sometimes been forced into a strain of egotism and controversy very unpleasant to my feelings and opposite to my character; but it is better that I should suffer inconvenience or uneasiness, than that you should be darkly or imperfectly informed.

112. It is not without pain that I recollect some passages of this letter which express or imply a complaint or dissatisfaction of the proceedings of others, but I could not erase them without being guilty of dissingenuity to you, or of injustice to those Gentlemen, who had concurred with me in measures which differing so widely from the sentiments of this Government, might be misconceived or misconstrued, if they were not fairly represented and explained.

113. Reserving myself for such farther communications as you may think proper to require, when I shall have the honour of waiting upon your Honourable Court in person, I shall only add, that, as in the exercise of *your* authority I have been solely guided by an attention to your honour and advantage, so if in the pursuit of them I have ever fallen into any seeming irregularity or error, I rely with confidence on your support (should I want it) against any shafts of enmity or persecution that may be aimed at me from certain quarters, having, in the discharge of my duty through every branch of your service, always preferred public utility to private regards, reputation to emolument, and your interest to my own.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most faithful humble Servant,

Macartney.

P. S.

P. S. Having since writing the above seen a printed letter from Mr. Richard Joseph Sullivan, addressed to the Honourable Court of Directors, in which, pages 58 and 59, I observed the following Note :

“ Extract of a letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company, October 20th 1783.”

“ And here we beg leave to observe, that we have undoubted evidence from the letters of the Nabob Wallajah, as well as from *the representations of Lord Macartney to one of our Members*, that it was chiefly owing to Mr. Sullivan’s zeal and influence that the Nabob granted to Lord Macartney the Sunnud of Assignment for the Revenues of the Carnatic.”

I beg leave to trouble you with a word upon the subject.

The Ameer, in conversation with me, always assumed entirely to himself the merit of bringing his father to relish my sentiments, and make the Assignment.

What influence Mr. Sullivan may have had over such a man as the Ameer, I do not now enquire, nor do I know, otherwise than as I learned by what has come from Mr. Sullivan himself.

I should be glad to see the representations said to be made by me to a Member of the Council of Bengal, which shew that it was chiefly owing to Mr. Sullivan’s zeal and influence that the Nabob granted to me the Sunnud of Assignment for the Revenues of the Carnatic ; and I do request that your Honourable Court will call for these representations, and for every other in which I ever have mentioned Mr. Sullivan’s name.

Calcutra,

July the 28th, 1785.

M.

(N^o. 1.)—Fort St. George.

MINUTE for Council, May 28th, 1785.

HAVING frequently expressed to the Board my intention of proceeding to Europe, as soon as I received authentic information of the appointment of a successor ; and the Honourable Court of Directors having now apprized us of the nomination of Mr. Holland to succeed me in the Government, I propose, in consequence, to avail myself of the earliest opportunity of putting that intention into execution.

My health is much broken by severe and repeated attacks of the gout, and I feel myself unable to continue those exertions of labour and application, by which I have, during these last four years, sustained the heavy and encreasing weight of the charge entrusted to me. But, were my strength and abilities much superior to what I feel them, I candidly confess, it would be utterly impossible for me to carry on the Company’s administration under the orders just received for surrendering the Nabob’s Assignment. These orders are founded in sentiments directly opposite to the opinions which I have invariably entertained, and communicated to my employers of the actual situation of their affairs ; and I cannot help supposing from them, that the Honourable Court of Directors have withdrawn their confidence from my administration ; and, by establishing a system which tends to throw an absolute discredit upon all that I have done, and represented upon this important subject, it would appear as if they meant, though they have not expressed it, that my resignation should immediately follow the receipt of these orders.

After all that has passed relative to this Assignment, after the struggles that have been made to keep it, against the whole power of Bengal, and against the most determined opposition of the Nabob, I certainly expected that the Honourable Court of Directors would have allowed greater credit to the motives which induced me, contrary to my own personal interest and safety, to hold fast to the Assignment, as the great resource for the common preservation of the Company and their friends ; and, at any rate, that they would not have surrendered this pledge of security, without pointing out and obtaining some equivalent for it. The statements and calculations before the Honourable Court at the time they came to the resolution of restoring the Assignment, led to conclusions directly the reverse of those

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those which have been taken in the general letter. They shewed the rapid decline of Revenue, and increase of expence, while the country was under the Nabob's management. They proved, that the whole amount of his receipts were insufficient to discharge one half of the annual demands upon him from the Company and his Creditors; and they demonstrated that, by the Company's management, the Revenue was nearly doubled, and promised a Fund amply sufficient to have eased the Nabob in a few years of most of his incumbrances. I conceive therefore, (and am pretty confident I shall never have cause to change my opinion) that the Nabob's real interest and happiness, as well as the general security, would have been best consulted by retaining the Assignment, and that the Company, upon the same principle that they assert their right to wield the sword for the common good in the time of war, might have administered the Revenue for the common good in time of peace. When danger threatens, the principle must hold equally good in both situations. The embarrassments which the late war has thrown upon the Company, render their circumstances almost as critical at this juncture, as they were during the invasion; and until the army arrears are reduced, and secure Funds established for the present and future payment of the troops, our internal danger is as great as any that can threaten us from without.

The differences that have subsisted between the Nabob and this Government, and which no accommodating spirit on my part can now reconcile, present insurmountable objections to my bearing any concern in the new arrangements. Their success must chiefly depend, in the first instance, upon their being brought forward by Gentlemen, against whom the Nabob entertains none of these violent prejudices which he has manifested in all his actions and correspondence with me, ever since the Assignment was first obtained from him. I am still sensible of the great difficulties and perplexities which are likely to involve this Government, however successful it may be in its first operations: these can only be alleviated by the powerful aid and interposition of the Governor General and Council of Bengal; and, if the Board should think it eligible, I freely offer my service to proceed thither in my way to England, and endeavour, by a personal representation of the state of this Government, to draw such a decided and effectual support from them, as may be adequate to the relief of its embarrassments.

This offer proceeds solely from a wish to employ my service in any way that may be acceptable or useful, to the very last moment of my stay in India. I have no other concern which could induce me to visit Bengal, and particularly at this unhealthy season of the year; but should the Board be of opinion, that my presence there will not tend to strengthen their written representations, or to give the Gentlemen a better insight into the actual state of your affairs than they have at present, I shall request permission in that case to proceed to England on the *Glatton*, now under dispatch.

(Signed)

Macartney.(N^o. 2.)—Fort St. George.

M I N U T E for Council, June 1st, 1785.

HAVING in my Minute, read at the Board the 28th May, signified my intention of soon proceeding to Europe, I now beg leave to record, that I propose embarking on the *Greyhound* to-morrow for Bengal, from whence I mean to take my passage to England by the speediest safe conveyance.

At the same time that I mention this, I cannot omit to express my particular thanks to the Members of the Board, for the unremitting support which I have received from them in the execution of the laborious duties of my office: without this support I must have sunk under the peculiar embarrassments of my situation: with it, I have been enabled thus far to restore peace and tranquillity to the country, and to make some provision for the numerous and pressing demands of the service. The late orders from England, however they may have affected those plans, by which alone I conceive the Company's interests and establishments on this Coast are likely to be supported, can make no alteration in my wishes for the prosperity of their

their affairs, or my firm determination to promote that prosperity as far as I can, both in Bengal and in England, by the aid of such informations as I may have acquired during my residence in the country.

The last duty I am to perform, before I take my final leave of the Coast, will be my formal resignation of the Government. I shall send it in writing from the last Northern port of the Circars at which I shall touch in my way to Bengal. I now deliver up to the Board my key of the Treasury, and shall deliver up the keys of the Fort St. George to Mr. Davidson at the moment of my embarkation, both under the necessary reservation of my right to resume them—"in the event of my being obliged, which God forbid, (by any accident befalling the ship in her passage to Bengal) to return to this Presidency; or any other contingency compelling my return."

The painful moment is now arrived when I must bid you farewell. My feelings on the occasion are too strong for my expression. May your administration, Gentlemen, be happy; I am fully persuaded it will be just, prudent, and honourable.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to enter upon your Records two Papers: I request they may go together with my present address as numbers in the Packet to England. One is an Affidavit, and the other a Declaration, both which it is proper to have transmitted for the information of my honourable employers.

(Signed) *Macartney.*

I GEORGE LORD MACARTNEY, Governor and President of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, do solemnly swear and declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that from the day of my arrival here on the 22d June 1781, to this hour, I have never by myself, or by any other person for me, directly or indirectly, accepted or received for my own benefit, from any person or persons whomsoever, a present or presents of any kind, except two pipes of Madeira wine from two particular friends, (one of whom never was in India, the other is at Bengal,) a few bottles of Champaign and Burgundy, and fruit and provisions of very trifling value. And I farther swear and declare, that I have confined myself solely to the Honourable Company's allowances, which are forty thousand pagodas per annum, and the commission and consulage on coral, which during my Government have produced on an average one thousand pagodas per annum; that I have never embezzled, or misappropriated to my own use, any part of the Company's monies or effects; and that I have not been engaged in any trade, traffic or dealing of any kind, but strictly and *bona fide* observed all my covenants with the Honourable East India Company, and acted in all things for their honour and interest to the best of my judgment and ability.

So help me God.
(Signed) *Macartney.*

Fort St. George,
Sworn before me, this 1st day of June, 1785.
(Signed) *Philip Stowey,*
Mayor.

Fort St. George.

MINUTE for Council, June 1st, 1785.

HAVING in January 1784, made up my account of the clear benefit, (after paying my expences,) of the Government of Fort St. George to me, from my arrival to that time; I transmitted it to the Honourable Court of Directors by the Busbridge, which sailed from hence for England early in the February following. The balance in my favour was then 52,224 pagodas; since that period to this day, 1st June 1785, the net benefit, according to the most accurate settlement that I can draw out, amounts to 29,572 pagodas; so that upon the whole, during my four year's residence in India, my fortune has been increased by the sum of 81,796
176. U pagodas,

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

II. pagodas, from which ought to be deducted my expences, and the price of my passage to Europe, which I conceive can scarcely be estimated at less than 5000 pagodas.

Although the provision of 58 Sect. of the Act of the 23d of His Majesty declares, that no person returning from India before the 1st January 1787, shall be compelled to deliver any inventory, or account of his property, I have thought it necessary so far to anticipate the wish of the Legislature in this respect, as to record the foregoing account on the books of this Presidency where I have been serving, and I desire it may stand there as a public Record open to the inspection of every person who may be inclined to peruse it.

(Signed) *Macartney.*

Fort St. George, 2d June, 1785.

STATEMENT of the Sums in the Treasury and Cash of Fort St. George, with the expected Sums due to them the 2d June 1785.

Balance in the cash in fanams and current pagodas	-	-	-	23,564	8	54	
Balance in the Treasury in Ar' M. pagodas and current pagodas	-	-	-	174,500	1	12	
Balance in the Europe Bills	-	-	-	9,726	16	3	
				<hr/>			P. 207,790 25 69
Balance in the Assigned Revenue	-	-	-				33,920 0 0
Bills running on different persons	-	-	-				14,375 0 0

Deposits are as follow, viz.

The amount of Nuzzurs deposited by the Governor	-	-	-	2,009	29	43	
Boat people deposited	-	-	-	500	0	0	
Colonel Home's money deposited	-	-	-	5,604	4	1	
Mr. Hoiffard paid on account of quit-rent of ground	-	-	-	830	35	25	
The rent of Toddy trees of Mr. Caffamajor's garden	-	-	-	972	0	0	
				<hr/>			9,916 32 69
Money expected from Tanjore	-	-	-	120,000	0	0	
Received	-	-	-	85,000	0	0	
				<hr/>			35,000 0 0
Jagapah's pro. note to lend on a bond	-	-	-				20,000 0 0
				<hr/>			Pagodas 321,002 22 58

(Errors excepted)

(Signed) *Macartney.*

Fort St. George, June the 1st, 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Esquire, Governor General, and Council, at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

THE Company's ship Houghton arrived from England the 26th instant, and brought us letters from the Court of Directors, dated the 9th and 10th December, of which we have now the honour to inclose copies for your information.

You will perceive by those Dispatches, that the Honourable Court of Directors have ordered the surrender of the Assignment, and referred us to certain Treaties and

and Arrangements to be made with the Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore, for defraying the expences of protecting the Carnatic both in peace and war.

We have in consequence written a letter to the Nabob, copy of which we enclose, informing him of our intention to comply with the Company's orders, with as much expedition as the nature of such a change will permit.

Our President finding his health much impaired by frequent attacks of the gout, has determined to return to England immediately, in which resolution he is not only strengthened by the appointment of Mr. Holland, who is nominated to succeed him on his resignation, but also by the purport of the orders received from the Court of Directors, in the execution of which he cannot be a party consistently with his known sentiments, with the line he has taken, and under the strong prejudices which have invariably operated against him in the mind of the Nabob.

To take away, therefore, every pretence to impute to him the embarrassments and difficulties which must necessarily attend the new arrangements, he now withdraws himself from the scene, and he trusts that his motive for doing so will be received as the best evidence he can give of his sincere disposition to obey the orders of the Company, by removing, as far as depends upon himself, what might perhaps be considered as an obstacle to their accomplishment. We beg leave to enclose a copy of the Minute delivered in by the Right Honourable the President on this occasion.

We have made it our particular request to Lord Macartney, that he will proceed to Bengal before he takes his final departure for Europe; and this we have done with a view of availing ourselves of his personal representations to you upon the state of this Presidency, in order that you may be fully apprised of our present embarrassments, and prepared to give us the most effectual relief in your power.

Strongly impressed as we are with the highest sense of duty and obedience to the orders of our constituents, it may yet be permitted us to express our apprehensions of the fatal consequences that may result from the sudden abolition of the Assignment security without any equivalent, or chance of an equivalent, to answer the various pressing and momentous exigencies of the service.

Soucar security, on which the Court of Directors seem to lay so great a stress, never can be obtained from the Nabob for the heavy payments he will have to make to the Company. Nor, if obtained for any part of them, can it be depended upon; since we know for a certainty, that the principal Soucars here are absolutely ruined by former transactions with the Nabob, and that there is not one in the place whose security can be safely taken, even for so small a sum as twenty thousand pagodas.

We fear, therefore, that this expected resource of Soucar security, which has been held out to the Company in such shewing colours, will fail altogether of its purpose, and leave us to depend entirely upon the faith and honour of the Nabob, even for our daily support.

However favourably we might be inclined to think of the Nabob's future intentions, we certainly cannot draw any hope from the past experience of our own or of any former Government. The Records, for many years past, are full of essential failures on the part of the Nabob in his money engagements, and of constant complaints on the part of Government of the critical and dangerous situations to which they were frequently exposed, by being reduced to our absolute dependance on the Nabob in this particular.

The breaking out of the late war afforded the most striking example of the Nabob's insufficiency or disinclination to assist us; for, from the time of Hyder's invasion in July 1780, until the acquisition of the Assignment in December 1782, we scarcely received any assistance whatsoever from him, though at this period he had not only the obligations of faith and honour, but the more powerful stimulative of self-preservation to direct him to his true interests.

But, admitting that he has now profited by the lessons he has had, and that he is further impressed with the most lively attachment and gratitude to the Company for the immense obligation which he has received from them; and allowing him to act in consequence with the purest design of fulfilling his engagements, nothing is more

II. easy than to prove from the materials before you, and which were before the Court of Directors at the time their late orders were framed, that it is impracticable for the Nabob, in the management of his own Revenues, to perform what is now required from him.

It appears by the Nabob's own accounts entered in the proceedings of the Committee of Assigned Revenue, that his net receipts from the whole Carnatic, on an average for the three years immediately before the war, were 13,81,218 pagodas per annum. Supposing him to receive the same sum now, without any deduction for the impoverished and ruined state of many of the districts in consequence of the war, how will this account then stand?

His proportion of the current charges for the defence of the Carnatic, exclusive of the pay of the King's troops, will be, according to the former arrangements, about

	5 lacks
Annual payment on amount of his public and private debts	12
Expences of his household, guards, and all other charges, &c. &c.	5

22 lacks.

This is a moderate computation, and yet it shews at once a deficiency of about eight lacks of pagodas. It is possible indeed, and barely possible, that the Nabob may, by anticipations of the Revenue, and other forced and unnatural methods, discharge his payments in full for the first year; but this, we think, is the utmost that can be expected; and if it be done at all, it must be at a heavy expence to the Revenue, and to the welfare of the inhabitants, which will be miserably felt in the second and third years by all the parties concerned.

Under the impression of circumstances so strong and convincing, we have invariably opposed the Nabob's views of obtaining the immediate surrender of the Assignment; and we are sure it will appear hereafter, that in this opposition we have consulted his true and permanent interests, as well as those of the Company, by retaining the Assignment in our hands; the current charges of defence might have been securely provided for, a considerable part of the Nabob's public and private debts extinguished, and his mind eased of a heavy load of care and vexation.

This must appear evident from the past success of the Committee of Assigned Revenue in the management of the Collections, of which you have authentic accounts before you.

We trust you will excuse so minute a discussion of a subject which, by reason of its importance, well merits the most serious attention that can be given to it. You are fully acquainted with our debts and embarrassments occasioned by the late ruinous and complicated war in the Carnatic; and we flatter ourselves that, in consequence of the new arrangements by which we are directed to part with the chief security we had for our present relief, you will consider of the most early and effectual means to support us against the heavy and urgent demands for arrears, and for the current pay of his Majesty's and the Company's forces on this establishment. We beg leave to refer you to Lord Macartney for any particulars concerning the state of this Presidency, which may have escaped us in the correspondence with your Board.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) *Macartney, &c. Council.*

P. S. We enclose a copy of the Company's letter to the Nabob of Arcot.

Fort William, 15th June 1785.

To the Right Honourable Lord Macartney, K. B. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I am requested by the Board to inform you, that they have taken into their consideration the last Dispatches from Fort St. George under date the 1st June, and that they will be happy to receive from your Lordship any representation which you

you may be pleased to communicate to them, on the affairs of the Presidency of Fort St. George in general, or more particularly relative to the orders recently received from the Company, on the subject of the Assignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

The consequences which may result from the surrender of the Assignment, as well as the difficulties which may immediately occur in realizing a sufficient Revenue for the security of the Carnatic, are subjects of deep concern and critical embarrassment. No person can afford this Government better lights for their guidance than your Lordship can, should their interference be required by the Administration of Fort St. George.

Permit me to add, my Lord, that I shall be, for my own part, extremely ready to avail myself, for the general good, of the honour of your Lordship's communications upon these interesting subjects; and if my sense of the obligations which the Company owe to your Lordship, in your visit to this Settlement, for the purposes stated in the public Dispatch from Fort St. George, could increase the satisfaction which the breast of every zealous Governor feels in the steady pursuit of the good of his employers, I would with cheerfulness tender my thanks to your Lordship upon the present occasion; and I can answer for every member of this Government, that their sentiments coincide with those which I have now the honour to express to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *John Macpherson.*

Calcutta, June 20th, 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherson, Governor General, &c. &c. at Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE received the honour of your letter of the 15th instant, informing me that the Board had taken into consideration the last Dispatches from Fort St. George; under date the 1st June, and that they should be happy to receive any representation which I might wish to communicate to them on the affairs of the Presidency of Fort St. George in general, or more particularly relative to the orders recently received from the Company on the subject of the Assignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

With respect to the general state of Fort St. George, it has been so amply detailed in the letters from that Presidency, that little remains for me to add: if however any thing contained in them should appear to require either explanations or opinions from me, I shall give them with the utmost readiness to the best of my judgment and ability.

As to the orders recently received from England; my sentiments are unequivocally expressed in the Minute delivered by me in my place at Fort St. George, and in the letter from thence of the 1st June, signed by me, and now before you. They continue unaltered; and I repeat to you, with equal concern and conviction to myself, that the surrender of the Assignment up to the Nabob, whether considered as a measure of state or of finance, must infallibly draw with it the ruin of the Company's affairs on the coast of Coromandel.

Let me request you, Sir, for a moment to recur to the statements which I had the honour of transmitting to your Government in October last, and you will perceive at a glance the impossibility of the Company's existing in the Carnatic without the Assignment. Even with it, and with every attention to the management of the Revenue on its present advantageous footing, by Mr. Oakeley and his Committee, the Company's relief from that resource will not be very sensibly felt for the next two or three years. Afterwards indeed, if the peace of the Carnatic be not disturbed, a rapid progress may be made in the discharge of the Company's and the Nabob's incumbrances; but, without the Assignment, I see not a ray of hope for the preservation of the Company, or the security of the Nabob. If, then, there be so much

II. difficulty at present in supporting the Company in the Carnatic, even whilst we hold the receipt and management of all the Revenues of the Co^urt, what will be our situation if we lose any part of them? The Presidency of Fort St. George will be plunged into the utmost distress and confusion, and will soon be compelled, from necessity, to resume by force that Revenue which they now peaceably possess by another title: but, in the mean time, the loss will be heavy and immediate; the good faith of the Company, pledged to the Renters under the confidence of the Assignment, will be irretrievably forfeited, and every difficulty with regard to our neighbours on the Coast be sharpened and redoubled.

Formally to surrender the Assignment, as directed from home, and yet attempt to preserve the collection and receipt of the Revenues without it, as may possibly be suggested, would introduce a scene of anarchy still worse than even a total dereliction of the Company's interference; for, in such case, there would be double *Aumildars*, and double Revenue Officers of all kinds over the whole country; the Collections themselves would either fail, or be irrecoverably embezzled, and neither the Nabob nor the Company receive a shilling from them.

Under the present circumstances I confess myself at a loss to devise any middle mode or conciliatory expedient, to extricate the Honourable Company's Representatives from the dilemma into which they have been thrown by the late orders on this subject; for the plain state of the question is now reduced to this:—In order to save the Company's interests on the Carnatic from the ruin impending over them, either the Assignment should, by the declared interposition and order of the Governor General and Council, be preserved inviolate as it now stands, till further directions be received here upon a reference of the matter, I may say, from the Company itself, ill informed as it has been, to the Company well informed as it may be; or effectual means should instantly be provided and received by the Governor General and Council, to answer the deficiencies and remedy the mischiefs which must inevitably follow a surrender of the Assignment.

The latter measure must depend upon the present situation and resources of Bengal; the former upon the sense your Honourable Board may entertain of the Company's danger, and of the necessity of deviating from their orders upon such an emergency as now offers.

Permit me to observe, before I conclude, that the expressions of the general Letter from the Court of Directors of the 9th December last, declaring their personal attachment to the Nabob of Arcot, and their reliance upon his generosity and liberality of sentiment, &c. &c. can only be applied to the Nabob *himself*, and by no means to his second son and Minister *Ameer ul Omrah*: Now as the Nabob himself has long been, and now is, a mere cypher, and totally out of the question with regard to the management or judgment of his own affairs, and his Minister's indisposition and character perfectly unlike what the Directors suppose the Nabob's to be, it may be worth considering how far an instruction, conveying a complimentary confidence to the Nabob individually, should operate or extend to his Minister, in whom it is well known that no confidence ought to be reposed of any kind whatsoever.

I beg you will be pleased to communicate the contents of this Letter to the Gentlemen of your Council, and to believe me, with great respect, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Macartney.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Governor General and Council in the Secret Department, 28th June 1785.

THE Governor General lays before the Board a Letter which he has received from the Right Honourable Lord Macartney, dated the 20th instant.

Resumed the consideration of the Dispatches from Fort St. George, dated the 1st, and entered in consultation 14th June.

Read again the Letter from the Nabob of Arcot to the Governor General, dated the 2d instant, and recorded on the 14th, complaining of the non-compliance of the Presidency of Fort St. George with the orders of the Company.

The Board, after the maturest consideration of the reference made to them by the Administration of Fort St. George, and notwithstanding the great force of the arguments advanced by the Right Honourable Lord Macartney, are of opinion that they cannot authorize the Presidency of Fort St. George either to suspend or delay the execution of the Company's commands for the surrender of the Assignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic to the Nabob of Arcot: but the Board are fully aware of the inconveniencies and loss of Revenue which may immediately result from a transfer of the Collections from the charge and controul of the Company's servants to the management of the Nabob and his Ministers.

They are further of opinion, that the exhausted state of the Finances of this Government will not admit of any extraordinary and continued aid to Fort St. George, should any great loss of resource from the restoration of the Assignment produce the distress that is apprehended from the measure; and upon this ground the Board admit, that there are arguments of increased weight in support of those reasons which have given cause to the appeal of the 1st of June from the Presidency of Fort St. George.

It appears at the same time to the Board, that the orders of the Company for surrendering the Assignment were given after much consideration, and with a full view of the consequences which were likely to arise from them. The measure must have been approved by his Majesty's Ministers, as well as by the Court of Directors, and seems to have been founded on a liberal principle of national justice, a principle invariably connected with sound political wisdom.

It appears further to the Board, that the Company have taken extraordinary pains in their letter to the Nabob of Arcot to explain to his Highness the conditions upon which the Sunnud of Assignment is restored to him. The inference which the Nabob must draw from the letter is, that the forfeiture of his country will be a certain consequence of the non-performance of those conditions. The final arrangement which the Company propose as the great basis of the security of the Carnatic, is so disinterested on their part, and so favourable to the real rights of the Nabob, and of the Rajah of Tanjore, that it would be difficult even for a foreign state (if such state were umpire in the question), to devise a more equal or a more liberal adjustment. The adjustment gives a new and properly defined constitution to the Government of the Carnatic, and provides the most equitable regulations for the full application of the Revenues of the Circars, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, to the security of our possessions upon the Coast of Coromandel, and with the utmost regard that can be shewn to the rights of our native allies, as well in peace as war. The Board are of opinion, that this important arrangement is so connected with the orders relative to the Assignment, that the execution of them could not be suspended without injury to that arrangement. Should the great and generous purposes of it be defeated by any failure on the part of the Nabob, or of the Rajah of Tanjore, the justice of the Company and the liberal policy of the state will not be the less conspicuous, nor will the creditors of the Nabob have a just cause of dissatisfaction or complaint.

The Governor General and Council see the justice and feel the policy of leaving to orders so evidently founded on principles of national justice, and directed to the public good, their full scope and proper effect; and they trust that the Nabob will find greater resources than the Presidency of Fort St. George, expect from his best exertions.

Resolved, That these opinions be communicated to the Right Honourable Lord Macartney.

Resolved further, and Resolved unanimously, That it be recommended to the Administration of Fort St. George, to carry the Company's orders relative to the surrender of the Assignment into execution without delay; and that the said Administration be assured, that every aid of resource, and every co-operation within the power of this Government, will be cheerfully granted to relieve any distress, or remove any inconvenience that may arise in the Carnatic from the immediate execution of the Company's commands.

Resolved, That the Governor General be requested to write an answer to the letter of the Nabob of Arcot, dated the 2d instant, stating to his Highness in the most forcible

II. forcible and decided terms, the consequences which must immediately and necessarily result from any failure on the part of his Highness, his Ministers or Agents, in the punctual performance of the stipulations under which his country is ordered to be restored to him; and that the Nabob be further informed, that his Highness is to consider the declaration contained in the late Letter from the Court of Directors to him, as a final determination and arrangement relative to his connection with the Company and with the English Nation.

The security of the Renters, who have fully and faithfully fulfilled their engagements with the Company; must be likewise so particularly attended to, that it will be proper for the Governor General to acquaint the Nabob, that any injury or oppression towards those Renters from his Highness's Government will be considered as an act of hostility towards the Company.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

E^t. Hay,
Sec^{ry}.

Fort William, 1st July 1785.

To the Right Honourable Lord Macartney, K. B. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordship the enclosed proceedings of the Board, on the subject of the reference from the Presidency of Fort St. George, of the 1st of June.

I have the honour to be,

With profound respect, &c. &c.

(Signed)

John Macpherson.

EXTRACT from the Request of the Nabob Wallajah to the Governor General of Bengal, &c. entrusted to the care of Assam Khan and Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esquire; February 1781.

Article 6th.—AFTER peace and alliance is made between me and the English Company, the enemies, the security, and the dangers, will be the same; that is to say, whoever suffers an injury, it will be felt by both of us: I therefore wish that the English in India, or the King of Great Britain, would make a treaty of peace with the King of France, and let the peace and security of the Carnatic, and the Rights of my Government, without the connection of any one, and my power to appoint a successor in the Carnatic, be settled in a solid manner, and included in the treaty.

EXTRACT of Letter from Alexander Davidson, Esq; to the Secret Committee; dated 10th January 1786.

IN the beginning of last November, his Highness the Nabob addressed a Letter to the Board, representing that the Poligars in the Tinnevely Country, from the earliest times, had been refractory in withholding the Peishcush from the Circar, until compelled to pay it; and that, for the purpose of collecting it, a strong force had always been kept up by his ancestors, and, until of late years, in that Province: That these Poligars had behaved in a disobedient manner since he was put in possession of his country, delaying to pay the balance due under the arrangement concluded with them by Mr. Irwin, after their being subdued and brought to reason by Colonel Fullarton's detachment: That they refused to comply with his demands for the future settlement of Peishcush: That they had committed disturbances, and killed several of the inhabitants:—His Highness therefore applied for the assistance of two complete battalions of Sepoys and four guns, which would be joined by the Peons of those Poligars who continued in obedience, as well as those of the Tondiman and Shevagunda Poligars, and one battalion belonging to the Rajah of Travancore,

core to chastize and bring back to their duty the Poligars of Tinnevely. His first object was, he said, to pay punctually his Kists to the Company, and that any delay in affording this assistance would unavoidably throw back the payments of the second Kist: he concluded by requesting that Colonel Sir Henry Cosby might command the detachment.

In consequence of the foregoing application, I proposed that his Highness the Nabob Ummeer ul Omrah Behaudur should attend the Board, which he did accordingly, and repeated the subject of the before-mentioned letter from his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic. After expatiating on the bad consequences and expence that would probably attend the collecting Peishcush by military force, I desired to know if every lenient mode had been tried to obtain it; insisting on the advantages the Nabob would derive from adopting the system established during the Company's administration of the Revenues, and that it was the best policy to fix a moderate tribute, which would be cheerfully paid, rather than exact what might be collected with difficulty, and tend to alienate his tributaries from their allegiance.

The Ummeer assured the Board, that his Highness the Nabob, guided by the same ideas, had not applied for military force until he found it impracticable to collect the Peishcush without it; and that he had pointed out an officer on whose experience and prudent conduct every dependence could be placed. He repeated that his father was apprehensive he should not be able to pay his Kists; unless assisted with the force he had applied for, the appearance of which, he conceived, would answer every desired purpose.

On these grounds it was resolved, that a detachment of troops should be ordered on this service; and, conformably to his Highness's wishes, placed under the command of Colonel Sir Henry Cosby, who, from his character and local knowledge, was perfectly qualified to conduct it, and in whom the Board could place the fullest confidence: we were willing to hope therefore, that the object of putting this detachment in the field might be accomplished without disaffection of the Poligars, to the Nabob's Government, which, in the event of war, might be attended with serious consequences. It was agreed, that in the instructions to Colonel Cosby he should be particularly directed to refrain, if possible, from proceeding to extremities, and enjoined to give the support of the detachment under his command to the enforcing such demands only as were moderate and equitable. It was pointed out to him of how great importance it might be to the safety of the Carnatic, that these Poligars should be firm in the interest of the Nabob and the Company, their Pollams forming a strong barrier to the Southward. And in order that every light which could be thrown on the Nabob's demands might be obtained from the Poligars in writing or in person, by which an equitable settlement might be amicably fixed on, we directed Colonel Cosby to communicate our intentions, and issue his Cowle jointly with the Nabob's manager, to induce them to wait on him: we therefore directed him to make known to the Poligars, that in case of their coming to terms with the Nabob's Manager, we should be disposed, on application from them through him, to preserve such agreement inviolate, and guarantee them against any innovations.

A detachment of troops under the command of Colonel Sir Henry Cosby assembled at Trichinopoly, and moved from thence to Cilpettah. On the 29th ultimo his Highness the Nabob informed me, that the Poligars were returning to their obedience. A letter has within these few days been received from Colonel Cosby confirming that information, and mentioning in particular, that Eitiaporam, a Poligar, who, in respect to family and extent of country, is considered as the second in the Province, and who had been assisted with troops by other Poligars, has readily consented that his fort should be razed, for which purpose a working party is now employed. The acquiescence of Eitiaporam in the requisitions of his Highness may be looked upon as breaking, in an essential degree, the confederacy that had been entered into, and promises a favourable arrangement with the other Poligars; and I am sanguine in my hopes they will follow his example, and that the detachment may be speedily recalled.

Your Honourable Committee are now informed upon every material subject: the army arrears you will perceive are in the fairest train of liquidation;—considerable
 176. Y. reductions

II

reductions of expence have been made ;—the most perfect harmony subsists between his Highness the Nabob and this Government ;—the entire charge of his affairs is entrusted to his son Ummeer ul Omrah, whose ability is unquestionable : he is now exerting himself to complete the payments of the second Kist, which I have no doubt he will accomplish according to agreement. His professions of an earnest desire to merit the confidence of the Company are unbounded ; and no instance has occurred to weaken the credit of those assurances. If his system of management is not founded on those principles of justice and prudence which marked the conduct of our own Administration, it may be ascribed to the tyranny of custom, and established modes inherent in the nature of the Moorish Government ; but while we have no power to interfere in the internal management, we are confined almost to the simple right of requiring that the Company's orders in regard to payments be complied with ; and I think myself authorized to say, there is no present cause to doubt a punctual obedience to them. Pursuant to the express orders of the Governor General in Council, materials are preparing to form, without delay, the treaty directed to be entered into between his Highness the Nabob and the Company.

EXTRACT Letter from Sir Archibald Campbell to the Secret Committee ; dated Fort St. George, 18th April 1786.

Par. 10.—I CANNOT at present enter upon a discussion of the agreement settled between his Highness the Nabob and the Council at this Presidency on the surrender of the Assignment : but I am much afraid that the sum of four lacks of pagodas agreed to be taken on account of the Nabob's proportion of the charges for the defence of the Carnatic, will be found greatly short of what his Highness should contribute on that account, according to the system laid down in your letter of the 9th December, 1784.

11.—I dread that the fixing of that sum at so low a proportion will occasion much trouble and difficulty in getting it increased to its proper level. I shall, however, enter upon the business of the intended treaty with the Nabob without delay ; and though I may fail in accomplishing all you wish, be assured that I will leave nothing untried to make the arrangement with his Highness and the Rajah of Tanjore as consonant as possible to your instructions, and that no deviation from them shall ever meet with my approbation, except where the case may render it indispensably necessary. At the same time I wish you to be aware, that from the Nabob being assessed 12 lacks for the payment of his debts, and 4 lacks towards military charges, his country under its present management may not perhaps be found able to bear any great additional burthen ; although in strict justice, and in compliance with your orders, a much greater demand will be fully warranted.

12.—While I call in question any part of the agreement lately entered into with the Nabob of Arcot, I must do him the justice to say, that, so far as it has gone, his Highness has acted up to the terms agreed upon, by paying his Kists punctually as they became due, which, joined to the great respect I have for his Highness, cannot fail to secure to him every degree of kindness and attention on the part of this Government.

EXTRACT Letter from Sir Archibald Campbell to the Secret Committee ; dated 24th February 1787.

Para. 10.—UPON my return from this tour, I resumed the subject of the treaty with his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, and I soon found myself involved in a complicated negociation, in which every new day presented fresh difficulties. His Highness was pleased to furnish me with a state of his Revenues, for the purpose of settling his proportion of the military charges in time of peace and war. This state made his Revenues for last year amount to 22 lacks of pagodas, exclusive of jaghires, estimated at 2 lacks of pagodas.

11.—I

11.—I had previously taken much pains to investigate and inform myself of the real state of the Nabob's Revenues, and brought the whole of my researches before the Board the 16th of last January, in the form of a Minute; copy of which I have now the honour to enclose (marked N° 1.)

12.—To enable you to judge of the difficulties which have attended this intricate arrangement, and previous to your forming an opinion upon the treaty now happily concluded, I must bespeak your attentive perusal of this Minute, in which I have considered the question extensively; and, as far as the grounds of information could be depended upon, I trust that my deductions will be found to have been accurately and fairly drawn. Indeed the Nabob himself and his son Ameer ul Omrah, with whom I generally negotiated the several articles of the treaty, admitted, that the whole of this business was investigated in a fair and honourable manner, and that the arguments used were in every respect just and conclusive. They objected, however, to the rate at which I had stated the Revenues of his Highness, and pleaded strongly and anxiously their total inability to contribute the sum of 10,50,000 pagodas annually, as the Nabob's proportion, for supporting the military peace establishment of the Carnatic.

13.—For a long time I thought it my duty to remain obstinate in my demand of ten lacks and fifty thousand pagodas; and to induce the Nabob to accede to it, I proposed that the 220,000 pagodas, being the Peishcush and arrears of Peishcush due from the Rajah of Tanjore to his Highness, agreeable to the arrangement I had made for paying off the public and private debts of the Rajah, should stand in part of the annual contribution of his Highness to the Company. The Nabob appeared satisfied with his arrangement for his benefit; but as it was not to an extent that could effectually relieve his situation, he declared that it was not possible for him to pay 12 lacks to his public and private creditors, even if the Company should undertake to receive the Tanjore Peishcush as part of his contribution to the general defence. Under the Nabob's present expensive system of managing his Revenues, I think it almost certain that his Highness could not afford to pay the 10½ lacks of pagodas annually, and 12 lacks more to his creditors, without involving himself and family in very great difficulties; and I think it my duty to say so candidly, rather than mislead the Company into expectations which can only tend to deceive them. Viewing matters in this light, I proposed to his Highness, that in case the Court of Directors did not comply with his request for an abatement of two lacks of pagodas from the annual sum paid to the creditors, and in case the Revenues of his Highness should not be found adequate to the discharge of the same, I should have great pleasure in assenting to those two lacks of pagodas being carried to the account current of his Highness with the Company.

14.—On a subsequent meeting with the old Nabob, his Highness, in a very affecting manner, stated his distresses, and warmly represented his disposition to do whatever I should, in the name of the Company, say he in justice ought to pay; at the same time throwing himself upon the generosity and friendship of the Company, from a conviction that they would never ask him to engage for more than he was able actually to perform. The old Prince was considerably agitated at this period, and retired, leaving his son, the Ameer, to communicate his sentiments as to the extent of his powers to comply with the requisitions proposed.

15.—Pleased with the moderation and propriety of the Nabob's conduct, I desired the Ameer to inform me what sum his Highness could pay with ease to himself and comfort to his family. The Ameer replied, that he was instructed by his father to say, that he could pay nine lacks of pagodas annually to the army peace establishment, and have a sufficient surplus to make himself and his family happy and comfortable.

16.—An offer of such magnitude, accompanied with the certain prospect of giving satisfaction to a venerable Prince, and happiness to his whole family, could not fail to be acceded to, especially as it produced an additional Revenue of five lacks of pagodas, or two hundred thousand pounds sterling annually to the Company; and was unanimously approved of by the Council on my laying the offer before them.

II.

17.—Exclusive of the pleasure I enjoyed in diffusing happiness to all the branches of a family who look up to this Government for protection and support, the consideration of the Nabob's invariable attachment to the British nation, and the strong assurances which his Highness had uniformly received of the friendship and liberality of the India Company, rendered it, in my opinion, a matter of wisdom and good policy to deviate, in a small degree, from the rigid principles set forth in my Minute, especially as such a deviation was most likely to obtain much greater objects in the treaty. If to these considerations I am permitted to add the impressions I had received from your letter of the 22d of September 1785, which directs every degree of attention to the convenience and happiness of the Nabob in forming this treaty; I trust you will think I did not make any unwarranted or improper sacrifice of the Honourable Company's interest in acceding to the Nabob's proposal.

18.—Having thus fixed the sum to be paid by the Nabob towards the military charges in time of peace, I proceeded earnestly to adjust all the other points necessary to be attended to in war; and I have the pleasure to inform you that it was also agreed, that, in case of war, the Nabob of the Carnatic, after deducting certain jaghires and charities, amounting to 2,34,787 pagodas, should contribute four-fifths of his gross Revenues to the purposes of the war, leaving the other fifth to answer for the current charges of his family and civil Government. It was also stipulated and agreed that the Nabob should pay twenty-five fifty-one parts of all expences incurred in time of war; and that you may be thoroughly informed of the principles which have directed me in this proportion, it is only necessary to observe, that the Nabob's annual gross Revenues, after the deductions already mentioned, are estimated at an average of

	25 lacks
The Company's	16
Tanjore	10
	—
Total	51
	—

19.—Hence twenty-five fifty-one parts becomes the contribution of his Highness, proportioned to his gross Revenues, and that of the contracting parties: and this proportion appeared to me to be so reasonable, that I recommend it might also be adopted as a rule for adjusting the proportion which his Highness ought to pay towards the expence of the last war in the Carnatic, I am now happy to inform you, that I have hopes of its being so accommodated; and that as the Nabob has engaged to pay a little more than one half of the whole war expence, I propose that the Company and Tanjore must make good the rest.

20.—The care I have taken in securing to the Company the punctual payment of the several sums agreed upon, will be sufficiently illustrated by the treaty itself, which I have the honour to enclose, marked (No. 2.) It is therefore necessary only to observe, that this, as well as all the other objects recommended to me by the Court of Directors, have been minutely attended to in this treaty.

21.—The power of the purse and sword is now completely secured to the Company without lessening the consequence of the Nabob; and I pledge myself that these powers, so long as I have the honour to preside in this Government, will be exerted with discretion, and to the utmost of my abilities, to secure the interests, and promote the honour and prosperity of the India Company.

22.—If the articles of this treaty appear satisfactory to you; if they produce, as I trust they will, solid and lasting advantages to the India Company, by the very respectable addition of five lacks of pagodas to their annual receipts, while the Nabob of the Carnatic is happy, and pleased with the arrangement, I shall think my labours well bestowed, and feel that I am fully rewarded for all the fatigue and anxiety of mind I have undergone preparatory to, and during the whole of this negotiation, which I can with truth say has greatly exceeded any description that I can possibly convey.

23.—I have now the satisfaction to inform you that this treaty, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, was this day signed, sealed, and mutually exchanged at Chempauk House, with every demonstration of joy. I congratulate the Company
most

most sincerely on this fortunate addition of 200,000l. sterling annually to their Revenues, and it will be my study and pride to convince them that this addition will be fostered with care, and applied solely to their advantage. -II.

EXTRACT of Letter from Sir Archibald Campbell to the Court of Directors; dated 29th March 1788.

Para. 7.—ANOTHER consideration which renders what I have taken the liberty to suggest, deserving of your attention, is, the large portion of our receipts depending on the Nabob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, which must always be somewhat precarious, both as to the extent of the receipts, and the periods of payment. At this moment there is reason to apprehend a disappointment in both these quarters, before the Kists of the year are completed. But no pains or assiduity shall be wanting on my part to keep up these payments with the utmost punctuality. The task is, and always will be difficult, but we must not shrink from it; and as the countries recover by the fortunate continuation of peace, I trust your burthens will every year become lighter.

EXTRACT of Letter from Sir Archibald Campbell to the Court of Directors, dated 5th August 1788.

Para. 17.—HIS Highness the Nabob's son and Minister, Ameer ul Omrah, has been for a long time dangerously ill of a dropsy, which had nearly proved fatal to him. He is now likely to have a temporary recovery. The Nabob, who has long been in use of to leave the entire management of his affairs to his son, found great difficulty in making good his payments to the Company, and I have had many disagreeable altercations with his Highness upon that subject.

18.—The Kist of 7 lacks of pagodas, due the 10th of last month, is not yet completed; but he has engaged to pay as much as will amount to 5 lacks out of the 7, by the 25th of this month. The remaining two lacks he pressed hard to have abated, under the stipulation contained in the public letter written to him the 22d February 1787, previous to the execution of the treaty. The Nabob stated, that the failure in the collections in the country would entitle him to this abatement, and that he was ready to admit an inspection of his accounts to ascertain the fact.

19.—I combated the application by every argument I could think of, and pointed out the difficulty I laboured under from our not having received any instructions from your Honourable Court relative to the request made by his Highness for an abatement of 2 lacks of pagodas from his annual payments. After much altercation, his Highness has at last agreed to pay the two lacks in question; one lack in September next, the other in October, to which Government will probably accede, as appearing on every ground preferable to any other measure that could be adopted.

EXTRACT of Letter from General Medows to the Court of Directors; dated 31st March 1790.

Para. 1.—I ARRIVED here in the Vestal Frigate the 20th of February, and found things in that state of confusion that is generally attendant on a change of system. Whether a Civil or a Military Governor is best I shall not take upon me to determine, but either is certainly better I conceive than neither or both. We have a long arrear both from and to us. His Highness the Nabob is so backward in his payments, so oppressive to his Polygars, that at this time it is so necessary to have on our side, that I conceive it will be absolutely necessary upon his first material delay of payment to take the management of his Country into your own hands; a measure, in spite of the opposition to it, so advantageous to you, the Country, and even to his Highness himself, when so wisely projected and ably executed by Lord Macartney.

EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Honourable Court of Directors; dated 31st December 1790.

Para. 11.—I HAVE seen his Highness the Nabob twice, and I have had frequent intercourse with him by letters and messages, through the medium of his eldest son Omdut ul Omrah. Although he continues to express an earnest desire that his

II. Country should be restored again to his own management, he appears in all other respects to be in a favourable temper and disposition towards myself personally, and your present Government at this Presidency.

12.—Whatever may be my opinion regarding the most advantageous system for the Nabob's real Interests, as well as those of the Company, I have uniformly assured his Highness that I will certainly fulfil the promise that I made in my letter to him, dated the 11th of September last; that provided he will immediately discharge a considerable part of the balance due to the Company, give his countenance and assistance in the meantime to our Collectors, and agree to such arrangements as will secure the regular payment at short periods of the stipulated proportions of his Revenues to the Company's Treasury, the management of his Country shall be restored to him at the expiration of the current Revenue year.

13.—He has accordingly informed me that he will soon make propositions to the above effect, but I am not sanguine in my hopes that they will be of a nature that would justify my assent to them. In the meantime, however, he has shewn a strong inclination to do every thing in his power, except in the material article of money, to promote the success of our operations; for he voluntarily offered a body of his troops, a few elephants, and a number of camels and horses, for the public service.

14.—I readily accepted the elephants, camels, and horses, which will be useful for several purposes; but as it would have been impossible to have introduced discipline amongst the troops whilst they considered themselves to be in his Highness's service, I declined to receive any of them, unless, with the Nabob's consent, they could be prevailed upon to enlist to serve the Company during the war, and to be incorporated into any of the regiments of cavalry or infantry that I might think proper: a few I have engaged on those terms; but as this plan by no means meets with his Highness's hearty concurrence, I do not expect that any material benefit will be derived from it.

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

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1.—I HAVE long seen with very great concern the various defects of the system of the Government of the Carnatic, and being extremely anxious that some plan should be introduced and established there that should be better adapted than any that has yet been tried, for securing the Country against external enemies, and for promoting its general prosperity, I have been hitherto prevented from making propositions to the Nabob to that effect, more by my distance from the scene or my other occupations, than by the consideration of the obstacles that might occur in the negociation with his Highness, or of the disapprobation that interested and disappointed men might afterwards express of my conduct.

2. The disadvantage and danger arising from the separation of the internal Government and management of the Revenue of the Country, from the responsibility for its defence, is so obvious, that if there had appeared to be the least chance of obtaining the Nabob's voluntary acquiescence, I should, without hesitation, have been ready to propose to him, as the plan best calculated for promoting his own interest and comfort, and the happiness of the inhabitants of the Carnatic, that he should entrust the Company with the entire management of the Country, in addition to the responsibility for its defence, under an engagement on their part, after allotting certain sums for public purposes, and for the gradual liquidation of his private debts, to pay to him regularly a liberal portion of its Revenues for the maintenance of his family, and the support of his dignity. But the Nabob's own disposition, and the influence of a number of interested people, of a variety of descriptions, with whom he has intercourse, left me no ground to hope that he could be brought to give his free consent to an arrangement of that nature; and a regard to justice and liberality towards an old Ally, as well as to our own reputation in India, equally precluded the most distant idea of making use of any other means than those of persuasion, which I knew would be ineffectual.

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3. His Highness had frequently, in the course of the last three years, requested that I would interpose and relieve him from the distresses which he said he suffered, either from the conduct of the Government of Fort St. George, or from the terms of the treaty that he had concluded with the late Sir Archibald Campbell; and upon my return to this place from the field, he renewed those applications in a very earnest manner, both by letter and by messages, through his eldest son Omdut ul Omrah.

4. Inclination, no less than a sense of public duty, concurred to induce me to avail myself of the opening furnished by the Nabob to take the whole subject under consideration, and to endeavour to make a new arrangement between the Company and his Highness, which should confine the demand upon him for his share of the expence of the Military Establishments, and for the liquidation of his private debts, within reasonable bounds; and at the same time secure, as far as might be practicable, the regular payment of that sum in future into the Company's Treasury.

5. A negotiation was accordingly opened, and the Nabob and his eldest son having, after a very full and amicable discussion of the general principles, and the different articles of the plan that I laid before them, acquiesced in all the material parts of my propositions, I had the satisfaction to conclude an agreement with them, which I trust will be found to be as well calculated as the situation of affairs upon the Coast would admit of, for promoting the comfort of the Nabob, and the quiet of the Carnatic, and for securing as large a portion of his Revenues for the support of public establishments, and for the discharge of his private debts, as the real resources of his country can afford.

6. I have now the honour to enclose a copy of the new treaty, and also, for your further information, copies of all the letters and written messages that have passed between his Highness and myself in the course of the negotiation; but it is likewise proper to give some additional explanation of the reasons on which several of my propositions were founded.

7. It would have been equally imprudent to have decided upon the extent of the demand on the Nabob, from his own statement of his finances, as from the sanguine opinions of people who, from imperfect sources of knowledge, have formed extravagant estimates of the Revenues of the Carnatic; and therefore, in order to act with moderation and justice towards the Nabob, as well as with fairness towards the Company and his Highness's private creditors, I thought I could not be guided by a more certain rule in making the demand upon his Highness, than by the statement with which I was furnished by the Government of Fort St. George, of the actual amount of the settlements and collections that have been made by the Company's own servants during the period that the Carnatic has been recently under their management.

8. I do not think myself called upon to endeavour to account for the Nabob's having been prevailed upon to agree, by the Treaty which he concluded with Sir Archibald Campbell, to pay a sum into the Company's Treasury, which so far exceeded the real resources of his country; but shall only observe, that it was full time that this delusion, so flattering, but in the end so injurious to the Company, and to his private creditors, should cease; and I am persuaded that you will feel as I did, that, exclusive of the Jaghires, not less than a fifth part of the Revenues of the Carnatic should, under any circumstances whatever, be left for the support of his Highness's family.

9. By observing this rule on the present agreement, it has certainly been rendered possible for the Nabob to be regular in his future payments; but, from the general improvidence of his management, and in particular from his having unluckily fallen into inveterate habits of allowing himself to be preyed upon by artful and interested men, I cannot help apprehending that his Kists will before long fall again, as formerly, into arrear; and although the assumption of the different districts at the period of each failure will protect the Company against future disappointments, yet, as his share of one-fifth of his Revenues is never to be diminished, the amount of those arrears, and the accruing interest upon them, must stand over in account as a debt to the Company until all his consolidated debts shall be discharged.

10. This could only have been avoided by an article in the Treaty, to entitle the
Company,

II. Company, upon the failure of the payment of a Kist, to take the immediate management of the whole of the districts mentioned in the Schedule : but I should have been restrained from making such a proposition, from the harshness of its nature, even if I had thought it possible that his Highness could have been induced to consent to it.

11. I conceive it to be the indisputable right of the Company to expect that, prior to the admission of any other claim upon the Nabob, a just proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic shall be appropriated for defraying the charges of its defence; and I must confess, that notwithstanding the acquisition of territory by the last peace, yet on account of the increase of the public debts, the declining state of the Revenues of the Circars, and the responsibility that falls upon the Company by the treaty with the Nabob for the arrears in his payments, I did not think that, consistent with justice to the Company, and a due consideration for the safety of the State, any deduction could be made from the nine lacks of pagodas which were allotted for the general defence of the Country by the treaty that the Nabob concluded with Sir Archibald Campbell; to which I shall not hesitate to add, that although the sum to be applied by the present treaty, to the payment of private debts, may fall short of the expectations of some of the creditors, yet that the circumstances above-mentioned, and the improvement that has been made in the security for the ultimate payment of those debts, remove in my opinion every shadow of just ground of complaint.

12. Your own Records contain sufficient information of the mischievous effects to the quiet and prosperity of the Country, that have attended the frequent altercations and quarrels between the Nabob and the tributary Polygars, both in the Northern and Southern parts of his dominions; and as, in such disputes, it is not easy to ascertain whether the complaints of the Nabob, that the Polygars refuse to pay his just demands, or their representations of his Highness's endeavours to enforce unjustifiable exactions, are well founded, the best-intentioned Government of Fort St. George might be embarrassed in deciding upon the Nabob's application for the assistance of the Company's troops to support his interests and authority; whilst, on the other hand, I am sorry to say, that I have good reason to expect that on several occasions of that nature, an advantage has been taken both by the Company's civil and military servants of the Nabob's anxiety to execute his views, whether just or unjust, upon that description of his subjects; and that he has only obtained the support that he required by the means of the most scandalous corruption.

13. I considered it therefore of the utmost importance for the future good Government of this country, that the tribute of the Polygars should be fixed and paid directly to the Company, to which the Nabob, though with some reluctance, at last consented; and as I hope that we shall be equally incapable of attempting to commit extortions, as ready and able to enforce our just demands upon them, I trust that in the course of a few years, habits of good order and subordination will be introduced among that irregular and turbulent class of people.

14. The Nabob's failure in making good his stipulated payments alone compelled us, at the commencement of the war, to take the management of his Revenues into our own hands; but experience having convinced me, since my arrival upon this Coast, that it would have been impossible to carry on the war, without having likewise the means in our power to command, without delay or interruption, the resources that the Carnatic could afford, of grain and cattle for the use of the army, I thought it my duty to propose that the Nabob should agree, that in case of a future war with any of the neighbouring powers, the Company should, during the period of the war, assume the entire management of his country; and it gave me great pleasure to find that neither his Highness or his son made the least objection to that article.

15. Although I have heard the most unfavourable accounts of the character and conduct of the Rajah of Tanjore, I have thought it most suitable to the moderate spirit of our Government, upon the restoration of public tranquillity, to recommend to the Government of Fort St. George to make another trial of the Rajah, and to restore the management of his country to him; but as the failure last season in the Revenues of Tanjore, seems to have been owing to temporary causes only, I

have

have seen no good reason for proposing that a remission should be made to the Rajah, either of any part of his debt to the Company, or of the Peishcush which is due from his country, and I have pointed out to this Government the necessity of keeping a watchful eye upon the Rajah, and of applying to him the principle of the agreement which has been concluded with the Nabob, by resuming the management of his Country, in case he shall fail in the regular discharge of the Company's just demand upon him.

16. I feel a perfect confidence that I shall meet with the most cordial concurrence from the Members of the Supreme Board, of the different articles of the new agreement that I have concluded with the Nabob; and as no kind of inconvenience can arise from a short delay in the final execution of the Treaty, it is my intention to defer it on my part, until I can sign it in Council at Fort William.

17. I shall carry with me from hence two Copies signed and sealed by the Nabob, one of which, when executed by me, will be returned to his Highness, and the other will be deposited at Fort William; and as the Treaty is to take effect from the 12th instant, I have furnished the Government of Fort St. George with a Copy of it; and of my correspondence with the Nabob on the subject, and requested that his Highness may, according to the terms of it, be reinstated without loss of time in the management of his Country.

Fort St. George,
9th July 1792.

I have the honour,
&c. &c.
(Signed) Cornwallis.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1.—THE Supreme Government having been pleased to transmit a Copy of their Address to you of the 11th July, for the purpose of communicating their sentiments, principally upon my conduct and minute respecting the negotiation with the Nabob, and having stated, “that their principles are fairly at issue with mine, and that it will remain with your Honourable Court to determine which you deem best adapted to promote the permanent interests of the Company;” I feel much satisfaction at the appeal, and shall submit to your decision with deference and respect.

2.—Your Honourable Court must excuse my prefacing this subject by intruding a few words upon the following observations of the Governor General in Council. “On the language of declamation or intemperance we shall never animadvert, unless it becomes necessary to the support of the authority of the Supreme Government, leaving it on this, as on former occasions, to the observation and notice of your Honourable Court.”

3.—I trust that the zealous obedience to the orders of the Supreme Board, which I have manifested on every occasion, will afford ample testimony of the respect I entertain for their authority; but if I am not to defend my conduct when attacked, in terms not indeed of intemperance and declamation, but of cool deliberate censure and severity, impeaching my character as a public servant, in a manner not possible to be misunderstood, I am placed in a situation wholly incompatible with a due regard to my own reputation.

4.—The Bengal Government having declared, that “they shall never regret the time given to discussions which tend to bring under your review and judgment the principles by which it appears to them the Governments of India should be regulated, in the conviction, that the stability and prosperity of the British power in India materially depend on the clear ascertainment and definition of these principles, and on a steady adherence to them:” coupled by the observation, “that their principles are fairly at issue with mine;” it would seem their intention to imply that there was a fundamental difference between us, and consequently that if you acquiesce in the principles laid down by them, you must of course disapprove of those by which my conduct has been actuated.

5.—An exposition, therefore, of our principles becomes the more necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining upon what points we really are at issue. Whether and how

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far our maxims of Government are contradictory, or whether the difference between us consists solely in the application of those maxims.

6.—The Governor General in Council states it his first position, that the Nabob has succeeded to the rights and station of his father, under the solemn obligation of a Treaty, and that those rights may be conceded, but cannot be extorted without a violation of public faith. 2ndly, That the inviolability of public faith is inculcated by the orders of our superiors, the prescriptions of the legislature, by justice, policy, and law; that its infringement would be a departure from moral rectitude, and consequently can never be politically right; and that the admission of arguments in deviation from this principle, would be the certain prelude to the subversion of the British power in India. 3dly, That this principle admits of deviation, for “ he cannot go so far as to assert that no circumstances could exist to justify the deprivation of those rights which the Nabob holds by Treaty, but before he assented to such a measure he should require the clearest proofs of their existence, and that they were of a nature to justify to the world the violation of these sanctions which he is bound to observe.”

7.—These being the rules of policy proposed by the Bengal Government, as a clear ascertainment and definition of the regulating principles of British power in its relation to the Nabob of the Carnatic, the discussion can only be useful, in as much as it may lead to discover whether these rules be sufficiently definite to refer to, when exigencies may require specific instructions to determine the measures of your Governments in India; but as principles professedly admitting of deviation, fluctuating with circumstances neither alluded to nor enumerated, but to be estimated as they arise by the existing Government, the propriety or impropriety of that estimation to depend not upon precedent analogy or any written law, but upon the subsequent opinion of the world, can never be productive of those beneficial effects avowedly sought for by the Supreme Board; it would be desirable that you should be induced to convey your instructions for a more precise application of the foregoing principles, if they be such as are honoured by your approbation.

8.—Having established it as a maxim of British Government, that circumstances may justify the deprivation of the Nabob's guaranteed rights, the Governor General in Council proceeds to enumerate some of the evils which have resulted to himself, his people, and the Company, from the undue exercise of those rights. The mal-administration under which his Country has so long suffered the evils of a divided Government, the pernicious effects of Durbar influence and intrigue, the embarrassment of the Nabob and the Company from the usurious system of loans and assignments, and the ruinous consequences attending it to his Highness's subjects, are all acknowledged and lamented by the Supreme Board; and it appears from the tenor of the Governor General's correspondence to be a desideration of national importance, implicating the most serious interests of humanity, that these causes of decay should be removed, and such an arrangement introduced for the Administration of the Carnatic as might avert impending ruin, and lay the foundation of future prosperity.

9.—In aggravation of these abuses it has also been admitted, that most of them have originated from the Nabob's violation of a solemn engagement; yet under the full conviction of the existence of all these evils, and of the opinion that circumstances might justify the deprivation of those rights which the Nabob holds by Treaty, the Governor General in Council has charged the President of Fort St. George with having been guilty of a conduct calculated to subvert the British power in India, because he has proposed, and at a time of pecuniary emergency, that the Nabob should be urged to liquidate an unquestionable debt, in the hope that it might induce his acquiescence in the modification of a compact which he has so grossly and openly violated, such modification having for its sole object the prevention of violations of a similar nature in future, and offering as an additional inducement to obtain his Highness's acquiescence, that the discharge of the debt in question should be postponed to a limited period, and that another demand upon him from the Company, which cannot amount to less than thirty lacks of pagodas, should be relinquished for ever.

10.—I must however observe, that at that time I was not aware that the Nabob considered it “a dereliction of his honour, as well as his interest,” to pay his debts, much less that he could have been prevailed upon by any circumstances to hazard a declaration so profligate and unprincipled.

11.—It cannot escape the discernment of your Honourable Court, that if the ascertainment of principles for guidance of your Governments in India be expedient, and if the position of the Governor General in Council be correct, “that circumstances may exist to justify the deprivation of those rights which the Nabob holds by Treaty,” it would be difficult to appreciate such circumstances if those which have been stated be not of that description; and more especially when you reflect that this power, the calamitous exercise of which is annihilating the resources on which your Empire may depend, has been nourished and upheld by British arms, and that it is now perverted from the legitimate end of all authority into an oppressive, perfidious, and depopulating tyranny.

12.—I shall close this part of the subject with a remark, that if experience has not, I am convinced it will completely substantiate, that no point will at any time be carried with the Nabob or the Rajah of Tanjore, which does not hold out to them some immediate advantage from their acquiescence, or his disadvantage from their refusal; and that the means of persuasion alone, however pleasing a sound, will at all times be found nugatory and inoperative.

13.—I shall now take the liberty of drawing your attention to the repetition of the charge of the negotiation with the Nabob, having been *unadvisedly precipitate*.

14.—To this accusation, after what I have already said, I can have but little to add; I have expressly stated, that I had prevailed upon the Nabob to recall his first refusal; that he requested it might not be forwarded to England; that he affirmed it to be an act, not of his own conviction, but extorted from him by the measures of his Ministers; that he had not maturely weighed the subject, and that he desired the Packet might not be dispatched until the time of his mourning (a period of forty days) had elapsed; I am therefore to lament that the Supreme Board should have brought forward their conjectures and partial quotations upon this subject, in opposition to my positive and public declaration to the contrary, and upon a point in which it is not possible for me to have been mistaken; nor can I well conceive how an event, the beginning, continuance, and termination of which were circumstances of public notoriety, marked by the fears, intrigues, and exultation of every corrupt Member of the Durbar combination, and by the hopes, anxiety, and disappointment of every mind that felt for the injured rights of humanity, and the interests of the East India Company, should have been unknown to the Governor General in Council. Public report, I should have thought, would have spoken in Bengal, and corroborated my declaration, that the negotiation was protracted to the period I have stated.

15.—The force of the reasons I have assigned for the early introduction of the subject, having been admitted by the Governor General in Council, I do not think it necessary to advert to them further than to observe, that if, with the Supreme Board, you admit the force of the reasons for the early introduction of the subject, and if you believe, what upon my honour I assert as a fact, that the negotiation did not terminate for at least forty-five days, you cannot agree in the censure of unadvised precipitation which has been passed upon my conduct.

16. The Supreme Government having resumed the subject of the 5th Section of the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1792, I must refer your Honourable Court to my Minute of the 7th of August respecting the Tanjore Treaty, in which I have given the best consideration in my power to that point; upon the present occasion, I shall briefly remark, that the Article is made to affect two parties, the Nabob and the money-lender. If the former grants Assignments on the mortgaged districts, he is liable to such penalties as generally attach upon a breach of engagement. If the latter advances his money upon securities on the districts in question, he hazards the loss of it on their falling into our hands. How a clause distinctly affecting two separate objects can justly be construed to exonerate the one from all penalty, because its final operation is specifically provided for, is beyond my capacity to discover.

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discover. The Governor General in Council has explicitly stated his construction of the terms of the Treaty of 1792. You are in possession of mine. To whom the charge of an attempt "to explain away the obligations of a Treaty" is most applicable, your Honourable Court will determine.

17.—The principle I maintain is, that so long as the party with whom a Treaty has been made, shall adhere to his engagements, a similar observance from us is indispensable; but that, from the hour it is violated by him, our obligation ceases. Were it necessary to go beyond an appeal to common sense upon the subject, I might refer you to Vattel. He says, "If a power, which has sought the protection of another, does not fulfil his engagements with fidelity, the protecting party is discharged from his; he may refuse his protection, and declare the Treaty annulled, if he shall think it expedient so to do."

18.—It being the opinion of the Supreme Board that it will not be difficult to shew, that arguments founded on the views of the Company at the original formation of the Treaty of 1787, or at the subsequent modification of the pecuniary stipulations of it in 1792, are either inapplicable or overstrained,—my own justification demands that I should assign my reasons for having resorted to such arguments. I have the best authority for asserting, that the Nabob had been in the habits of complaining, that his engagements under the Treaty of 1787 involved him in the greatest distresses, alledging that the resources of the Carnatic were not competent to enable him to perform his pecuniary stipulations. I am confident, that one of the principal objects of the Treaty of 1792 was to relieve those resources, by lessening the Nabob's payments (six lacks of pagodas annually); and that, in consequence of so considerable a deduction from the receipts of the Company, the Nabob was obliged to enter into certain new stipulations, having for their object the preservation of those resources which he had represented to be endangered by the existing Treaty. Now if the subject of the modification of the Treaty of 1787 really was the preservation of those resources, and he has violated the conditions agreed upon for that purpose, a reference to that Treaty, with a view to prove not only that the letter, but the spirit of that which was a modification of it had been infringed by his Highness, does not appear to me to warrant the term "inapplicable."

19.—Whether the sentiments of the Governor General in Council, and particularly those conveyed in his letter to the Nabob respecting your orders on the subject of the Polygars, be calculated to affect the salutary object you had in view, or to impede its attainment, is a point to which your early attention is certainly required. The question at issue between the Governor General in Council and me arises from the following paragraph in his letter to the Nabob.—Your Highness cannot but recollect, "That on the death of the late Rajah of Calastry, your honoured father conferred the succession on the present Rajah, and received the Nuzzernah on the occasion. This was an act of sovereignty coming clearly within the reservation of the Treaty, and the exercise of it consequently readily admitted." To which I have observed, in reference to the manner in which the Nabob was allowed to exercise his right of sovereignty, upon the occasion alluded to, that "if the Nabob be at liberty to make pecuniary demands upon the Polygars upon all occasions, whenever the customs of his Durbar may furnish claims for Nuzzernah, under the idea of such demands coming clearly within the reservations of the Treaty, as acts of sovereignty, I was under the necessity of declaring, that the right which has been countenanced and asserted by the Governor General, is absolutely incompatible with the realization of the Polygars tribute."

20.—If I had the arguments of the Governor General to combat upon this point, I should certainly meet them, but with a deference I cannot now feel, since he has rested the case upon my inconsistency, and requested your decision upon that ground. A reference to the whole of the correspondence on the subject of the Calastry Nuzzer is all I desire in proof of my consistency; but I must beg not to be judged by the partial abstract which the Governor General in Council has thought proper to annex to their letter. Upon the candour of such a proceeding it would be unbecoming in me to make any remark; I consider it, however, my duty to say, that

that had I entertained at that early, or indeed at any other period of my residence in India, an opinion which further experience had taught me to alter, and more especially after the comprehensive communication of your sentiments upon the subject, I should have been more proud to have acknowledged my error than to have preserved my consistency, and thus have acted in opposition to my own judgment and your instructions. But I am not reduced to such an alternative. A detail of the transaction, and a more enlarged reference to the Records, will demonstrate that the sentiments subscribed by me throughout are both reconcileable and consistent.

21.—Upon the death of the late Rajah of Calastry, the Nabob intimated his intention of demanding a Nuzzer on the investiture of his son, which understanding to be the custom of the Carnatic, and looking upon it as a complimentary acknowledgment of the Nabob's right of sovereignty, I was disposed to admit; but at all events judged it prudent to solicit the opinion of the Supreme Government upon the subject. In reply, the Governor General in Council conceiving that the Nabob "was rather tenacious as to the principle, than anxious as to the amount," suggested that he should be allowed to receive a sum, which might fairly be deemed a complimentary acknowledgment of his sovereign right, but also directed, "That it should be settled with his Highness's acquiescence."

22.—A communication of the Nabob's sentiments soon discovered that he looked upon the Nuzzers as a source of Revenue, and not as mere compliment, upon which I immediately saw the necessity of urging the terms of the Treaty as a bar to that understanding of the subject. His Highness adhered to his original idea; a second reference was made to the Supreme Government, and the discussion terminated in the Nabob's receiving a lack of rupees. The Governor General has stated the precedent to the Nabob, as the rule by which he is at liberty to exercise his sovereign rights. I resist it, as incompatible with the realization of the tribute.

23.—An appeal to the whole of the proceedings upon this transaction would be the most ample testimony of my consistency; but I shall merely trouble your Honourable Court, in addition to the extracts furnished by the Governor General in Council, with copies of my Letter to the Nabob of the 26th April, of my Minute of the 21st May 1795, and of the concluding paragraph of the Letter from this Government of the same date.

24.—I cannot forego this opportunity of expressing to your Honourable Court, the deep regret I have felt at the frequent animadversions the Supreme Government have made upon my conduct. I will not presume to assert it is free from errors; but whatever those errors may be, I can confidently declare they have been the result of the most zealous anxiety to promote the interests of the East India Company.

25.—The satisfaction to be derived from disinterestedness and generosity, is too grateful to a well-disposed mind to be checked by any considerations except those of duty; but to publish to all the Indian world, that our allies may violate the faith of Treaties, undermine the resources of the British Government, and withhold the liquidation of their debts to the Company, without incurring any possible inconvenience, appears to be a sacrifice desperately alarming to the public welfare.

26.—For my part, I must for ever disclaim that species of reputation, which is to be raised upon the ruin of those interests which it is my duty to preserve, or to be acquired by resorting to popular arguments in support of a depopulating system. An adherence to the faith of treaties is a great principle of the first public utility, but if it be not uniform it cannot be just. It must be binding on both, or conclusive against neither party. Vatel tells us, "If the engagements of a Treaty impose on one side a perfect obligation, they give to the other a perfect right. To violate a treaty, is to violate the perfect right of him with whom it has been contracted; it is to do him an injury."

27.—The relative situation of the Nabob and the Company, renders our protection to his Country an act of indispensable necessity; he is indebted to our arms for the possession of it, and his interest is so interwoven with ours, as to have become

II. absolutely inseparable from it. Various engagements have been entered into between the Company and his father for the purpose of realizing his proportion of the military expences, and for securing the liquidation of his private debts; but it is notorious that the Nabob has never fulfilled his engagements; and that his arrears, at the opening of the last war, were so enormous as to oblige Lord Cornwallis to take his Country into the immediate management of the Company's servants. The Treaty of 1792, had it been adhered to, was admirably calculated to correct the evils of the prevailing system; since, by making the forfeiture of a large proportion of the Country, the inevitable consequence of a defalcation in his Kists, it secured the payments to the Government and the Creditors from falling into arrear; and, if the express stipulation against granting Assignments upon the mortgaged districts had not been violated, the effect of the measure would have been as beneficial as its design was sagacious. The fullest consideration of this important subject, with the contemplation of that ruin in which the Nabob's breach of engagement is involving the Carnatic; the daily accounts I receive of the oppression and miseries of the unfortunate inhabitants, and the conviction I have of the progressive annihilation of the resources of the Company, have so strongly impressed my mind with the necessity of a change of system, that I have no hesitation in saying, if there be no doubt (and it is not possible that any man in India can doubt it) of the Treaty of 1792 having been violated by the Nabob, there can be no question of our right to avail ourselves of every means in our power to enforce such a modification of the Treaty as will guard against the fatal consequences of future violation; and I am not afraid to hazard my character upon this opinion, resting it upon the policy, the justice, or the humanity of the measures.

28.—I shall conclude this Address with the recital of two paragraphs from Lord Cornwallis's letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 10th of August 1792.

29.—The change of circumstances since that period, seems to have lessened the weight of those arguments which his Lordship was apprehensive might be urged against an alteration in the system. The present Nabob, though heir to the possessions, cannot have the same claim to your consideration to which his father was entitled. The expectations justly entertained from the operation of the Treaty of 1792, have been disappointed; and the evils of the Administration of the Carnatic have, if possible, been increased tenfold, since the decease of Mahomed Ally.

EXTRACTS of a Letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors; dated 10th August 1790.

Par. 22.—“I MUST freely own, that I could not venture to propose any plan, on the success of which I could have any firm reliance, unless the Nabob could be induced, by a large annual Revenue regularly paid, and properly secured to him, to surrender the management of his Country for a long term of years to the Company.”

Par. 24.—“The Nabob's age, his long connection with us, his rights to the possession of the Country, which, however, without our assistance would have been but of little value to him, and exaggerated accounts of his former services, may furnish topics for popular declamation, and may possibly engage the nation upon mistaken ideas of humanity to support a system of cruelty and oppression. But whilst I feel conscious that I am endeavouring to promote the happiness of mankind, and the good of my country, I shall give very little weight to such considerations, and should conceive that I had not performed the duty of the high and responsible office in which you did me the honour to place me, if I did not declare, that the present mixed Government cannot prosper even in the best hands in which your part of it can be placed; and that unless some such plan as that which I have proposed should be adopted, the inhabitants of the
Carnatic

Carnatic must continue to be wretched; the Nabob must remain an indigent bankrupt; and his Country an uselefs and expensive burthen to the Company and to the Nation."

II.

I have the honour to be

With great respect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Hobart.

Fort St. George,
15th September, 1796.

Postscript.—The Governor General in Council having directed this Government to procure information on certain points concerning the relative rights of Sherfogee, and the present Rajah to the Musnud of Tanjore, I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of the correspondence that has passed on the occasion.

Hobart.

 III.

N^o 5.

 ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 9th *February* 1803.

To the Honourable the Committee of Secrecy of the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, London.

III.

Deal, January 8th 1786.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I arrived here this morning on board the Swallow Packet, after a passage of four months and twenty-two days from the time we left the Pilot at the mouth of the Ganges.

2. A few days after the date of my last Letter to you from Calcutta, of the 27th July 1785, with a Postscript of the 28th, your overland Dispatches of the 10th of March, and those also by the Rodney Indiaman, were received at Fort William, signifying your pleasure that the Government General of India should devolve upon me at the departure of Mr. Warren Hastings. That Gentleman, you will have been informed, had long before resigned it into the hands of Mr. Macpherson.

Had I suffered myself to be influenced by the common views of the generality of mankind, I should probably have entertained few scruples in accepting of that high office; but in declining, at the time I did, to take it upon me, I was governed by superior motives, and set aside every consideration of my own private interest or personal advantage.

No man can value more highly than I do the honour conferred upon me by your appointment, and there are many circumstances which ought to render it particularly flattering; but it is only from a very serious consideration of the state of your affairs, as they now stand in India, that you can judge how far any exertions of mine can be made effectual to retrieve them. You may be assured that I shall never shrink from responsibility, where a foundation is given for it to rest upon; and that, whenever I am empowered to act with honour to myself, and with that energy which can alone ensure the success which your interests require, my zeal for your service will surmount every obstacle that might arise from difficulty, from ill health, or former disappointments.

I inclose in N^o 1. a copy of Mr. Secretary Bruere's Letter to me, dated Council Chamber, Fort William, August 3d, 1785, communicating to me your letter of the 10th March 1785; and I also transmit a copy of my answer in N^o 2.

I flatter myself with hopes of having the honour of paying my respects to your Honourable Court in a very few days, and of assuring you in person how much I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and

Most faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) *Macartney.*

HI.

(Copy.)

The Right Honourable George Lord Macartney, K. B. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I am commanded by the Honourable the Governor General and Council, to communicate to your Lordship an authenticated copy of an original Dispatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, under date 10th March last, and received here this day.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

With the highest respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient and
Most humble Servant,Council Chamber,
3d August 1785.

(Signed)

W. Bruere,
Sec^y.

(Copy.)

Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

OUR Governor General having in his Letter, dated 20th March 1783, signified his earnest desire that we would nominate a successor to the Government of Bengal, we have appointed the Right Honourable George Lord Macartney to succeed to the Government General of Bengal, upon the death, removal, or resignation of Warren Hastings, Esquire.

Our Governor General having, in his Letter of the 20th March 1783, signified his earnest desire that we would nominate a successor to the Government of Bengal, we have accordingly appointed Lord Macartney as successor to the Government General; and having taken into consideration the long, faithful, and able services of Warren Hastings, Esquire, we have unanimously resolved that he be permitted to resign the Government of Bengal, agreeably to his request contained in the above Letter.

We have not fixed any particular day for his quitting the Government, but direct that he take the first convenient opportunity in the ensuing season, commencing in October next, to return to Europe: and as we have instructed Lord Macartney to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Bengal immediately after the departure of Mr. Hastings, we order that the Senior in the Supreme Council, on whom the Government is in the interim to devolve, shall lose no time in conveying to Lord Macartney the earliest information of that event.

We are your affectionate Friends,

(Signed)

Nathl Smith,
W. Devaynes,
S. Sullivan,
Geo. Tatem,
Ja^s Moffat,
John Mattear,
Hugh Inglis,
Jos^b Sparkes.
R. Hall,
J. Baring,
J. Smith,
J. Woodhouse,
J. Michele,
John Manship,
W^m Bensley,
Tho^s. Barry.

London,
10th March 1785.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed)

W^m. Bruce,
Sec^y.

To the Honourable John Macpherfon, Governor General, &c. Council.

Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received the favour of Mr. Secretary Bruere's Letter of the 3d instant, written by your order, inclosing a copy, attested by him, of a Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 10th March 1785, informing you,

1st. " That the Governor General having, in his Letter of the 20th March 1783, signified his earnest desire that they would nominate a successor to the Government of Bengal, they had appointed the Right Honourable George Lord Macartney to succeed to the Government General of Bengal, upon the death, removal, or resignation of Warren Hastings, Esquire.

2d. " And that the Governor General having, in his Letter of the 20th March 1783, signified his earnest desire that they would nominate a successor to the Government General, and having taken into consideration the long, faithful, and able services of Warren Hastings, Esquire, they had unanimously resolved that he be permitted to resign the Government of Bengal, agreeably to his request contained in the above Letter.

3d. " And that they had not fixed any particular day for his quitting the Government, but directed that he take the first convenient opportunity in the ensuing season, commencing in October next, to return to Europe; and as they had instructed Lord Macartney to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Bengal immediately after the departure of Mr. Hastings, they ordered that the Senior in the Supreme Council, on whom the Government was in the interim to devolve, should lose no time in conveying to Lord Macartney the earliest information of that event."

So distinguished a mark of honour conferred on me by the Court of Directors being entirely spontaneous, without any solicitation from me or my friends, I must ever set a high value upon; but I have many reasons which, I flatter myself, will be satisfactory to the Court of Directors, why I wish at present to decline taking upon me this Government.

Very early after my arrival here in the middle of June last, long before the arrival of the late Letters from England of the 10th March, long before the arrival of Lieutenant General Sloper in Bengal, I expressed my sentiments to Mr. Macpherfon and to Mr. Stables, and informed them, that even in case an appointment of me to the Government General should be sent out, and received here before my departure, (an event, however, notwithstanding the public rumour, I thought very improbable, considering the recent orders from home to the Government of Fort St. George), my intention was not to remain in India:—my reasons were then strong; they are now stronger.

Expecting to have heard from you again before my departure, I delayed till now the acknowledgment of your Letter of 3d instant.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) *Macartney.*

On board the Swallow,
August 13th 1785.

 IV.

Nos 6. & 7.

 ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 9th *February* 1803.

(Copy.)

 MINUTES of Lord Hobart in Council at Fort St. George; dated the 24th October
and 24th November 1795.

 IV.

Lord Hobart's Minute in Council, the 24th October 1795.

THE proposed arrangements which have been brought into discussion since the death of his Highness the Nabob Walajah, make it necessary for me to advert with more minuteness than has been usual upon the Public Records, to the system on which the Administration of his Revenue has been conducted, because it manifestly shews the necessity of that change which it is my object to accomplish, both in respect to the Country itself, which, though under the immediate controul of his Highness, it is the duty of this Government, in a general point of view, to cherish and protect; and in respect to the security which has been pledged to the Company for the support of their Military Establishment, and for the discharge of the Consolidated Debts guaranteed by Parliament to the private creditors of his Highness the Nabob. I shall, therefore, in this Minute lay before the Board the information which I have collected, and the consequent observations which have occurred to me, upon the usurious loans which it has long been the practice (principally among the European Gentlemen of the Presidency) to make to the Durbar, for mortgages upon the different provinces of the Carnatic; and here I may be allowed to express my belief, that though the Honourable Court of Directors have been extremely pointed in their orders and observations against this practice, the continuance of it has been owing in some measure to the want of that candid exposition of the fact, which it is my intention to make.

The Southern Districts of the Nabob's country, and Tinnevely in particular, as being the most distant from the Presidency, have been the theatre in which these scenes have been chiefly exhibited; but it is notorious that similar practices have been introduced, and are now actually in use, in Nellore, Arcot, and Trichinopoly.

The transaction commences at Madras, where the Kists of his Highness are payable, and is opened by an agreement between the Nabob and some one of the principal houses of business, or even some of the Company's servants, for the payment of a certain sum into the Treasury on account of his Highness's public engagements. The advancers of this money, knowing from experience that a simple mortgage would be insufficient security, unless the means of reimbursing themselves should be placed in their own hands, find it necessary not only that a person of their own nomination should be appointed to the management of the mortgaged province, but that there should be a vigilant superintendance and a powerful support of the concern upon the spot; hence the expediency of a connection between them and the military commanding officer in the District; he also finds it advantageous to embark in the speculation; because he thereby adds considerable weight to his own interest, and

IV. because it facilitates the means of raising money to carry on his part of the concern. From this connection both parties derive ample security for their money by the absolute power of the one in command upon the spot, and by the weighty influence of the other in command of monied interest at Madras. This outline is filled up by a further connection with the person who appears to receive the appointment of Aumildar or Manager from the Nabob; hence it is either stipulated that a person chosen by the money lenders at Madras shall be nominated to manage the District, or where men of rank may have already been appointed as Foujdars by his Highness, the same effect is produced by a communication between him, the commanding officer, and the money lenders, previous to the agreement for a loan at the Durbar. The combination is in this latter case completed by the appointment of a Tehsildar on the part of the money lenders, and thenceforward produces an uniform, consistent, and connected operation. His Highness having by this arrangement obtained his principal object, provision for the payment of his Kist, without any immediate disbursement from himself, delivers his people and his province up to the controul and power of the Manager, evidently without regard to their situation; because, as his terms with the money lenders necessarily provide for the removal of all restraint from the governing power, so he must expect that the Manager, who can have no interest in the future prosperity of the Country, will have recourse to every means by which he may hope to bear himself and his connections harmless, and that within the shortest time possible.

The interest allowed by the Sirkar varies in different places, and depends not a little upon the influence which the lender may happen to have at the Durbar: at a medium however it may be stated at 4 per cent. per month, besides the pay of all the servants employed by the junto in receiving the Revenue. This last charge is always a fixed sum at the expence of the Nabob, considerably above the actual expence incurred by the Tehsildar, and the difference is considered amongst the customary advantages of the concern. The Manager arrived within his District immediately assembles his under Managers, Aumildars, and Renters, and then ensues the second part of this oppressive system:—The Tehsildar is importunate, and the Manager must find means of satisfying his demands:—subordinate Soukars, native as well as European, are called upon for assistance.—The Soukar makes his advance; and in the first instance, the Aumildar or Renter of the Districts, assigned over as security for such advance, grants his bond until other securities shall be forthcoming: these are either the bonds of the inhabitants or grain. In time about three-fourths of the sum are secured to the Soukar by grain made over to him, and placed under charge of his servants; and for the other one-fourth the bonds of the inhabitants are made over for that part of the Revenue payable by them to the Sirkar in ready money upon the cultivation of doy grain, &c. Those are frequently forced from them at the commencement of the season, which consequently compels them to anticipate the crops, and pay interest upon money before it be due from them.

At this period of the transaction the Soukar sends his servants and Peons into the Country, with an order from the Nabob's Manager to the guards placed therein to afford every assistance (as it is generally called), but in fact to obey them implicitly in collecting the amount of the bonds from the inhabitants. Anxiety to secure so precarious a property, naturally leads the Soukar to adopt such measures as power enables him, and the custom of the country authorizes. Then follows this process: if the Ryot is dilatory in the discharge of his bond he is confined without victuals, beaten with rods, and compelled to pay Batta to those very Peons and guards who are the means of his confinement and punishment. In this manner, I am credibly informed, that an inhabitant who grants his bond for 100 chuckrums (nearly 40 pagodas) is compelled, before he is released from the consequences, to pay from 110 to 115 chuckrums, according to circumstances. If his credit or his other means is exhausted, which is too often the case, he must necessarily dispose of some part of his stock, which consists of cattle and seed grain.

The first part of the system which I have stated, describes the original cause at the fountain head: the second comprizes the detail, which springs out of it; in both the considerations of the means which are immediately employed, and of the effect
which

which it may produce upon the future Revenue, is abandoned; and, while the grand mover of these effects is at a distance from the scene, and the subordinate instrument is hardened by practice, conscience is lulled to rest by the delusive opiate of interest upon interest.

Thus far I have traced the progress of a loan secured upon the bonds of the inhabitants: it will not be less principal for me to pursue it to the disposal of the Paddy.

The first endeavour of those who are engaged in a concern of this nature is, to enhance the price of grain by artificial means, lest the ordinary price of that article, the sole subsistence of the natives, should fail to answer the large advance of money, and the exorbitant advantage expected upon it by the Soukar. The means of effecting this purpose is easy; for the necessitous condition of the Ryots compels them to dispose of their grain as soon as it comes into their possession, in order to satisfy the urgent demands upon them which I have already described: the purchasers of this grain monopolize it until the demand, which increases with the consumption, advances the price: if, towards the expiration of the season, any part of the grain should yet remain on hand, the expedient is, to divide the whole quantity, in whatever condition it may be, among the inhabitants, and to force it upon them by Guddyum. This Guddyum, it appears, compels the people (in general the manufacturers) to receive grain at a valuation considerably above the market price; and it would seem to be of ancient establishment and current practice; for in the agreement which I was successful in negotiating with his late Highness the Nabob Walajah, for placing a portion of the Tinnevelly weavers under the immediate superintendance of the Company's Resident, his Highness has expressly reserved, nor could be prevailed upon to relinquish, the right of his Sirkar to exercise this Guddyum.

The inferior servants of the Sirkar, whose duty should be to watch of the public interests, are placed under the arbitrary controul of the money lenders, without whose permission not an anna can be expended nor a measure of grain issued, except by stealth: indeed I understand, that upon the arrival of a Soukar or his Representative in a mortgaged District, the usual custom is, to notify his authority throughout the villages, and to prohibit the expenditure of grain or money but by his order: this prohibition extends to the ordinary charges of pagodas, maniums, and sibbeendy; and when an order is granted from the Sudder Cutcherry for any of these purposes, the persons receiving the Sunnud must wait at the Cutcherry of the money lender for a confirmation of his right.

Instead of receiving relief by Tukavy (or advances for cultivation) at the proper season, by which to replace their cattle, and to provide seed for extending their cultivation, the inhabitants are often obliged to sacrifice both to their own immediate wants and the rapacity of the Soukar; of course no system of regulation can prevail, and every hope of improvement must be relinquished. Some of the means for enhancing the price of grain I have already related, but the subject is exhaustless. The Poligars have been prevented by the Manager of Tinnevelly from selling within the Sirkar lands the grain which is allowed them for Dash Cavellry (or watching fees); and I should hesitate to advance, if I was not supported by the authority of public record, that during a late scarcity of grain in the Southern provinces, Extabar Khan, the Nabob's Manager, had the hardness to write a public complaint to the Company's Collector against the Poligars for selling grain to the inhabitants; nor was the evil removed without the interposition of this Government, who, by sending vessels loaded with grain, induced the monopolizers, from regard to their own interests, to restore their usual supplies to the market: yet did the Company not escape the effects of this monopoly, for they were reduced to the necessity of purchasing grain at the price to which the monopolizers had raised it, for the subsistence of those troops who were stationed there for the protection of his Highness's territories.

After this exposition no comment can be required to shew that this species of Government, if it deserves the name of Government, contains the most grievous oppression of the people, the certain impoverishment of the Country, and consequently the inevitable decay of Revenue; but it will be useful to shew the particular manner in which it affects the resources of his Highness the Nawaub.

IV.

It is estimated, and I believe not with exaggeration, that the Province of Tinnevely alone is annually mortgaged upon the terms I have described, to the amount of 3,00,000 pagodas; and calculating the period for which interest is paid upon the whole sum, at six months, the amount of interest, at 4 per cent. per month, is

The charges paid by the Sirkar for the Sibbundy of the money lenders, during that period, cannot amount to less than	72,000
The amount of loss therefore to the Sirkar, on this transaction, is,	3,000
pagodas	75,000

That an individual gentleman should, in less than three years, amass a fortune of more than £.50,000, would be a matter of wonder, if this statement did not at the same time afford a solution of the difficulty, and a proof of its own correctness.

But the scene is not closed here: Besides the dealings of the principal Soukars with the Head Manager, there are subordinate transactions of a similar nature among the inferior officers, and those who possess but smaller means for usurious practices, amounting in all perhaps from fifty thousand to a lack of pagodas; this brings an additional expence upon the Sirkar, because interest is allowed on all advances made by the Renters on pressing occasions, before the Kists are due; and on the other hand, the inhabitants are not exempt from a part of this expence, which is imposed upon them by fine, forfeiture, or guddyum, in order that he may be enabled to make the advance, upon which he receives interest.

As the Manager is under engagements to pay the fullest computed value of the district, he is justified, according to the custom of the country, in availing himself of every possible resource. A proportion of the church allowances is withheld; the pay of all descriptions of servants is kept in long arrear, and in particular the Sibbendy Sepoys: a small advance indeed, is sometimes made for subsistence; but their principal resource (and it is not unproductive) is in the Batta, which they receive by acknowledged practice while doing the duty of Sezawuls, and in the dexterous management of the power which that service gives them, to extort presents for their forbearance. The Manager knows from experience, that in the event of assuming the Country, the English Government will be induced, either from motives of humanity to attend to the calls of these unhappy people, or from motives of policy to satisfy the clamours of a mutinous and undisciplined rabble. Thus, at the very time when the exigencies of Government became most pressing, a part of their resources, which ought to be immediate, is appropriated to the liquidation of arrears.

If this is a true history of the present management, it may be asked, why an immediate and large defalcation of the Revenue does not follow; for the operation of such a system as I have described tends directly to the point of ruin? Nothing less than the hand of arbitrary power could avert it, even for a time. In proportion as the means of cultivation decrease, the price of grain is enhanced; and it is a notorious but inhuman maxim of Eastern finances, that a year of scarcity is more productive than a year of plenty to the Sirkar; because, as a given number of months can only consume a proportionable quantity of grain, the immediate advantage or disadvantage of Government arises from the price at which that given quantity is sold.—In years of plenty the superfluous grain is in a great measure useless, owing to the partial and difficult means of exportation;—in years of scarcity the same given quantity is required for the subsistence of the people; and as the demand is greater than the supply, an increase of the price is produced by the usual effects of a competition in the market.

Though the dealings of Soukars in the collection of the Revenue are not of recent establishment, yet the terms of loans have never been carried so usurious an extent as since the practice has been introduced among Europeans; and though the inevitable effects of it may be protracted by the harsh expedients of an arbitrary Government, yet no man who reflects upon such a system can doubt that the resources of the Country

Country have been undermined; that the wealth of the people is exhausted; and that a principle of decline has been established which is now precipitating the Carnatic, with accumulated weight and rapidity, to destruction. Impressed as I am with a serious conviction of this truth, I cannot but look with extreme anxiety to the nature of the security provided by the Treaty of 1792, for those resources on which the British interest on the Coast of Coromandel materially depend; I cannot but see that the present system of collecting the Revenues of the Carnatic manifestly invalidates that security; and that, whenever a failure may happen in the payment of his Highness's Kists, we shall in vain have recourse to it for the recovery of the defalcation. As those payments, though avowedly moderate in their extent, are now kept up by the extraordinary means which I have described, so it is reasonable to suppose that a failure, whenever it may happen, will arise from the total impoverishment of the people. In taking possession of a District under such circumstances, for the amount of a Kist which will then have fallen in arrear, we shall, instead of finding the immediate means of reimbursement, become charged with an exhausted Country, requiring all the liberal assistance and fostering attention of a lenient and indulgent Government. It is not only that our means will be curtailed at our greatest need, but that humanity and policy will call upon us for advances of money, at a time when our expences will be most burthenome. This is an embarrassment from which the known resources of this Government are unequal to extricate us; and it is a dilemma unprovided for by the Treaty of 1792; for the objects of that Treaty are, the payment of a debt guaranteed by Parliament, which we are not at liberty to postpone; and the discharge of military pay, which cannot be interrupted without danger to the State.

To avert the consequences of an evil big with such eminent danger, is an object that merits the most serious as well as the most unwearied attention of this Government: and it is a matter of very great mortification to me, that seeing the progress of this calamity, and anticipating as I do its pestiferous effects, I am compelled to acknowledge, that the means of arresting its course is extremely difficult.

The prohibitory orders hitherto published have all failed of their object, because the evasion of them is easy to Europeans, through the agency of their native servants, and because the enormous profits, which arise from those usurious loans, hold out an irresistible temptation to adventurers. To prohibit the intercourse of Europeans at the Durbar is ineffectual;—other channels of communication are open; and the superintendant of an usurious loan at Palamcotah, conveys his demands to the ears of the Nabob with no less certainty than he who lives in the precincts of Chepauk: as long therefore as his Highness shall be so regardless of his true interests, as to deliver up his provinces and his people to public depredation, so long will there be found men who, in the pursuit of extravagant advantages, will overleap the bounds of discretion and of moral obligation.

So desperate a malady requires a remedy that shall reach its source; and I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that there is no mode of eradicating the disease but by removing the original cause, and placing those Districts which are pledged for the security of his Kists beyond the reach of his Highness's management. The disposition which his Highness has already evinced to suppose such an arrangement, leaves me in no doubt of the real cause. It is not possible to calculate the extent and variety of interests which are involved in this one pursuit; and though they are subdivided in every direction of the Carnatic, yet at the call of danger they all rally round a common center. The great houses of business, who are the principal money lenders at the Durbar, borrow from individuals, who, though not absolutely engaged in the loan itself, are partakers of the speculation in a remote degree, and feel with no less sensibility than their principals the approach of danger: similarity of interest makes it a common cause; and the great body of influence which is condensed upon this principle, is uniformly exerted to support his Highness the Nabob in an inflexible resistance against a melioration of system, and to oppose a reformation which I consider essential to the national welfare.

In the proposition which I have made to his Highness the Nabob, I am aware that I have offered great concessions on the part of the Company; but, with the im-

IV. pression of the evils I have stated strongly on my mind, I could not but consider the object I had in view above every idea of a pecuniary nature, even if the system of the Nabob's Government was not in itself calculated completely to annihilate every source of Revenue.

(Signed)

Hebart.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Military and Political Consultations, the
24th November 1795.

President's Minute in Council, 24th November 1795.

ENTRUSTED with the Government of the Company's affairs upon the Coast, it is my duty not merely to look to that temporary prosperity which an increase in their Revenues, and the manifest improvement of their commercial concerns is calculated to afford; but, considering their permanent interests as the substantial object of every administration, to point out all defects in their system, and more particularly if they are of a nature tending to undermine their resources, and contribute, in an alarming degree, to the insecurity of their possessions.

Under this conviction the Minute, to which the opinions I am now offering may be deemed supplementary, has been submitted.

The Treaty of 1792, entered into by Lord Cornwallis on the part of the Company, and the Nabob Walajah, appears to have embraced three objects; viz. the discharge of the Nabob's private consolidated debts; provision for a military establishment in time of peace; and an arrangement to supply resources for a period of hostility.

The Company binding themselves for a stipulated sum (nine lacks of pagodas) to furnish a sufficient military force for the defence of the Carnatic, and the Nabob engaging to pay a certain subsidy under a guarantee of landed security, whereby a proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic were mortgaged for the execution of the provisions of the Treaty; and therefore, so long as the Company fulfil the conditions on their part, they have acquired an interest, and eventually a right of interference, to prevent the declension of those Revenues to the extent of their being rendered inadequate to the security for which they have been pledged.

As they can have no claim, and notwithstanding the increase of their military expences, have made none, under any circumstances, for calling upon the Nabob to augment his stipulated payments; so, on the other hand, under a liberal and equal construction of the Treaty, they would be justified in interposing their authority to guard against a positive deficiency in the appropriated resources.

Was the security in bullion or moveables of any kind, an attempt to transport it out of the reach of the Company, even during a period that no defalcation had arisen in the payment of the Kists, would probably be resisted, if necessary by force. The difference in the case now under discussion is, that whatever diminution (and it is considerable) in value, the security is gradually though rapidly sustaining, carries along with it the destruction of the human race, and the desolation of the Country.

The Treaty is formed upon a well-founded presumption, that the Districts specified therein are capable, either in the hands of the Company or of the Nabob, of producing Revenues competent to the purposes for which they are given as security; but that security becomes nugatory, if the excessive deterioration of it shall not be deemed a virtual violation of the Treaty, and warrant the adoption of measures with a view to avert the injurious effects of such deterioration.

If we look back to the origin of the Treaty of 1792, we shall find that it arose from the representations of the Nabob Walajah, that, without imposing burthens upon his people which they were not able to bear, he could not make the payments to the Company stipulated for in the Treaty of 1787; but he had no sooner prevailed

prevailed upon the Government to acquiesce in a reduction of those payments, which he effected by the Treaty of 1792, than, by the manner in which he carried the provisions of it into execution, he increased the miseries of his people tenfold, and defeated every humane and salutary object it was intended to attain.

Should the principle I have laid down be deemed insufficient to warrant a revision of the Treaty, the open and notorious violation of it on the part of the Nabob, by granting, without the authority of Government, Juncas or Assignments upon the mortgaged Districts, contrary to an express article of it, would indisputably justify such measures as might be thought advisable for the security of the Company; and, in my opinion, calls upon the Court of Directors to issue such orders as may be best calculated to guard the interests of their constituents from so alarming and extensive an evil.

Under such an impression I have ventured to make a proposition to the Nabob, offering great, but, in my mind, necessary sacrifices on the part of the Company, for the accomplishment of an object connecting their substantial interests with the welfare of the people of the Carnatic.

To those who may think the sacrifice too great I would observe, that the realization of the sums proposed to be relinquished (probably above thirty lacks of pagodas) under the present system, is a phantom that may be held up to their view, but must for ever disappoint their expectations.

The advantages to the Nabob, as well as to the Company, in the plan I have suggested, are extremely obvious: during the period of hostility, an increase of Revenue arising from an improved management, would be an essential resource to Government, in which his Highness would participate, from the receipt of a proportional addition to his fifth of the whole produce whilst in peace, the benefit would be exclusively his.

Under existing circumstances, the Company sustain no loss except in extinction of the inhabitants of the Carnatic; but in the arduous season of war they must experience the most fatal defalcations.

It has been with the deepest regret that I have found the Nabob unmoved by my entreaties and remonstrances upon this subject; not that he has been insensible to the justice and expediency of what I have proposed, but, as he has candidly confessed at several interviews with me, that he has not the resolution to comply;—informing me, that his native Ministers and European advisers so perplexed, plagued, and intimidated him, that he could not venture upon the measure, notwithstanding his conviction that he ought to do so.

In my Minute of the 24th ultimo I went into a full explanation of the mischiefs resulting from the pernicious practice of usurious loans: I traced the iniquitous system through all its intricacies, and exposed a detail of oppression and rapine not less offensive to humanity than destructive of public property, and ruinous to the permanent interests of the Carnatic.

The operation, however, of this system is not confined to the subjects of his Highness; it takes a wide range, and affects in a sensible degree the public credit of the Company; for a very large proportion of the specie in circulation being applied to the uses of the Nabob at an exorbitant interest, Government are forced into the measure of depreciating their own paper, in order to raise funds adequate to the exigencies of the State.

The persons concerned with the Durbar, from the immense profit they reap, are well able to afford to raise money at 12 per cent. the legal interest of the Country, and to lodge ample security for the debt; and hence it is that the Company are driven to the necessity of increasing the rate of interest upon their own paper, in order to supply their immediate wants.

The effects of these usurious loans upon the commercial interests of the Country, as well as every national improvement which would require a capital, are most lamentable: no trade can stand a competition with such exorbitant profits; and when the practice which so generally prevails with the Eastern Princes, of hoarding up every

IV . every pagoda they can lay hold of, is superadded to the various corroding evils that have been stated, it would seem that such a complicated system of ruin and devastation was without a precedent in the annals of the world.

Had the Treaty of 1792 been adhered to with that good faith which the British nation had a right to expect from his Highness the Nabob, the Country would have found in it a source of increasing prosperity; since, by its wise provisions, a considerable portion of the Carnatic was exonerated from those private Assignments which have ever been productive of such oppression and distress to the inhabitants.

To the violation therefore of the Treaty may be attributed those evils which have been so fully set forth, and which loudly demand instant eradication.

The situation of the Tanjore Country, from precisely the same causes, is still more desperate. It has recently been developed with an accuracy not to be questioned; by which it appears, that notwithstanding the Company consented, with a view to the Rajah's accommodation, to remit, for the term of three years, more than one-fifth of his annual payments, his Excellency is at this moment embarrassed with a debt of at least twelve lacks of pagodas; and when we consider there is an interest chargeable upon it of two and three per cent. per mensem, and that the whole Country is mortgaged for the payment, where are the means by which the Rajah will be enabled to fulfil his engagements to the Company without ruin to his people?

Were I to attempt to describe the present state of the Tanjore Country, it would be little more than a repetition of what I have said respecting the Carnatic, since the same system prevails throughout; but, if possible, has been productive of a quicker progress to decay and impoverishment in the Rajah's dominions.

I have it therefore in contemplation to authorize Mr. Macleod to propose to the Rajah, to assign over to the Company the Districts mortgaged for his stipulated payments, upon a footing similar to that, as far as circumstances will permit, which I have suggested in the arrangement relative to the Carnatic.

I must candidly acknowledge, that I am not sufficiently sanguine to expect that the influence which has operated to prevent the Nabob's concurrence, will not have equal effect with the Rajah; as precisely the same arguments and the same urgency apply to the one case as the other. I trust an early remedy for both will be provided by the Court of Directors, and before the Countries are irretrievably ruined.

The acts of the legislature with respect to usurious bargains;—the reiterated orders of the Company on the subject, and the iniquity of such transactions abstractedly considered, have had so little effect, that I scarcely know what to suggest as a means of future prevention. Possibly it might be attended with good consequences, if the Court of Directors were to order the Governor and Council of Fort St. George to take an oath, that in every case where, according to his or their belief, there shall be reason to suppose that any servant of the Company, or person living under the Company's protection, shall, subsequently to the publication of the orders in question, have been concerned, directly or indirectly, in any loan or other money transaction with any of the native powers, unless with the knowledge and express permission of Government, such servant of the Company, or person living under the Company's protection, shall be called before the Council Board, and examined upon oath touching such supposed loan or money transaction: and in the event of such servant of the Company, or other person living under the Company's protection, refusing to answer to such questions as may be put to him, or not answering satisfactorily, so as to exculpate himself from all concern, directly or indirectly, in such loan or money transaction, he shall be sent to Europe by the first opportunity, for having been guilty of a disobedience of the orders of the Company, and punished accordingly. And with a view more effectually to check this mischief, I would recommend that a proclamation should be issued inviting to the discovery of these nefarious transactions, and offering a reward to any one that should bring forward substantial proof that such prohibited loans had been negotiated.

The pains, the trouble, the anxiety, and, above all, the pressure upon my personal feelings, arising from the investigation and exposure of this subject in its true colours, must be a test to the Court of Directors how important I consider it to their interest, as well as to the welfare of British India.

I am aware of the numerous enemies who will start up against me for the part I have taken; but I have a shield in the consciousness of an honest execution of my duty which blunts their arrows, and which will ultimately render all their efforts impotent and unavailable.

I have forbore to bring forward the names of individuals, not because I am not able to do so, but because the subject is above personal considerations.

Let those who have amassed wealth by such means enjoy it as well as they can;—let it be my pride to have paid this tribute to suffering humanity, by deterring others from the commission of similar enormities.

(Signed) *Hobart.*

V.

N° 9.

ORDER of the Honourable House of Commons, 9th February 1803.

Private Claimants on the late Nabobs of the Carnatic.

CAVALRY DEBT.

List of New BONDS in the CAVALRY LOAN, executed by His Highness the NABOB, in Lieu of the Four original Bonds which were surrendered up and cancelled on 21st August 1786, dated 1st January 1785; with Interest at 12 per Cent per Annum; with the Persons to whom payable, and the Sums.

N° 1 a' 24.	24 Bonds payable to Paul Benfield for Pagodas 10,000 each	- - - - -	Pagodas	2,40,000	—	—
25 a' 46.	22 Ditto to Ditto, for Pagodas 5,000 each	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,10,000	—	—
47.	1 Ditto to Ditto	- - - - -	- - - - -	5,246	28	—
			Pagodas	3,55,246	28	—
48.	1 Ditto to Robert Storey	- - - - -	25,502 10 54			
49.	1 Ditto to Charles Binny	- - - - -	25,502 10 54			
50.	1 Ditto to Job Hulman	- - - - -	10,000 — —			
			Pagodas	61,004	21	28
51.	1 Ditto to Francis Rolleston	- - - - -	10,373 34 —			
52.	1 Ditto to William Cooke	- - - - -	17,002 6 19			
53 a' 60.	8 Ditto to James Taylor, George Savage, James Call, or either of them, for Pagodas, 10,000 each	- - - - -	80,000 — —			
61 a' 69.	9 Ditto to Ditto, for Pagodas, 5,000 each	- - - - -	45,000 — —			
70.	1 Ditto, for	- - - - -	2,324 2 61			
				1,54,700	—	—
71 a' 76.	6 Ditto, payable to William Wynch, for Pagodas, 10,000 each	- - - - -	60,000 — —			
77 a' 79.	3 Ditto to Ditto, 5,000 each	- - - - -	15,000 — —			
80.	1 Ditto to Ditto, for	- - - - -	15,000 — —			
				76,500	—	—
81 a' 86.	6 Ditto, payable to James Taylor, George Savage, James Call, or either of them, for Pagodas, 5,000 each	- - - - -	30,000 — —			
87 a' 91.	5 Ditto to Ditto, for 2,000 Pagodas each	- - - - -	10,000 — —			
92.	1 Ditto to Ditto, for	- - - - -	3,173 13 62			
				43,173	13	62
				3,35,377	35	10
			Pagodas	6,90,624	21	10

OLD CONSOLIDATED DEBT.

List of BONDS outstanding in the OLD CONSOLIDATED DEBT of his Highness the NABOB of 1767; with the Numbers, the Names of the Persons to whom new Bonds were granted on the 1st January 1769; the present Holders of the Bonds; the original Principal ditto the 1st January 1778; and ditto made up at Simple Interest to 31st December 1784.

N ^o of the Bonds	To Whom the Bonds were granted.	The present Holders of the Bonds.	Principal, 1st January 1769	Principal, 1st January 1778.	Principal, 1st January 1785.
1.	Samuel Hardley - - -	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	10,950	3,051 12 60	5,187 10 70
	D ^o - - - N ^o 3 - - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co. -	5,000	3,718 23 20	6,321 25 10
2.	William Alderfey - - -	Ditto - - - - -	9,600	3,500 — —	5,257 — —
3.	James Anderson - - -	James Anderson - - - - -	5,100	3,119 18 —	5,303 5 32
4.	Revnold Adams - - -	The Estate of R. Adams, Ja ^t Taylor, Esq. - - - - -	5,100	1,835 — —	3,119 18 —
5.	Captain George Airey - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	1,950	600 — —	901 7 16
6.	Captain Philip Affleck - -	Ditto - - - - -	11,950	4,400 — —	6,608 28 64
7.	James Alexander - - -	Josias Dupre Porcher - - - -	37,200	13,991 31 40	23,786 6 60
10.	Henry Brooke - - -	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call -	37,750	19,900 20 56	33,830 35 14
20.	Stephen Briggs - - -	Thomas Oglevie - - - - -	45,800	7,900 — —	11,865 28 64
25.	Charles Boddam - - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	1,700	550 — —	826 3 48
26.	Mary Boddam - - -	Ditto - - - - -	4,850	1,700 — —	2,553 14 32
27.	Duncan Buckanan - - -	John Turing - - - - -	61,450	2,339 22 40	3,977 13 4
29.	Francis Barnewall - - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	2,900	1,004 22 40	1,508 34 6
30.	John Bellingham - - -	- - - - -	2,200	734 — —	1,247 88 64
31.	Captain George Baker - -	John Turing - - - - -	8,450	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
32.	Captain Thomas Backhouse	Ditto - - - - -	7,350	2,660 27 —	4,523 9 72
33.	Richard Brickenden, Esq. -	Mr. Torians - - - - -	4,850	1,743 9 —	2,963 18 72
34.	Simon Corcher - - -	- - - - -	930	229 13 40	389 33 60
36.	Quintin Craufard - - -	Mr. George Moubrey - - - -	3,700	1,250 — —	1,877 18 —
37.	Rebecca Casamayer - - -	Josias Dupre Porcher - - - -	5,050	1,789 4 40	3,041 18 36
38.	Churchwardens of-St. Mary	Mr. Craig - - - - -	5,400	1,926 27 —	3,275 17 8
40.	Edward Cotsford - - -	Edward John Holland - - - -	9,280	3,350 — —	5,031 25 16
42.	Captain John Cooper - - -	Mr. Mackay, jun. - - - - -	1,740	550 18 —	935 30 48
43.	John Call, Esq. - - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	5,000	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
44.	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	5,000	4,580 — —	6,879 5 60
46.	Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	30,850	6,100 — —	9,162 7 15
48.	Charles Campbell - - -	John Turing - - - - -	43,450	3,624 4 40	6,161 — 36
	Ditto Assignment to General Sir Robert Fletcher - -	Ditto - - - - -	- -	4,750 — —	7,134 18 —
49.	John Calland - - - - -	Ditto - - - - -	20,440	14,358 31 40	24,410 3 12
52.	Captain William Cook - -	Avannighiddala Vancatadrellum	1,790	550 18 —	935 30 48
53.	Captain Cosley - - -	Josias Dupre Porcher - - - -	4,000	1,376 9 —	2,339 22 40
54.	Roger Carter - - - - -	Edward John Holland - - - -	6,950	2,500 — —	3,755 — —
56.	Captain George Dunnen -	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	1,700	596 30 2	1,014 22 19
57.	Captain Augustus Demorgan	John Turing - - - - -	2,850	963 13 40	1,637 26 44

AFFAIRS OF THE CARNATIC.

N ^o of the Bonds.	To Whom the Bonds were granted.	The present Holders of the Bonds.	Principal, 1 st January 1769.	Principal, 1 st January 1778.	Principal, 1 st January 1785.
58.	Francis and Jane de Lamerie	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	2 950	1,041 13 —	1,564 4 38
60.	Jofias Dupre, Esq. - - -	Jofias Dupre Porcher - - -	15,350	5,688 18 —	9,670 16 16
61.	George Dawson, Esq. - - -	Thomas Cockburn - - -	9,450	3 486 18 —	5,927 1 64
63.	Captain James Dewar - - -	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	1,550	477 3 48	811 2 42
64.	Captain Philip Delafield - - -	James Call - - -	620	137 22 40	233 34 52
65.	Dawfanne Drake - - -	Mr. Wooley - - -	48,400	18,304 4 40	31,117 — 36
66.	Col. John Francis Debrake - - -	Antonio de Souza - - -	3,940	1,376 9 —	2,339 22 40
68.	Major John Eley - - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	9,400	3,490 — —	5,241 35 23
69.	Henry Fletcher, Esq. - - -	Ditto - - -	4,300	1,500 — —	2,253 — —
70.	John Philip Fabricious - - -	Mr. Antonio de Souza, Executor to the Estate of Colonel Dutton -	3,800	1,330 13 40	2,261 22 76
71.	Charles Floyer - - -	General Sir R. Barker's Concern, by his Attorney to C ^s Floyer -	23,950	5,505 — —	9,358 18 —
	Estate of Francis Cavartho, Transfer by Charles Floyer, ditto - - -	Charles Floyer, Esq. - - -	-	3,486 18 —	5,927 1 64
72.	John Lewin Smith, in Trust for Richard Fairfield, Esq.	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	6,650	2,440 — —	3,664 31 55
73.	John Defries - - -	Ditto - - -	4,860	1,700 — —	2,533 14 32
74.	Thomas Fitzgerald - - -	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	17,200	6,101 13 40	10,372 12 12
5.	Col. Daniel Triefschman - - -	Antonio de Souza - - -	5,200	1,835 — —	3,119 18 —
76.	Richard Fairfield - - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	37,650	14,170 — —	21,283 12 19
77.	William Martin Goodlad - - -	Antonio de Souza - - -	7,800	4,082 31 40	6,940 31 76
78.	William Gray - - -	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	4,550	1,633 5 32	2,776 12 62
79.	Robert Gambier, Esq. - - -	Mr. Charles Binny - - -	7,400	2,706 22 40	4,601 9 36
80.	John Hunter, Esq. - - -	Ditto - - -	6,950	2,523 4 40	4,289 11 20
81.	Captain Norton Hutchinson	Captain Edward Jourdan - - -	6,500	2,350 — —	3,529 25 16
82.	Rev. William Hirst - - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	3,100	1,100 — —	1,652 7 16
85.	Simon Hart - - -	John Turing, as Security - - -	12,650	4,688 15 24	7,970 11 49
86.	Joseph Hinchley - - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co,	8,400	3,082 27 40	4,630 11 17
88.	James Haldane - - -	- - -	7,800	2,800 — —	4,205 21 48
90.	Phillis Hopkins - - -	Mr. Charles Binny - - -	3,750	1,330 13 40	2,261 22 76
91.	Thomas Hodges, Esq, - - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	2,600	926 22 40	1,391 28 38
93.	Major Edward James - - -	- - -	1,450	412 31 40	701 31 76
95.	Jourdan and Company - - -	- - -	13,060	950 — —	1,426 32 32
97.	James Kirkpatrick - - -	Andrew Ross, Esq. - - -	25,150	9,358 18 —	15,909 16 16
98.	James King - - -	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	1,650	550 18 —	935 30 48
99.	David Kellican - - -	- - -	2,420	825 27 —	1,403 27 72
101.	John Little - - -	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	800	203 24 52	345 9 40
102.	Colley Lucas - - -	Colley Lucas - - -	800	183 18 —	311 34 16
104.	General Lawrence - - -	Messrs. Pelling & Defries & Co.	10,500	3,850 — —	5,782 25 16
105.	George Mackay, Esq. - - -	Ditto - - -	5,000	5,000 — —	7,510 — —
106.	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	5,000	2,844 22 40	4,272 22 46
107.	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	10,000	7,500 — —	12,750 — —
108.	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - -	17,000	344 22 40	585 31 4
109.	May Munro - - -	Thomas Oglevie - - -	4,600	1,651 18 —	2,807 19 64
110.	Andrew Majendie - - -	Mr. Wooley - - -	2,900	1,030 — —	1,751 — —

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

N ^o of the Bonds.	To Whom the Bonds were granted.	The present Holders of the Bonds.	Principal, 1 st January 1769.	Principal, 1 st January 1778.	Principal, 1 st January 1785.
111.	Nicholas Morse, Esq.	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	14,750	5,450 — —	8,185 32 32
112.	Jane Morse	Ditto	9 700	3,550 — —	5,332 3 48
113.	Robert Duncan Munro	- - - - -	1,300	367 — —	623 32 32
116.	Peter Mariette	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	9,850	5 00 — —	8,261 — —
117.	Samuel Moses	Ditto	9,150	3,300 — —	4,956 21 48
119.	Andrew Newton	Josias Dupre Porcher	9,750	3,550 — —	5,332 3 48
122.	Thomas Powney	Ditto	5,000	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
124.	Ditto	Ditto	5,000	4,587 18 —	7 98 27 —
125.	Ditto	Ditto	5,000	3,211 9 —	5,459 4 40
128.	Captain Edward Pascal	Paul Benfield	1,170	367 — —	623 32 32
129.	Gilbert Palsey	Thomas Oglevie	8,100	2,900 — —	4,355 28 64
132.	Mary Powney	George Savage	5,750	2,064 13 40	3,509 15 60
133.	John Pybus, Esq.	Mr. Chamier	63,350	23,900 31 40	40,631 17 44
134.	Andrew Rofs	Security from Taylor and Co. to ditto	5,000	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
135.	Ditto	Ditto - - - Ditto	5,000	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
137.	Ditto	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	5,000	3,394 27 —	5,771 2 56
140.	Claud Ruffel, Esq.	Josias Dupre Porcher	17,900	6,650 — —	9,988 10 64
142.	James Reid	Robert Storey, Esq.	1,100	367 — —	623 32 32
143.	George Richardson	Edward Garrow	4,400	1,559 27 —	2,651 2 56
144.	George Stratton, Esq.	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	5,000	5,000 — —	7,510 — —
145.	Ditto	Ditto	5,000	2,400 — —	3,604 28 64
146.	Ditto	Antonio de Souza	10,000	5,000 — —	8,500 — —
147.	Ditto	Ditto	14,600	628 18 —	1,068 16 16
148.	Colonel Richard Smith	Major Sydenham	1,19,050	44,957 18 —	76,427 27 —
149.	Offley Smyth	Captain Edward Jourdan	5,020	1,750 — —	2,628 18 —
150.	John Lewin Smith	Antonio de Souza	28,850	10,800 — —	16,221 21 48
152.	Anthony Sadleir	Mr. Wooley	8,850	3,257 4 40	5,537 4 4
153.	William Stratton	- - - - -	4,350	1,500 — —	2,253 — —
154.	Executors of John Smith, jun.	Antonio de Souza	6,650	2,431 13 40	4,133 12 12
156.	Robert Storey	- - - - -	4,850	1,700 — —	2,553 14 32
159.	Rev. Padie Stanton	Mr. John Snow	3,900	1,376 9 —	2,339 22 40
161.	Alexander Tod	Security from Taylor and Co.	7,750	2,073 19 64	3 525 1 21
162.	Colonel Charles Tod	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	3,350	1,220 9 72	2,074 16 66
163.	John Turing	John Turing	5,930	3,348 31 40	5,693 3 12
164.	Charles Turner Esq.	George Moubrey	25,100	9,358 18 —	15,909 16 16
165.	Mary Turing	John Turing	13 830	4,092 4 40	8,656 22 4
166.	Agar Westman	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	1,050	330 10 64	561 1 79
167.	William Webber	Ditto	9,550	3,532 13 40	6 005 1 8
168.	Colonel John Wood	Mr. John Balfour	64,550	18,625 9 —	31,662 33 4
170.	James Wilson	Robert Storey, Esq.	7,500	2,750 — —	4,130 18 —
171.	John Whitehill, Esq.	Thomas Lewin	7,150	2,569 — —	4,367 10 64
172.	Executors of Robert Dixon	- - - - -	950	229 13 40	389 33 60
174.	Ditto of Charles Griffiths	- - - - -	7,350	2,660 27 —	4,523 9 72
175.	Captain John Griffin	Thomas Oglevie	1,650	550 — —	826 3 48

N ^o of the Bonds.	To Whom the Bonds were granted.	The present Holders of the Bonds.	Principal, 1st January 1769.	Principal, 1st January 1778.	Principal, 1st January 1785.
176.	Executors of Mitchelbourne Knox - - - - -	James Taylor, Executor - - -	900	229 13 40	389 33 60
177.	Ditto of Achilles Preston - -	John Turing - - - - -	4,200	1,486 12 48	2,526 28 50
178.	John Call, George Straton, & James Bouchier, for Theatrical Society - - - -	Mr. Vaughan - - - - -	4,750	1,697 13 40	2,885 19 28
179.	Executors of John Adams, Captain, deceased - - -	James Call - - - - -	620	137 22 40	233 34 52
Total Pagodas.			12,92,960	4,85,592 35 62	7,96,445 23 29

Errors Excepted.

Chepauck,
23d December 1785.

(Signed.) *Robert Storey,
Charles Binny.*

NEW CONSOLIDATED DEBT.

A List of BONDS granted in the Fund consolidated by his Highness the NABOB, on the 26th November 1777; with the Interest calculated thereon, agreeable to the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors; dated 9th December 1784.

N ^o of the Bonds.	Names of the Persons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums specified in the Body of each Bond.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Interest, paid at different Times by His Highness the Nabob.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 10 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31st December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Interest due thereon on the 31st Dec. 1784.
1.	George Moubray - - - -	58,833 — —	22,650 25 30	10,942 33 61	92,425 23 11
2.	George Mackay - - - -	38,200 — —	14,707 — —	7,105 7 16	60,012 7 16
3.	Richard Parks - - - -	17,500 — —	6,737 18 —	3,255 — —	27,492 18 —
4.	Richard Joseph Sullivan - -	9,700 — —	3,734 18 —	1,804 7 16	15,238 25 16
5.	John Sprat - - - -	13,000 — —	5,025 — —	2,418 — —	20,423 — —
6.	Antonio de Souza - - - -	17,000 — —	6,545 — —	3,162 — —	26,707 — —
7.	Ditto - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,850 — —	15,710 — —
8.	Ditto - - - -	10,000 — —	3,426 18 —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
9.	Ditto - - - -	8,900 — —	1,925 — —	1,655 14 32	13,981 32 32
10.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
11.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
12.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
13.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
14.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
15.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
16.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
17.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
18.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
19.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
20.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
21.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
22.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
23.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
24.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
25.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
26.	Ditto - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
27.	Quintin Craufard - - -	28,500 — —	10,972 18 —	5,301 — —	44,773 18 —
28.	Ditto - - - -	10,500 — —	4,042 18 —	1,953 — —	16,495 18 —
29.	George Moubray - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
30.	Ditto - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
31.	Ditto - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —

N ^d of the Bonds.	Names of Persons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums specified in the Body of each Bond.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Interest, paid at different Times by His Highness the Nabob.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31st December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Interest due thereon on the 31st Dec. 1784.
32.	George Moubray - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
33.	Ditto - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
34.	Ditto - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
35.	Ditto - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
36.	Ditto - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
37.	Ditto - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
38.	Ditto - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
39.	Lient. Col. Henry Augustus Montagu Cosby - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
40.	Alexander Boswall - - - -	42,450 — —	16,343 9 —	7,895 25 16	66,688 34 16
41.	Lieut. Col. Humphrey Harper -	9,050 — —	3,484 9 —	1,683 10 64	14,217 19 64
42.	Hon. Edward Monckton - -	24,570 — —	9,459 16 16	4,570 — 57	38,599 16 73
43.	Henry Moore, of Bombay - -	14,850 — —	5,717 9 —	2,762 3 48	23,329 12 48
44.	Lieut. Col. Abraham Bunjour -	11,650 — —	4,485 9 —	2,166 32 32	18,302 5 52
45.	Antonio de Souza - - - -	34,280 — —	13,197 28 64	6,376 2 70	53,853 31 54
46.	Estate of Reynold Adams - -	23,319 5 20	8,977 31 29	4,337 13 —	36,634 13 49
47.	George Savage - - - - -	50,000 — —	19,250 — —	9,300 — —	78,550 — —
48.	Ditto - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —
49.	Ditto - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —
50.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
51.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
52.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
53.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
54.	Ditto - - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,436 — —
55.	Ditto - - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,436 — —
56.	James Call - - - - -	50,000 — —	19,250 — —	9,300 — —	78,550 — —
57.	Ditto - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —
58.	Ditto - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —
59.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
60.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
61.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
62.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
63.	Ditto - - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,426 — —
64.	Ditto - - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,426 — —
65.	James Taylor - - - - -	50,000 — —	19,250 — —	9,300 — —	78,550 — —
66.	Ditto - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —
67.	Ditto - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

N ^o of the Bonds.	Names of Persons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums specified in the Body of each Bond.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. interest, paid at different Times by His Highness the Nabob.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31st December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Interest due thereon on the 31st Dec. 1784.
68.	James Taylor - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
69.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
70.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
71.	Ditto - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
72.	Ditto - - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,426 — —
73.	Ditto - - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,426 — —
74.	George Savage, James Call, and James Taylor - - - - -	13,662 7 60	5,259 34 24	2,541 6 16	21,463 12 20
75.	James Taylor, Andrew Majendie, Jas Call, and George Savage -	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
76.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
77.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
78.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
79.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
80.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
81.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
82.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
83.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
84.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
85.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
86.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
87.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
88.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
89.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
90.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
91.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
92.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
93.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
94.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
95.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
96.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
97.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
98.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
99.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
100.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
101.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
102.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
103.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —

AFFAIRS OF THE CARNATIC.

No of Bonds.	Names of Persons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums Specified in the Body of each Bond.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Interest, paid at different Times by His Highness the Nabob.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31st December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Interest due thereon on the 31st Dec. 1784.
04.	James Taylor, Andrew Majendie, Ja ^s Call, and George Savage	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
05.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
06.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
07.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
08.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
09.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
10.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	5,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
11.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
12.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
13.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
14.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
15.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
16.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	6,618 9 40	2,548 1 12	1,230 35 72	10,397 19 44
17.	George Savage, Ja ^s Call, Andrew Majendie, and James Taylor	40,000 — —	15,400 — —	7,440 — —	62,840 — —
18.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	40,000 — —	15,400 — —	7,440 — —	62,840 — —
19.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	40,000 — —	15,400 — —	7,440 — —	62,840 — —
20.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	40,000 — —	15,400 — —	7,440 — —	62,840 — —
21.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	40,000 — —	15,400 — —	7,440 — —	62,840 — —
22.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	25,000 — —	9,625 — —	4,650 — —	39,275 — —
23.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	25,000 — —	9,625 — —	4,650 — —	39,275 — —
24.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	25,000 — —	9,625 — —	4,650 — —	39,275 — —
25.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	25,000 — —	9,625 — —	4,650 — —	39,275 — —
26.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	25,000 — —	9,625 — —	4,650 — —	39,275 — —
27.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	16,000 — —	6,160 — —	2,976 — —	25,136 — —
28.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	16,000 — —	6,160 — —	2,976 — —	25,136 — —
29.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	16,000 — —	6,160 — —	2,976 — —	25,136 — —
30.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	16,000 — —	6,160 — —	2,976 — —	25,136 — —
31.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	16,000 — —	6,160 — —	2,976 — —	25,136 — —
32.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
33.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
34.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
35.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
36.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
37.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
38.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
39.	Ditto — — — Ditto — — —	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

N ^o of the Bonds.	Names of Persons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums specified in the Body of each Bond.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Interest, paid at different Times by His Highness the Nabob.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31st December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Interest due thereon on the 31st Dec. 1784.
140.	George Savage, Ja ^s Call, Andrew Majendie, and James Taylor	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,483 — —	12,568 — —
141.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
142.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 22 40	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
143.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
144.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
145.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
146.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
147.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
148.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
149.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	9,000 35 —	3,465 13 38	1,674 6 40	14,140 18 78
150.	James Taylor and James Call -	6,601 25 —	2,541 23 39	1,227 32 —	10,371 9 35
151.	James Taylor - - - - -	11,601 2 40	4,466 14 66	2,157 28 62	18,225 10 8
152.	James Call & Andrew Majendie	12,276 25 60	4,726 19 22	2,283 16 71	19,286 25 73
153.	James Taylor - - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
154.	Ditto - - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
155.	Ditto - - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
156.	Ditto - - - - -	11,329 30 60	4,361 35 62	2,107 12 58	17,799 7 29
157.	Andrew Majendie - - - -	4,016 3 18	1,546 7 —	716 35 60	6,309 9 78
158.	Ditto - - - - -	5,986 30 62	2,304 33 65	1,113 20 1	9,405 12 48
159.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
160.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
161.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
162.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
163.	James Taylor - - - - -	12,500 — —	4,812 18 —	2,325 — —	19,637 18 —
164.	Captain Peter Bounevaux - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
165.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
166.	Ditto - - - - -	2,661 — —	1,024 17 36	494 34 4	4,180 15 40
167.	Major Grove Gilles - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
168.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
169.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
170.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
171.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
172.	Ditto - - - - -	3,195 — —	1,230 2 56	594 9 58	5,019 12 34
173.	George Moubray - - - -	29,770 — —	11,461 16 16	5,537 7 74	46,768 24 10
174.	Benjamin Solomon - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,426 — —
175.	Captain Robert Long - - -	2,000 — —	770 — —	372 — —	3,142 — —
176.	Charles Edward Jones - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —

AFFAIRS OF THE CARNATIC.

N ^o of the Bonds.	Names of Persons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums specified in the Body of each Bond.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Interest, paid at different Times by His Highness the Nabob.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31st December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years 1 Month and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Interest due thereon on the 31st Dec. 1784.
177.	Job Bulman and Robert Smith Bird	6,547 — —	2,520 21 33	1,217 26 57	10,285 12 10
178.	Robert Storey	11,950 — —	4,600 27 —	2 222 25 16	18,773 16 16
179.	Ditto	11,950 — —	4,600 27 —	2,222 25 16	18,773 16 16
180.	Antonio de Souza	37,317 — —	14,367 1 49	6 940 34 51	58,625 — 20
181.	Ditto	2,447 — —	942 3 34	455 5 10	3,844 8 44
182.	Colonel James Capper	13,900 — —	5,351 18 —	2,585 14 32	21,836 32 32
183.	Major George Brown	7,646 — —	2,943 25 45	1,422 5 50	12,011 31 15
184.	Antonio de Souza	28,300 — —	10,895 18 —	5,263 28 64	44,459 10 64
185.	Robert Smith Bird	4,349 — —	1,674 13 11	808 32 72	6,832 10 3
186.	Thomas Pelling and John de Fries	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
187.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
188.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
189.	Ditto — — Ditto	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
190.	Ditto — — Ditto	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
191.	Ditto — — Ditto	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
192.	Ditto — — Ditto	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12 568 — —
193.	Ditto — — Ditto	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
194.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
195.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1 925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
196.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
197.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
198.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
199.	Ditto — — Ditto	5 000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
200.	Henry Brooke	9,698 — —	3,733 26 23	1,803 29 66	15,235 20 9
201.	William Petrie, Charles Drake, and Andrew Majendie	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2 790 — —	25,565 — —
202.	Captain Peter Pigou	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
203.	Captain Thomas D'blin	7,000 — —	2,695 — —	1,302 — —	10,997 — —
204.	Thomas Pelling and John de Fries	21,152 — —	8,143 18 57	3,934 9 63	33,229 28 40
205.	Ditto — — Ditto	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
206.	William Gordon	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
207.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
208.	Robert Storey	2 000 — —	770 — —	372 — —	3,142 — —
209.	Capt. Michael Bruce	6,224 — —	2,396 8 51	1,157 23 71	9,777 32 42
210.	Mrs. Marian Douglass	2,500 — —	577 18 —	279 — —	2,356 18 —
211.	Lieut. Col. Patrick Ross	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7 855 — —
212.	Francis Balfour	3,000 — —	1,155 — —	558 — —	4,713 — —

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

N ^o of the Bonds.	Names of Persons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums specified in the Body of each Bond.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Interest, paid at different Times by His Highness the Nabob.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31st December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Interest due thereon on the 31st Dec. 1784.
213.	Lieut. Col. James Kirkpatrick	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
214.	Mocoomal and Dakermnaul - -	23,298 — —	8,969 26 23	4,333 15 32	36,601 5 55
215.	Vencatta Rangapille - - - -	5,682 — —	2,187 20 42	1,056 30 54	8,926 15 16
216.	Cassiram and Vencatesha Deva	4,734 — —	1,822 21 20	880 18 69	7,437 4 9
217.	Meer Seyed Mahomed Mogul	30,676 — —	11,810 9 29	5,705 26 40	48,191 35 69
218.	Aga Husein Mahomed - - -	15,925 — —	6,131 4 40	2,962 1 64	25,018 6 24
219.	Wallaboo Sunderdofs Soukar -	48,424 — —	18,643 8 52	9,006 31 8	76,074 3 60
220.	Ragoonadados Shamdofs - -	5,954 — —	2,292 10 35	1,107 16 —	9,353 26 35
221.	Colonel Rofs Lang - - - -	14,000 — —	5,390 — —	2 604 — —	21,994 — —
222.	Thomas Pelling & John Defries	5,786 — —	2,227 21 77	1,076 7 5	9,089 29 2
223.	Wallaboo Sunderdofs Soukar -	16,097 — —	6,197 12 34	2,994 1 40	25,288 13 74
224.	Dowsonne Drake - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
225.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
226.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
227.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
228.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
229.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
230.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
231.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
232.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
233.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
234.	Moses de Castra Pelling Defries	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
235.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
236.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
237.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
238.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
239.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
240.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
241.	Ditto - - - - -	8,326 — —	3,205 13 29	1,548 22 71	13,080 5 20
242.	George Moubray - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
243.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
244.	Ditto - - - - -	4,557 — —	1,754 16 2	847 21 54	7,159 1 56
245.	Gilbert Pasley - - - - -	9,705 — —	3,736 15 24	1,805 4 54	15,246 19 78
246.	James Call - - - - -	8,665 — —	3,336 — 72	1,611 24 69	13,612 25 61
247.	Andrew Majendie - - - - -	8,665 — —	3,336 — 72	1,611 24 69	13,612 25 61
248.	Robert Storey - - - - -	1,733 — —	667 7 31	322 12 12	2,722 19 43
249.	Captain Thomas Giel - - -	7,000 — —	2,695 — —	1,302 — —	10,997 — —

N ^o of the Bonds.	Names of Persons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums specified in the Body of each Bond.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Interest, paid at different Times by His Highness the Nabob.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31st December 1784 inclusive, being 3 Years, 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Interest due thereon on the 31st Dec. 1784.
250.	Kistnadofs Veereedofs - - -	3,909 — —	1,504 34 59	727 2 53	6,141 1 32
251.	Capt. Alexander Jameson - -	13,400 — —	5,159 — —	2,492 14 32	21,051 14 32
252.	John Holland - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
253.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
254.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
255.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
256.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
257.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
258.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
259.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
260.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
261.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
262.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
263.	Ditto - - - - -	2,711 — —	1,043 26 36	504 8 70	4,258 35 26
264.	Edward John Holland - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
265.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
266.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
267.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
268.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
269.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
270.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
271.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
272.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
273.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
274.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
275.	Ditto - - - - -	2,711 — —	1,043 26 36	504 8 70	4,258 35 26
276.	Kistnadofs Veergeedofs - - -	4,285 — —	1,649 26 8	797 — 29	6,731 26 37
277.	Mayauram Kinderdofs - - -	2,480 — —	954 28 64	461 10 6	3,896 2 70
278.	Gungadud Ranganad and Gocut Vittal - - - - -	777 9 —	299 8 55	144 20 35	1,221 2 10
279.	Soorah Cuadapah Chitty - - -	1,016 13 40	391 10 77	189 1 51	1,596 26 8
280.	Coomury Dava - - - - -	609 — —	234 16 59	113 9 68	956 26 47
281.	Tanker Nulacunda Severam -	17,263 31 40	6,646 21 25	3,211 2 68	27,121 19 53
282.	Pilling and de Fries - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
283.	Ditto - - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
284.	Ditto - - - - -	7,397 — —	2,847 30 33	1,375 30 23	11,620 24 56
285.	William Petrie - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
286.	Lady Clerke - - - - -	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —

PAPERS RELATING TO THE

N ^o of the Bonds.	Names of Persons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums specified in the Body of each Bond.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Interest, paid at different Times by His Highness the Nabob.	Interest calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31st December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years 1 Month and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Interest due thereon on the 31st Dec. 1784.
287.	Charles Darke - - - - -	15,000 — —	5 775 — —	2,790 — —	23 565 — —
288.	Charles Edward Jones - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
289.	George Moubray - - - - -	58,833 — —	22,650 25 30	10 942 33 61	92,423 11
290.	Ditto - - - - -	10,000 — —	3 850 — —	1,260 — —	15,710 — —
291.	John Sykes - - - - -	11,300 — —	4,350 18 —	2,101 28 64	17,752 10 64
292.	Gokool Dofs Muckeendofs - -	20,744 22 40	7 985 24 40	3 858 18 —	32,589 29 —
293.	George Moubray - - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
294.	Ditto - - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15 710 — —
295.	Ditto - - - - -	10 000 — —	3 850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
296.	Ditto - - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
297.	Ditto - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
298.	Ditto - - - - -	3,834 — —	1,476 3 18	713 4 37	6,023 7 55
	Pagodas.	35,00,000 — —	13,47,500 — —	6,51,000 — —	54,98,500 — —

UNCONSOLIDATED DEBT.

Transmitted by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas to the Court of Directors,
with his Letter, dated 30th June 1801.

Statement of DEBTS due by his late Highness the NABOB OF ARCOT; contracted prior to the Proceedings which took place at Madras, respecting Claims on his Highness, conformably to the Act of Parliament passed in 1784; proved by the Affidavits of the Creditors in the Manner required in the Letter from the Directors of the East India Company to Mr. Fordyce, dated the 10th June 1796.

N° 1.

Samuel Elliot, Esq. as Heir in Right of his Wife to the Estate of the late General Horne.

Heirs of the
late General
Horne.

Bond for Pagodas 16,000. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 1st July 1777.

This Bond was granted to the General Horne, as the price of a garden, house, and grounds, purchased from him by the late Nabob of Arcot; and as a proof that the price was moderate, the widow of General Horne and Mr. Elliot have stated, upon oath, that the Nabob soon afterwards sold that house and grounds for the same sum which he agreed to pay to General Horne for it.

Many applications were made to his Highness for payment of this Bond, but without effect; and so satisfied were the Government of Madras and the Court of Directors in England, of the justness of the claim, that the most earnest requests were, in 1787, made by them to the Nabob for having it put in a train of payment; but the state of affairs in India prevented that from taking place, and no part, either of principal or interest, has been paid.

This Bond was, in the year 1786, referred for examination to the Committee appointed at Madras for investigating the claims on his Highness the late Nabob; and was reported by them to be just.

N° 2.

The Heirs of the late Major Arthur Lyfaught.

Heirs of the
late Major
Lyfaught.

Four Bonds, amounting to Pag^s 21,442. 10. 40. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 22d February 1779.

Sir Charles Oakeley, one of the Trustees named in the marriage settlement betwixt the late Major Lyfaught and Miss Pybus, has made affidavit upon this Claim, dated 28th May 1799; in which he declares it to be his belief, that these Bonds were granted to the late Major Lyfaught for money lent to the Nabob; and that no part, either of principal or interest, has been paid. They were referred for examination to the Committee at Madras in 1786, and reported by them to be just.

N° 3.

Colonel Alex^r Wynch, late of Madras.

Colone
Wynch.

Bond for Pag^s 6,000. with Interest from 2d May 1785.

Colonel Wynch, in his affidavit dated 28th February 1798, deposited with Mr. Fordyce, states, that he was in the Nabob's service from February 1780 to January 176.

V. January 1783, at which time a balance of 6,000 pag^s was due to him for arrears of pay, for which the Nabob granted him, on the 2d May 1783, his Bond payable in two years, without interest; which Bond was certified to be just by the Committee at Madras.

Although no rate of interest is specified in the Bond, Colonel Wynch states, that he expects to be allowed 12 per cent. from the 2d May 1785, when the Bond became payable, that being the rate allowed to Bond-holders in situations similar to his own.

N^o 4.

Heirs of the
late Major
Gillis.

Robert Storey, Esq. as Heir (in Right of his Wife) to the Estate of the late Major Grove Gillis.

Bond for Pag^s 18,022. 26. 20. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 1st July 1782.

This Bond was granted to the late Major Grove Gillis by the late Nabob, for pay, batta, off-reckonings, &c. due to the said Major Gillis in 1782, when this Bond was granted; and to which Mr. Storey has acquired a right by his marriage with the only daughter of the late Major Gillis.

The Bond was reported to be just by the Committee at Madras in 1786; but no payment has been made upon it, as is proved by Mr. Storey's affidavit, dated 11th January 1798, deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N^o 5.

The Execu-
tors of the
late Colonel
Buck.

The Executors of the late Colonel George Buck.

Bond for Pag^s 20,210 $\frac{1}{4}$ with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 1st November 1782.

This Bond was granted by the late Nabob to the late Colonel George Buck, then in the service of the Nabob, for arrears of pay, batta, and off-reckonings; and was afterwards referred to the Committee for investigating the claims on the Nabob, and reported to be just.

Colonel Buck died in 1794, leaving his widow Ann Buck, Major Cooke, and Jeremiah Batley, his executrix and executors; and Major Cooke, one of these executors, has made affidavit upon this claim, dated 2d December 1797, and lodged with Mr. Fordyce; by which it appears that no part, either of principal or interest, has been paid, and that the whole still remains to be claimed for by the heirs and executors of Colonel Buck.

N^o 6.

Lieutenant
Jourdan.

Lieutenant John Jourdan, of Madras.

1. Bond for Pagodas 1072. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December 1786.
2. Bond for Pagodas 66. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 1st September 1781.

The first part of this Claim arises from arrears of pay due to Lieutenant Jourdan; for which, upon a settlement of accounts, the Nabob granted him his Bond, dated 31st December 1786, for 1,072 pagodas, bearing interest at 6 per cent. as is certified by Lieutenant Jourdan's affidavit, made at Madras the 6th of October 1793, and transmitted to Mr. Fordyce by Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, and Co.

This Bond was referred in 1787 for examination to the Committee of Madras, and reported to be just.

V.

The second part of this Claim consists of a small Bond to Henry Price for pagodas 66. granted by the Nabob for arrears of pay due to Mr. Price, bearing interest at 6 per cent. from 1st September 1781. This Bond was transferred by Mr. Price to Lieutenant Jourdan for a valuable consideration, as appears by Lieutenant Jourdan's affidavit, dated 6th October 1798, and the notarial copy of the Bond and Assignment from Mr. Price to Lieutenant Jourdan, transmitted therewith from Madras.

N° 7.

Heirs of the late Captain Graham Campbell.

Bond for Pagodas 14,322. 2. 40. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 1st January 1786.

Heirs of the late Captain Graham Campbell.

The Debt due by the late Nabob to the late Captain Graham Campbell, was composed partly of money advanced by him for the use of his Highness, and partly of arrears of pay due to him as Captain in his Highness's service. Captain Graham Campbell died in 1780; but it was not till the end of the year 1785, that the settlement took place betwixt his heirs and the Durbar, when the balance due to the heirs of Captain Graham Campbell, with interest at 8 per cent. was found to amount to pagodas 27,322. 2. 40. for which the Nabob granted three Bonds for

pagodas { 14,322. 2. 40. }
 { 10,000. 0. 0. } bearing interest at 12 per cent. This Debt was examined
 { 3,000. 0. 0. }

by the Committee at Madras, and reported to be just.

Captain James Graham (heir of Captain Graham Campbell) in his affidavit states, that the late Captain Graham Campbell was obliged to borrow, on his own credit, a very considerable part of the money advanced to the Nabob, and that so great a part of the sums thus borrowed by Captain Campbell remained unpaid at the time that these Bonds were granted by the Nabob, that Captain Graham was obliged to transfer, in payment of them, the two Bonds for pagodas 10,000. and 3,000. at discount of 20 per cent.; the Bond therefore for pagodas 14,322. 2. 40. is the only one now in Captain Graham's possession, and for which he claims to be allowed, with interest at 12 per cent. from 1st January 1786.

N° 8.

David Simpson, Esq. of Jedburgh.

Bond for Pagodas 3,000. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 1st January 1786.

David Simpson, Esq.

This is one of the Bonds before mentioned, granted by the late Nabob for arrears of pay due to the late Captain Graham Campbell; and it was transferred by his heir, Captain James Graham, in payment of money advanced by Mr. Simpson to the late Captain Graham Campbell; and Mr. Simpson has made affidavit upon it, dated 3th April 1799, deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

It is also attested by the affidavit of Mr. John Delfries, of Madras, Attorney to Mr. Simpson, dated 2d October 1800, stating that no part of it has been paid.

Memorandum.—The Bond for pagodas 10,000. before mentioned granted to Executors of Captain Graham Campbell, was assigned to the late James Woolley, Esq. of Madras, for money advanced by him to the late Captain Campbell; but the executors of Mr. Woolley cannot make affidavit upon the whole of his claim upon the Nabob (of which this Bond forms only a part) until they shall receive the accounts thereof from their Agents at Madras.

V.

N° 9.

Lieutenant
Charles
Spyers.

Lieutenant Charles Spyers, of Madras.

Bond for Pagodas 2,212. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December
1786.

This Bond was granted by the late Nabob to Lieutenant Charles Spyers, for arrears of pay due to him; and it was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them, 1787, to be just.

Mr. Spyers has made affidavit upon it, dated 11th October 1798, which has been transmitted to Mr. Fordyce by Tulloh, Brodie, and Co. of Madras.

N° 10.

Heirs of the
late Major
Galway.

Heirs of the late Major Galway, of Madras.

Bond for Pagodas 14,972½. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from the
1st October 1783.

This Claim is constituted by a Bond granted by the Nabob in 1783, to the late Major Galway for arrears of pay then due to him; of which no part has since been paid. It was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be just.

Mr. Cooke married the sister and heiress of Major Galway; and therefore claims payment of this Debt, with interest at 6 per cent. from 1st October 1783, as is stated in his affidavit, dated 8th August 1800, deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 11.

Captain
W^m Dewar.Captain W^m Dewar, of Berwick.Bond for Pag^s 8,450. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December
1786.

This Bond was granted to Captain Dewar for arrears of pay due to him while in the Nabob's service, from 1777 to 1786; and for which the Nabob granted him the Bond above mentioned; which was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them to be just.

N° 12.

Captain
John Mofs.

Captain John Mofs, of Madras.

Bond for Pag^s 5,277. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December
1786.

This Bond, which was granted to Captain Mofs for arrears of pay due to him, was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them to be just; as is certified by Captain Mofs's affidavit, dated 24th September 1800, transmitted to Mr. Fordyce from Madras.

N° 13.

Colonel Eidington, late of Madras.

Bond for Pag^s 15,350. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 31st December 1786.

Colonel
Eidington.

This Bond was granted to Colonel Eidington for arrears of pay due to him, and for money advanced to the troops when in a state of mutiny; and was, upon examination, acknowledged to be just by the Committee at Madras; as is proved by Colonel Eidington's affidavit, dated 23^d August 1797, deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 14.

Heirs of the late Captain J. Lowden.

Bond for Pag^s 1,899. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December 1786.

Heirs of the
late Captain
Lowden.

This Bond was granted to the late Captain John Lowden, for arrears of pay due to him. It was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them, in 1788, to be just; but no payment has since been made upon it; and Captain Lowden's heirs claim to be allowed the amount of the Bond, with interest from 31st December 1786; as is certified by their affidavit, dated 9th September 1800, deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 15.

Sir Hector Munro, London.

Bond for Pag^s 40,000. with Interest at 8 per Cent. from 1782.

Sir Hector
Munro.

This Bond was granted to Mr. Alexander Brodie, as agent for Sir Hector Munro, being for arrears of table-money due to Sir Hector, as Commander in Chief of the army on the Coast. And Sir Hector, in his affidavit dated 30th May 1800, deposited with Mr. Fordyce, states, that though he had advanced several sums of money to the Nabob and his family, when in distress; yet in consideration of his receiving this Bond from the Nabob, he had made no charge upon his Highness for the money he thus advanced to him and his family; although he received by this Bond no more than was justly due to him for arrears of table-money as before mentioned.

This Claim was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them to be just.

N° 16.

Heirs of the late Captain H. B. Sullivan.

Bond for Pag^s 4,835. 39. 10. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 1st August 1781.

Heirs of the
late Captain
H. B. Sulli-
van.

This Debt arose from arrears of pay and Batta due by the Nabob to the late Captain Henry Boyle Sullivan, and for money advanced by him for the troops, and for feeding and otherwise providing the horses; and for which the Nabob intended to give him an order on the Revenues of Tinnevelly; but these being shortly after taken possession of by the Company, the Nabob granted the present Bond,

W. Bond, bearing interest at 12 per cent.; and which has been examined, and reported to be just by the Committee at Madras.

Mr. Benjamin Sullivan, administrator to the estate of the late Captain Sullivan, has made affidavit upon this Claim, dated 3d October 1800, transmitted from Madras to Mr. Fordyce.

N° 17.

Miss Catharine Pascal.

Miss Catharine Pascal, of Madras.

1. Bond for Pag' 1,185. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 1st September 1781.
2. Bond for Pag' 1,206. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December 1786.

The first part of this Claim consists of a Bond granted to Mr. Henry Price, for arrears of pay due to him, and which was, on the 29th March 1788, transferred to Miss Pascal for a valuable consideration.

The second part consists of a Bond granted to Miss Pascal, as heiress to the estate of the late Lieutenant J. Mills, for arrears of pay due to the said Lieutenant; and it has been referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be just.

Miss Pascal has made affidavit upon these two Bonds, dated 3d October 1800; stating her belief of the justness of them, and that no part of them has been paid.

N° 18.

Heirs of the late Lieutenant Stockwell.

Heirs of the late Lieutenant James Stockwell.

Bond for Pag' 2,425. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December 1786.

This Bond was granted to the late Lieutenant Stockwell for arrears of pay due to him; and an affidavit thereupon by Mr. C. N. Goricke, his executor, has been transmitted by Tulloh, Brodie, and Co. to Mr. Fordyce from Madras, dated 30th September 1800.

This Claim was referred to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them to be just.

N° 19.

Heirs of the late Captain Joshua Smith.

Heirs of the late Captain Joshua Smith.

Bond for Pag' 32,37. 9½. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from the 4th June 1784.

This Bond was granted for arrears of pay due to Captain Smith, and was reported to be just by the Committee at Madras.—Mr. Zach. Pollack, administrator to the late Captain Smith's estate, has made affidavit upon this Claim, dated 27th September 1800.

N° 20.

Mrs. Halmayer.

Mrs. Ignacia Halmayer, of Madras.

1. Bond for Pag' 4,065. 12½ Ann', with Interest at 6 per cent. from 2d May 1782.
2. Balance of Account Current per Pag' 21,178. 22. 72. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December 1786.

The first part of this Claim arises from arrears of pay due to the late Captain Halmayer, for which the Nabob granted his Bond, bearing interest at 6 per cent.

of

of which no part has been paid; as appears by Mrs. Halmayer's affidavit, dated 30th September 1800, transmitted from Madras. This Bond was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be just. V.

The second part of this Claim consists of arrears of pay due to the late Captain Hoddle, part of which was contracted prior to 1778; for which the Nabob granted his Bond, dated 1st July 1778, for pagodas 4,754. bearing interest at 6 per cent. and the remainder arises from arrears of pay due from the date of the above-mentioned Bond to the 30th April 1784, the whole amounting (including the Bond) to pagodas 21,178. 22. 72. of which Captain Hoddle transmitted an account to the Committee at Madras, signed by himself, on the 26th December 1786; and an attested copy thereof has been transmitted from Madras by Mrs. Halmayer, who has made affidavit on this claim, as administratrix to the late Mrs. Hoddle, widow of the late Captain Hoddle, by which it appears that no part of the above sum has been paid.

N^o 21.

Trustees of the late John Maxwell Stone.

Bond for Pag^s 6,119. with Interest at 10 per cent. from 26th July 1775.

Trustees of
the late John
Maxwell
Stone.

This Claim arises from a Bond granted by the Nabob to Captain Bromfield for European articles, purchased from him, dated 26th July 1775, for pagodas 6,119. payable on the 20th December 1775, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum; and was, in 1787, referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be just.

It was assigned over by Captain Bromfield to the late John Maxwell Stone, for whose trustees Messrs. A. and D. Defries of Madras are attorneys. And Mr. J. Defries has made affidavit thereon, dated 2d October 1800, which has been transmitted to Mr. Fordyce by Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, and Co.

N^o 22.

Henry Duprey, Esq. of Madras.

Henry Du-
prey, Esq.

1. Bond for Pag^s 3,226. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December 1786.
2. Two Bonds for Pag^s $\left. \begin{array}{l} 353 \\ 162 \end{array} \right\}$ with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 1st September 1781.

The first part of this Claim consists of a Bond granted to Mr. Joseph Nevil, for arrears of pay due to him, and was favourably reported upon by the Committee at Madras. And Mr. John Defries, in whose possession the Bond now is, as attorney to Mr. Duprey, to whom it was assigned by Mr. Neville, has made affidavit upon it, dated 2d October 1800, stating that no part of it has been paid.

The second part of this Claim is made up of two Bonds, granted by his late Highness to Mr. Henry Price for arrears of pay, and which were assigned by Mr. Price to Mr. Duprey in 1778 for a valuable consideration. Of these no part has been paid, as is certified by the affidavit of Mr. John Defries, attorney to Mr. Duprey, dated 2d October 1800, transmitted from Madras to Mr. Fordyce, by Messrs. Tulloh, Brodie, and Co. together with the before-mentioned affidavit on the first part of Mr. Duprey's Claim.

V.

N° 23.

Erskine
Nimmo, Esq.

Erskine Nimmo, Esq. of Madras.

Bond for Pagodas 2,200. with Interest from 2d May 1782, at 6 per Cent.

This Bond was granted to Mr. Titus Briggs, for arrears of salary due to him as an English writer in the service of the Nabob, prior to May 1782; and was upon examination certified to be just by the Committee at Madras.

Mr. Briggs transferred it for a valuable consideration to Mr. Nimmo, in whose possession it now is, and who has made affidavit upon it, dated the 26th of September 1800; deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 24.

Lieutenant
Thomas
Davidson.

Lieutenant Thomas Davidson, of Madras.

Bond for 2,502 Pagodas, with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December 1786.

This Bond was also granted for arrears of pay, and was reported to be just by the Committee at Madras. Mr. Davidson has made affidavit upon it, dated 11th July 1800, transmitted to Mr. Fordyce, in which he states, that no part of it has been paid.

N° 25.

Heirs of the
late Captain
Klawman.

Heirs of the late Captain Klawman.

Bond for Pagodas 3,371, with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 31st December 1786.

This Bond was granted to the late Captain Klawman for arrears of pay due to him, and was also reported to be just by the Committee at Madras. Mr. Basil Cockrane of Madras, the administrator to the late Captain Klawman's estate, has made affidavit upon this Claim, dated 7th October 1800, stating, that no part of it has been paid.

N° 26.

Captain
Alexander
Tod.

Captain Alexander Tod, of Dunbar.

Two Bonds for Pagodas 5,520. and 500.

Captain Tod, in his affidavit dated 1st August 1797, states, that the late Nabob was indebted to him in the sum of pagodas 5,520. for articles sold by him to the Nabob, to which his Highness added as a present a Bond for pagodas 500; Captain Tod having brought him from England a State Palanquin and some other articles, for which he did not charge any freight.

These Bonds, which are now in the hands of Mr. Thomas Cockburn at Madras, were in 1786 referred to the Committee at Madras for examination, and reported by them to be just.

N° 27.

Collingwood
Roddam,
Esq.

Collingwood Roddam, of Alnwick, Esq.

Pagodas 14,460. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from September 1786.

Mr. Roddam, in his affidavit dated 21st April 1800, states, that in the year 1775 he lent to the Nabob above 20,000 rupees, to bear interest at 12 per cent. for which

which his Highness granted him two Bonds for pagodas $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,000. \\ 240. \end{array} \right\}$ and that upon a settlement of accounts betwixt him and the Nabob in September 1786, there was found due to him a sum of pagodas 14,460. as was certified by the signature of his Highness to the account thereof; but of which no part, either of principal or interest, has been paid.

Mr. Tulloh, of Madras, has also made affidavit upon this Claim, dated 29th September 1800, in which he states, that he is in possession of the two original Bonds granted for the above sum of 20,000 rupees lent to the Nabob, dated 6th September 1775, for $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6,000. \\ 240. \end{array} \right\}$ pagodas, bearing interest at 12 per cent. which were examined and reported to be correct by the Committee at Madras, and in lieu of which the Nabob afterwards signed an account current to Mr. Roddam, amounting to 14,460 pagodas, as before stated, being the amount of these two Bonds, with interest upon them to September 1786, to which period the account current was made up.

N° 28.

Stephen Sullivan, Esq. of Madras.

Stephen
Sullivan.

Bond for Pagodas 37,500. with Interest from 3d February 1785.

This Bond was granted by the late Nabob, on the 3d February 1785, to John Stuart, Esq. on trust for Laurence Sullivan, Esq. and of which the present Claimant is now possessed as heir to his father the late Laurence Sullivan, as is stated in his affidavit, dated 6th June 1800, deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

This Claim was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras; and in 1788 was reported by them to be just.

N° 29.

Assignees of the late George Willifon, Esq.

Assignees of
the late
George Wil-
lison, Esq.

1. Bond for Pagodas 2,709. with Interest from 31st December 1786.
2. ——— Pagodas 700. with Interest from 31st December 1780.
3. ——— Pagodas 500. with Interest from 31st December 1780.

The first part of this Claim consists of a Bond granted by the late Nabob to Mr. Willifon for the balance then stated to be due to him; and which was examined by the Committee at Madras, and certified to be just; but in this balance was not included a sum of 700 pagodas, being the price of a portrait of his Highness, which was ordered by Governor Hastings, but which the Nabob insisted upon sending to the Governor as a present; and as Mr. Hastings refused to pay Mr. Willifon for it, it forms a fair Claim against the Nabob.

The last article is for 500 pagodas, being the Nabob's subscription for an altar-piece painted by Mr. Willifon, and which was not included in the before-mentioned Bond; and for these two sums the Assignees claim interest from 31st December 1780, about which time Mr. Willifon left India.

Mr. Willifon, some time previous to his death, assigned his effects in trust to Horatius Cannon, George Dempster, Esq. and others; and Mr. Cannon has made affidavit to the truth of the foregoing particulars, dated 30th October 1799, which is deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

V.

N° 30.

Sir John Day.

Sir John Day.

Bond for Pag^a 10,000. with Interest from 1st November 1779.

This Debt is constituted by a Bond of the late Nabob to Sir John Day, dated 1st July 1779, for 10,000 pagodas, payable in two and four months; and was granted to Sir John by the Nabob, in consequence of his consulting Sir John upon a point of law at that time of great importance to his Highness, viz. whether the Nabob could be sued for his debts in the Mayor's Court at Madras; which it was the intention of some of his creditors to do at that time, had not Sir John given it as his opinion, that it was not competent for any English creditor to cite his Highness before any one of the English Courts in India; and this Bond was granted to Sir John Day as a recompence for his trouble in the business, and for the important service he rendered to the Nabob at that time.

This Claim was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and was reported by them to be just; and Sir John has made affidavit upon it, which is lodged with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 31.

Heirs of the late Antonio De Souza, Esq.

Heirs of late
Antonio de
Souza, Esq.Five Bonds, amounting to Pag^a 58,019. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 31st December 1786.

These Bonds were granted to Mr. De Souza, upon a settlement of accounts betwixt him and the Nabob; and they were afterwards referred to the Committee at Madras; and reported to be just, as is certified by the affidavit of John Tulloh and Thom. s Demello, executors of Mr. De Souza; dated 6th October 1800; deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 32.

Charles Binny, Esq. London.

Charles
Binny, Esq.Bond for Pag^a 15,573. 6. 40. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 30th June 1790.

This Bond was granted to Mr. Binny, for arrears of salary due to him as English secretary to the late Nabob. Mr. Binny made affidavit upon this Claim in December 1791; and he has since deposited with Mr. Fordyce extracts of letters from the Government of Madras, and from the Court of Directors, which incontrovertibly prove that the Claim is strictly just.

The above Bond was dated 30th November 1785; but the interest was paid upon it to 30th June 1790, as appears by Mr. Binny's account current with the Nabob of that date, annexed to his affidavit.

N° 33.

Colonel James Capper, late of Madras.

Col. Capper.

Bond for Pag^a 12,000. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from January 1792.

Colonel Capper in 1774 lent the Nabob a sum of pagodas 4,000. for which his Highness granted a Bond, bearing 12 per cent. interest, and which was reported to be

be just by the Committee at Madras; but this Bond being afterwards lost, his Highness in January 1792 gave Colonel Capper an order on Francis Latour for 12,000 pagodas in lieu of it, of which no part has been paid, as is testified by Colonel Capper's affidavit, dated 14th January 1801, deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

V.

N° 34.

The Honourable Basil Cockrane, of Madras.

Basil Cockrane, Esq.

Bond for Pagodas 1,226. with Interest at 6 per Cent. from 1st September 1781.

This Bond was granted to Mr. Henry Price for arrears of pay, and was by him assigned to the Honourable Basil Cockrane for a valuable consideration; as is certified by Mr. Cockrane's affidavit, dated 7th October 1800.

Mem.—The several Bonds granted to Mr. Price for arrears of pay, and which were assigned by him to sundry persons, were examined by the Committee at Madras, and certified to be just.

N° 35.

John Pybus, Esq. London.

John Pybus, Esq.

Bond for Pag^s 1,888. with Interest from 1st February 1774.

This Bond was granted by the late Nabob to the late Miss Pybus, in part of arrears of interest due by his Highness on a sum of 36,000 Arcot rupees, lent in 1766 by the late John Pybus, her father, to the Nabob. It was dated 1st February 1770, payable without interest 1st February 1774, and was given to the late Miss Pybus as part of her marriage portion, on her marriage with the late Sir Robert Fletcher in 1773; but no part of it being paid, the late Mr. Pybus paid Sir Robert the value of it; and his son Mr. John Pybus, as heir to his father, now claims the amount of it, with interest from 1st February 1774.

It was referred for examination in 1786 to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be just.

N° 36.

Quintin Crauford, Esq. of Frankfort.

Quintin Crauford, Esq.

Bond for Pagodas 83,442. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 15th March 1780; but from the amount of this, Interest is to be deducted Pagodas 46,200. for jewels, sold as after stated.

This Bond was granted to Mr. Crauford for money lent to the late Nabob, and paid by his order, and on his account, to the East India Company and others; in security for part of which sundry jewels and pearls were deposited in Mr. Crauford's hands, which he was at liberty to dispose of, provided the Bond was not paid within one year from the date of it: but as the Nabob, notwithstanding many solicitations from Mr. Crauford's attornies, did not pay any part either of the principal or interest of the Bond, these jewels, after due notice was given to the Nabob, and after public advertisement of the intended sale for two months in the Madras papers, were sold on 11th December 1788; and the price of them, pagodas 46,200. was carried to the Nabob's credit in an account current betwixt the Nabob and Mr. Crauford, made out by Mr. Crauford's attornies at Madras; upon which date, after giving the Nabob credit for the above sum of 46,200 pagodas, the balance due to Mr. Crauford, including interest, amounted to pagodas 1,24,745.

V. Sir John Menzies, as attorney for Mr. Crauford, gave information of the sale, and of all the particulars, in a letter to Governor Sir Archibald Campbell, dated the 31st of the subsequent month; and the above balance, with interest at 12 per cent. from 11th December 1788 to 17th September 1792, when Mr. Crauford's attornies transmitted a statement of his Claim on the Nabob, amounts to the sum of pagodas 181,129. 31. for which sum, with interest at 12 per cent. Mr. Crauford claims to be allowed; and he has accordingly made affidavit upon his Claim, dated 19th October 1797, which is deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

In the accounts made out by the Agents of Mr. Crauford at Madras, the balance is struck in the usual way on the day on which the jewels were sold; and interest is charged on that balance, composed partly of interest and partly of principal. But Mr. Fordyce, supposing that the general rule adopted in 1784, of allowing only simple interest to be stated, will now be followed, has, in consequence of the power granted to him by the creditors, altered the account; and interest is, in this statement of the Claim, now laid before the Court of Directors, charged only on the principal sum of the Debt, which in this instance makes a very great reduction in the amount of the Claim.

N^o 37.Alexander
Brodie, Esq.

Alexander Brodie, Esq. London.

Balance of Bond for Pagodas 35,551. 16. 44. with Interest at 12 per Cent.
from 31st December 1786.

Mr. Brodie having, in the year 1780, advanced to the late Nabob a sum of pagodas 95,000. received from his Highness his Bond, bearing interest at 12 per cent. dated 1st June 1780, for that sum; and as a security for the payment thereof, there were deposited with Mr. Brodie three chests and a box of jewels, which he understood were valued at considerable more than the amount of the Bond for which they were granted in security; and he was, as specified in the Bond, at liberty to sell these jewels, provided the Bond was not paid in six months from its date; but Mr. Brodie not receiving any payments either of principal or interest, he, with the special permission of the Nabob, communicated to him by the Ameer ul Omrah, at different times in the years 1781, 1782, 1784, 1785, and 1786, sold the whole of these jewels, which produced only the sum of pagodas 92,173. 30. 49. as stated in an account current, made out on the 31st December 1786, in which the Bond, with interest upon it to that date, is placed to the debit of the account, amounting to the sum of pagodas 1,70,050.

Pagodas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,70,050.
And the produce of the sale of the jewels, with interest from the respective times at which they were sold, is placed to the credit of the account, amounting to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,34,498. 25. 36.
Leaving a balance of Pagodas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>35,551. 16. 44.</u>

For which Mr. Brodie makes his Claim upon the Nabob, with interest at 12 per cent. from 31st December 1786.

All the circumstances here stated are confirmed by Mr. Brodie, in his affidavit before a Master in Chancery, dated 6th March 1798, deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 38.

Sir John Macpherfon, Bar^t.Sir John
Macpherfon,
Bar^t.

1. Pag^s 85,264. 3. 66. with Interest at 12 per cent. from 1st January 1796.
2. Pagodas 83,966. 37. 10. with Interest at 8 per cent. from 1st January 1796.

Sir John Macpherfon's Claim upon the Nabob consists of two parts :

The first, containing different sums advanced by Sir John's Agent, Sir Charles Oakeley, in 1777, upon Bills for pagodas 23,217. 23. 67. drawn by Colonel Lauchlane Maclean upon Sir John Macpherfon, who had then left India ; which Bills, as Sir John was not indebted to Colonel Maclean, were accepted by Sir Charles Oakeley, as Sir John Macpherfon's attorney, at the earnest request of the late Nabob, who promised to pay them when due ; but having neglected to do so, Sir Charles Oakeley was accordingly obliged to pay them ; and he afterwards advanced several small sums to Colonel Maclean, upon the account and by the desire of the Nabob, amounting in all, with the sum above mentioned, to pagodas 27,409. 27. 47. and he received in part payment of these advances, at different times, sums to the amount of pagodas 9,250. 17. 40. which are placed to the Nabob's credit in an account current, made out and sworn to by Sir Charles Oakeley on the 15th August 1799 ; the balance of which account current is stated in that affidavit to amount to pagodas 46,344. 2. 32. on the 1st of January 1789, including interest on both sides of the account, at 12 per cent. to that date.

Sir John Macpherfon having, previous to his leaving Madras, given explicit directions to his attorney Sir Charles Oakeley, not to accept any Bills on his account, did not consider himself as bound in law to take this debt upon himself ; but being sensible that Sir Charles Oakeley had advanced this money from friendly motives to him, and being unwilling that Sir Charles Oakeley, in the situation in which he was at that time, should suffer so heavy a loss, he was on these accounts induced to take the debt upon himself ; for payment of which he now makes his Claim upon the present Nabob.

By letters lately transmitted by Harrington, Watts, and Co. of Madras, dated 9th October 1800, it appears, that a settlement of this account took place at that time betwixt the Nabob and Messrs. Harrington, Watts, and Co. as attornies to Sir John Macpherfon, by which the balance due to Sir John, made up to the 1st January 1796, amounted to the sum of pagodas 85,264. 3. 66. and which account was accordingly settled and signed by the Nabob, and by Messrs. Harrington, Watts, and Co. as attornies for Sir John Macpherfon.

The second part of Sir John's Claim consists of a Bill drawn by him when in England in 1799, to Messrs. Drummonds, Bankers, upon the Nabob, for pagodas 55,000. and accepted by his Highness ; upon which a partial payment of 20,000 pagodas was made on the 25th June 1785 ; but the balance, with interest, still remains unpaid.

A statement of Sir John's account with the Nabob for this Bill was made out in October 1800, by Messrs. Harrington, Watts, and Co. as attornies for Sir John, by which it appears that the balance brought up, with interest at 8 per cent. to 1st January 1796, amounted to pagodas 83,966. 37. 10. and this balance has been acknowledged by the Nabob to be just, in a memorandum annexed to the account current, signed by his Highness, remaining in the hands of Messrs. Harrington, Watts, and Co.

Sir John Macpherfon has made affidavit upon this part of his Claim, dated 17th April 1801 ; in which, after stating the above particulars, he adds, that he received in 1796, from the executors of the late James Macpherfon, Esq. the late Nabob's Agent in this country, a sum of £.4,688. being a balance due by the late James Macpherfon, Esq. to the late Nabob ; and which Sir John desires may be placed to the credit of this account on a settlement with the present Nabob.

: 176.

By

V. By the foregoing statement it appears, that Sir John Macpherson's Claims have the sanction of the late and the present Nabob, besides the testimony of Sir Charles Oakeley.

N° 39.

James Dott,
Esq.

James Dott, Esq. of Bittern Grove.

1. Pagodas 32,511.	12. with Interest from	1783.
2. D° 9,000.	with d° from January	1785.
3. D° 1,350.	with d° from 30th September	1787.
4. D° 7,101.	2. with d° from 1st January	1785.
5. D° 6,150.	with d° from 30th September	1787.

Mr. Dott was, in 1799, by a deed of his Highness the late Nabob, appointed Paymaster of the three regiments of cavalry, and ordered to provide for the feeding of the horses, &c.; and for these purposes a Temka was granted on the Tinnevelly District, by which he was authorized to draw a certain portion of the Revenues, and apply them to the payment of the troops. This he did in the year 1780 to a very considerable amount; but upon a settlement of accounts in 1783, it appeared that there remained due to him a balance of chucrams 56,901. 2. 57. or pagodas 32,511. 12. for which he now makes his Claim upon the present Nabob, as heir to his father.

Independent of this balance, Mr. Dott advanced a sum of chucrams 54,835. 6. on account of the cavalry; which, as the Company took possession of the Tinnevelly Country, they were pleased to pay to Mr. Dott on account of the peculiar hardship of his situation, and granted him a Cavalry Bond for it accordingly.

The second and third parts of Mr. Dott's Claim consist of pay due to him as Surgeon to his late Highness the Nabob, at the rate of 150 pagodas a month; and the fourth and fifth parts consist of pay due to him on account of the appointment of Paymaster and Collector of part of the Revenues of Tinnevelly for the payment of the troops, granted to him in 1799, as above stated; and for which he was to be allowed 150 pagodas per month allo, so as to make the total amount of his pay from the Nabob 300 pagodas per month.

To these statements Mr. Dott has made oath, and has annexed to his affidavit a paper explanatory of the origin of each of the debts, which is deposited with Mr. Fordyce, together with copies of letters from the late Nabob, requesting him to make the advances now claimed; and also a copy of the Tanka granted for his repayment; but the effect of which was prevented by the Company's taking possession of the Country from which his payment was to be drawn.

N° 40.

Executors of the late Robert Smith Bird.

Executors of
the late
Robert Smith
Bird.

Bond for Rupees 50,000. with Interest from 15th April 1780.

This Claim originated in a Debt due by the late Nabob to Admiral Sir Edward Vernon, for which a Bond was granted by his Highness to Mr. Bird, as Agent for Admiral Vernon, dated 15th October 1779, payable in six months, for 50,000 rupees; and this Bond was in February 1780 sold by Admiral Vernon, per assignment bearing that date, to Mr. Bird, for pagodas 5,479, being the value of the said Bond according to the exchange at that time.

Mr. Bird made many applications to the Nabob, both personally and by his attorney the late Dr. Paisley, for payment of this Bond, but without effect; and his executors, who have made oath as to the justness of this Debt, claim to be paid the above sum of 50,000 rupees, with interest from 15th April 1780.

The late Mr. Willis, in a note to Mr. Fordyce accompanying the statement of this claim, mentions that Mr. Binny will confirm the truth of it, if necessary; and which Mr. Binny has accordingly done.

Mr. John Defries of Madras has also made affidavit upon this Claim, stating that no part of it has been paid.

V.

N° 41.

James Hay, of Nunrow, Esq.

James Hay,
Esq.

1. Bond for Pag^a 27,558. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 4th March 1775.
2. Bond for Pag^a 6,295. 19. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 4th March 1777.

The first part of Mr. Hay's Claim on the Nabob consists of advances made by him for the Nabob's troops, supplying them with rice, cattle, &c. for which the present Nabob, *on account of his father*, granted his Bond to Mr. Hay's attorney (the Honourable Mr. Monckton) in March 1775, for the balance then due to Mr. Hay, per pagodas 27,558. bearing interest at 12 per cent.

This Debt is confirmed by letters from General Joseph Smith; notarial copies of which Mr. Hay has annexed to his affidavit, deposited with Mr. Fordyce, dated 28th April 1798.

The second part of Mr. Hay's Claim is for pagodas 6,295. 19. being the price of a garden house sold to the late Ameer ul Omrah, the Nabob's second son; and for which he granted his Bond, dated 4th March 1777, to the Honourable Mr. Monckton, Mr. Hay's attorney, bearing interest at 12 per cent.

Upon the death of the Ameer ul Omrah, the late Nabob took possession of the garden house, notwithstanding the solicitations of Mr. Hay's attorney, that he should either give up the house, or pay the price of it to Mr. Hay, neither of which he would do, although the Court of Directors at last interfered, and in June 1795 desired that Mr. Hay's request might be complied with; but as that has not as yet been done, Mr. Hay claims payment of this sum from the present Nabob as heir to his father, with interest at 12 per cent. from the 4th March 1777.

Mr. Hay has made affidavit upon this part of his Claim also, dated 28th April 1798, which is deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 42.

Mr. John Mills, Coachmaker, London.

John Mills.

Pagodas 3,427. 8. with Interest from 8th September 1792.

This Debt originated in an order received by Mr. Mills in the year 1776, to send to the late Nabob an elegant chariot with plated harness, for which Mr. Mills was to receive £.500. sterling; but, after many applications, he received in 1792, instead of payment, an order upon Governor Oakeley for pagodas 3,427. 8. being the amount of the above-mentioned sum of £.500. with interest at 12 per cent. to the date of that order, and which the Nabob requested might be paid out of the balance of his one-fifth part of the Revenues: this however it was not found possible at that time to do, and no part of it has since been paid, as appears by Mr. Mills's affidavit, dated 18th June 1800, and deposited with Mr. Fordyce; in which Mr. Mills claims to be allowed the above sum of pagodas 3,427. 8. with interest from 8th September 1792, at the same rate of 12 per cent.

N° 43.

General
Sydenham.

General Sydenham.

Bond for Pag^s 6,000. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 1st November 1780.

This Bond was granted to General Sydenham for money actually advanced to the Nabob, and for the payment of which the strongest representations were made on the part of the Government of Madras, by instruction of the Court of Directors here, both to the late and to the present Nabob; the last of which was made in January 1797 to the present Nabob, when his Highness in answer declared, he would pay 1,000 pagodas per month till the whole should be discharged; but no part whatever of it has yet been paid.

General Sydenham is at present in India, and will make affidavit of the truth of this statement.

N° 44.

Charles
Darke, Esq.

Charles Darke, Esq. Madras.

Bond for Pagodas 18,000. with interest at 12 per Cent. from 12th August 1777.

Mr. Darke, in his Memorial, accompanying a statement of his Claims upon oath, dated 5th December 1799, upon the Nabob and his family, mentions, that in the year 1773 he was appointed sole European merchant to that Prince and his family: that for some time he was regularly paid; but that afterwards he supplied them to a great amount upon credit; and that upon a settlement of accounts in 1777, the Nabob was indebted to him in this sum, for which he granted him his bond as above stated.

Mr. Darke, in his statement, makes the amount of this bond and interest, on the 31st July 1799, to be pagodas 94,964. 1. 60.: but as he first charges interest upon the original Bond from 1777 to 1785, when it was presented to the Committee for examination, and confirmed by them, and then charges interest upon the *accumulated* sum from 1785 to 1799, it is doubtful whether such mode of making up the account will be sustained; and therefore the amount of the Bond is *here* considered to be his only claim on the *late Nabob*, with interest at 12 per cent. from the 12th of August 1777.

N° 45.

Executors of
the late Lieu-
tenant W.
Leech.Executors of the late Lieutenant W^m Leech.

Pagodas 6,556. 15. 17. with Interest from 1st June 1781.

This Claim is for arrears of pay due by the late Nabob to the late Lieutenant Leech on the 1st June 1781, per account made out and signed by the late Lieutenant Leech on that date; and it is further attested by the oath of Major Francis Johnson his executor, dated 20th of July 1798, and deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 46.

William
Duffin, Esq.

William Duffin, Esq. of York.

Bond for pagodas 4,000. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from July 1778, deducting therefrom payments made in part thereof, to the amount of pagodas 1,281. 14. 50.

Mr. Duffin, in his affidavit dated 21st August 1797, states, that in July 1778 he advanced to the Renter of Trichinopoly, on a Circar Bond, bearing 12 per cent. interest, 4,000 pagodas; and that he has at various times, as stated in the same affidavit,

affidavit, in the years 1778 and 1794, received in part payment of it, pagodas 1,281. V. 14. 50. which remain to be deducted when the Bond shall be made up with interest, previous to its being put in train of payment.

N° 47.

Captain Charles Freeman, of Madras.

Captain
Charles
Freeman.

Pagodas 2,162. 40. 48. with Interest from the 4th of June 1774.

This Claim consists of a demand for arrears of pay due to Captain Freeman, while in the Nabob's service from 1771 to 1774; and which, on the 4th of June 1774, amounted to the sum above stated, as is certified by his affidavit upon it, dated 5th October 1798, which has been transmitted by Tulloh, Brodie, and Co. to Mr. Fordyce.

N° 48.

Heirs of the late Richard Legge Willis, Esq.

Heirs of the
late Richard
Legge Wil-
lis, Esq.

Bond for Pagodas 30,000. with Interest from 3d November 1785.

This Bond was granted by the late Nabob to Mr. Willis, on the 3d of May 1784, payable without interest eighteen months after date, being for salary and allowances due to him while in the Nabob's service; and it was confirmed by Mr. Binny, by order of the Nabob, upon an application being made to him for that purpose, as appears from Mr. Binny's letter to the late Mr. Willis, dated 16th May 1796.

Mr. James Willis, as heir to his brother, has made affidavit upon this debt, dated 9th March 1798, which is deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 49.

Heirs of the late Sir Edward Hughes.

Heirs of the
late Sir Ed-
ward Hughes

Bond for Pagodas 29,681. 21. with interest at 6 per Cent. from 1st January 1785.

This Bond was granted to Sir Edward Hughes as one of the Admirals on the East India station, in which command he continued from 1780 to 1785, being the amount due to him for allowances usually made by the Nabob to Admirals on that station. No payment was ever made on account of this Bond, as is certified by the late Mr. De Souza's letters and Lady Hughes's affidavit, dated 13th April 1798, deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 50.

Colonel Arthur Owen.

Colonel Ar-
thur Owen.

Bond for Pagodas 13,000. with Interest at 10 per Cent. from 15th March 1779.

Colonel Owen was in the Nabob's service from 1773 to 1776; and at the time of his leaving it, a settlement of accounts took place betwixt him and the late Nabob for arrears of pay, for which his Highness granted him a Tanaka; and as a mark of the estimation in which the Nabob held his services, he added to the sum due to Colonel Owen for arrears, a further sum of 3,000 pagodas, which was also included in the above mentioned Tanaka. No part of this Tanaka however being paid, a settlement of accounts again took place in 1779, when the interest on the amount of the Tanaka being calculated at 10 per cent. there was found due to Colonel Owen a sum

further to account of salary due to him; but in the before-mentioned sum of pagodas 27,500. is not included the yearly allowance of 1,000 pagodas for defraying law expences, and which Mr. Way leaves to the honour of the present Nabob to allow or not; although it was understood at the time of his appointment, that it should be continued, and was so expressed in a letter from the Nabob to Sir John Lindsay, to which Mr. Way begs to refer:—If it be allowed, it will add to the claim pagodas 15,250. making it in all pagodas 42,750. with interest from the 1st October 1795, when the late Nabob died.

V.

N° 54.

James Taylor, Esq. London.

James Taylor, Esq.

Pagodas 6,000. with Interest from July 1796

The Claim arises from an order given by the late Nabob in favour of John Way, Esq. his counsel in England, for 6,000 pagodas. being for two years salary and allowances due to him from 1st January 1778 to 1st January 1780, and which was to be paid by Mr. Taylor and his partners, out of the Revenues of Warriorpollam, but which could not at that time be done; and it was not till after Mr. Taylor's return to England, that he settled, in July 1796, the business with Mr. Way, granting him his own Bond, and that of the late Sir John Call for £2,250. sterling, for which, with interest from July 1796, Mr. Taylor makes his Claim on the present Nabob, as heir to his Highness the late Nabob, as is certified by Mr. Taylor's affidavit, dated 30th April 1801, deposited with Mr. Fordyce; and to which is annexed Mr. Way's receipt for the sum of £2,250. before-mentioned.

N° 55.

Dr. James Anderson, of Madras.

Dr. James Anderson.

Pagodas 5,407. 15. 16. with Interest from 20th January 1800.

Dr. Anderson, in his affidavit dated the 29th September 1800, states, that in the year 1773 he lent the Nabob 20,000 pagodas, which his Highness afterwards repaid, but instead of paying him the interest upon it, made up at the rate of 10 per cent. he granted him his note of hand for pagodas 1,690. 5. of which 1,000 pagodas was paid on the 17th March 1795, and the balance, with interest at 12 per cent. made up to the 20th January 1800, amounted to the sum of pagodas 5,407. 15. 16. as is certified by Dr. Anderson's affidavit before-mentioned.

N° 56.

Captain James West, of Madras.

Captain James West.

1. Tunka Bond for 1,625 Pagodas, with Interest from 1774.
2. Tunka Bond for 558 Pagodas, with Interest from 1776.

The first of these Bonds was granted by the Nabob to Captain George Burrowes Clarke for arrears of pay due to him, and which was to be paid out of the Revenues of 1189 year of the Hegyra, but no part of it having been paid, it remains due to Captain West, who is possessed of it by regular assignment, as is stated in his affidavit, dated the 29th September 1800, transmitted from Madras.

The second Bond was granted to Sapanay Pillah for timber sold to the Nabob, which was agreed to be paid for in the 1191 year of the Hegyra, but no part of it has yet been paid, as appears by Captain West's affidavit, dated the 29th September 1800, which certifies that he acquired right to this Bond by regular assignment.

V.

N° 57.

Peter Gardiner,
Esq.

Peter Gardiner, Esq. of Madras.

Pagodas 2,520. 0. 24. with Interest from 1st January 1779.

The Nabob being in arrear to Peter Gardiner, Esq. then a Quarter Master in his Highness's service, for Pay, Batta, &c. to the amount of pagodas 2,520. 0. 24. granted him in 1779 a Parrana on one of the provinces for that sum, but no part of it has been paid, as appears by Mr. Gardiner's affidavit, dated 1st October 1800, transmitted from Madras.

N° 58.

Executors of
the late John
Stuart, Esq.

Executors of the late John Stuart, Esq.,

Bond for Pagodas 14,933. 30. 16. with Interest at 6 per cent. from 13th
September 1797.

This Debt originated in a Bond granted by the late Nabob to the late John Stuart, for arrears of pay due to him, as secretary to his Highness's Vackeels in London, dated 2d March 1785, for pagodas 30,000. and an order was transmitted along with it to England, upon the Nabob's agents there, for the payment of it, but they having refused to do so, application was made to the Nabob for that purpose, and several payments were accordingly made upon it, as is stated in an account current annexed to the affidavit, dated the 6th October 1800, of Mr. Benjamin Sullivan, executor to Mr. Stuart's estate, by which the above balance appears to be due on 18th September 1797.

N° 59.

Heirs of the
late Daw-
sonne Drake,
Esq.

Heirs of the late Dawsonne Drake, Esq.

1. Bond for Pagodas 12,000. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from the 19th November 1774.
2. Balance of Bond Pagodas 18,000. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 25th November 1777.
3. Bond for Pag^s 10,000 with Interest from 12th September 1777, at 12 per Cent.

The first Bond beforementioned for 12,000 pagodas, was granted by the late Nabob to Mr. Charles Darke of Madras, and was assigned by Mr. Darke to Mr. Drake, for the sum of pagodas 10,000. advanced by Mr. Drake on his account.

The second Bond upon which a balance of 18,000 pagodas arises, was granted by the late Nabob to Mr. Drake, in lieu of two Bonds of his Highness purchased by him and Mr. Darke (but wholly paid for by Mr. Drake) at 25 per cent. discount. This Bond was dated 25th November 1777, for 24,000 pagodas; and it was proposed that it should be consolidated: but Mr. Drake refused to do so, conceiving that it would be paid by the Nabob sooner than the time proposed for discharging the consolidated Bonds. No payment, however, has taken place upon it, excepting one of 6,000 pagodas on the 21st May 1778. The balance, therefore, of 18,000 pagodas, with interest at 12 per cent. still remains unpaid and due to the heirs of Mr. Drake.

The third Bond was granted by the late Nabob to Archdale Palmer, Esq. dated 12th September 1777, for pag^s 10,000. payable in twenty-five months, with interest at 12 per cent. and was assigned by Mr. Palmer to Mr. Drake, for pag^s 6,666. 28. advanced by him to Mr. Palmer on the 19th September 1777.

N. E. Kinderley, late of Madras, administrator to the estate of the late Mr. Drake, has made affidavit upon this Claim, of which the foregoing statement is an abstract.

N° 60.

N° 60.

Henry Crawford, Esq. London.

Henry Crawford,
Esq.

Pagodas 3,500. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 22d August 1777.

This Claim arises from the sale of several jewels belonging to the late Elizabeth Grant of Vizagapatam, widow, (Mr. Crawford's sister) to his Highness the late Nabob, in August 1777, by Mrs. Grant's agent, Mr. Eyles Irwin, for the sum of 3,500 pag^s, for which the late Nabob's son and minister, Ameer ul Omrah, granted him a Tunka; but no part of it has been paid; and Mr. Crawford (as heir to his sister) claims to be allowed the amount of it, with interest at 12 per cent. from 22d August 1777, as is certified by his affidavit, dated 4th April 1801, deposited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 61.

Edward John Hollond, Esq. of London.

Edward John
Hollond, Esq.

1. Pagodas 1,49,549. with Interest from 31st December 1786.
2. Pagodas 11,808. 15. 40. with Interest from 31st December 1786.
3. Bond for Pagodas 50,000. with Interest at 12 per cent. from 1st August 1786; but from the interest is to be deducted 42,750 pag^s for jewels sold, as after stated.

Mr. Hollond, in his affidavit dated 1st May 1801, states, that in the year 1786 he made a settlement of his accounts with the late Nabob; and delivered up Bonds and Securities of his Highness to the amount of pagodas 1,61,357. 15. 40. for which his Highness granted him two orders, one upon his agents Charles Binny and Rob^t Storey, Esqrs. for pag^s 1,49,549. and another upon Mr. Binny for pag^s 11,808. 15. 40. (both of which orders were accepted by them) directing them to deliver certain consolidated Bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent. to that amount to Mr. Hollond. These Bonds, however, never were delivered to Mr. Hollond, who now makes his Claim for the whole amount, with interest from 31st December 1786. But as he agreed to reduce the rate of interest on this Claim from 12 to 6 per cent. only, upon condition of receiving consolidated Bonds for the amount, and as these Bonds never were delivered to him, he considers himself as entitled to charge 12 per cent. upon the above sums, from the 31st December 1786, when the above order was dated.

The third part of this Claim consists of a Bond for 50,000 pagodas, dated 1st August 1786, for money lent upon a mortgage of jewels, which, after repeated applications to his Highness for payment of the Bond, were sold on the 21st March 1798; for the sum of 42,750 pagodas, which, on making up an account of this Bond, will be deducted from the interest accordingly.

UNCONSOLIDATED DEBT.

Alphabetical List of CLAIMANTS, with the Amount of their Claims; as nearly as the same can be ascertained.

	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
		Pagodas.
Anderfon, Mr. J. - - - (page 141)	12 p. Cent. from 1st Jan. 1774.	1,690 — —
Abbot, Mr. - - - - -	- - - - -	37,158 — —
Andrews, Mr. J. - - - - -	- - - - -	10,000 — —
Buck, Colonel - - - - (page 124)	6 p. Cent. from 1st Nov. 1782.	20,210 27 —
Brodie, Mr. - - - - (page 134)	Ditto - - - 20th Feb. 1782.	40,000 — —
Ditto - - - - - (ibid.)	12 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. 1786.	35,551 16 44
Binny, Mr. C. - - - - (page 132)	Ditto - - - 30th June 1790.	15,573 6 40
Bird, late Mr. - - - - (page 136)	Ditto - - - 15th April 1780. R.	50,000 — —
Bromfield, Captain - - - - -	10 p. Cent. - 26th July 1775. P.	6,119 — —
Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	1,520 — —
Briggs, Mr. - - - - (page 130)	6 p. Cent. - 2d May 1782.	2,200 — —
Bellew, Ensign, William - - - -	Ditto - - - 31st Dec. 1786.	1,854 — —
Ditto, Ditto, Francis - - - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - - - -	1,288 — —
Binny, Captain - - - - -	- - - - -	46,488 — —
Batthey, Mr. - - - - -	- - - - -	— — —
Bowles, Captain - - - - -	- - - - -	1,172 23 44
Barrett, late Mr. - - - - -	- - - - -	3,657 — —
Bainbrigge, late Mr. - - - - -	- - - - -	10,995 14 —
Brown, late Colonel - - - - -	- - - - -	3,757 8 60
Benfield, Mr. - - - - -	- - - - -	1,59,836 10 16
Bedford, late Captain - - - - -	- - - - -	3,657 — —
Barker, Sir R. - - - - -	- - - - -	5,000 — —
Bromley, Mr. - - - - -	- - - - -	23,253 14 —
Burrington, Colonel - - - - -	- - - - -	1,30,000 — —
Briggin, Captain - - - - -	12 p. Cent. from 2d Aug. 1776.	5,074 21 —
Brodie and Petrie, vide Petrie - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Binny, Captain Alexander - - - - -	12 p. Cent. from 1st May 1800.	28,958 — —
Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	13,330 — —
Capper, Colonel - - - - (page 132)	12 p. Cent. from 16th Feb. 1781.	5,000 — —
Campbell, late Captain G. (page 125)	Ditto - - - 1st Jan. 1786.	14,322 2 40

	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
		Pagodas.
Caldeira, Mr. - - - - -	12 p. Cent. from 15th Dec. / 86.	1,231 — —
Cauffman, Lieutenant - - - - -	- - - - -	1,470 — —
Casimere, Mr. - - - - -	- - - - -	6,707 41 4
Cockrane, Honourable B. (page 133)	6 p. Cent. - 1st Sep. / 81.	1,226 — —
Crauford, Quintin, Esq. - (page 133)	12 p. Cent? - 15th Mar. / 80.	83,442 — —
Crauford, Henry, Esq. - (page 143)	Ditto - - - 22d Aug. / 77.	3,500 — —
Crucifix, Lieutenant - - - - -	- - - - -	7,419 6 17
Conolly, Mr. - - - - -	- - - - -	6,000 — —
Callender, Cornet - - - - -	- - - - -	313 — —
Davidson, Lieutenant - - (page 130)	6 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. / 86.	2,502 — —
Dewar, Captain W. - - (page 126)	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,450 — —
Duprey, Mr. H. - - - (page 129)	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	3,226 — —
	Ditto - - - 1st Sep. / 81.	515 — —
Day, Sir John - - - (page 132)	6 p. Cent. - 1st Nov. / 79.	10,000 — —
Dibdin, Captain - - - - -	- - - - -	3,000 — —
De Souza, Mr. - - - (page 132)	12 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. / 86.	58,019 — —
Dott, Mr. - - - - (page 136)	- - - - -	5,839 — —
Ditto - - - - - (ibid.)	- - - - - 83.	32,511 12 —
	- - - - - Jan. / 85.	9,000 — —
	- - - - - 30th Sep. / 87.	1,350 — —
	- - - - - 1st Jan. / 85.	7,101 — —
	- - - - - 30th Sep. / 87.	6,150 — —
Duffin, Mr. - - - - (page 138)	- - - - -	2,700 — —
Ditto - - - - -	12 p. Cent. - - - July / 78.	4,000 — —
Drake, late D. Esq. - - (page 142)	Ditto - - - 19th Nov. / 74.	12,000 — —
	- - - 25th ditto / 77.	18,000 — —
	- - - 12th Sep. / 77.	16,000 — —
Drake & Johnson, vide Johnson - -	- - - - -	— — —
Dean, Lieutenant - - - - -	- - - - -	262 21 —
Darke, Mr. - - - - (page 138)	12 p. Cent. - 12th Aug. / 77.	18,000 — —
Ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	6,07,401 5 6
Dupré, Major - - - - -	- - - - -	4,066 — —
Douglas and Powney, vide Powney - -	- - - - -	— — —
Dighton, Mr. - - - (page 140)	6 p. Cent. - 21st July / 91.	30,000 — —
Dent, late Major - - - (page 140)	- - - - -	8,978 34 53
Diddington, Colonel - - (page 127)	12 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. / 86.	15,350 — —

	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
		Pagodas.
Fenwick, Lieutenant - - - - -	12 p. Cent. from 31st Dec. / 86.	223 25 16
Freeman Lieutenant - - - - -	- - - - -	1,786 40 48
Freeman, Captain C. - - (page 139)	- - - - 4th June / 74.	2,162 40 48
Fitzgerald, Doctor - - - - -	- - - - -	21,150 — —
Gillis, Major - - - - (page 124)	12 p. Cent. - 1st June / 82.	18,022 23 5
Gourd, Captain - - - - -	6 p. Cent. - 2d May / 82.	1,021 15 60
Galway, late Major - - - (page 126)	Ditto - - - 1st Oct. / 83.	14,972½ — —
Galway, late Major - - - - -	- - - - -	14,961 — —
Guinet, Doctor - - - - -	- - - - - A. R.	16,800 — —
Gardiner, Lieutenant - - (page 142)	{ 7 Years Pay and Allowance, 1st Jan. / 79. - - - - P.	2,520 — 24
Gibbings, Colonel - - - - -	- - - - -	56,186 29 24
Grant, Mr. - - - - -	12 p. Cent. from 1st Jan. 1778.	3,500 — —
Graham, Lieutenant - - - - -	- - - - -	10,000 — —
Horne, General - - - - (page 123)	12 p. Cent. - 1st July / 77.	16,000 — —
Halmayer, late Captain - (page 128)	6 p. Cent. - 2d May / 82.	4,065 27 —
Hammond, Captain - - - - -	- - - - -	2,503 3 18
Hoddle, Captain - - - - -	6 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. / 86.	21,178 22 72
Hay, James, Esq. - - - (page 137)	{ 12 p. Cent. - 4th March / 75. Ditto - - - 4th ditto / 77.	27,558 — — 6,295 19 —
Hughes, late Sir Edward - (page 139)	6 p. Cent. - 1st Jan. / 85.	29,681 21 —
Holland, Edward John, Esq. (page 143)	{ - - - - 31st Dec. / 86. - - - - Ditto - - - - 12 p. Cent. - 1st Aug. / 86.	1,49,549 — — 11,808 15 40 50,000 — —
Hamilton, Captain - - - - -	- - - - -	6,933 1 64
Jourdan, Lieutenant - - (page 124)	6 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. / 86.	1,072 — —
Ditto - - - - -	Ditto - - - 1st Sep. / 81.	166 — —
Johnson, Mrs. - - - - -	8 p. Cent. - 5th Feb. / 75.	2,500 — —
Johnson and Drake - - - - -	- - - - -	1,50,000 — —
Jarvis, Lieutenant - - - - -	- - - - -	503 5 48
Johnston, late Samuel - - - - -	- - - - -	2,81,510 — —
Joddrel, Sir Paul - - - - -	12 p. Cent. - from July / 97.	86,000 — —
Klawman, Capt. - - - (page 130)	6 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. / 86.	3,371 — —
Lyfaught, late Major - - (page 123)	12 p. Cent. - 1st Jan. / 79.	21,442 10 40
Leech, Lieutenant William (page 138)	- - - - 1st June / 81.	6,316 32 1

	INTEREST.		PRINCIPAL.
			Pagodas.
J Lowden, Captain - - - (page 127)	6 p. Cent.	from 31st Dec. / 86.	1,899 — —
J Lindsay, Lieutenant Colonel - - -	12 p. Cent.	- 15th Aug. / 98.	97,500 — —
J La Tulippe, Lieutenant - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	2,502 — —
J Ditto - - - - -	6 p. Cent.	- 31st Dec. / 86.	1,990 — —
A Mills, Lieutenant - - - - -	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - - -	1,206 — —
V Mofs, Captain John - - - (page 126)	Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - - -	5,277 — —
V Murray, Captain - - - - -	Ditto - - -	1st April / 84.	1,111 — —
V Menzies, Sir I. - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	89,566 — —
V Macdonald, Lieutenant - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	594 — —
V Macpherson, Sir John - - - (page 135)	12 p. Cent.	- 1st Jan. / 96.	85,264 3 66
		8 Ditto - - -	Ditto - - - - -
V Mills, Mr. John - - - (page 137)	- - - - -	- 8th Sep. / 92.	3,427 8 —
V Moniffe, late Major - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3,547 — —
V Munro, Sir H. - - - - - (page 127)	8 p. Cent.	- - - - - / 82.	40,000 — —
V Nevill, Lieutenant - - - (page 129)	6 p. Cent.	- 31st Dec. / 86.	3,226 — —
V Owen, Colonel A. - - - (page 139)	10 p. Cent.	- 15th Mar. / 79.	13,000 — —
V Pybus, Miss A. - - - (page 133)	- - - - -	- - - - -	7,020 — —
V Paris, Lieutenant - - - - -	6 p. Cent.	- 1st Sep. / 83.	1,002 18 —
V Petrie and Brodie - - - - -	12 p. Cent.	- 16th Dec. / 86.	13,285 35 66
V Pater, Captain - - - - -	6 p. Cent.	- 1st June / 84.	952 — —
V Price, Lieutenant - - - (page 128)	Ditto - - -	- 1st Sep. / 81.	6,932 — —
V Powney and Douglas - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	24,660 17 27
V Polack, Mr. - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4,632 — —
V Roddam, Captain C. - - - (page 130)	12 p. Cent.	- 6th Sep. / 75.	6,000 — —
V Qitto - - - - -	Bearing no Interest. - - - - -		240 — —
V Redhead, late Mr. - - - - -	6 p. Cent.	- 12th Oct. / 81.	20,000 — —
V Smith, late Captain Joshua (page 128)	6 p. Cent.	- 1st June / 84.	3,237 21 30
V Stockwell, Lieutenant - - - (page 128)	Ditto - - -	- 31st Dec. / 86.	2,425 — —
V Tappers, Lieutenant - - - (page 126)	Ditto - - -	- Ditto - - - - -	2,212 — —
V Stewart, Mr. John - - - (page 131)	- - - - -	- 3d Feb. / 85.	37,500 — —
V Sullivan, late Captain - - - (page 127)	12 p. Cent.	- 1st Aug. / 81.	4,835 39 10
V Stone, late Mr. - - - - - (page 129)	- - - - -	- - - - -	4,000 — —
V Stuart, Mr. - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	3,000 — —
V Stewart, late Captain - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	4,400 — —
V Sydenham, General - - - (page 138)	12 p. Cent.	- 1st Nov. / 80.	6,000 — —

	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.
		Pagodas.
Sullivan, Richard J. Esq. - (page 140)	- - - - 22d Feb. / 83. R ^r	1,00,000 — —
Stuart, late John, Esq - - (page 142)	6 p. Cent. from 18th Sep. / 97. P ^r	14,933 30 16
Smart, late Lieutenant Colonel - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	46,833 — —
Smart, vide Woolf - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	— — —
Simpson, David, Esq. - - (page 125)	12 p. Cent. - 1st Jan. / 86.	3,000 — —
Tod, Captain Alexander - (page 130)	- - - - - - - - - - -	6,020 — —
Thompson and Tudor - - - - -	10 p. Cent. - 1st Sep. / 77.	7,466 22 40
Taylor, James, Esq. - - (page 141)	6 p. Cent. - - - July / 96.	6,000 — —
Wynch, Captain A. - - (page 123)	expects 12 p. Cent. 2d May / 85.	6,000 — —
Wilson, Lieutenant - - - - -	6 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. / 86.	835 — —
Willison, George - - - (page 131)	Ditto - - - Ditto - - - -	2,709 — —
Ditto - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - 31st Dec. / 80.	700 — —
Ditto - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - Ditto - - - - -	500 — —
Woolley, Mr. - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	25,165 8 —
Willis, late R. L. Esq. - - (page 139)	12 p. Cent. - 3d Nov. / 85.	30,000 — —
Way, John, Esq. - - - (page 140)	{ 6 p. Cent. - 1st Oct. / 95.	27,500 — —
	{ - - - - - Ditto - - - -	15,250 — —
West, Captain James - - (page 141)	{ - - - - - - - - 1774.	1,625 — —
	{ - - - - - - - - 1776.	558 — —
West, Mr. James - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	1,850 — —
Woolf, Mr. (L ^t Col. Smart) - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	20,813 — —
Yeldham, Mr. - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	8,907 22 —

 VI.

N^o 10.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 9th February, 1803.

(Copy.)

Correspondence and Proceedings relative to the Claim of Mr. Charles Darke, in
the Nabob's New Consolidated Debt.

VI.

To the Honourable John Hollond, Esq. President and Governor, &c. &c. of
Fort St. George, in Council.

Honourable Sir,

WITH the greatest deference and submission to the opinion of your Honourable
Board, contained in your Military Secretary's Letter to me, that I received the
18th ultimo, enclosing my Letter to his Highness the Nabob back to me, as
follows, directed to Mr. Charles Darke, at the Red Hills.

M. B.
N^o 106.

Sir,

Military Department.

I am directed by the Honourable President in Council to acknowledge the receipt
of your Letter, dated the 15th instant: and to inform you, that, as the Board are of
opinion you have abused the indulgence they were disposed to grant you of a written
application to the Nabob respecting your situation, by indecent animadversions on
the conduct of the Durbar, they do not think proper to comply with your request
of transmitting it to his Highness the Nabob. The Letter is therefore returned
to you.

I am, Sir,

Fort St. George,
June 1789.

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. Charnier, Secy.

The distresses that I have so long and do at this time so cruelly labour under,
Honourable Sir, through his Highness the Nabob and his family, must and will
justify my Letter. As I am so unfortunate, and so greatly concerned in the
misdoings and injustice that has kept me so many years out of my property, to the
great injury of my numerous creditors, as well as to myself; as from all the
humble and deplorable representations of my very unequalled distress and suppli-
cations for relief, through your Honourable Government, from his Highness the
Nabob, for the payment of the smallest part of what is due to me, even to provide
the necessaries of life for my family, until the pleasure of the Honourable the
Court of Directors is known respecting my cruel case. And to this time I have not
received the smallest relief.

176.

R.r

And

VI.

And as the informations I have given, and that I am ready to prove, which so very materially concerns the Honourable East India Company and the English Nation; and as I reside under the protection of the Honourable Company as an indentured free merchant, I humbly conceive that I have done no more than my duty to the Honourable Company, and to the English Nation as a British subject, by the informations contained in my Letter to his Highness the Nabob, dated the 15th June, submitted to the inspection of your Honourable Board, and also by any further information I may give for the interest of the Honourable Company: and that my duty to my creditors and to my family, and justice to myself, bound me to submit the facts therein stated to the Nabob, of my legal and just claims, together with the information from the inspection and notice of your Honour in Council, as guardians of the Honourable Company's interest, and protectors of the British subjects, and their property, residing under your Honourable Presidency.

I cannot, to my great sorrow, and present great distress, acknowledge any indulgence from your Honourable Board. I have most humbly requested permission for my personal application to his Highness the Nabob and family on my own business. That being refused me, I have implored the payment of a part of one year's interest on the money so many years due to me from the Nabob and his family, through your Honourable Government being strictly forbid all other mode of application, to enable me even to pay the debts I have for a long time past unavoidably contracted for necessaries, and the arrears due to my old servants, and to enable me to support my family, as in my many Memorials to your Honourable Board. This reasonable request not being granted me, I have in vain most humbly implored, as though I was asking charity instead of so small a part of my own, for a monthly sum to be paid to me, even sufficient to provide the necessaries of life, until the pleasure of the Honourable Court of Directors was known respecting my cruel business.

His Highness the Nabob, in his Card to the late Honourable Governor, was pleased to say, that my distressed situation has given pain to his Highness, and that he is willing to shew me such favour as he shall think proper.

I have most humbly implored your Honour in Council to name what you might deem proper, as that Card was addressed to Sir Archibald Campbell, was entered upon the Minutes of the last Consultation that he presided at; and to all my humble solicitations, I received an official refusal by your Military Secretary, dated the 24th March last, saying, the Governor and Council do not intend to make any further application to the Nabob on the subject of my Letters.

I was then forced by the utmost distress, not having the means to provide the common necessaries of life, humbly to pray your Honour in Council to alter your intention, and to name what you might think proper, or leave to address the Nabob by Letter. Your Honour in Council was pleased to grant me permission, provided such Letters were sent open, to be transmitted through the channel of your Honourable Government. In obedience to your orders I enclosed my Letter to your Honour in Council, and my Letter is returned to me.

This my case, Honourable Sir, is so very hard, because several European Gentlemen have for some time past constantly attended the Nabob's Durbar, making new and very large loans to the Nabob, and including old business therein, upon Assignments of his Highness's Country for security, at a very exorbitant interest, much greater than any I ever knew or heard of before; and this is publicly known to the Settlement.

And I have not been allowed by Government to ask even for the support of my family, although I have no other means to do so. As I am not in any service, so I have no salary; and I have been distressed since the year 1777, by greatly more than my own fortune being in the hands of the Nabob and his family, and thereby my credit totally destroyed, and deprived of all manner of means and dealings as a merchant; all which I do now most solemnly protest against; and all losses and dangerous consequences that may happen and befall myself and family, as we are in the dread even of being starved to death, from being thus illegally kept from my property, and from ever asking it.

I have

I have now most humbly to request, Honourable Sir, that you will be pleased to order my Letter to his Highness the Nabob to be entered upon the Records of the Honourable Company, and that it may with this Letter go numbers in your next packet to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and your Military Secretary's Letter to me, dated the 24th March last, and my Letters to your Honour in Council, dated the 24th of April and 4th June, with your Military Secretary's Letter to me the 6th June, and my Letter to your Honour in Council dated the 15th June; all which I have now the honour to enclose copies of for that purpose. As I am firmly of opinion that my information at this juncture is matter of much moment to the Honourable Company, as his Highness the Nabob, by the last Dispatches to London, has made all the interest in his power to get himself freed as much as possible from the immense expences of the late war with Hyder Ally; alledging and protesting that the war was not brought on by any means of his; and my information proves that the war was caused by his Highness the Nabob Wallajah.

I have the honour to be,

With all due respect,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Charles Darke.

Red Hills,
27th July 1789.

In N° 106.

(Copy.)

To his Highness the Nabob Wallajah, Ameer ul Ind, Omdut ul Mulk, Ansaful Dowlah, Ameer Uddie Cawn, Behauder Zuffer, Jung Sepoy Salar, and Subadar of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness

TO consider the very great distress of me and my family, being absolutely in want of the common necessaries of life; which has been made known to your Highness a long time past by the Honourable the Government of Madras, from my public representations to them of my cruel situation, owing to the large sums of money so long due to me *en Bonds* from your Highness and your Highness's family.

And that your Highness will be pleased to consider how many years I faithfully, diligently, and honourably served your Highness and your family as your only European merchant, by your Highness's express order; and that the great distress that myself and family now suffer, and have long suffered for many years past, are entirely owing thereto, and caused by your Highness and family, from the large sums of money so long due to me.

And particularly that your Highness will be pleased to remember, that I never did in any way whatever interfere or meddle at your Highness's Durbar in politics, or do any thing out of my line and profession as your Highness's and family's merchant; and that I never did directly or indirectly ask for or receive more than the legal interest of 12 per cent. per annum for money lent and for goods sold to your Highness and to your family.

In the year 1773 I was sent for by his Highness Ameer ul Omrah Bahauder, and introduced by him to your Highness, and to his Highness Omdut ul Omrah Bahauder, Sum Sum Dowla Kyroodeen Cawn Bahauder; and I was requested to be the merchant to supply your Highness and family, and to attend the Durbar daily. The honour and prospect was very flattering; and I was caressed and constantly sent for by your Highness and family, and loaded with great promises of friendship and services, and almost daily honoured with a visit from one or other of your Highness's sons. From this time I constantly daily attended, morning and afternoon, your Highness's Durbar, and your son's separately; and if I once omitted attendance, I had messenger after messenger to call me. Thus have I been ruined; and I continued my respectful attendance until June 1786, when Mr. Binney, your Highness's Secretary, went with a message from your Highness to Governor Sir Archibald Campbell, to request of him as Governor to stop me from going any more to your

VI. Highness's Durbar; and Colonel Ross, in consequence of the message, came to me from Sir Archibald Campbell, to tell me, that by desire of your Highness, the Governor requested I would not go any more to your Durbar. After the year 1777, on account of my unfortunate concerns with your Highness's Circar and your family, I was ruined as a merchant, not being able to purchase one Europe or China investment, to supply your Highness and family with the goods you wanted; as before this time I purchased nearly all the cargoes that came to Madras, to the amount of many lacks of pagodas a year; but the large sums kept from me, due by your Highness and family, destroyed my credit; and from that time I found my reception daily grow cooler, and I was no longer so caressed; but still I persevered in my respectful attendance to your Highness and all your family, in the hope that justice would at length be done me, at least so far as the payment of the money due to me, though nothing could make me amends for what I suffered by being ruined as a merchant; since that period my loss has been great indeed. And my loss then, by the sale of a large and valuable stock of goods that was sold by my creditors, was seventy-nine thousand pagodas, which all my late trustees and creditors know; and that it was owing to the want of my money, that your Highness and family owed me, which made me unable to pay my creditors; and the sums of money that law suits cost me thereby have been very great; but also from all my respectful perseverance in attendance and humble solicitations, I have not, since the beginning of the year 1777, received one single pagoda from your Highness and family (save only one hundred and fifty rupees sent me by his Highness Omdut ul Omrah the 12th March last); and to prevent my further humble and respectful solicitations for my just right, I was thus prevented, by your Highness's message to the Honourable the Governor in June 1786, so contrary to what your Highness expressed to me in the year 1775. In Mr. Wynch's Government, when all Europeans for a short time were forbid to go to your Highness's Durbar by the Governor, when I wrote to him, praying leave to attend your Highness and family on my own business as your merchant, the Governor gave me leave in writing to do so, saying, the prohibition was not meant to me, as he knew that I never interfered in politics at your Durbar. When I waited upon your Highness, you complained to me greatly that you was very ill used by the Governor, by his preventing your friends from coming to you, which made you prisoner in your own palace; and your Highness was pleased to say that you would complain to the King of England of it. The prohibition was meant to prevent the secret consultations of Government being carried to your Highness's Durbar; but the prohibition did not do so; for one of the members of Government met his Highness Ameer ul Omrah in the roads on Choultry Plain, as soon as the consultations were over, who went into his Highness's carriage, and told him all that was done in consultation as long as the prohibition lasted, which was a very short time; and I have frequently heard his Highness mention what was done by the Governor and Select Committee on the day; and your Highness, for this service, gave the member of Government your Bond for pagodas twenty-nine thousand six hundred, which he immediately sold for 25 per cent. discount, payable in England; and Sir George Pocock, K. B. paid the money for a gentleman then here; and I believe that Sir George to this hour is not repaid the money; and the Gentleman that held the Bond received from your Highness a premium of 50 per cent., added to the principal and interest of the Bond, to consolidate it.

At the same time that I attended your Highness's Durbar on my own business for thirteen years, although I did not meddle or interfere in the politics of it, your Highness knows, and all your Durbar know, that I knew them all; and of the immense bribes that were made in them, and of the ruinous loans to raise money to pay them that were made in ready money; and that the new Consolidated Debt, amounting to fifty-four lacks ninety-eight thousand and five hundred pagodas, chiefly arose thereby, and bribes made in Bonds: for, as your Highness and your Highness's ministers have often told me, that you never did receive in value more than seven lacks of pagodas for that Debt.

I will

I will here mention that most impolitic and ruinous business of your Highness's bribing the Members of the English Government of Madras in the year 1779, as it was a most fatal business to the English nation and to the Honourable East India Company, as well as to your Highness, because it was the sole cause of the late expensive, dreadful, and bloody war in the Carnatic; and as I took the particulars down in writing by your Highness's order, to prevent your Dubash Kistnasamy Braminy from being prosecuted, I can speak to it with firmness; which was for the votes in Council of the following Gentlemen, for the detachment of the Honourable Company's troops that were sent to take possession of the Guntoor Circar, and for your Highness to be put into the possession of that Circar; for which your Highness paid for this vote to Sir Thomas Rumbold, in ready money, one hundred thousand pagodas; and to General Sir Hector Munro thirty thousand pagodas in ready money; and to Charles Smith, Esquire, your Highness gave your Bond for sixty thousand pagodas:—he soon after was Governor, and obliged your Highness to pay the money: and to Samuel Johnson, Esquire, your Highness gave your Bond for sixty thousand pagodas, dated 1st November 1779, made payable to Mr. John Douglas. The money not being paid by your Highness for the Bond on the 1st May 1780, Kistnaswamy Braminy and Covadinaders Bonds were given to secure the payment of your Bond and the seven months interest, together sixty-four thousand two hundred pagodas; Kistnaswamy's Bond for fourteen thousand two hundred pagodas, and Cavadinada's Bond for fifty thousand pagodas, both Bonds payable to Mr. John Douglas; thirty thousand of which Covadinadar paid, and Mr. Bromley was ordered to sue them for the remainder; which was prevented by your Highness ordering me to write down the whole particulars of the unhappy business, in order to employ a lawyer to save Kistnasamy. And as your Highness and Kistnasamy, and your Ministers know, that my telling Mr. Bromley of the consequences that would follow, by your Highness's orders the suits were stopt. The rulers in England of India affairs well know, as does every one here, that the Guntoor Circar expedition was the sole cause of bringing on the war with Hyder Ally, but they do not know that your Highness was the cause of it, by thus bribing the Governor and those Members of Council.

I speak because I feel and have long felt, and do now severely feel, the present want of my money; and I am thereby concerned, and therefore I have a right to speak of all I know.

I will not for the present mention the bribes given by your Highness on account of the unhappy business of the arrest of Lord Pigot; but the amount of them make a great part of your Highness's New Consolidated Debt.

It is my very great misfortune, as well as the present want of my money, that has been kept from me so many years by your Highness and family, and thereby ruined as a merchant for these thirteen years past, which has made my loss great indeed, and reduced me from being one of the first merchants in Madras, to the greatest misery and even want, that I have lost your Highness's favour and friendship; but by what means I know not, as I never have done any thing to forfeit it, although I have long severely felt the loss of it; now twelve years past since I have received any part of the money so long due to me: And I hold your Highness answerable for all your family's debt to me: And it is now upwards of four years since my family arrived in this country, as they came in the ship that brought your Highness the welcome tidings of the restoration of your country. The loss of your Highness's friendship to me has suffered you, so contrary to your wonted princely goodness, to suffer them, as respectable a family as ever came into your Highness's country, to remain so long in such a distressing situation, in want of every convenience and sometimes even the common necessaries of life, and banished to this distant desert place from all society, by being turned out of our house on Coultrey Plain by an execution, all owing to your Highness and family. Although I am now, and have been so long thus cruelly used, I never have heard named any one thing that your Highness has to accuse me of during my long services to your Highness and family; therefore I respectfully pray you do me the justice, if your Highness has any thing to alledge against me, to name it, that I may have the opportunity to vindicate myself.

VI.

The Card that your Highness was pleased to send to Sir Arch. Campbell the 24th January last, in answer to my humble representations of the very great and complicated distresses of myself and family, and humbly imploring relief from your Highness through the Honourable Government of Madras; I have fully replied to that Card in my Letter to the Honourable the Governor in Council, the 28th February last.

It is a dishonour to your Highness, to suffer my family and myself to remain in the very unequalled distress we have so long endured on account of your Highness and family.

Your Highness has long known my very distressed situation:—It is now so very deplorable, that I most respectfully and humbly pray immediate relief from your Highness, by the payment of the smallest part of the large sums that are so justly due to me from your Highness and your family, all on Bonds, the amount of which were, the 1st January 1786, star pagodas 3,34,802. with interest at 12 per cent. per annum from the day.

I have patiently waited more than thirteen years, suffering the greatest distress and very great losses, humbly representing them, and imploring relief and justice from your Highness; and I have not to this time received the smallest. If your Highness should not be pleased to grant me my humble and reasonable request now, which your Highness is bound to do by the laws of all nations upon earth, my duty to my creditors and to my family, and justice to myself, will compel me, as a British subject, to prefer an humble petition to the Honourable the House of Commons of Great Britain, to obtain justice on the recovery of my property; and a copy of this Letter shall make a part of my Memorial by the first convenience, to be laid before that grand assembly of the English nation.

I am, with all due respect,
May it please your Highness,
Your Highness's most dutiful and
Most humble Servant,
(Signed) *Cba' Darke.*

Red Hills,
15th June 1789.

EXTRACT of Court's Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 6th May 1791.

Para. 57.—OBSERVING upon your Miscellany Book for July 1789, a Letter of a very remarkable nature from Mr. Charles Darke to the Nabob of Arcot, dated 15th June 1789, containing an account of very large sums of money given by his Highness to several persons formerly in the Company's service, and likewise some extraordinary assertions respecting the Nabob's Consolidated Debt of 1777; we desire that you make a very particular enquiry into the several circumstances mentioned in the said Letter; and that you report the result of your examination to us, with such evidence or proofs thereof as you shall be able to procure.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated the 16th January 1792.

* 57th of Political Letters; dated 6th May 1791.

Para. 31.—IN consequence of your orders contained in this paragraph *, we appointed three of your civil servants, Messrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, to be a Committee to investigate into and report on the grounds of the assertions contained in Mr. Darke's Letter to his Highness the Nabob of the 15th June 1789; and we desired that Gentleman to attend on the Committee with such evidence and proofs as he could adduce in support thereof: Mr. Darke, however, has not as yet come forward to substantiate the charges, though he has been repeatedly called upon, and promised every assistance we could afford, to enable him to fulfil the object of the enquiry.

32.—Mr. Darke has lately addressed us a Letter, enumerating the instance wherein (according to his opinion) his Highness applied his Revenues to an injurious and unjust use, instead of appropriating them to the discharge of his debts, from the year

1776 to the present time. He has expressed his acknowledgments for the support we had promised him, but declared that the Committee whom we had appointed to receive any proofs, or examine any witnesses he might have to offer in support of the facts alledged in his Letter to the Nabob of the 15th June 1789, were incompetent to effect the objects of their appointment: he submitted to us therefore, whether a subject of such importance might not be taken cognizance of, and proved before us as a Bench of Justices, and whether the witnesses he should have to call upon ought not to be sworn at the Triplicane Pagoda to depose the truth. He then proceeded to a relation of his own distresses; stating, that several suits were now against him for money actually borrowed for the purpose of procuring the common necessaries of life, and that he was destitute of every resource whatsoever; and finally, he requested we would either intercede with his Highness for the payment of one year's interest on the money so long due to him, or that we would give sanction to his commencing suits against the Nabob and his family for the recovery of his lawful debts; and which he was taught to believe his Highness had subjected himself to, in consequence of his having commenced a suit against the Company in the Court of Chancery.

33.—We informed Mr. Darke, that we were sincerely desirous of aiding his endeavours by every just means; but having already appointed a Committee of Gentlemen to make the enquiry directed by your Honourable Court, agreeably to the usual and approved practice; and being of opinion that no alteration could with propriety be allowed, unless this mode upon trial should appear defective, we expressed our hope that he would not have any further objection to lay before them the documents on which his complaint was founded, and point out to them the means by which he proposed to establish his proofs. That with regard to the witnesses whose evidence he wished to adduce, the same mode was open to him that had been usually practised:—A Member of Government would be ready to receive their depositions on oath, but that it was not in our power to compel them to give evidence in the manner he proposed.

34.—We intimated at the same time our concern to learn that his distresses were so great, and informed him that we would certainly mention this circumstance to the Nabob (which we have since done), in the hope that his Highness would be disposed to grant him some present relief; but that we could not in any respect give our sanction to the proposition he had made of taking legal measures to compel payment of his claims.

35.—For the more easy reference to your Honourable Court to the Papers that have passed on this subject, we have ordered them to be copied into separate sections, which make a number in the Packet.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th March 1792.

Para. 41.—Mr. Charles Darke having, in a late Letter which he has addressed to us, persisted in declining to communicate with the Gentlemen whom we had appointed for the purpose of affording him the means of substantiating the assertions contained in his Letter to the Nabob of 15th June 1789, we came to the resolution of dissolving the Committee: and upon this occasion it may be necessary to observe, that Mr. Darke's reason for declining to come forward in the manner we wished him, do not, to our minds, carry that conviction to which he seems to think they are entitled. We humbly conceive, that assertions similar to those contained in his Letter to the Nabob, and which involved, at least by insinuation, the honour and character of so many persons, ought to have been supported by proof the most unquestionable, and that he should not have hazarded them, unless he had the means at hand to evince their truth. Those means, it would now appear, were never within his reach; and if they exist at all, are most certainly not within the reach of our authority to procure in the way he has pointed out.

42.—Mr. Darke having requested, that copies in his own hand writing of all his correspondence with us and with the Committee may be transmitted to your Honourable Court, they are accordingly sent a number in the Packet.

VI.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation; dated 27th September 1791.

“ THE Board now proceed to pass the necessary orders and resolutions upon the Political Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors; dated the 6th May last, and received by the Airly Castle.

Para. 57.—Mr. Charles Darke’s assertions to be investigated. } “ Agreed, that the assertions of Mr. Charles Darke, contained in his Letter of the 27th July 1789, be referred to the investigation of a Committee of three Civil Servants; and that Messrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, be the Committee for that purpose.”

October 3.—Sent the following Letters to Messrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, and to Mr. Charles Darke.

To Messrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Honourable the President in Council, to transmit to you the accompanying Para. of the General Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, under date the 6th of May last; and to inform you, that Government have appointed you as the Committee to enquire into the several circumstances mentioned in Mr. Darke’s Letter, which is sent herewith, and to report to them the result of your examination.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) *W. C. Jackson,*
Secy.

Fort St. George,
3d October 1791.

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

THE Honourable Court of Directors having ordered an enquiry to be made into the assertions stated in your Letter to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, of the 15th of June last, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that Government have appointed Messrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, as a Committee to investigate into, and report on the grounds of those assertions; on whom you will attend with such evidence and proofs as you can adduce in support thereof.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) *W. C. Jackson,*
Secy.

Fort St. George,
3d October 1791.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation; dated 11th October 1791.

Read the following Letter from Mr. Charles Darke.

To the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. President and Governor, &c. &c.
of Fort St. George, in Council.

Honourable Sir,

YESTERDAY I received an official Letter from your Military Secretary, dated the 3d Instant, saying:—

“ The Honourable the Court of Directors, having ordered an enquiry to be made into the assertions stated in your Letter to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot,
“ of

“ of the 15th June last, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that Government have appointed Messrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, as a Committee to investigate into, and report on the grounds of those assertions, on whom you will attend with such evidence and proofs as you can adduce in support thereof.”

It plainly appears by my letter of the 15th June 1789, to his Highness the Nabob, that very great injustice has been done me, and that the very great distress I have so long laboured under forced me to state the facts therein contained: very serious matter to the English nation, and particularly to the Honourable Company, and very much so to myself, respecting my just claims on his Highness the Nabob and family, for the whole of which his Highness is answerable to me, having given me security for the payment of all that is due to me; yet notwithstanding my demands (all on Bonds, for money lent and goods sold) remain totally unprovided for, while such immense sums were so injuriously squandered away.

All the matters, Honourable Sir, contained in my letter to his Highness the Nabob, and to Governor Hollond, I am ready to prove, if *I am supported by your Honourable Government in doing so*, which I now most humbly crave for the interest of the Honourable Company and myself; therefore I most respectfully pray that your Honour, &c. will first be pleased to direct, that the extracts of the general letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors by the Airly Castle, concerning the matters, charges of misdoings, and my claims contained in my letters, be sent to me, as your Secretary's letter affords me, for my guidance, very little information indeed, of the orders and intentions of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have the honour to be,
With all due respect,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,
(Signed)

Fort St. George,
5th October 1791.

Chas Darke.

“ AGREED, That a copy of the paragraph of the Honourable Court's letter be sent to Mr. Darke, and that he be informed, every support he can wish for from Government will be readily afforded, to enable him to prove the assertions contained in his letter to the Nabob, dated the 15th June 1789.”

October 12th.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. Charles Darke,

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the President in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 5th Instant, and to enclose, agreeably to your request, a copy of the paragraph of the letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors on the subject of your address to his Highness the Nabob, under date the 15th June 1789.

I am further directed to assure you, that every support you can wish for from Government, will be readily afforded, to enable you to prove the assertions contained in your letter to his Highness the Nabob.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. C. Jackson,
Secy.

Fort St. George,
12th October, 1791.

October 29th.

Received the following Letter from Messrs. Kenworthy, Hawkins, and Branfill.
To the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. President, &c. Council, of
Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

WE have received Mr. Secretary Jackson's letter of the 3d Instant, enclosing copy of the 57th paragraph of the general letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, of the 6th May last; also copy of an address from Mr. Charles Darke to his Highness the Nabob, under date the 15th June 1789, and informing us that you have been pleased to appoint us as a Committee to enquire into the several circumstances stated therein, and to report to you the result of our examination.

We have now the honour to lay before you copy of our correspondence with Mr. Darke. We have hitherto been unable to make any progress in the enquiry ordered, he having evaded bringing forward any evidence or proofs in support of the several informations stated in his letter to the Nabob, as above-mentioned.

We have the honour to be,
With the greatest respect,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servants,

(Signed)

Fort St. George,
28th October 1791.

*J. Kenworthy,
Wm. Hawkins,
Benj. Branfill.*

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

HAVING been appointed by Government as a Committee to enquire into the circumstances stated in a letter addressed by you to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, under date the 15th June 1789, of very large sums of money having been given by his Highness at different periods, and on various occasions, to several persons formerly in the Company's service; we have to request that you will furnish us with such evidence and proofs as you may be in possession of, in support of the informations contained in your letter as above-mentioned.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servants,

(Signed)

Fort St. George,
10th October 1791.

*J. Kenworthy,
W. Hawkins,
B. Branfill.*

To Messrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE just received your letter of yesterday's date, acquainting me, that you are appointed by Government as a Committee of Enquiry, &c. &c.

On the 5th Instant I had the honour to address a letter to the Honourable the Governor in Council, in reply to one that I received by order of Government on the same subject, and I am obediently waiting the pleasure and determination of the Honourable the Governor and Council thereon.

I am,
Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and
Most humble Servant,

Fort St. George,
11th October 1791.

(Signed)

Chas Darke.

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

AS we are desirous of carrying into effect the orders we have received from our superiors, with all convenient dispatch, and as your reply to the requisition made in our letter to you of the 10th Instant is vague and unsatisfactory; we beg to know, whether you will, or will not, furnish us with the evidence and proofs necessary to support the informations contained in your address to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, under date the 15th June 1789.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servants,

(Signed)

*J. Kenworthy,
W. Hawkins,
B. Branfill.*

Fort St. George,
14th October 1791.

To John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, Esquires.

Gentlemen,

I RECEIVED your letter, dated the 14th Instant, with every possible respect from yourselves, and particularly so, as from a Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the *facts* contained in my letter to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, dated the 15th June 1789.

On the subject of your letter to me, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I am humbly addressing the Honourable the Governor and Council.

I am,
Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

(Signed)

Chas Darke.

Fort St. George,
20th October 1791.

November 6th.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. Charles Darke.

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

THE Committee appointed to enquire into the several circumstances contained in your letter to his Highness the Nabob, under date the 15th June 1789, having reported to the Board that they are unable to make any progress in the enquiry, as you have not yet come forward with any evidence or proofs in support thereof; I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to desire that you will, with all convenient dispatch, lay before the Committee such informations as you have to produce, that the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors may be carried into full effect.

I am,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. C. Jackson.
Sec^r.

Fort St. George,
6th November 1791.

VI. EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation; dated 23d December 1791.

Read the following Letter from Mr. Charles Darke.

To the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. President and Governor,
&c. &c. &c. in Council, of Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

I HUMBLY and thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your Military Secretary's letter of the 12th October, by order of your Honour in Council, with the extract of the general letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, paragraph 57, under date the 6th May 1791, as humbly prayed for in my letter to your Honour in Council, the 5th; and I most humbly thank your Honours for the assurances, that every support I can wish for from Government will be readily afforded me, to enable me to prove the assertions contained in my letter to his Highness the Nabob, dated the 15th June 1789.

That support, Honourable Sir, "every support I can wish for from your Honourable Government," will enable me *fully to prove* every iota contained in my letter to his Highness the Nabob, and much more than I have therein alledged of the injurious and unjust use of his Highness's Revenues, instead of applying them to the discharge of his just debts, and the payment of his troops. For in the latter end of the year 1776, I saw his Highness's regiment of cavalry, commanded by the late Captain Macalister, come down from Arcot, and pass my garden house on Choultry Plain, in the most orderly manner, without their horses and arms, going to Chepauck, humbly to ask their pay from the Nabob, as themselves and families were in the utmost distress, and starving for want, as upwards of 20 months pay was due to them; and at the time they so passed my house Governor Stratton, Sir Edward Hughes, and Mr. Macpherson, now Sir John, and several other gentlemen were dining with me, and saw them so pass towards the Nabob's; they were met near my gardens by his Highness Omurel Omrah Bahauder, their Captain General, attended by a body of horse and foot, and told by him to return to their duty, and their pay should be sent them; they answered that they had not rice to eat, nor money to buy it, and that themselves and families must starve without their pay, or they would readily obey his Highness. He then told them to go and stay quietly at Nungumbacum, about a mile back, and they should be satisfied on the next morning; the whole regiment, native officers, and troopers immediately obeyed, and early on the next morning his Highness went to them, and took with him Mr. Norris, Governor Stratton's private secretary, and sent the regiment three months pay, and faithfully promised them, if they returned immediately to their duty, that the whole of their arrears should be paid to them within a month. All the regiment obeyed his orders. His Highness honoured me with a visit on his return, and told me that he had satisfied the regiment; and as they were going back to Arcot, said, they had done very wrong in coming to Madras without leave; but as they behaved very peaceably he had forgiven them, and would not punish any one of them. But his Highness, unfortunately, did not keep his faithful promise of paying their arrears, nor any further part of it.

The other regiments of cavalry were in the same deplorable situation for want of their pay; and shortly after, I believe in the beginning of the year 1777, the regiment then commanded by Captain Rawlinston, and before by the brave but unfortunate Captain Rumley, came down also for their pay, but they came with their horses and arms. On my going to the Durbar as usual, I passed the regiment near to Chepauck, and going down the gardens, I met his Highness the Nabob walking, attended by his son Ameer ul Omrah Behauder, and his Dewan Cojee Ausum Cawn Behauder, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Benfield, Doctor Storey, and Captain Rumley, to meet the regiment at the gates of Chepauck; but just as I joined them his Highness ordered his son and his Dewan, and all the European gentlemen, to go and meet the regiment, to prevent their coming into the gardens, as he said their doing so would alarm his ladies; Mr. Crawford and Mr. Benfield excused themselves from going, saying, they would stay and attend his Highness's person. Cojee Ausum Cawn and Doctor Storey attended his Highness Ameer ul Omrah in his carriage, and Captain
Rumley

Rumley went with me in my carriage; we met the regiment between Chepauck gates and the Government garden house; they instantly surrounded the two carriages, and asked his Highness and the Dewan for their arrears of pay; but in the most humble manner represented to his Highness their great distress for the want of so many months pay; said they came humbly to make known their distresses to Waulaujaw their master, as they had not further credit in the Buzars for a measure of rice, which they had long represented to his Highness through their commanding officer, but having had no relief they desired leave to go on to Waulaujaw, to make their miserable situation and their families known to him, and then they said they should be relieved by receiving their pay which they had served for, and ordered back to their station and duty. Every thing was said that could be by the young Nabob to induce them to return, and not to alarm and make angry his father Waulaujaw, promising they should have their arrears paid to them as soon as they returned back to their duty, with which they were not satisfied: they were then desired to go to any place near, and remain together quietly, and told that pay should be sent to them the next morning? They wanted the Dewan or a European gentleman to go with them for their security. After about two hours Captain Rawlinston joined us, and the regiment consented to take him with them for their security for their arrears being paid the next morning; the young Nabob desired him to go with them, and faithfully promised they should be satisfied on the next morning. They went near to St. Thomé, and after keeping Captain Rawlinston, their commanding officer, a few hours, they let him go to his dinner, although themselves had none. On my going the next morning early to the Durbar, I was greatly surprised, and very sorry to hear, that, instead of the faithful promise of their Captain General, that they should be satisfied that morning with their arrears of pay due to them, that Colonel Eidington had been ordered out from the Fort of Madras, in the dead of night, with a party of the Honourable Company's Europeans and Sepoys, and had surrounded them, and taken them all prisoners; and that morning, instead of being satisfied, as faithfully promised, their horses and arms were taken from them, and they were turned adrift without a fanam to help them, or to carry to their families, or to pay the debts they had contracted in the Buzars for many months back for the necessaries of life. This news reaching the other regiments, some confined their European officers, and this regiment of Rawlinston's went, native officers and men, into Hyder's service. Macalister's regiment confined some of their European officers; measures were planning to surprise them, and take them prisoners, when I heard Captain Macalister beg and pray the Nabob not to do so, but to be pleased to order them six months pay of their arrears, and that he would go with it and satisfy them, or otherwise he was certain they would all go into Hyder's service; but no pay was sent them, and that regiment, with their arms, went also into Hyder's service. Two of the best disciplined regiments of cavalry that ever had been at that time in India, went into Hyder Ally's service; and they were the very men that led that fatal charge against Colonel Baillie's detachment returning from the Guntoor expedition.

And at this very time, Honourable Sir, that these regiments were thus shamefully turned adrift without the pay due to them, his Highness was making immense bribes and presents in ready money and in bonds, as the consolidated debt of his Highness's of that year will prove, if a proper investigation of that debt takes place; and which I pledge myself to your Honour to prove, with that support your Honourable Board has been pleased to promise me, as well also of the very large sums, bribes, that were remitted by his Highness the Nabob to Bengal, as partly mentioned in my letter to your Honourable Board the 28th February 1789.

These very serious facts, as well as those stated in my letter of the 15th June 1789, to his Highness the Nabob, as well also many others that I know of, are very serious matters to the English nation, and particularly to the Honourable East India Company, and very cruelly so to myself, as I mentioned in my last letter to your Honour, and as I shall be obliged herein more fully to lay before you. The dreadful consequences also of these misdoings were woefully felt by all the inhabitants of this country during the last war, which these misdoings altogether were the cause of;

VI. therefore I most humbly submit to your Honour, whether these facts ought not to be established, as I certainly can by means the most authentic and solemn.

The perfect respect and veneration I feel for all your commands, have thrown me on this occasion (to attend your Committee with my proofs and witnesses to support my allegations) into the greatest embarrassment, because it will be impossible for me to establish the charges through the means of the Committee that you have been pleased to appoint, in that most authentic and solemn manner that the import of them requires, for reasons that I crave leave to state, and which are noways personal to the Gentlemen who compose it, whom I respect and esteem as I ought.

To add to the proofs that I am in full possession of, I humbly conceive, Honourable Sir, that the witnesses I shall have occasion to call upon, ought to be examined upon oath, in the most solemn manner, according to their several laws and customs. Malabars, not simply upon mint and water, but at Tripl cane Pagoda, in the same manner as they are sworn in causes of consequence which concern themselves. This Committee, as neither of them are Justices of the Peace, so neither of them are legally authorized to administer an oath; and I am confident in opinion, that many of the witnesses that I shall have occasion to call upon, would not attend a summons from the Committee, as they are under the influence and authority of his Highness the Nabob; and if any did attend, unless they were first sworn in the most solemn manner, the questions put to them, the answers they should give, should be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, they would not answer truly.

The Committee that was appointed by your Honourable Government to investigate and take cognizance of the matters and charges against Mr. Holland, of the money forced and extorted from the Nabob during his Government, by himself and his brother, were, I know, composed of Gentlemen that neither of them were Justices of the Peace, and consequently could not administer an oath to those summoned, or that appeared voluntarily before them to prove the charges. That I humbly conceive ought not to be a precedent for the taking cognizance of the very serious matters, charges of misdoings, alleged by me; because his Highness the Nabob himself made the charges against the late Governor Holland, and ordered his own servants and others dependant upon his Highness, to appear before the Committee to prove the charges; and his Highness employed a professional Gentleman to attend his Durbar, to assist and prepare the evidences; and when the witnesses had appeared before your Committee and given evidence, they afterwards went before a Magistrate and deposed to their evidence they had before given. There is all the difference that can be in the bringing forward the charges; his Highness the Nabob, from whom all the money came, made the one, and forced his servants and dependants to freely go forth to prove his charges: and these present charges, those in my letter to his Highness of 15th June 1789, and these now laid before your Honour, are made by me, a merchant, and injured creditor of his Highness and family, setting forth the unjust and injurious use of his money, and of not paying me the smallest part of my just demands; therefore cruel necessity forced me to make my complaint to his Highness, and now to continue it by these charges, which with that support you have been so good to promise "every support I can wish for from your Honourable Government to enable me to prove them," I can and will most certainly do so, otherwise I well know without that support the witnesses I shall have occasion to call upon, will, as much as can, be prevented from coming forward to support the proofs I already have got, unless they are compelled to do so by the full and high authority of your Honourable Government, and first sworn in the manner I have described to answer the questions that may be put to them.

Therefore, for my reasons given, I beg leave to suggest, with the most humble deference to your authority, whether a subject of such importance might not be taken cognizance of, and proved before your Honour and Council, as a Bench of Justices.

If you are pleased to grant this, I have not the shadow of a doubt but that my charges will end in the fullest conviction of them. By any other means I fear they will fail of that ample satisfaction the case demands, for the reasons I have stated.

It was distressing to me, Honourable Sir, to be forced, and the utmost distress did force me, to write my letter to the Nabob, to be sent open through Government for their notice; for it was distressing to me as a merchant to interfere and bring forward these matters, although they had been so long the cause of my great distress; for upwards of thirteen years did I suffer, although knowing of these bad doings, in silence, as I knew they would involve many; some that I have lived in terms of intimacy with, and others that prevented my getting my just right; for I have seen many princely fortunes, as well as many that *have* been called small fortunes, obtained from the Nabob in bribes and corruption, while I was daily attending his Durbar, and I could not obtain of what is due to me, sufficient even to buy bread for my family. I am well aware that my charges, as they are just and true, will cause me many enemies; and being loaded with debts, great and small ones that I owe, will add greatly to my distress. Had my just claims been put even into the same train of payment, as so many bonds granted bribes are, so that I could have satisfied my creditors and supported my family, I would have been silent, as my letters to your Honourable Government do plainly shew, wrote before my letter to his Highness the Nabob. I did, in the most humble manner, solicit a part of my own, to relieve my distresses, in vain, when I was forbid my personal application to the Durbar for my own by Government, I most humbly implore from time to time relief to my distresses, through Government. As I was forbid all other mode of application to the Durbar, I humbly asked the payment through them of one year's interest, or a part of one year's interest, on the sums so long and so justly due to me, and receiving no manner of relief to my cruel distress, I again and again humbly implored, as though I was asking charity, instead of so small a part of my own, for a monthly sum to be paid to me to procure the necessaries of life, even what your then Government should deem so, until the pleasure of the Honourable the Court of Directors was known respecting my cruel case. To this humble and reasonable prayer, I received an official letter, dated the 24th March 1789, saying—"The Governor and Council did not intend to make any further application to the Nabob on the subject of my letters."

Not knowing what to do, I further persevered, and went personally to represent my deplorable situation to the Governor, in the hope of obtaining his permission for my personal application to the Durbar to ask for my own, or that he would name to his Highness what he might deem proper; his Aid-de-Camp, Mr. Wilks, told me, that the Governor was then engaged, but desired that I would come the next morning at nine o'clock, and that he would then see me. I went at the appointed hour, and was met in the hall by the Governor's brother, Mr. Edward John Holland, who told me in the rudest manner, that I could not see the Governor, and that it would be of no use my seeing him, as neither the Governor nor the Board would allow the Nabob or his family to be *plagued*; and that I should not go to the Durbar, nor write, if I did I should be sent to England agreeable to the notice of Government; and said that Government would not apply to his Highness on my behalf, and that it was useless my talking any more.

Thus after so many years painful attendance at the Durbar, humbly soliciting my own, and after every humble and respectful application to Government for relief, I was forbid and prevented from even asking my own, under pain of being seized and sent away from my family, and from where all my property is, to England.

The utmost distress forced me again humbly to pray Government to alter their intention, and to have the humanity to name to the Nabob what they might deem proper for my immediate relief, or leave to address his Highness by letter, as from my letters to your Honourable Board, dated the 24th April and 4th June 1789. In reply to my last letter, I received official leave to write to the Nabob, provided I sent my letter open, to be transmitted to his Highness through the channel of Government.

This continued and unprecedented, and unlawful cruelty and injustice to me, and knowing at the very time, from authority that I could depend upon, that Governor Holland and his brother were extorting very large sums from the Nabob. The most severe distress and ill usage forced me to write the facts stated in my letter to

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his Highness the Nabob, for the information and notice of Government. I did not give the information as an informer, but as my duty to my numerous creditors (whose money the Nabob withholds and prevents my paying) and as my duty to myself and family, as I knew the same corruption was going on then as before; and I saw no prospect for my relief, or of even getting my just right any otherwise. Government was pleased, after consulting with the young Nabob upon the contents of my letter, to return it to me, saying, that I had abused the indulgence they were disposed to grant me, by indecent animadversions on the conduct of the Durbar; and did not call on me to prove the very serious matters contained in my letter.

As I well knew the origin of the Mr. Holland's money transactions with the Nabob, I had wrote a paragraph stating them in my letter to the Nabob; but as Mr. Holland was Governor, and vested with power and authority, I judged it prudent in my then very distressed situation to leave it out of the letter, for fear that under some pretence he might have sent me to Europe out of the way, and I had not money; in such case my family would have been left in distress, unprotected and unprovided for. But now, I thank God, by my daughter's marriage in January last with Colonel Floyd, she is very respectably and honourably protected.

The Mr. Holland's money transactions with the Nabob concerns very materially the just and legal creditors of his Highness, as well as the Public, therefore I will now state them to your Honour in their true light. The origin was in the beginning of the year 1775, when his Highness the Nabob sent for me, and told me that he had immediate occasion for a lack of pagodas to pay the Company on account of their Jaghire, and desired of me to procure it for him: I answered his Highness, that I had not the money, and all the money I could raise his Highness and family had got. He said young Mr. Holland had money, and desired me to go to him, and ask him to lend it. I answered, that I was always ready to obey his Highness, but I was certain Mr. Holland would not lend him money, as it was the general complaint of all the monied people, that his Highness had their money, and they could not receive any of it from his Circar. His Highness then said, that he had Buckunjee Dofs's Teep for one lack of pagodas, payable in two months, and desired that I would ask him to advance the money, deducting the interest. I obeyed his Highness's orders, and Mr. Holland did discount the Teep, deducting two per cent. per month, and delivered to the Nabob's servants 96,000 pagodas for the Teep, which was punctually paid to Mr. Holland by Buckunjee Dofs when due. After which his Highness told me that he was in want of money again, and that he had another Teep of Buckenjee Dofs's for a lack of pagodas, and desired me to go again to Mr. Holland, and get the money for him on the Teep as before. I answered, that his Highness's people, who before went to receive the money from Mr. Holland, their going to him would be the same as my going; for if he advanced the money it would be for the sake of the interest. His Highness sent his people to Mr. Holland with the Teep, and he advanced the money on the second Teep, in like manner as on the first; but when this Teep became due, Mr. Holland sent it for payment, and Buckunjee Dofs refused payment, saying, his Teep was payable to the Nabob only, and that his Highness had received more money from him than the amount of the Teep, and he would not pay the money. Mr. Holland was much enraged, and threatened prosecution, &c. for a long time in vain, and sent a case home for the opinion of Mr. Dunning, to know if the Nabob was or was not amenable to the Mayor's Court of Madras for debt; which case and opinion I was. At length Mr Holland went to the Durbar, and was induced to take consolidated bonds for the Teep and interest; and a Persian bond of the Nabob's for one lack of pagodas, bearing interest at twelve per cent. per annum, as a premium for taking consolidated bonds. I saw Mr. Edward John Holland at the Durbar settling the business, and I was present when it was settled. The Nabob insisted upon his signing a paper of thanks, and promises of services for the Persian bond, promising that his brother and himself would ever be friends to his Highness, and serve him upon all occasions. Mr. Holland for some time refused to sign the paper, and I heard him give his reasons, that his brother was high in the service and might soon be in power, and so he might be himself, and that they might have occasion to differ in opinion with his Highness

Sic Orig.

ness; but at length he signed the paper, and received the consolidated bonds for the amount, Teep and interest; and the Persian bond for a lack of pagodas premium. Mr. Holland, upon his arrival second in Council at Madras in 1787, endeavoured in vain to obtain payment of the Persian bond from the Nabob; but as soon as he was Governor, and his brother was taken into Council, they prevail upon the Nabob to pay the Persian bond and the interest thereon, from the year 1777.

His Highness the Nabob states on the credit side of his account with the Honourable Company—"To cash paid for the public service in Mr. John Holland's Government, through his Dubash Paupia Bramine, as proved before the Committee of Investigation, star pagodas 4,69,817."

I well know that his Highness will not pay any money for the public service without a receipt given for it by the public secretary of your Honourable Government. The truth of the matter is, that the above large sum was extorted from the Nabob by Governor Holland and his brother, and their Dubash. The first part of it was obtained for the Persian bond and interest. A further sum, part of it, was one lack of pagodas given as a bribe to Governor Holland, for the detachment that was ordered into the Marawar Country against the Shevegunga, two Murdoos under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, and the remainder of the sum was extorted from time to time by threats from Governor Holland, through his brother and Dubash, threatening to take away his Highness's Countries from time to time, unless a certain sum was paid on this day and on that day; that Collectors would be appointed in Council, and sent to take charge of his Countries. The Nabob, by his son Omdut ul Omrah Behauder, and by his Dewan, constantly desired the account between him and the Honourable Company; but Mr. Edward John Holland's answer always was, what signifies accounts; roaring out in the Durbar, money, money we want, and will have, or sequester your Countries. Thus this large sum was obtained, and this I well knew at the time, Honourable Sir, that I was forbid by that Government to ask for my own, even for sufficient to procure the necessaries of life for my family. Besides the before-mentioned sums actually received, they obtained in the same manner by threats, obligations for the payment of the following sums, the amount of which last, but for the happy arrival of General Medows, they would have enforced the payment of Ram Row, the Nabob's Dewan's note of hand payable to Tyapah Moodalur, for 36,000 pagodas; a bond from his Highness Omdut ul Omrah Behauder, for 1,00,000 pagodas; a note of hand of Ram Row's Dewan, payable to Mr. Edward John Holland, for 50,000 pagodas; a bill of exchange and Carnama of Kevel Row, the agent of Soucar Bhoodinjee for 50,000 pagodas; and a Carnama or bond from the Shevegunga Vackeel, for 1,00,000 rupees. This last was a bribe to let the Murdoos remain undisturbed by any more detachments of the Honourable Company's troops. But his Highness the Nabob, hearing for certain that General Medows was coming Governor of Madras, he delayed and prevented the payment of the sums. All this I can and will prove also, Honourable Sir, before you, with your support to do so.

Being a large creditor and the most injured creditor of the Nabob's, as my claims are totally unprovided for in payment, on which account I am now, and have been these fifteen years past, suffering the greatest distresses; I have a just right, therefore, to lay open and to prove all these iniquities; and as the Messrs. Hollonds received the amount of the Persian bond for a lack of pagodas, and the interest thereon, which was the original amount of the Teep of Buckunjee Doss's, for which the consolidated bond of 1777 was also granted to Mr. Holland, payment of the consolidated bonds ought to cease, in justice to the Nabob's legal creditors; the bonds standing in his name are twenty-three bonds, N^o 252 to N^o 275 amounting, as certified the 31st December 1784, to pagodas 1,73,472. 34. 52. For the Right Honourable the Board of Controul only admitted the justness of the consolidated debt of 1777 presumptively, open to every kind of challenge; for they were pleased thus to determine—*That it is only a presumptive admission, subject to every kind of complaint against it, either from the Nabob, the other classes of creditors, or from any persons having a proper interest on reasonable grounds of objection*, and to this admission the Honourable Court of Directors gave their strongest dissent.

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All the grounds of objection that an injured creditor possibly can have, to my sorrow and unequalled distress; *I have*; for, Honourable Sir, I have no income whatever to support myself and family: as I am not in any service, so I have no salary; and every cash that I have received from the Nabob or his family since the year 1777, was the 150 rupees sent me by his Highness the Nabob Om:ut ul Omrah, the 12th March 1789, as mentioned in my letter, desiring that I would not be angry nor sorry; and promised to send me a little money every two or three days till he could settle all my business. Cruelly bad as my situation is stated in my letter to the Nabob, and also in my many humble and deplorable representations to your Honourable Board, supplicating relief, there is not a tythe part therein stated of the difficulties and distresses I have so long and do at this moment labour under; and my cruel situation every day grows worse. I have not known for many years, from day to day, how I should be able to manage for the next day; with constant suits against me, as the Records of the Honourable the Mayor's Court will show, for years past: And I have been obliged to beg, and pray, and borrow how I could for years past, to procure unavoidable necessaries, and to obtain on credit the common necessaries of life: and my servants are unpaid their wages, as from time to time I had just reason to hope relief, by receiving at least a small part of my own. Some that did long ago supply me with necessaries are tired out in waiting for their money; and I have at this hour seven suits against me for the necessaries of life supplied me, and for money borrowed to procure them; and many more suits I am threatened with. One suit now against me is brought by the executors of Messrs. Leatham and Mackintosh, for necessaries had from them long ago:—this is an execution; and there is another execution by Mr. Thomas Barter; another execution by Chowreaph, a poulterer, for fowls long ago supplied me with: these two last executions are returned, and warrants of commitment prayed against my person, and taken out, so that I am obliged to shut myself up for fear of a prison. There is another execution in the Sheriff's hands against me by Mr. Duprey; and there are two other executions against me, one by Mr. David Young, and the other by Mr. Charles Lloyd;—both of these for the bread that my family have been supplied with by them for years past.—And there is a decree of the Honourable the Mayor's Court against me by Moota Kistna Naik, for money lent me to provide absolute necessaries; all of which I am totally unable to pay or satisfy; as well as a great many more that have not sued me for small sums, at which I am greatly distressed that I cannot pay them, my indulgent creditors, that I owe large sums to *so many*;—they know that I cannot pay them until I am paid what has been so long owing to me by the Durbar. The Nabob and his son have lately made me many repeated daily solemn promises, until within these two months, that they would settle with me, and that the first money that came in I should receive a part; but constantly complained, that he had no money, as his countries were taken from him; but since they made me these late solemn promises, they have purchased many houses in town, and many in the country; and one in particular from Mr. Moubray, that the Nabob paid 40,000 pagodas for; so that it has not been for the want of money, that he has not even paid me to relieve my distresses and wants: for I well know, that he had an immense large private treasure before the death of his son Amcer ul Omrah Bahauder, by which it was very greatly enlarged indeed.

I did humbly hope, and with great justice and reason, that the justice and humanity of the Honourable the Court of Directors would have relieved me, by ordering my just claims into a train of payment; therefore my disappointment and sorrow is great; that in the paragraph you have been pleased to furnish me with of their letters, no notice is taken of my claims and my great distresses; so I can only hope, and do humbly pray, for present relief from the power and authority of your Honourable Government, by your humane interference, to obtain for me one year's interest on the money so long due to me from the Nabob and his family, for my present pressing wants, until my just bonds are put into train of payment.

If I am not so fortunate as to obtain this relief through your Honours justice and humanity, I know not what to do to obtain justice and relief; but that, as the Nabob of Arcot has commenced a suit at law in the High Court of England, against the Honourable

Honourable Company; and by his having done so, I have been advised by all the Gentlemen here most learned in the law, that his Highness has thereby made himself and family amenable to the Honourable the Mayor's Court of Madras.

If I am so unfortunate, Honourable Sir, as to fail of immediate relief, as humbly prayed, through your authority, I then most humbly beg to know from your Honour, if my commencing suits against the Nabob and family for the recovery of my legal debts, will give offence to your Honourable Government, either from myself or from the lawyer I may employ in the suits.

The very great embarrassment I have been under from your commands, from the most perfect deference I feel for them all, added to the very great difficulties and distresses I am labouring under, *solely* from the very great injustice done me by his Highness the Nabob and family, will, I humbly hope and pray it may, cause your pardon for the delay of this my humble address.

I have the honour to be,
With all due respect,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient and
Most humble Servant,

Fort St. George,
19th December 1791.

(Signed) *Charles Darke.*

“ Resolved, That the following answer be returned to Mr. Darke.”

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the President in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant.

A Committee was appointed on the 27th September last, to receive any proofs or examine any witnesses you might have to offer in support of the facts alleged in your letter to the Nabob of the 15th June 1789; but though repeated applications have been made to you for this purpose, and Government have promised you every assistance in their power to enable you to substantiate your accusations, no progress whatever has yet been made; and you now come before them with a proposition for changing the mode of enquiry.

The Board are sincerely desirous of aiding your endeavours by every just means; but having already appointed a Committee of Gentlemen to make this enquiry, agreeably to the usual and approved practice, and being of opinion that no alteration should take place, unless upon the ground of some trial this mode appears defective, they trust you will not have any further objection to lay before them the documents on which your complaint is founded, and point out to them the means by which you propose to establish the proofs.

With regard to the witnesses whose evidences you may wish to adduce, the same mode is open to you that has been usually practised:—A Member of Government will be ready to receive their depositions on oath; but it is not in the power of Government to compel them to give evidence, much less to force them to attest their depositions at the Triplicane Pagoda.

The Board are concerned to learn your distresses are so great, and will certainly mention this circumstance to the Nabob, in the hope that he may be disposed to grant you some present relief; but they cannot in any respect give their sanction to the proposition you make of taking legal measures to compel payment of your claims.

I am,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) *W. C. Jackson,*
Sec^r.

Fort St. George,
23d December 1791.

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“ Agreed, That the circumstance of Mr. Darke’s extreme distress be mentioned in a letter to the Nabob, in the hope that he will be disposed to grant him some present relief.”

December 23d.—Sent the following letter to the Nabob.

To his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

Mr. Charles Darke, who has large demands upon your Highness, having represented to me that he is in extreme distress owing to his pecuniary embarrassments; and that there are many suits now against him for money actually borrowed for the purpose of procuring the common necessaries of life; I beg leave to mention this circumstance to your Highness, in the hope that you will be disposed to grant him some present relief, which will be an act of great humanity in your Highness.

I have the honour to be,

May it please your Highness,

Your Highness’s most obedient

Humble Servant,

(Signed)

Chas’ Oakeley.

Fort St. George,
23d December 1791.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Consultation, 6th January 1792.

Read the following letter from Mr. Charles Darke.

To the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. President and Governor,
&c. &c. &c. of Fort St. George in Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I MOST humbly thank you for your humane promise to me in your public Letter of the 24th ultimo; that your Honourable Board will certainly mention my great distresses to the Nabob, in the hope that he may be disposed to grant me some present relief.

As nothing can equal my present distresses, his Highness’s delay in relieving them, as humbly prayed through your Honourable Government, leaves me in the most dreadful situation, with warrants of commitment against my person, and warrants of execution against my effects in the Sheriff’s hands, so that I cannot stir out of my house, but am obliged to shut myself up from his officers, and am living in hourly dread of a prison; besides the pain to me of many poor people asking from me all day long what I owe them, whom I cannot in justice and humanity shut my doors and ears against, but give them the best answers and hopes of payment I am able, as I am not able to pay them what I know they are in distress for: And all my servants are in the greatest want and distress for their pay due to them; which altogether makes my existence miserable indeed, and which I have too long borne from the great injustice done me by his Highness the Nabob and his family; as they justly and truly do owe me the large principal sum of 3,34,802 pagodas on the 1st January 1786, all on bonds not accumulated and made up of bribes or usury, nor even compound interest, but all for money lent and goods sold, with legal interest, as his Highness’s and family’s sole European merchant for many years, by his Highness’s own particular desire, as you all, Honourable Sir and Sirs, must well know that I was: therefore it will be impossible that his Highness can refuse my very humble prayer for immediate relief, as it is now made to him for me through the humanity of your Honourable Board; more especially as your Honours were pleased to tell me, that you cannot in any respect give your sanction to my proposition of taking legal measures to compel payment of my claims, although the Nabob has himself appealed

to our English Courts of law, and actually commenced a suit against the Honourable Company.

I am, with gratitude for your humane promise, and with the utmost respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Your most dutiful and

Most humble Servant,

Fort St. George,
5th January 1792.

(Signed) *Charles Darke.*

“ Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing Letter do accompany the other Papers intended for a number in the Packet of the present Dispatch.”

(True Copies and Extracts from the Minutes of Consultation.)

George Parry,
Act^s Dep^y Sec^y.

(Copy.)

To the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet, President, &c. &c. &c.
of Fort St. George, in Council.

Honourable Sir,

I SHOULD sooner have replied to the Letter which your Secretary Mr. Jackson did me the honour of writing to me on the 24th of last month, and of which I before acknowledged the receipt, had I not conceived that the sollicitude you there express for my supporting the assertions in my letter to his Highness the Nabob before the Committee you had appointed, required, if possible, my ready compliance with your wishes: or if, after mature deliberation, and the advice and discussion of others, it should appear most prudent, and best fitted to answer the intentions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, as well as of your Honourable Board, to postpone the enquiry until it could be brought before a more competent tribunal, I thought it at least a duty incumbent on me, from the respect I owe to you, Honourable Sir, as well as to the other Honourable Members of the Board, not hastily to adopt this resolution; and if at length I adopted it, to state to you, in as full and satisfactory a manner as I could, the reasons that have induced me to do it.

To that purpose it appears to me necessary to make some remarks upon the different paragraphs of the letter which I am now replying to.

It begins with stating that, “ A Committee was appointed on the 27th of September last, to receive such proofs, and to examine any witnesses as I might have to offer; but that, though repeated applications have been made to me for that purpose, and although Government had promised me every assistance in their power, that no progress had yet been made; and that I now come before you with a proposition for changing the mode of enquiry.”

As I am convinced, from the usual indulgence and liberality of your Honourable Board, that those expressions are not intended to throw a censure upon my conduct, but merely to urge me to an expeditious performance of the mode of enquiry you have recommended, I should not, in reply to your Honourable Board, think it necessary to make any remark upon them; but as, no doubt this letter of the 24th December will form a part of the correspondence that will be transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and may impress them with ideas that I have unnecessarily procrastinated the giving in my proofs, although, as you state it, you had promised me every assistance in your power; and may imply some degree of inconsistency, or at least of levity in my conduct, in now proposing a new mode of enquiry, as you are pleased to state it; I am sure you will forgive me if I beg leave to recal to your recollection, that, during the whole course of my correspondence, both with your Honourable Board, and the Gentlemen you have appointed a Committee, I have never hitherto intimated the smallest idea of communicating what proofs I had before the

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Committee you have appointed ; or, indeed, before any Board less competent to receive, or vested with less authority, than either your Honourable Board or some regular Court of Justice.

And when you informed me, as you did, on the 12th October last, through your Secretary Mr. Jackson, that I might be assured that every support I could wish for from Government would be afforded me, to enable me to prove my assertions ; I did not conceive it to be an unreasonable wish, that you, Honourable Sir, and the Honourable Members of Council, would be pleased to sit as a Bench of Justice or otherwise, as you might be best advised, and that you would in this manner assist me, agreeably to the words of the paragraph you have sent me, in making a very particular enquiry into the circumstances contained in my letter to his Highness the Nabob, of the 15th June 1789.

Impressed with this idea you will observe, that in the three letters which form the whole correspondence I have ever had with the Committee, and which are dated the 10th, 12th, and 20th of October last, I have constantly informed them that I am addressing your Honour in Council, upon the subject of enquiry, and accordingly I invariably avoided entering upon the subject with them ; and as a further proof that this was constantly my intention, when your Secretary Mr. Jackson, upon a Report of the Committee, urged by your direction my bringing my proofs before them, my only reply to this letter was an address to your Honourable Board, which contains the proposal which you now mention ; so that I humbly submit, I never have in the least changed my original idea, but that I have constantly said what I now continue to say, that it is your Honourable Board, or some other Board of equal responsibility and authority, that can be alone competent to investigate the high, important, and extensive charges that the Honourable the Court of Directors have directed may be enquired into.

Your Secretary proceeds to inform me, “ that the Board are sincerely desirous of aiding my endeavours, but having already appointed a Committee, according to the usual and approved practice, and being of opinion that no alteration should take place, they trust I shall not have any further objection to lay before them the documents on which my complaint is founded, and point out to them the means by which I propose to establish my proofs.”

Far be it from me, Honourable Sir, in the smallest degree to doubt the sincere desires of your Honour, and the other Honourable Members of your Board, to aid my endeavours to bring to light these transactions ; I certainly do not doubt it, and I hope and trust that your Honourable Board will believe that I am equally desirous of rendering any service in my power to the Honourable Company in the enquiry they have directed : but I must still say, that the appointing of a Committee, however usual and approved the practice may be, and how well soever I imagined as a mode of enquiry into any improper behaviour of the Honourable Company's own servants, or other individuals under their immediate control, it cannot be expected to be equally efficacious in the present case. The difference of the present object of enquiry from all former ones, both as to the magnitude of the charges, the number that will be involved in it, and the elevated rank of the principal, is by far too obvious for my pointing out. To common cases common remedies are sufficient ; but on great occasions, as the present is, it cannot be expected that any thing can be effectually done without one much more powerful support than any Committee can afford. Between my situation and that of those I shall have to oppose, the contrast is peculiarly striking ; myself a single, moneyless, unprotected individual, involved in distress, surrounded by enemies, persecuted by clamorous creditors, pursued by lawsuits, and in daily dread of a jail ; an individual too not in the habits of legal investigations unassisted, incapable from indigence of obtaining the assistance of those who may be better informed ; how can such a one, without the strongest support to bring to light transactions that might eventually annihilate the greatest part of a debt of upwards of two millions sterling, fix a charge of no very honourable nature upon so powerful an opponent as his Highness the Nabob, and prove, that while he was openly professing the sincerest friendship to the Honourable Company, and to the English Nation,

tion, he was secretly their enemy, by corrupting their servants to desert their duty, and getting them to employ the power they were vested with to serve the secret purposes of his own ambition, and thereby involving them in the late war with Hyder Ally, which was attended with the loss of so many lives and so much treasure, and which had nearly ended in their total extirpation from the Coast of Coromandel. When these circumstances are considered, I will not allow myself to suppose, but your Honour, and other Honourable Members of the Board, will readily see the insufficiency and inadequateness of any Committee to make the enquiry directed; and I am convinced, cannot continue of opinion that a trial is necessary to make it appear defective: such a trial, Honourable Sir, I humbly presume would be not only inefficacious, but in the highest degree impolitic and imprudent, as it would discover to those, whose interest it is to oppose such an enquiry, the proofs intended to be produced, and by that means furnish them with an easy means of preventing their ever being produced. In the pursuit of every object, every unsuccessful attempt increases the difficulty of future success; and in the present pursuit, I humbly conceive that every feeble effort to discover the truth, instead of aiding the enquiry, will but serve further to obliterate the still remaining vestiges of the facts, charged. That such charges are well grounded I do most certainly insist; that if properly supported I can bring sufficient proofs of them I do also insist; but to attempt to prove it in the manner your Honourable Board has proposed to me I most certainly decline, and I humbly presume I have already stated sufficient reasons for doing so: but if I have not, with the utmost humility I beg leave to submit to you, whether the next paragraph of the letter which I have now the honour of answering, does not itself contain a sufficient reason for my declining it; for there your Secretary, by your Honour's direction, informs me, "that with regard to the witnesses, whose evidence I may wish to adduce, it is not in the power of Government to compel them to give evidence, much less to force them to attest their depositions at the Pagoda."

And another reason is, because that about ten years ago, the Honourable the Court of Directors ordered an enquiry to be made at Madras of a similar nature, to no effect, although they directed that a Gentleman of the law should be sent from Bengal for the purpose of assisting and supporting the enquiry; and although during the time, Honourable Sir, that this enquiry was on the carpet, his Highness the Nabob of Arcot addressed a letter to his creditors, of which notice was sent round to them, and many assembled at the Court House to hear the letter read, as I did, wherein his Highness told his creditors, that he had been prevented paying them agreeable to his engagements, by reason and because that very large sums of money had been extorted from him by persons high in power in the Company's service.

Mr. Wooley, who had late before been the Nabob's Secretary, and one of his Trustees, declared, that he knew of upwards of twelve lacks of pagodas that had been in a short space of time received by one person from the Nabob; and he proposed a letter of thanks to his Highness for the information, &c. and to desire that his Highness would name who the persons were, and the amount so received from him, and that he would give a power to the creditors to recover the money from them. Mr. Pelling and myself joined Mr. Wooley in the proposal, which was objected to by a great majority, and there was no reply made to the Nabob's letter, and nothing done by the meeting; nor was there any thing established by the enquiry ordered by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as the mode of enquiry was insufficient and incompetent.

I have in this manner, Honourable Sir, fully stated to you my reasons why I decline adducing my proofs before the Committee you have appointed; and having taken the liberty of pointing out the insufficiency of the mode of enquiry proposed, it may naturally be expected, and it becomes my duty, from the respect I owe to the Honourable Company, under whose protection I have so long lived, to point out some other means of investigation that appears to me likely to prove effectual.

The first which has occurred to me is what I mentioned in my Letter of the 19th December last: I was then given to understand, but it is possible I may have been misinformed, that His Majesty's charter had vested your Honour and the other Mem-

VI. bers of your Honourable Board, with a power to sit as a Bench of Justices, and to examine into any complaint that was brought before you, and for that purpose to compel the appearance of such witnesses as might be necessary, and swear them in any manner you thought proper, and examine them personally before you, and record their examinations, and do every other act incident to a Court of Justice, in the same manner, and with the same authority, as you practise at the Quarter Sessions. But should this not be practicable, I submit to your Honour, &c. whether it would not be most expedient to state to the Honourable the Court of Directors the difficulties that are likely to arise in the enquiry they have directed, unless some method is adopted sufficiently competent to carry it into full effect. From the Letters which I have already written, their law officers in England will be able I presume to collect a sufficient knowledge of the facts, to draw up the charges in such legal form as they may think most advisable, and upon these charges I suppose their counsel in England may file informations, and thereon pray a Mandamus to the Mayor's Court here, to take the examinations of witnesses, and make full enquiry into the truth of the facts, in the manner the Act of Parliament directs: or if it be true, as it is reported, that a new Court of Judicature is soon to be established here, and Judges appointed in the same manner as they have been at Bengal, it is possible the Honourable the Court of Directors may think it proper to procure them a special commission for that purpose; or if neither of these should meet with their approbation, they may still think proper, as the Nabob has instituted a suit against them in the Court of Chancery, to bring these charges against him in the said Court, by filing a cross bill; they may thereupon obtain a commission to be sent out to this country, to examine into the truth of the facts. This is, after much consideration of the subject, what has occurred to me as best fitted to attain the end proposed, which I humbly beg leave to lay before your Honourable Board, and pray that it may be transmitted, with the other parts of my correspondence, to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the first Dispatch: a copy of the whole, in my own hand writing, I have the honour to enclose herewith for that purpose, a separate number in your packet.

And I humbly beg leave to assure the Honourable the Court of Directors, through your Honours, &c. that I shall be at all times ready to forward their wishes to the best of my abilities, in any manner that it is at all likely to produce them any effectual advantage.

At the same time Honourable Sir and Sirs, I hope you will urge to the Honourable the Court of Directors the cruel situation I am placed in by my own distresses. For my present relief to them, I have the fullest reliance from the humane promise of your Honourable Board to me of the 24th December last; but the Nabob's delay in doing so I severely and cruelly feel every hour, and the more so as I have so just a right to expect it. And I humbly pray you, Honourable Sir and Sirs, to be pleased to use your endeavours to prevail on the Honourable the Court of Directors to grant me relief, by ordering justice to be done me by the Nabob, for to them also I must now look up for protection.

I have the honour to be,
With the utmost respect,
Honourable Sirs,

Your most obedient
and most humble Servant,
Cb^r Darke.

Fort St. George,
30th January 1792.

Agreed that the papers received from Mr. Darke, (being copies of his correspondence with the Board, and with the Committee) be transmitted at his request a number in the packet of the next Dispatch.

Mr. Darke having declined to come forward in the manner pointed out to him, with any proofs or evidence in support of the assertions contained in his Letter to the Nabob of the 15th June 1789, it is resolved that the Committee be dissolved.

EXTRACT of Political Letter to Fort St. George ; dated 25th June 1793.

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Par. 24.—WE have read the correspondence referred to in this, and in your subsequent Dispatch of the 15th March 1792, between your Board and Mr. Charles Darke, on the subject of the orders issued by us in consequence of his Letter to the Nabob of Arcot of the 15th June 1789, containing an account of very large sums of money given by his Highness to several persons, formerly in the Company's service, and likewise some extraordinary assertions respecting the Nabob's consolidated debt of 1777. As Mr. Darke's objections to bring forward his evidence in support of the charges, appear to us to be pointed more to the mode of proceeding than to any wish to shrink from the enquiry ; and as, in his last Letter of the 30th January 1792, he has suggested various modes by which the object may be obtained, we have deemed it necessary to refer all the Papers for the perusal and opinion of the Company's law officers, and by a future Dispatch we shall give you our further directions herein.

Letter to
16th January
1792 (Par.
31 a' 35.)
Mr. Charles
Darke.

No further directions have been given on the subject.

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N° 25.

INFORMATION submitted to the Honourable House of Commons, in obedience to their Orders of 16th December 1802; stating Reasons why they have not been fully complied with.

20th Order.

THE Secret Article proposed by Lord Clive, relative to the public treasure of the late Nabob, formed no part of the Treaty concluded with his successor; nor was any treasure obtained in consequence, either from the Nabob or from any part of the family.

25th Order.

THERE are no other Instructions to the Officer commanding the troops stationed at the Nabob's palace, than those to Colonel M'Neile, contained in folio 3 a' 7 of the Papers already printed by the House of Commons.

26th Order.

THE Papers required by the 6th, 8th, and 13th Orders of the last sessions are contained in Vol. I. of the accompanying Papers regarding the affairs of the Carnatic. No copy of the will of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, required by the 20th Order of last sessions, has yet been sent home.

5th Order.

THE Orders from the Governor General, dated 7th April 1800, were to Lord Clive, and not to Messrs. Webb and Clofe.

P A P E R S,
PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FROM THE

EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

Ordered to be printed 26th April 1804.

List of PAPERS presented to the Honourable the House of Commons,
pursuant to their Orders of the 20th and 24th April 1804.

(N° 1.)—An Account of the Dates of all Dispatches transmitted by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the *East-India* Company, to the several Presidencies in *India*, relative to His Majesty's Message to Parliament of the 8th March 1803, and to the Rupture with *France*; together with an Account of the Receipt of those Dispatches in *India* - - - - p. 3.

(N° 2.)—An Account of the Dates of Dispatches sent by the Court of Directors of the *East-India* Company, or the Secret Committee of the same, to the Island of *St. Helena*, with Reference to His Majesty's Message to Parliament of the 8th Day of March 1803, and also to the Rupture with *France*; together with the Dates at which the same were respectively received - - - p. 4.

EAST - INDIA HOUSE,
the 26th April 1804.

RETURN to the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty; relating to the Annual Accounts of the *East-India* Company - - - - - p. 5.

(No. 1.)

An ACCOUNT of the Dates of all Dispatches transmitted by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the *East-India* Company, to the several Presidencies in *India*; relative to His Majesty's Message to Parliament of the 8th March 1803, and to the Rupture with France: Together with an Account of the Receipt of those Dispatches in *India*.

CIRCULAR Letter from the Secret Committee to the several Presidencies in *India*, dated the 17th March 1803; forwarded by Sea and Land.—Received, in Bengal the 5th July; at Fort St. George the 3d August; and at Bombay the 24th August, 1803.

Circular Letter from the Secret Committee to the several Presidencies in *India*, dated the 17th May 1803; forwarded by Sea and Land.—Received, in Bengal the 13th September; at Fort St. George the 3d September; and at Bombay the 21st August, 1803.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
the 26th April 1804.

W. Ramsay,
Secy.

(No. 2.)

An ACCOUNT of the Dates of Dispatches sent by the Court of Directors of the *East-India* Company, or the Secret Committee of the same, to the Island of *St. Helena*; with Reference to His Majesty's Message to Parliament of the 8th Day of March 1803, and also to the Rupture with *France*: Together with the Dates at which the same were respectively received.

A COPY of His Majesty's Message to the House of Commons, of the 8th March 1803, was transmitted to the Governor of *St. Helena*, with a Letter from the Secret Committee, dated the 17th of that Month; which Dispatch arrived at that Island the 6th June.

In a Dispatch dated the 2d June 1803, the Governor of *St. Helena* was informed that Hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and the French Republic, which was forwarded by the Ships *Comet* and *Georgiana*. The *Comet* was captured by the French the 1st July; the *Georgiana* sailed from Portsmouth the 25th August, and arrived at *St. Helena* the 23d November.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

26th April 1804.

W. Ramsay,

Secy.

RETURN to the Act of the 33^d of His present Majesty,
Cap. 52, Sec. 126; requiring certain Accounts of the Revenues,
Charges, &c. of the *East-India* Company to be laid before both
Houses of Parliament.

THE Non-Arrival of the Accounts from Bengal, for the Years
1802-3 and 1803-4, has rendered it impossible to prepare the
Statements required by the Act above-mentioned within the Period
limited.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
26th April 1804.

W. Ramfay,
Sec^y.

COPIES and EXTRACTS of such LETTERS and PAPERS as have been received from the Honourable *Frederick North*, Governor of His Majesty's Possessions in the Island of CEYLON; relative to the Causes and Circumstances which gave rise to the Hostilities which have taken place between His Majesty's Government in that Country and that of the King of CANDY.

Ordered to be printed 5th April 1804.

Extract of a Letter from His Excellency Governor *North*, to the Right Honourable Lord *Hobart*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; dated Columbo, 14th April 1803.

“THE various Events which have driven my Government into a War with Candy, have, as they have occurred, been regularly reported to your Lordship.

I take the liberty, however, of laying before you, at present, a detailed Account of that affair from its origin, together with a complete series of the Documents relating to it; which will, I hope, prove to your Lordship's satisfaction, that, however generally prosperous its progress has hitherto been, and whatever may be its ultimate issue, it has not been provoked by me; but that, on the contrary, I have endeavoured to avert it, by every measure compatible with the National Honour, the independence of the Power which I represent, and the security of the People entrusted to my care.”

To *Robert Arbutnot*, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAD the honour of acquainting you, in a former Dispatch, that I had spoken to a very confidential Moorman in Putland, to procure me precise intelligence from the Frontiers of Candia, and as much as possible from the Interior of that Country, through the channel of his mercantile connections in that part of the Candian Districts, where he could penetrate under the disguise of trade: In compliance with my request, he sent one on whose prudence he could depend, who returned the day before last. He said, he would not be permitted to go far into the first Country, but that he met two Moormen, merchants, his intimate acquaintance, who told him that every person was actively engaged in preparing for hostile or defensive War; that in the first, second, and third Country, one Man out of every Village, however small, and in proportion in the more populous Villages, were ordered to assemble at certain places of Rendezvous, and put under the orders of Officers, and every day were training in Archery; that every one got precise orders to provide themselves with six Bows and a proportionate number of Arrows; and that in the other Countries, similar preparations were also going forward: He says, that the utmost secrecy is enjoined every person, under pain of cutting out their tongues; that those two Moormen took advantage of an obscure night and a very private place to give him this Information, and said, that every person was closely watched, even their own subjects. I desired my friend to continue to procure every Intelligence possible of any appearance of the Candians approaching, in any numbers, the British Settlements.

I also told him, that it would be inexcusable in him and both his Brothers, if they did not acquaint me, for the Information of Government, of any formidable assemblage of an armed Force threatening this Country, as Government knew that they could be very well informed, if they meant to be loyal and faithful to Government, and that if they gave this test of their fidelity, Government would have a just sense of their Services, and distinguish them on future occasions. He desired me to assure his Excellency the Governor, that his Brothers and he thought themselves happy to be under the protection of his Excellency and the British Laws, and that they would never cease to give his Excellency every proof of it, and procure every Information possible, and communicate it to me from time to time. He described the Country to me as divided into eight Circles, known and distinguished by the respective numbers, N° 8 being the central; that and the numbers 7 and 6 are the places where they have concentrated all their principal force, and from whence orders are continually passing to the exterior Circles.

If there are any other matters that his Excellency should wish I would do, I shall be happy to execute his orders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Lieu' O'Connell,
Comm'.

Puteláng,
June the 15th 1802.

To *Robert Arbutnot*, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for his Excellency the Governor's information, that I received, through the channel I mentioned in a former Dispatch, news from the Candian frontiers (which are all along lined with Malays and Candians, armed with Fire Arms, and Bows and Arrows, &c.) that the most active preparations are making for defensive, if not offensive operations; from all the roads leading into their Country, they have made to the right and left, narrow roads or paths, in diagonal directions, so as to flank any troops that may enter their Country, and have made pits and blinds to cover themselves, and to annoy the invaders, and by means of these cross roads, to secure a retreat, or rather a facility of advancing, in proportion to the progress of the Enemy; they are manufacturing Powder, Balls, Guns, and the other Weapons in use among them.

I am confidently told, that great quantities of Saltpetre are conveyed to them from Columbo.

They have already committed hostilities on His Majesty's subjects of Putland; 100 bullocks and buffaloes, which were sent there to bring Areka nuts, &c. to Putland, are detained there; fifty of those bullocks belong to the Marcars, and the remainder to some of the other inhabitants.

I am told that there are several considerable divisions of them in different Posts, ready to succour each other; the accounts I have received say 8,000 or 9,000 men in each division. I cannot yet find that they intend making any incursions into the British Settlements.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Lieu' O'Connell.

Putelang,
June 23d 1802..

To *Robert Arbutnot*, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, that in addition to the hostilities of the Candians on the inhabitants of Putland, and of the environs, as mentioned in my Dispatch of the 23d inst. six men who have been detained in Candia for three or four months, came to me this day, to inform me, that there are thirty-three others detained there (at a place called Cacunocollet) seven leagues from Putelang, and 400 bullocks, including the 100 bullocks already mentioned; 200 more are also detained farther in the interior of Candia, and that they were robbed of all the merchandize they carried to Bodee in that Country, and that one man of a neighbouring village was murdered by them, whose son (a little boy) came to complain to me of the murder of his father; they say, that every road leading out of the Country is strictly guarded by armed men; those men say, that they have been very ill treated and beat, and that those who are detained, are also very ill used.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Putelang,
26th June 1802.

(Signed) Lieutenant O'Connell.

B.

To

To Lieutenant *Morice O'Connell*, Commandant at Putelang.

Sir,

I HAVE forwarded to Point de Galle, your letter of the 26th instant, to be laid before his Excellency the Governor.

The information you have communicated, is no doubt of a very important nature, and, if properly authenticated, will demand that his Excellency should take vigorous measures to prevent any repetition of such outrages. I am directed to request that you will examine the persons who have given you that information, in a particular and detailed manner, and make them confirm what they have asserted upon Oath, that remonstrances may be made to the Court of Candia upon the specific grounds of complaint.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Robert Arbutnot,

Chief Sec^y to Government.

Columbo,
2d July 1802.

To *Robert Arbutnot*, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst. and request that you will be pleased to assure his Excellency, that I should think the high respect I have for his Excellency, and my attention for the welfare of the inhabitants of this district, to be violated by conveying unfounded intelligence of the illegal proceedings of the persons holding some authority under the Government of Candia, so destructive to the prosperity of this Country.

I have assembled the principal persons in Putelang, whose names I mention in the detail, and who have been sworn, and their signatures put to their informations, and are perfectly conformable to the information I already stated.

The same day, I had the honour to write to you my second letter on the subject; Major Evans arrived at eight o'clock at night here, and the principal inhabitants assembled, both to offer him their respects, and to complain to him of the detention of their cattle and the seizing of their merchandize, as well as keeping 33 men of their district in durance, and ill treating them for five months past. Major Evans would have written to Government on the subject, had they and I not told him, that I wrote to Government the same day to give the earliest intelligence of a measure of such importance to this district, which prevented Major Evans's writing; I also mention the names of the six men who returned from Candia, and who informed me that they left 33 men there, who would not be permitted then to return. I asked the men how they were permitted to leave the Country; they said they obtained permission to come to carry money or aid to the others, and that they would return there to relieve them, as well as to endeavour to get their cattle and the Areka nuts they bought, for the merchandize they carried to that Country.

No account has yet reached this Country of their being set at liberty, or the Areka nuts restored to them, or any equivalent for the goods they bartered for the Areka Nuts five months since.

It

It is not irrelevant to this subject, to mention that this business has created incredible mischief here; there is an absolute scarcity of money, and want of confidence and credit; the inhabitants not knowing where it may end. I have assured them all, that they would be redressed, and their persons and properties protected and secured.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Putelang,
4th July, 1802.

(Signed)

Lieutenant *O'Connell*.

EXTRACT of a Letter from his Excellency Governor *North* to the Right Honourable Lord *Hobart*, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; dated 10th September 1802.

My Lord,

THE conduct of the Court of Candy has continued since my last Dispatch to be equivocal, unfriendly, and suspicious, as usual, and would not have occasioned any peculiar attention had I not received, in the course of April and May last, such accounts of violences exercised in that Country against subjects of this Government, as obliged me to make a particular enquiry into them.

I therefore sent Mr. William Boyd to Putelang to investigate the business; and enclose (N^o 1.) the declarations made before him on Oath, and his Report.

From these it appears that certain merchants of Putelang, according to long established custom in that Country, had been despoiled of a considerable quantity of Areka nuts, which they had fairly purchased, by a Noble of the Court, who appears to have been the First Adigaar.

And as I consider it indispensably necessary we should maintain, unimpeached, the idea of our power and dignity, in the vigilant protection of the rights and persons of His Majesty's Indian subjects; I have drawn up, and am going to send to Candia, the enclosed remonstrance (N^o 2.) with a letter (N^o 3.) from Mr. Arbuthnot to the Adigaar, and (N^o 4.) a letter from myself to the King.

Should no compensation or satisfactory explanation be given within a proper time, I must proceed to prevent the transportation of Salt into that Country, and if no effect is produced by that measure, I must march troops towards the Frontiers.

To *William Boyd*, Esquire, Vice President of the Board of Revenue, Columbo.

Sir,

HIS Excellency the Governor has lately received from different quarters, information that upon the Frontiers of Candia, preparations are making which seem to indicate a hostile disposition upon the part of that Government. In many places the roads leading into the Country were blocked up. Collections of armed men were assembled in considerable numbers, and all persons coming from the British territories were stopped and examined with every appearance of distrust and suspicion. As those measures upon the part of the Candians, evidently proved rather their own fear of being attacked, than any hostile intention of an offensive nature against the British possessions, his Excellency did not judge it necessary to pay any greater attention to them, than to put the different Commandants upon their guard, and to enforce the laws against exporting Gunpowder and Fire Arms to their Country.

But

But his Excellency has lately been informed, that in the neighbourhood of Putelang the Candians have proceeded so far as to commit outrages on some of the subjects of His Majesty, several of whom have been forcibly detained, others robbed of their property, and otherwise ill-treated by persons pretending to have authority from the King of Candy.

Before his Excellency takes any steps to put a stop to such unwarrantable proceedings in future, as well as to demand ample satisfaction for what is past, he is desirous of obtaining the clear, full, and authentic information of the extent of the grievances committed, as well as of the truth and justice of the complaints.

For this purpose I am directed by his Excellency to request that you will proceed, with as much expedition as possible, to Putelang, and there make the fullest enquiries into the nature and truth of the complaints which have been made by those persons who have been aggrieved either in their persons or their property.

You will be so good to examine, upon Oath, all those who can afford you any information upon the subject, and particularly it is his Excellency's wish that you should endeavour to discover whether the outrages said to have been committed were the effect of wantonness upon the part of the Candians, or whether the sufferers did not, in some measure, render themselves obnoxious to the Government by carrying on a contraband and illegal trade.

Your own prudence and extensive knowledge of the affairs of Candy, make it unnecessary to enter into further details. I have taken the liberty of enclosing all the correspondence which has passed upon this business with the Commandant of Putelang, Lieutenant O'Connell; and I shall request that as soon as your investigation is concluded, you will acquaint me with the result of it, for the information of his Excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

Robert Arbuthnot.

Columbo,
17th July 1802.

N^o 1.

To *Robert Arbuthnot*, Esquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Columbo.

Sir,

IN obedience to the commands of Government, conveyed to me by your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you that I immediately repaired to Putelang, and now beg leave to lay before you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the result of the investigation with which I was charged.

The perusal of the enclosed Depositions would, I am persuaded, without any comment of mine, afford to his Excellency the information he desired on the subject matter of my Mission to Puteland; but as it may be expected that I should not transmit the enclosed Papers without some remarks, I shall content myself with briefly stating the amount of the information as it appears to me.

In the months of March and April last, a number of Natives, living under the British Government, in and about Putelang, set out, in two Divisions, with a number of cattle laden with various articles of merchandize, namely, salt, salt-fish, cloth, tobacco, and copper money, intending to dispose of them in the Candian country in exchange for Areka nuts.

The largest Division, which I shall call N^o 1, consisted of 46 persons (exclusive of 7 Coolies) and 472 head of cattle, laden with articles for traffic; and the smaller Division, which may be called N^o 2, consisted of 18 persons and 130 head of cattle, laden in like manner.

No doubt can be entertained but that the commerce into which the people entered, was universally deemed legal, and that they had long been accustomed to carry it on, and on that account the misfortune which they met with in the prosecution of it, cannot be accounted for on the grounds of contraband.

Whether the Putlanders were guilty of any irregularity in the Candian country, which could serve as the pretext for the usage they met with, I cannot positively assert; I have certainly not been able to trace any such, and, unfortunately for them, it will appear by a perusal of the enclosed Papers, that after they had completed the object they had in view in the Candian country, and were on their return home with the Areka nuts, which they had procured for the articles they had carried from Puteland, they were stopped, harassed by delays, and finally, the whole of the Areka nuts confiscated and taken from them, and which a specific account annexed to the Depositions herewith transmitted, will show to be 231½ ammonams taken from Division N^o 1, and 63 ammonams from Division N^o 2.

I dare say his Excellency, on reading the enclosed Papers, will conclude as I do, that the seizing of the Areka nuts took place in consequence of the orders of the person called in the Depositions, Pelagum Adigaar, Dessave of the Four Corles, and I only beg leave to add on this point, that from the description given to me of the person of Pelagam by the people examined, I have no doubt but that the person

here meant is the First Adigaar of Candy, well known personally to his Excellency the Governor as well as to myself.

I shall only further take the liberty of stating a circumstance, which makes the seizure of the Areka nuts in question still more difficult to account for, which is, that the Candians themselves continue as heretofore to bring down the produce of their country, namely, Areka nuts, jaggher, and rice, to be exchanged here at Puteland, for salt, saltfish, and cloth, &c. and there is now, within my view here, a Division of about 50 persons from the Candian country, and 250 head of cattle, peaceably occupied in this traffic. This circumstance will also tend to show how easy it would be to make reprisals for the injury sustained by the Putlanders, were the British Government so disposed; a measure which I do not wish, however, to be understood as giving any opinion upon.

I have now only to say, that I have been greatly assisted in this investigation, by the zeal and intelligence of Mr. Johnstone, the agent of Revenue for this district, and,

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) *William Boyd.*

Putelang,
24th July 1802.

Putelang 22d July, 1802.

Present, *William Boyd*, Esquire.

MAHOOD NEYNAH MERECAN, inhabitant of Puteland, called and sworn on the Koran, and examined, says, That in the months of February and March last, a number of people, inhabitants of Puteland, set out as is usual for the Candian country, with bullocks laden with different articles for traffic, such as salt, salt-fish, cloth, and copper money.

Q. How many persons and bullocks might there be?—A. About 100 men, and 600 cattle.

Q. To whom did these articles of traffic belong?—A. Forty bullocks, with their lading, belonged to myself, and the remainder belonged to other persons in the Putelang district.

Q. What do you estimate the value of the goods carried up to the Candian country at?—A. Between 4 and 5,000 rix dollars, to be disposed of there, and the proceeds laid out in the purchase of Areka nuts.

Q. Are the people returned?—A. Some time ago twelve of them returned, and reported that the others, with all the bullocks and Areka nuts which they had procured, were arrested at a place called Kakkoonacully, upon which I, along with the others, complained of the hardship to Lieutenant O'Connell, commandant at Putelang, and Major Evans, at Calpentyn, and the twelve persons were again sent up to Kakkoonacully to the others, and met them on the road returning, about twelve miles from the place where they had been arrested.

Q. Did they not bring any Areka nuts with them?—A. No; they had procured 300 ammonams, which is worth 22 rix dollars per ammonam at Puteland; but it was all taken from them by order of a chief or headman of Madia, a Moorman, named Ashan Corla Odear.

Q. When did the people with the bullocks return?—A. The last 18 people, with 100 bullocks, came in this very morning.

Q. Have

Q. Have you been in the habit of sending up goods to the Candian country to be exchanged for Areka nuts?—A. Yes; I have done so every year for forty years past.

Q. Did ever an event of this kind (stopping the Areka nuts) happen before?—A. Never.

Q. Do you know what reason was assigned for confiscating the Areka nuts?—A. No; I have carried on the traffic, as I have said before, for forty years, without any hindrance.

KANDER MERECAIR KUTWALL, of Putland, called and examined upon Oath, says, That a number of people, with bullocks, set out from the Putelang district in the months of March and April last, with goods for the Candian country; the number of persons about 100, and about 500 bullocks loaded with salt, salt-fish, cloth, tobacco, and copper money, all belonging to persons in the Puteland district.

Q. What might be the value of these goods?—A. I cannot say exactly.

Q. Are the people returned from Candy with their cattle?—A. They are now all returned, but they report that all the Areka nuts which they purchased, to the amount of 300 ammonams, were taken from them at Kakkoonacully, by order of a Moorman chief, called Ashan Corla Oodear.

Q. Has the traffic which you have mentioned been customary, and did you ever know that Areka nuts were stopped by the Candians before?—A. I have known this traffic for thirty years, and it was always carried on without any hindrance till this late event.

INNASSY PULLY, of Putelang, a Christian Catholic, called and sworn on the Evangelists.

Q. Have you been lately in the Candian country?—A. In the month of March last I set out for the Candian country, in company with 53 other persons. We had 500 bullocks loaded with salt, salt-fish, tobacco, cloth, and copper money, belonging to merchants, Moormen of Puteland; twenty-four of the bullocks, with their lading, were under my charge. I had orders from my employers to exchange the articles I carried for Areka nuts.

Q. How did you proceed?—A. We went into the Dessavonie, called the Four Corles, and to a village and district in that Dessavonie, called Mutenavy, where we remained twenty days, and exchanged the commodities for Areka nuts. For the goods and money under my charge, I procured 11¼ ammonams of Areka nuts; having thus finished our traffic, we set out on our return home, and proceeded five days journey to a place called Kuroovy Pattoo, where a Mohatier named Bappoo, a Moorman, informed us that we must stop, as he had orders from the Adigaar to arrest us; upon which I, along with others, in charge of Areka nuts and cattle, namely, Naguda Pully, Kartam Pully, and Kattiam Pully, went as a deputation to a place where the Adigaar then was, called Tambatinny; the name of the Adigaar is Pallagum Adigaar. We were introduced before him, and represented our situation, requesting to be allowed to proceed on our journey; we received for answer, that he would give orders about us, but that we must stay a little: we repeated our request, but without success, and remained a month at Tambatinny, the Adigaar being there all the time. We bought three pieces of cloth, one for fifty six dollars, and the others for eight six dollars each, and gave them to a Mohattier in the suite of the Adigaar, requesting him to use his influence to get us permission to proceed, but we did not succeed. The Adigaar then set out for Candia, and we followed him, three days journey; we were then permitted to see him, and he told us that he had given orders to allow us to proceed; upon which we returned to Kuroovy Pattoo, from which place we departed with all the bullocks loaded with Areka nuts. We proceeded one day's journey to Kavarry, and thence to Soovally Kedderly, where the
same

same Mohattier who had stopped us at Kurrovy Pattoo again came up with us, attended by 150 men, and told us he had orders again to arrest us, and accordingly ordered all our cattle, with the Areka nuts which we had purchased as above-mentioned, to be conveyed to a place called Kakkoonacully, about five miles off, to which place we followed them, and had our cattle restored to us, but the Areka nuts were confiscated and never restored, although we remained two months to solicit it.

Q. Did you receive no compensation for the Areka thus taken from you?—*A.* Nothing; but we received the price of the three pieces of cloth which we had given to the Mohattier as above-mentioned.

Q. How is the traffic carried on in the Candian country?—*A.* We gave a chunda of salt (30 to a parah) for 100 Areka nuts, one pice for 100 nuts, or six rix dollars per ammonam of 30,000 nuts. Cloth is sold to the Candians for so much money, and the money afterwards laid out in the purchase of Areka nuts.

Q. Have you ever been in the Candian country trafficking before?—*A.* Yes; I have been so employed from time to time these ten years.

Q. Did it ever happen before to you to lose the Areka nuts which you had purchased?—*A.* It never happened so before.

Q. What reason was assigned for confiscating the Areka nuts?—*A.* No reason was given that I heard, but they offered to restore them to us upon paying thirteen rix dollars for every ammonam of nuts, which we declined, saying, we had, at the time of purchase, paid the fair and usual price of the nuts.

Q. Do you know the total quantity of Areka that was taken from you and your comrades at Kakkooacully as above-mentioned?—*A.* I cannot say exactly, but I believe it amounted to three hundred ammonams; there were at the time five hundred bullock loads.

Puteland, 23d July, 1802.

MAMANINA of Putelang, Mussulman, called, sworn on the Koran, and examined.

Q. Have you been lately in the Candian country?—*A.* In the month of April last I set out for the Candian country in company with eighteen other persons, and 130 bullocks loaded with cloth, salt, salt-fish, and copper money, belonging to Mahadoo Nayna Merecair and other merchants of Puteland, fifty of the bullocks were under my charge with their lading. My orders from my employers were, to dispose of the goods I carried, and procure Areka nuts in return.

Q. How did you proceed?—*A.* We went into the Dessavonie of the Four Corles, to a place called Panalie, ten days journey from Puteland, where we remained fifteen days disposing of our articles of traffic, for which we procured Areka nuts. For the goods, &c. under my charge, I got thirty ammonams of Areka nuts. Having finished, we proceeded in our return home, and had gone on without any impediment for two days, when at a place called Sandycully we were ordered by a Mohattier, named Bappoo, a Moorman, to stop. Thus arrested, and having understood that the Dessau, Palum Adigaar, was at a place called Tambattinny, I, along with two other persons, Kander Maccatum and Oora Naynah, went to that place with a view to get permission to proceed. We were permitted to see the Adigaar, and represented our case to him; to which he answered, he would enquire into the case, and give orders about it. We remained at Tambattinny nine days, when a Mohattier in the Adigaar's suite came to us and said, if we would give him thirty-three rix dollars, he would get us permission to proceed.—We gave the money, and the Mohattier returned and told us we might go and proceed with our cattle and Areka; we accordingly returned to Sandycully, and were preparing to leave it with our cattle and Areka nuts; but Bappoo Mohattier, who had before arrested us, would not allow us to move; upon which I, along with the same two men above-mentioned, returned to Tambattinny, where the Adigaar still was. We were not permitted to see him, but we saw the Mohattier to whom

we had given 33 six dollars, and told him, that notwithstanding he had given us leave to proceed we had again been stopped; to which the Mohattier said, he would get us leave as well for the number of other people of Puteland who were in the same case.

Q. Did you see any of these people at Tambattinny at this time?—A. I saw several; namely, Innassy Pully, Naguda Pully, Kattum Pully, and Kattiam Pully. This second time that I and my two companions were at Tambattinny, we remained twelve days, when the Mohattier told us to return to Sandycully, and he would procure us our leave, which we did, and remained a whole month; at the end of which, we were all ordered to go to Kakkanacully with our cattle and Areka nuts, four days journey from Sandycully, and there the Areka nuts were finally taken from us, except one thousand nuts restored to each individual (in all 18,000) to eat on our way home; we then departed from Kakkanacully with our cattle only, and I and my companions arrived at Puteland yesterday morning.

Q. Have you ever been in the Candian country to traffic before this time?—A. I have gone to the Candian country for twenty years past in the same traffic I have now described.

Q. Were ever your Areka nuts so taken from you before?—A. Never.

Q. How is the traffic carried on?—A. We give a chunda of salt for 100 nuts; and when we give money it is four fanams for one thousand nuts; we sell our cloth for so much money to the Candians, and with the money purchase Areka nuts.

Q. Do you know the total quantity exactly of Areka nuts taken from you and your comrades?—A. Yes, sixty-three ammonams in all; the ammonam in the Candian territories is 30,000 nuts.

Q. Did you see any thing in the Candian country, or near the English frontiers, like preparations for war?—A. Nothing whatever.

IBRAHIM NAYNA, of Putelang, Mussulman, called, sworn on the Koran, and examined, says, He went into the Candian country in April last, in company with the preceding witness Manamina. Thirty-one of the whole number of cattle, with their lading, were under his charge, and corroborates the whole of Manamina's evidence, with the following additions and alterations, viz. That during the time Manamina and others were detained at Sandycully, he, along with three other persons, viz. Chinnatamby, Pakkero, and Kartam, not having wherewith to subsist, got leave to come to Puteland, where they remained fifteen days, and set out again to Sandycully, and on their way met their companions whom they had left, going with their Areka nuts and bullocks (in all 130) to Kakkanacully, where he also swears the Areka nuts were all finally confiscated, except one thousand given to each individual for his provision, and that he and his companions returned to Putelang with their cattle only yesterday morning. He adds, that he has been in the habit of going into the Candian country to traffic for Areka nuts for fifteen years, and never met with any hindrance or misfortune before; he corroborates the mode and rates of carrying on the traffic, and affirms, that the total amount of Areka nuts taken from him and his companions, amounted to sixty-three ammonams; saw nothing like hostile preparations going on in the Candian country.

NAGUDA PULLY, of Putelang, Mussulman, called, sworn on the Koran, and examined.

Q. Have you been lately in the Candian Country?—A. In the month of March last, I set out with fifty-three other persons, and about five hundred bullocks laden with salt, salt-fish, tobacco, cloth, and some copper money; thirteen with their lading were under my charge, and my orders from my employers were, to exchange the articles for the Areka nuts.

Q. How did you proceed?—A. We went into the Deffavonie of the Four Corles, to a Place called Mutenary, where there is a Budhist temple, thirteen days journey from Putelang. We remained there twenty days, and exchanged our commodities for Areka nuts. I procured six $\frac{1}{2}$ Ammonams for the goods under my management. We then all left Mutenary, with our cattle laden with Areka nuts, on our return home, and came to a place called Koroovy Pattoo, three days journey from Mootenavy. Here we were ordered to stop by a Mohattier, named Bappoo, a Moorman, who said he had orders from Pelagum Adigaar to arrest us: upon this myself, and several persons my companions, viz. Inassy Pully, Kattiam Pully, and Kattum Pully, set out as a Deputation to the Adigaar, who was at Tambattinny; we remained there fifteen days, endeavouring to get an audience of the Adigaar, and tried, through the means of his attendants, to get permission to proceed, and bought three pieces of cloth, one for fifty rix dollars, and two for eight rix dollars, which we gave to a Mohattier in the Adigaar's suite, desiring him to present them to the Adigaar, and get us leave to proceed. The Mohattier promised to do it, and we gave him a piece of cloth worth ten rix dollars for himself. In the mean time the Adigaar set out from Tambattinny, on his way to Candy, and we followed him three days journey. We then were permitted to see the Adigaar, to whom we related our situation, and begged he would give orders to allow us and our companions to proceed home with our Cattle and Areka Nuts. He replied that he would do so, and gave us two Sascoryns to accompany us to Koroovy Pattoo, where we had left our companions. The whole division now left this place, and proceeded homewards for three days unmolested, as far as Soovally Kedderly, where the same Mohattier Bappoo, accompanied by about 300 Men, overtook us again, arrested us, and forced us all, with our Cattle and Areka Nuts, to go to Kakkanocooly, a day's journey from Soovally Kedderly, and there the Areka Nuts, amounting to about 300 ammonams, were finally confiscated, and no part restored, except 1000 nuts to each individual for subsistence. We remained two months at Kakkanacully, to solicit the restoration of the Areka in vain. We received back the three pieces of cloth which were given for the Adigaar, as above mentioned, and allowed to proceed with our cattle, which we did, and arrived at Putelang about fifteen days ago.

Q. Have you been in the habit of going into the Candian country to traffic before this last time, and did ever a like event; as the loss of your Areka nuts, happen to you before?—A. I have been employed to go and traffic for Areka nuts in the Candian Country these twenty-five years past, and no such misfortune ever befel me.

Q. How is the traffic carried on in the Candian Country?—A. We give a chunda of salt for 100 Areka nuts, four fanams in money for 1000 nuts; an ammonam of Areka nuts in the Candian Country is 30,000 nuts.

Q. What reason was assigned for taking away your Areka nuts from you?—A. Mohattier Bappoo gave us no reason; he said such were his orders from the Adigaar, and told us we might have the Areka nuts restored, but not unless we paid thirteen rix dollars per ammonam for them. We replied, that paying such a sum was out of the question, for no such sum was in our possession, and besides that the Areka nuts were our property, we having paid for them fairly at the time we received them.

VELLA TAMBY, of Putelang, a Mussulman, called, sworn, and examined, says, He left Puteland in March last, in company with fifty-three other persons, and about five hundred bullocks, laden with salt, salt-fish, copper money, tobacco; and cloth; twelve bullocks with their laden were under his charge. He says, Naguda Pully was one of the persons, the preceding witness. All these questions put to the preceding witness were now put to the present witness, Vella Tamby, and his answers corroborated, in the fullest manner, the evidence of Naguda Pully, except as to what passed at Tambattinny, by the deputation sent to the Adigaar, he, Vella Tamby, not having been one of the deputation, but remained at Kuroovy Pattoo till the deputation returned. Vella Tamby also affirms, that he has been many years in the habit of going into the Candian Country to traffic in Areka nuts, and never met
with

with any impediment before. He gives also the same account of the manner and rates at which the Areka nuts are procured.

Putelang, 24th July 1802

Here follows the Names of the Persons in both Divisions (most of them present) with the quantity of Areka nuts which they lost respectively, and the number of Cattle they each had charge of.

The largest DIVISION, N^o 1.

N A M E S.	Number of Cattle each had Charge of.	Quantity of Areka Nuts confiscated. Ammonams.
Innaffy Pully - - - - -	24	11½
Naguda Pully - - - - -	13	6½
Anthony Pully - - - - -	9	4
Saviel - - - - -	22	9½
Mully Pully - - - - -	6	2½
Patanny Pully - - - - -	3	1½
Peechy Pully - - - - -	11	5½
Savary Pully - - - - -	3	1
Vella Tamby - - - - -	12	6
Antony Pully - - - - -	2	1
Nariffy - - - - -	15	8
Suanny Pully - - - - -	15	7
Antony Pully - - - - -	3	1½
San Christam - - - - -	2	1
Peria Maggadoo Kando - - - - -	7	3½
Kieppa Pully - - - - -	20	11
Arratzie Peechy Pully - - - - -	17	9
Koncan Antony Pully - - - - -	2	1
Perangy Pully - - - - -	8	3½
Chillegoo Maam Pully - - - - -	23	11
Madana Saboo - - - - -	10	5
Punchee Raally - - - - -	8	3½
Suaam Pully - - - - -	8	3½
Meera Canny Pully - - - - -	9	4½

NAMES.	Number of Cattle each had Charge of.	Quantity of Areka Nuts confiscated. Ammonams.
Pedro Pully - - - - -	6	2½
Taddy Mully - - - - -	3	1½
Meera Candoo - - - - -	15	7
Mukhutan Peechy - - - - -	10	4½
Chinna Meera Kundoo - - - - -	6	2½
Kuttian Pully - - - - -	3	1½
Meera Pully - - - - -	4	1½
Peria Peechy Kuttian - - - - -	6	3
Vullucullam Affinia Pully - - - - -	12	5½
Pacheer - - - - -	10	5
Maccoofa - - - - -	10	5
Seggoo Kandoo Unavy - - - - -	5	2½
Periny Pully - - - - -	15	7
Sinna Suan - - - - -	10	4½
Tavutto Pahkier - - - - -	18	8½
Kartam Pully - - - - -	11	6
Meera Lebby - - - - -	13	7
Secca Lebby - - - - -	12	6½
Chinnie Pully Pecha Pully - - - - -	9	4
Kalcama Mia Pully - - - - -	16	6½
Savia Pully - - - - -	7	3
Chinna Sävery - - - - -	19	11½
Total 46. - - - - -	472	231½

N. B. Seven other persons were with the Division, but had no cattle or merchandise under their charge; they were coolies or servants.

DIVISION, N° 2.

Siccanda Pully	-	-	-	-	-		
Kartam Pully	-	-	-	-	-		
Nellam Pully	-	-	-	-	-		
Ibrahim Naymah	-	-	-	-	-		
Kaddere Merecan	-	-	-	-	-		
Meera Pully	-	-	-	-	-		
Maa Pully	-	-	-	-	-		
Tamby Naynah	-	-	-	-	-		
Maha Madoo Kanny	-	-	-	-	-		
Mama Nina	-	-	-	-	-	Bullocks	Ammonams.
Mukkutan Kauder	-	-	-	-	-	130.	63.
Pacher	-	-	-	-	-		
Sehoo Auda Kauder	-	-	-	-	-		
Affama Pully	-	-	-	-	-		
Tamby Merecan	-	-	-	-	-		
Mootoe	-	-	-	-	-		
Agamadoe Meera	-	-	-	-	-		
Chinna Tambier	-	-	-	-	-		
Total	-	18.					

N. B. These 18 persons had a joint concern in the Areka nuts. It will be observed, that in the above statements of Areka nuts confiscated, the small quantity of 1,000 nuts restored to each individual for his provision, will fall, to be deducted, say 71 persons, 71,000 nuts, equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ammonams.

Puteland,
24th July 1802.

(Signed) *William Bryd*

TRANSLATION of a Dutch Translation of a Letter on Cadjan, written by Wijeratne Siriwardene Moodliar of the Morua Corl, Kireme Katoewene and Oedobokke.

Relative to the Order received from you, I sent to enquire what the Adigaar at Battoegidden did; I obtained the same information as I wrote formerly, namely, that he is occupied to have swords and firelocks made, and to assemble the people; and that now, two days ago, a post was taken at a place called Oekgalbeweloe, where to day Lascareens are to be placed to take notice of the harm to be committed from this place to that quarter, whereof I hereby acquaint you, with humble prayer, should any mistake be discovered in this letter, you will forgive it for the sake of God Almighty.

This Cadjan is written and sent on the 22d July 1802.

At the head of the Cadjan stood the number (1802⁷/₁₇) Signed D. S. Rodrigo. (lower stood) for the Translation, Columbo, the 2d of August 1802 (Signed) D. P. Samerkoon Mohattier.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

J. G. Krichenbeek,
1st Afs' Transl.

N^o 2.

REMONSTRANCE.

THE Governor of the British Settlements on the Island of Ceylon, feels himself obliged to call the particular attention of the Court of Candy to the accompanying account of most unjustifiable proceedings on the part of some of the principal Agents of that Court, towards certain Merchants, subjects of his Government, lately employed in the carrying on trade in the Candian Country.

It appears by the Declarations on oath of these men, that they having purchased, at a fair and open market, and according to long established custom, a considerable quantity of Areka nut, for the purpose of conveying it into the British Territories, were despoiled of that article by a violent and arbitrary act of the officers of the Candian Government.

So flagrant a violation of the common rules of justice and good neighbourhood, would have warranted the Governor in immediately adopting measures of reprisal, which the relative situation of the two Countries would have rendered peculiarly disadvantageous to Candy; but he still cannot help entertaining hopes that the Court of Candy may be induced, by a due consideration of the dangerous tendency of the line of conduct hitherto pursued by it in respect to the British Government, to adopt one more conformable to its own security, and to the amicable intentions of Great Britain.

The Governor therefore defers taking any steps in regard to the Court of Candy and its subjects, inconsistent with those intentions, till he shall learn, by their answer to this Remonstrance, whether it is the wish of the Court to grant a fair and full reparation for the injuries sustained by the subjects of his Government, or, by a denial of justice in this instance, to confirm him in the suspicions which their conduct has so frequently given occasion to.

The Governor will expect to this Declaration the most prompt and explicit answer, as the nature of the case will not permit him to delay for any length of time, or on any unsatisfactory grounds, the adoption of such measures for the protection of the people committed to his care, as the circumstances of his Government have placed in his hands.

(Signed) *Robert Arbutnot.*

N^o 3.

To the First ADIGAAR of his Majesty the KING of CANDY.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor of the British territories in the island of Ceylon, to transmit to you the Papers which accompany this letter, containing an account of a transaction which took place in the months of March and April, at a place called Kakkanacully, in the territory of his Candian Majesty. Many respectable merchants and subjects of our most gracious Sovereign the King of Great Britain, travelling for the purpose of carrying on a fair and legal commerce, which has been always allowed and authorized between the two countries, have been stopped upon their return to Puteland, of which they are inhabitants, and the merchandize, which they had fairly purchased, taken from them.

It appears that the person by whose orders this outrage was committed, is an officer of high rank or dignity under the Candian Government.

All the persons who were sufferers by this act of violence, have been examined several times in the strictest manner; their depositions have been confirmed by their solemn oath, and the steadiness with which they have adhered to their first declaration, as well as to the uniformity and consistency of their testimony, make it impossible to doubt of the truth of their assertion.

It is unnecessary to take up your time by expatiating upon the injustice of such proceedings, nor to demonstrate how contrary they are, not only to general good faith, and the laws of nations, but to the amity and friendship which subsist between the King of Candy and the British Government on Ceylon. From the justice and wisdom of the King, his Excellency the Governor has no doubt, that when His Majesty is properly informed by you of the nature of this transaction, he will, without delay, give orders for the most full and ample satisfaction being made, both to the individuals who have been aggrieved, and to the dignity and honour of his Excellency's Government.

The whole tenor of his Excellency's conduct has proved his earnest desire of living upon terms of friendship and harmony with the Candians, and his particular wish to secure the safety of the King's person, and the independence of his crown; but if any delay or evasion is attempted to be made, in granting the satisfaction required, the duty his Excellency owes to his own dignity, as well as to the welfare of the people committed to his charge, will oblige him, although with reluctance, to adopt a different line of behaviour, which his situation renders it so easy for him to do.

It will, however, be much more agreeable to his Excellency's feelings, if all rigorous measures are rendered unnecessary, by compensation being made for the injury which has been sustained, and it will afford the Governor the sincerest pleasure, if this incident should open the eyes of the King of Candy, and of his Nobles and Counsellors, to their true interest, and become the occasion of uniting the two nations more closely, by a treaty which will at once add to the dignity and security of his Candian Majesty, and increase the prosperity and happiness of his people.

(Signed)

Robert Arbuthnot,
Chief Sec^y to Government.

Columbo,
7th Sept. 1802.

N^o 4.

To his MAJESTY the KING of CANDY.

Most illustrious Prince,

THE respect and attachment which I have always possessed towards your Majesty, and the desire which I have always manifested to preserve the best understanding with the kingdom of Candy, make it a very painful duty to me to lay before your Majesty the Remonstrance which accompanies this letter; but the protection which I owe to the people subject to my Government, will not allow me to overlook or to compromise an act of such gross injustice and oppression as that of which I complain.

Your Majesty will see by the papers transmitted by the Chief Secretary of my Government to your First Adigaar, that certain merchants resident at Putelang, having purchased a considerable quantity of Areka nut at a fair market, according to established custom, in your Majesty's territories, have been despoiled of it by the violence of one of your principal officers, without compensation being made to them.

The wisdom and justice of your Majesty's character, will, I am sure, induce you to make the most ample reparation both to the individuals who have suffered, and to my government, whose honour and dignity have been essentially injured in their persons; and I most sincerely hope that the apparent necessity of preventing the recurrence of such dangerous events, will persuade your Majesty to a more favourable consideration than you have hitherto given to the terms of amity and alliance which I have so frequently offered, and which would insure the happiness of your royal person and of your posterity, as long as the sun and moon should endure.

What can a friend say more?

(Signed) *Frederick North*

Columbo,
7th Sept. 1803.

See supra, p. 19.

EXAMINATIONS taken at Columbo, 24th September 1802.

SEGOE MIRA LEBBY OADDEMA LEBBY MARACAN, inhabitant of Columbo, a merchant, deposes, that a month ago he went to Roowanwelly, for the purpose of recovering a debt due to him; while there, about 50 bullocks loaded with Areka nut arrived; that the Areka was damaged by insects, and he asked a Moorman what Areka that was; the Moorman (named Alliar) answered, this is the Areka from the Seven Corles, which was taken from the people of Putelang. He then desired to know if he might buy the Areka nut; he was answered that he could not, because it was already given to Nicholas Pully.

Q. Of whom did you ask whether you might buy the Areka?—A. The same Moorman, Alliar.

Q. How came Alliar so well acquainted with the history of this Areka?—A. Because it was sent to his care from the Seven Corles.

Q. Did you know who sent it to Alliar from the Seven Corles?—A. No; I did not ask.

Q. Do you know any thing of Alliar more than meeting him at Roowanwelly?—A. Yes; I know him to be an inhabitant of the town of Candy, and believe that he is a servant of the First Adigaar. [He adds, that Alliar himself has told him on former occasions that he was a servant of the Adigaar.]

Q. Was Nicholas Pully at Roowanwelly at that time?—A. Yes.

Q. How much Areka nut said to be taken from the Putlanders did you see together?—A. The first parcel which I saw was, as already mentioned, about 50 bullock loads; but before I left the place there arrived a great deal more, making altogether as near as I can conjecture about 300 bullock loads.

Q. How long were you at Roowanwelly?—A. About fourteen days.

Q. Did you ask Nicholas Pully to sell you some of the Areka?—A. Yes, I did; and he sold me 27½ ammonams.

Q. What did you pay for it?—A. Fifteen rix dollars per ammonam.

Q. Did any other people buy of it?—A. No, not there; but I saw a great deal of it put on board boats and sent to Columbo by this same Nicholas.

Q. As you seem to be an acquaintance of Nicholas Pully, did your curiosity not lead you to ask why the Areka nut had been taken from the Putlanders?—A. No.

Q. As you heard the Areka nut in question had been taken from subjects of the British Government, were you not afraid to buy it, in case it should in like manner be taken from you?—A. No; I did not fear that, because Nicholas Pully, from whom I bought it, is an inhabitant of Columbo.

(Signed)

Columbo,
23d September 1802.

Segoe Mira Lebby Oaddema Lebby Maracan.

Sworn before me.

(Signed) *Robert Arbutnot,*

Chief Sec^y to Government.

MAHA MADOO HANNIFA, inhabitant of a place on the coast of Coromandel, called Tandyapatnam, has resided a year on Ceylon, merchant.

Q. Have you been lately in the Candian territories?—Yes, I was at a place called Roowanwelly for about six months, where I was sent by one Sinna Lebby as his Conocply, to purchase Areka nut.

Q. What

Q. What did you see there?—A. While I was at Roowanwelly, there arrived a Moorman named Alliar, from Candy, who told me, on my questioning him, that he had come to receive Areka nut; I asked him what Areka nut; he answered, Areka nut belonging to the Great Adigaar, and that it was the same which Ouddiar had received from the Adigaar, and which this Alliar expected to be sent to him.

Q. Who is this Ouddiar?—A. He is a headman among the Moormen of Candy, and is likewise called *Ashant Corlé Ouddiar*.

Q. Upon hearing this account of the Areka nut, what did you do?—A. I asked him if the Areka nut would be sold; he answered, No, for that it had already been sold to Nicholas Pully.

Q. What do you do then?—A. Nothing; and the Areka nut was brought to Roowanwelly soon after.

Q. How long is it since this Areka was brought there?—A. About sixty days ago.

Q. Then you had been about four months there before the Areka came?—A. Yes, thereabout.

Q. About what quantity of Areka came to Roowanwelly?—A. I cannot say, for it came in small lots of 10, 12, 15, 20, and 30 bullock loads at a time, and arrived every three or four days.

Q. Can you say how many days intervened between the first parcel that arrived and the last?—A. I cannot say, for I came away at the end of thirty days from the arrival of the first parcel.

Q. Then you remained at Roowanwelly for thirty days after the arrival of the first parcel?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you buy any of it?—A. No, none from Nicholas Pully; I bought some small quantities from the Cingalese, and sent those away to Columbo at different times by boats.

Q. What did you pay for the Areka you bought?—A. I paid for it in doits about nine and ten six dollars per ammonam, and the market price in Pice was from 15 to 16 six dollars; but I bought only for doits.

Q. Did you happen to hear how Ouddiar had become possessed of the Areka, which he sent to Alliar for Nicholas Pulley?—A. One day, when they were measuring out this Areka, I observed that it was worm-eaten, and I asked Alliar how it came to be damaged; Alliar answered, that this was the Areka nut which Ouddiar had taken from the Putlanders; I then asked Alliar how many ammonams Ouddiar had taken from the Putlanders; he said, two hundred.

Q. Did you hear any reason why Ouddiar had taken this Areka nut from the Putlanders?—A. No.

Q. Did you hear at that time any talk among the people of Roowanwelly, that the English were going to make war upon the Candians?—A. Yes; such a report was very prevalent.

Q. Do you know one Segoe Mira Lebby Maracan?—A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him at Roowanwelly?—A. Yes.

Q. How long had you been at Roowanwelly when that man arrived there?—A. I cannot say exactly, but I think about four or five months.

Q. Whether did you or Mira Lebby go away first from Roowanwelly?—A. Mira Lebby left it about ten days before me.

(Signed) *Maba Madoo Hanifa.*

Columbo,
24th Septem^r 1802.

Sworn before me.

(Signed) *Rob^t Arbuthnot,*
Ch. Sec^y to Governm^t.

SINNA WAAPO, an Inhabitant of Columbo, a Merchant.

Q. Have you been lately in the Candian territories?—A. Yes; about four or five months ago I went to Roowanwelly to purchase Areka, and while I was there, there arrived a Moorinan of the name of Alliar, from Candy; and four or five days after his arrival, there came 20 or 25 bullocks, loaded with Areka nut; afterwards, every five or six days, there came more bullocks, loaded in the same manner.

Q. Did the arrival of this great quantity of Areka not excite your curiosity to enquire about it?—A. Yes, and I asked Alliar what Areka it was; who answered, that it was Areka from the Dispens, and also Areka which had been taken from the Putlanders.

Q. Had you ever heard before that time that the Putlanders had been plundered of their Areka?—A. No; I never heard of it until now, when Alliar mentioned it.

Q. Did so extraordinary a circumstance not occasion much conversation between you and other merchants, as to the cause of such a piece of violence being committed?—Yes; very much: I asked Alliar what could be the reason of it; and he said, that Ouddiar had lately farmed from the Court the Areka of the Seven Corles, and that the Areka in possession of the Putlanders, being of the produce of the Seven Corles, Ouddiar had a right to feize it.

Q. Do you know who this Ouddiar is?—A. No.

Q. What! did Alliar, in talking of him, not give you any idea who or what he was?—A. Nothing further than that by being so called (Ouddiar) I understood him to be a headman among the Moors.

Q. Did Alliar offer to sell you any of the Areka which Ouddiar had sent to him?—A. No.

Q. Did you ask to buy any of it?—A. No; I only asked the price; and Alliar said it was eighteen rix dollars in copper doits, per ammonam of 30,000 nuts.

Q. Then you bought none?—A. None of this Areka; I bought from other persons of the place.

Q. At what price?—A. At about nine rix dollars per ammonam in doits.

Q. Having heard that the Putlanders had been plundered of their purchases, were you not afraid that the same might happen to you?—A. No; I have been in the habit of purchasing Areka for five or six years, and never was molested; so I was not afraid.

Q. How long is it since Alliar came to Roowanwelly?—A. About two months ago.

Q. How long did you remain there after his arrival?—A. About a month and a half.

Q. When did you return to Columbo?—A. About fifteen days ago.

Q. When you left the Candian territories, was there any talk among the people of a war with the English?—A. No; I never heard of any such thing.

Q. What became of all the Areka not sent by Ouddiar to Alliar?—A. It was all delivered to Nicholas Pully.

Q. What did Nicholas Pully do with it?—A. He sent it to Columbo by boats.

Q. Do you know if any one besides Nicholas Pully bought of this Areka?—A. No other person bought of it from Alliar; but he afterwards sold about 15 or 20 ammonams to one Marracom Mapaly.

Q. Do you know Segoe Mira Lebby?—A. Yes; he is the man whom I called Mariacom Mapaly.

(Signed) *Sinna Wapoo.*

Columbo,
24th September 1802.

Sworn before me,

(Signed) *Robt Arbutnot,*
Ch. Sec^r to Gov^t.

TRANSLATION of a Chingalee Letter, on Cadjan, addressed to the Chief Secretary, and written by the Maha Adigaar of Candia, Pillema Tallawa, Wyeji Soondra, Raja Carooma, Senewiratne Abejecon, Pandita Moodyance.

On previous compliments.

I HAVE duly received your letter sent to me by order of his Excellency the Governor, covering a paper, wherein is plainly said, the cases which happened at the village Cakkoonacooly, situated in the district of Candia, in the course of the months of March and April, and in what manner some merchants of Putelang were robbed of their goods and merchandizes. In answer to it, I have to inform you, that I will send for the people who robbed the aforesaid goods, and, after strict examination, write to you the circumstances thereof, for the information of his Excellency the Governor. In the mean time, I request you will mention to his Excellency the Governor, of this letter.

Thus written, in the year 1724, called Dundoowynam, in the month Binara, the 2d of the new moon, on Tuesday (or the 18th of September 1802). At the bottom signed with an illegible hand-writing.

For the translation,
(Signed)

A. L. Frantz.
2d A. Tr^r.

For the interpretation,
(Signed) *D^s. P. Sanierkoon.*
Mohottiaar.

TRANSLATION of a Dutch Translation of a Letter on Ola, written from Candia to the Chief Secretary of Columbo, a joint Member of the Council of his Excellency the Governor, who is a faithful Friend of the Court of his Majesty the King there, by the First Adigaar of the said kingdom Pilimete-lauwee, Wigefoondere, Rajekaroena, Seneweratne, Abejekoon, Pandite, Moedian, Seralehamy; founding thus:

After previous Compliments.

THE letters written and dispatched in our name having read and considered, we saw thereby that the merchants who arrived here from Putelang to trade, were bereft of their beetle nuts.

We sent for the people who took away the beetle nuts, and, having questioned them, we discovered that it was a matter of fact. On the question why they had taken away the goods of the traders in that way? they replied, Because they had already taken the beetle nut farms of those Deffavonies.

On the question, Whether they had likewise so taken away the beetle nuts previous hereto? they replied, They had, previous to this, in the years when entitled to the farm, acted in this way.

The beetle nut Renters say further, That as they had engaged to bring up more beetle nuts for the farm in this year than in the former ones, they can permit nobody else to collect the beetle nuts for himself.

On the question, what quantity of beetle nuts they had taken away from the Traders of Putelang? they replied, They had taken 132 ammonams and 3,668 nuts; and

and that they had learnt that the remaining quantity was left by the Traders in the same, at such place as was appointed thereto, and that they had gone away afterwards.

As the Traders of Putelang had come in those countries previous to the beetle nut Renters arrival there, and had exchanged their merchandizes for beetle nuts, it is but just to cede the beetle nuts to those Traders.

Therefore, when the Proprietors of the same be sent to Kakoonakoli, shall the beetle nuts taken away be returned to them? It will be good to inform his Excellency the Governor hereof.

Thus is this Ola. sent in the Sakka year Doendochinamwarée 1724, on Sunday the 7th, after the new moon of the month Benderemagre (or, according to the Christian chronology, the 3d instant) with an illegible signature, and the Chingaly cypher 5.

Columbo, 8th October 1802.

A true Translation,

For the Translation
(Signed) *Dⁿ. P. Samerkoon,*
Mohotiaar.

(Signed) *J. G. Kriekenbeek.*
Assist' Transl'.

TRANSLATION of a Letter on Ola, written by the conjunct Courtiers of Candia, by order of the King there, to his Excellency the Honourable F. North, faithful Friend of his Majesty the King of Candia.

On previous Compliments.

BY the letter sent by your Excellency to this Court, it was mentioned, among other friendly expressions, that your Excellency sincerely hoped that the evident necessity to hinder the future occurrences of such dangerous accidents, will prevail on his Majesty the King of Candy, to fix a favourable attention in the manner his Majesty the King of Candia had done till now, on the propositions of friendship and alliance so often offered by your Excellency, and which were to secure the happiness both of his Majesty's person and of his offspring as long as the sun and moon exist; and that your Excellency had further the honour to be with high esteem.

The contents of the said letter being represented to his Majesty our God and King, great encomiums were, on that occasion, bestowed by the same on your Excellency, importing that your Excellency was a fortunate and wise person, who endeavours to be more favoured by his Majesty the King of Candia. His Majesty the King of Candia, under further declaration, namely, that your Excellency, by the aid of your great wisdom, would make such disposals as to render the continuance of friendship still more inviolable during the existence of sun and moon, directed us to write this letter in our name, which command while borne on our heads, is this letter written and dispatched in the Sakka year, called Doondoohinam 1724, on Tuesday after the new moon of the month Benara mase, agreeably to the Christian chronology the 28th September 1802. At the head of the Ola stood the Chingaly cypher 5, and the two first letters of the Chingaly alphabet.

For the Interpretation,
D. P. Samerkoon,
Molothiar.

A true Translation,
(Signed) *J. P. Kriekenbeek,*
Assist' Transl'.

To the First Adigaar of his Majesty the KING of CANDY.

After previous Compliments.

I HAVE duly received your letter of the 3d of October, and laid it before his Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency has directed me to express his satisfaction, that by your readily acknowledging the justice of the claim of the merchants of Putelang, he has the agreeable prospect of looking forward to a continuance of the friendship which so happily subsists between the British and Candian Governments.

In my former letter of date 7th September, I transmitted to you a full and particular account of the whole quantity of Areka nuts, of which the Putelang merchants have been unjustly despoiled, specifying the precise number of ammonams which each person had lost, the whole amounting to 292 ammonams.

His Excellency, in the remonstrance which was forwarded along with my letter declared, that he thought it his duty to demand a full indemnification for the loss they had sustained.

He is therefore confident that the equity of his Candian Majesty will induce him to order the full quantity of 292 ammonams of good and fresh Areka nuts to be delivered to them as soon as they arrive in the Candian territory to receive it, as it would not be consonant to the just and generous intentions of his Majesty, to require their acceptance of Areka nut, probably damaged in its quality by the very violence of which his Excellency has complained.

His Excellency has charged me to add, that he has no doubt of the King's satisfaction at being able, by the measure above proposed, to give a clear proof of his perfect justice; and, at the same time, of his desire of cementing that friendship between the two Governments, which it has always been his Excellency's chief object to cultivate by every proof of deference and respect towards his Majesty.

Columbo,
12th October 1802.

(Signed)

Robt Arbuthnot,
Ch. Sec^{ry} to Governm^t.

Extract of a Letter from Governor *North* to the Right Honourable Lord *Hobart*; dated Arippto, 20th October 1802.

“ BUT a saving of a still more important nature, which I am happy to communicate to your Lordship, is the satisfactory arrangement of the threatened difference with the Court of Candy concerning the Areka nut, of which certain merchants of Putelang were despoiled in the Candian dominions.

“ The First Adigarr has written to Mr. Arbuthnot, informing him, that he has enquired into the cause, and found the complaint just, and has promised that due reparation shall be made. I insisted, that, to make the reparation entire, the King of Candy should order to be delivered to the sufferers at Putelang, a quantity of Areka nut equal in every respect to what they had lost; but on conversing a few days ago with the men themselves, I found them so desirous of going to the Candian territories to bring down the Areka nut as expeditiously as possible, that I waved that point, and have requested Mr. Arbuthnot to give them the necessary passports and letters without delay.

“ Whether (ast he King declares he wishes, in his answer to me) any Treaty will be the consequence of this correspondence, I cannot venture to assure you; but no measure shall be wanting on my part, to settle (on fair and advantageous terms, such as we have a right to expect, and as it would be impolitic in me to decline, an intimate union with a power, whose entire independence can never be secure in itself, and must always be suspicious and inconvenient to us) a Treaty, which may assure the safety of the Candian and the tranquillity of the British Government.”

To *Robert Arbutnot*, Esq. Chief Secretary, &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the people who went from Putelang to receive the Areka nuts which were seized by the Adigaar, have returned, and report, that on their arrival at Cakanacooly, they were desired to remain there six days, until an answer should come from Candia; that, at the expiration of six days, they were asked by what authority they came to receive the nuts, and on their producing the account taken by Mr. Boyd, were informed, that all those which were taken from them were carried to Sittawaka and sold, but that if the ensuing season proved favourable, and they would return in January, and bring a correct statement, that the King of Candia had sent to their Governor, the nuts would be restored, but not otherwise. They were also ordered to wait eight days longer, when they again received the same answer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) *A. Johnston*,
Agent of Revenue and Commerce.

Putelang,
21st December 1802.

To *Robert Arbutnot*, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir,

IN my public letter, I have merely stated the report of the Putlanders who went from hence; but if it is necessary that their depositions should be taken on oath, it shall be done immediately; or perhaps it would be more satisfactory to examine them personally at Columbo. From the conduct of the Adigaar, I think it is evident he has no idea of returning the nuts.

This is the time the Candians may be expected in great numbers to purchase salt, as of late they have been prevented from coming on account of the rains; and, by forbidding the sale, they must be very much distressed.

I expect the names of the people concerned in taking away the fisherman, also that of the Patoe and Modeleer, in the course of a day or two, when they shall be immediately forwarded to you.

The rains have again commenced with violence in this part of the country.

I am, &c.
A. Johnston,
Ag^t of Rev. & Com.

Putelang,
21st December 1802.

To the Chief Adigaar of his Majesty the KING of CANDY.

After previous Compliments.

HIS Excellency the Governor has heard with great astonishment and displeasure, that the Putelang merchants, subjects of his Government, who had been deprived of their property, consisting of Areka nuts, at the village of Cakunacooly, in the months of March and April last, have been, after a delay of five-and-thirty days, sent back to their country, with a declaration that the Areka nuts taken from them had been sent to Sitawaka and sold; but, that if the ensuing season proved favourable, and they would return in January, and bring a correct statement, the King had informed their Governor that the nuts would be restored.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO

I am directed by his Excellency to inform you, that he looks upon the indemnification he asks for, not as a favour but as a positive right, the compliance with which he demands. He therefore insists, in the most peremptory manner, that the full quantity of 292 ammonams of fresh Areka nut shall be delivered, at the expence of the King of Candy, to the agent of his Excellency at Putelang, within the space of one month after the receipt of this letter.

He has therefore given orders that no salt shall be delivered to the subjects of his Candian Majesty; and if any further evasions are attempted, or any further insults offered to the inhabitants of these settlements, he will take such steps as he may think necessary, to support the dignity of his government, and to afford protection to the people committed to his charge.

(Signed)

*Robt Arbutnot,*Ch. Sec^r to Governm^t.

Columbo,
24th Decem^r 1802.

TRANSLATION of a Cingalee Letter, on Cadjoin, written by the First Adigaar of Candia, to the Chief Secretary of Columbo.

On previous Compliments.

I HAVE received your last letter, in which mention is made about Areka nuts taken away with force from the merchants of Putelang, in the Seven Corles, and other affairs. The first case has already been settled by exchange of letters; but may it please his Excellency the Governor to take into consideration, that the propositions made for the treaty were not to displace his Excellency, but to fasten the friendship between us for the welfare of our nations.

I request you will inform this to his Excellency the Governor.

Thus written on the 23d of the month Danoogawy, in the year 1724. (or the 5th January 1803).

Columbo,
11th Jan. 1803.

(Signed) Interpreted by
J. G. Philips,
Interpreter.

Translated by

A. L. Frantz,
Ass^t Transl^r.

To the Chief Adigaar of the Court of Candy.

After previous Compliments.

I have duly received your letter of the 5th instant, and I have laid it before his Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency sees by what you say, that you look upon the affair of the Areka nuts, as already settled by the letters which have passed.

It is true, that the time and manner in which the Areka nut should be delivered, was fixed by the letter of the Mahamodiliar of the 21st November; but as his Excellency cannot allow the Putelang merchants who have been deprived of their property, to return to Caknacooly a second time, after having been so long detained there, he will send a person, properly authorized, to that village, to see that the Areka nuts are prepared, and to receive them upon account of the Putlanders, provided the Areka be ready by the 21st instant to be restored by the proper person duly authorized, in which case it is well; but if it should not be delivered by that time to his Excellency's Commissary, he will then insist upon the performance of the conditions specified

specified in my letter to you of the 24th December; that the Areka nut be delivered, at the expence of the King of Candy, to the Agent of his Excellency at Putelang, by the 1st of February next, which the Governor had demanded, in consequence of the reasons which the equivocal conduct of the Court of Candy had given him to doubt of its sincerity.

Should neither of those conditions be fulfilled, his Excellency will cease to consider this Government as in amity with the Court of Candy, and will hold himself prepared to enforce his just and acknowledged claims, if they are not complied with by the time agreed upon.

His Excellency requests that Abraham Periera Padicar Mohandiram, the person whom he has appointed to proceed to Cakanacooly, for the purpose of receiving the full quantity of good and fresh Areka nuts, may be treated with due respect, and that every thing may be done to facilitate the object of his mission.

(Signed) *Robt Arbuthnot,*
Ch. Sec^r to Governm^t.

12th January 1803.

COMMISSION for ABRAHAM PEREIRA.

To all Officers, Civil and Military, in the Service of the KING of CANDY.

HIS Excellency the Governor of the British territories on the Island of Ceylon, does by these Presents direct and order the bearer, Abraham Pierera, to proceed from Columbo to the village of Kakanacooly, in the Dessavonie of the Seven Corles, in the territory of the King of Candy, to receive the full quantity of 292 ammonams of fresh and good Areka nuts, which were taken from some merchants of Putelang, in the months of March and April last, and which the Adigaar of the King of Candy has promised to restore by the 21st day of this month; and the said Abraham Pireira is likewise authorized to give a receipt for the same.

By his Excellency's command,

Columbo, (Signed) *Robt Arbuthnot,*
11th. January 1803. Ch. Sec^r to Governm^t

TRANSLATION of a Candian Letter, addressed to the Chief Secretary of Government, and Member of the Council, and written by the First Adigaar Pelcema Calurrie Ralehamy.

After previous Compliments.

YOUR letter has been duly delivered to me, by which I perceive that the Paddecare Mohandiram has been sent to Kakkanacooly, to receive the Areka nuts taken away from the Putlanders; and some other affairs.

To the Maddages of the Seven Corles, an order has been given to gather the same number of ammonams of fresh Areka nuts which were taken from the Putlanders; but as the Areka nuts are not yet ripe to be given over, according to your letter, however shall the gathering ripe nuts successively be delivered as soon as possible. And as it is difficult to gather such a quantity of Areka nuts within the period stipulated

in your letter, shall the deliverance be made within one or two months? Be pleased to inform his Excellency the Governor hereof.

Thus written on the 16th of January 1803, (signed) at the head of the Ola, with an illegible hand-writing.

Translated 20th January 1803.

To the Chief Adigaar of the KING of CANDY.

After previous Compliments.

I HAVE received and laid before his Excellency the Governor, your letter of the 15th January, acquainting me, that on account of the earliness of the season, so large a quantity of Areka nut could not be collected by the time fixed in my letter; but that the complete number of ammonams required by his Excellency, should be delivered within one or two months.

His Excellency has some reason to be surprized and displeas'd with this new delay, as the time for restoring the Areka nut before the 14th of this month, was fixed by order of the Court of Candy, in a letter from the Delfave Lewke to Mahamodellar, of his Excellency's Gate, dated 14th November.

His Excellency has been obliged to make great and extensive preparations for asserting his just rights by force, which a more fair and open conduct on the part of the Court of Candy would have rendered unnecessary; and he must consider any further delay as calculated only to protract the final settlement of this business, until the time most advantageous for military operations is past.

If the quantity of 292 ammonams of Areka nut cannot be procured, his Excellency will accept of a compensation being made in money for what is wanting, at the rate of ten rix dollars per ammonam, provided it is paid by the end of this month; at which period, if neither the Areka nut nor the money be delivered, the Mohandiram, Abraham Periera, will receive instructions to quit the Candian territory, and all further negotiation will cease.

His Excellency has received information from Matura, that a number of armed men are collected in the Candian territory on the frontiers of that district. He therefore cannot discontinue the military preparations he is making, until the Candians are dispersed by order of the King, which he hopes will take place with the least possible delay.

Columbo,
21st January 1803.

(Signed) *Robt Arbuthnot,*
Ch. Sec^y to Govern^r.

TRANSLATION of a Candy Letter from the First Adigaar Perceematolaura Ralehamy, to the Chief Secretary.

On previous Compliments.

I HAVE received your letter, by which you inform me, that his Excellency the Governor has been pleas'd to allow the payment of ten (10) R. D. for each ammonam of Areka nuts, if the full quantity of 292 ammonams could not be delivered,
but

but that such must take place by the end of this month, and be given to Abraham Pereira, Mohandiram, &c.

If the said Mohandiram will be sent to the village Battoo Giddere, in the Saffergam, by the end of this month, shall that quantity of Areka nut be delivered to him there?

I have further learned from your letter, that his Excellency had received information from Matura, that armed men were collected in Candy at the frontiers of that district. It may be that the people of Saffergam, having heard that those of Matura were assembled together, they did the same. If his Excellency will be pleased to give orders to disperse the said assembled people of Matura, shall, by order of the Court of Candy, the necessary arrangements be also made to disperse those in the district of Candy?

I beg you will have the goodness to inform his Excellency the Governor hereof.

At the head of the Ola, signed with an illegible hand-writing, and dated the 24th January 1803.

To the First Adigaar of the Court of Candy.

After previous Compliments.

I HAVE received and laid before his Excellency the Governor, your letter of the 24th instant; in which, without taking any notice of the proposal made to receive a compensation for the Areka nut forcibly taken from some of the subjects of this Government, you inform me, that if the Commissioner sent by his Excellency to receive it, would proceed to the village of Battooeddere, the Areka nut should be delivered to him. The time which has elapsed since satisfaction was first demanded by his Excellency for the injury of which he complained, and the moderation with which he has borne the frivolous excuses which have been made to avoid compliance with a claim, of which the justice has never been disputed, sufficiently prove his desire of preserving peace.

But the regard which his Excellency owes to the dignity of his Government, and the welfare of the people committed to his charge, render it impossible for him to submit to any further evasions and refusals; and he has given orders to his troops to enter the Candian territory; not with an intention of molesting the peaceable inhabitants, or of making any alterations in the religion, laws, or customs of the country, but to oblige the Court of Candy to make reparation for the injury which has been sustained, and for the expence of military preparations, and to adopt such measures as will prove a security against any thing similar occurring in future.

As a further proof of his Excellency's pacific intentions, and his sincere desire of preserving the terms of peace and amity with his Candian Majesty, I have the honour to enclose to you the copy of a letter to the King, proposing the conditions of a treaty, which, if it is acceded to, will put a stop to the march of the army, and will confirm the happiness and prosperity of both countries.

(Signed) *Robt Arbuthnot,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

Columbo,
29th Jan^y 1803.

To His Majesty the KING of CANDY.

Most illustrious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty cannot be ignorant of the sincere desire which I have always felt to remain in harmony and alliance with your Crown, to prove my attachment and respect to your Royal Person, and to support your authority which, when I first arrived on Ceylon, was but newly established, and was considered by no means secure.

You will not doubt, therefore, of the grief with which I am filled at finding myself obliged, by the aggression of your Government, to enter your dominions with an armed force, in order to indemnify my Government for the expenses which that aggression has occasioned to it, and to secure it from similar outrages in future.

I take this opportunity of laying before your Majesty the declaration of the causes and objects of the entrance of my troops into your territories, which, I hope, will convince you that my intentions are guided by equity and moderation, and that they are *by no means hostile to your Majesty or your Subjects.*

As a still stronger and more unequivocal proof of my desire to restore a good understanding between our two countries, and to establish it on firm grounds, I also have the honour of submitting to your Majesty, and the Nobles of your Court, Proposals for an immediate and perpetual Peace and Union; and if your Majesty and your Nobles will be pleased to and sign them in the manner usually observed in treaties, and to transmit them to my Commissioner Plenipotentiary, Major General Macdouall, who commands the British forces, he will put an end to all hostile operations, and your Majesty's subjects, as well as the inhabitants of the British Settlements, will enter again into the enjoyment of commerce and tranquillity.

I am not authorized to conclude any perpetual treaty without the express permission of the King my august Master; but I know too well the justice and moderation of his character, and his sincere desire of living in the most perfect friendship with your Majesty, to doubt of his acceding willingly to all that is stipulated for your Majesty's advantage in the proposed articles; which, till his answer can be received, (as it may be expected within one year) I will cause to be most religiously observed on the part of my Government.

In the mean time it is unnecessary for me to observe, that the aggression on the part of the Court of Candy, which has brought on the present hostilities, has left me at perfect liberty to recognize and support the claims which any other Prince of the Family of the Sun may form to the Diadem now worn by your Majesty, on whose head I would wish to preserve it by the Treaty which I propose, as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

Columbo,
28th January 1803.

PROCLAMATION

At Columbo, on Saturday, 29th Day of January 1803 :

Present, his Excellency the Governor in Council, *Frederick North*.

On the entrance of the British troops into the territories of the King of Candy.

THE preservation of amity and concord with the Court of Candy, has been the unvaried object of our most earnest endeavours, from the time when, by command of our most gracious Master the King of Great Britain and Ireland, we assumed the Government of his possessions on Ceylon.

Frequent attempts, however, have been made by the emissaries of that power to create disturbances in these Settlements, and to weaken the attachment which the inhabitants bear and owe to our Government. But as we have been always fully sensible of the futility of all such attempts, we trusted that their repeated failure would induce the Court of Candy, without any interference on our part, to relinquish a conduct so directly contrary to good faith and good neighbourhood. We therefore took no notice of the many reasons which we had to complain, and uniformly persisted in our kind and friendly behaviour, taking every opportunity of proposing such terms of amity and alliance, as might secure to both nations the full advantages which they respectively derive from the peculiar situation of the countries which they inhabit. Every proposition of a similar nature has either been rejected with disdain by the Court of Candy, or answered by counter proposals so absurd in their pretensions, as clearly proved the intention of that Court to avoid any stable or reasonable arrangement. Still however we continued in the same system of kindness and indulgence towards that power and its subjects, when, in the months of March and April last, an open act of violence committed against inhabitants of these settlements, obliged us to complain and demand satisfaction.

Certain merchants of Putelang, who had, under the faith of treaties, purchased, at a fair market in the Candian territories, Areka nuts to the quantity of 292 ammoms, were despoiled of it forcibly, by a person in authority under the Candian Government at Cakanacooly.

Although so flagrant an outrage entitled us to make reprisals on the property of the subjects of the King of Candy within our Government, we abstained from any such measure, and we even delayed making any remonstrance, till, after a serious and minute investigation of the case, we were assured that the fact alledged was true, and that the Putelang merchants had not brought it on by any improper behaviour or disrespect to the laws of Candy, or the persons in authority there. We then (without ordering reprisals to be made) forwarded a remonstrance to the Candian Government, stating the case as it happened.

To this remonstrance an answer was returned early in the month of October, acknowledging the truth of our statement and the justice of our complaint, and promising immediate reparation, by the restitution of the Areka nut which had been seized, to the persons to whom it had belonged.

Although we had a clear and positive right to insist on the delivery of the said Areka nut to the injured parties at Putelang, at the expence of the King of Candy, we, for the sake of peace, waved that right, and the Putelang merchants returned in consequence thereof to Cakanacooly.

At

At that place they remained five-and-thirty days without satisfaction, and were at last sent away with a declaration, that "if the season should prove favourable, and they would return in January, they would receive a quantity of Areka nut equal to that of which they had been despoiled."

We received at the same time a letter from the Court, in date of the 4th of November, informing us, that the Areka nut in question had been sold, but that an equal quantity would be given to the sufferers in the course of one or two months.

In this proposal, however reluctantly, we acquiesced, and for the more regular performance of the articles agreed on, we sent a native headman of rank as our commissioner to Cakanacooly, on the 14th January, being the expiration of the stipulated time, to receive the Areka nut from the agents of the Court of Candy.

It was not, however, delivered to him, and the First Adigaar informed us, that a sufficient quantity would not be ready for two months. To this we answered, that the time for its delivery had been fixed by themselves, and that we therefore insisted that the value of it should be immediately paid in money, at the moderate rate of ten rix dollars per ammonam.

This conciliatory proposition has, on the 24th January, been refused by the First Adigaar of Candy, and another attempt made to delay the necessary reparation of the outrage committed on our people, until the time for active operation in the field shall be past. In the mean while, preparations and assemblies of a menacing appearance have been formed in various places on the Candian frontier, an act of apparent hostility which the minister of Candia has not scrupled to avow on pretences wholly unfounded.

Under these circumstances of aggravated injury and insult, we have determined to send troops into the Candian territories, to enforce our just claim to full indemnification for the expence to which our Government has been put by the iniquity of the Court of Candy, and to exact sufficient security against the repetition of similar outrage.

In this view we have submitted to his Candian Majesty articles of accommodation, so moderate in their object, and so beneficial in their principle, that we trust he will immediately agree to them, as well for the security of his own person and dignity, as for the tranquillity and happiness of his subjects.

In the mean time we have given strict orders that the most exact discipline be observed by the British troops in the Candian territories, that the temples, priests, and religion of the inhabitants, be respected, and that the persons and property of all individuals, not employed in arms against the British troops, be protected, that all supplies which may be furnished be regularly paid for, and that no disorder be allowed.

And we exhort all those who inhabit the countries through which the armies may pass, to afford them every assistance, to remain peaceable in their own habitations, to continue their ordinary occupations without fear or apprehension, and to submit themselves quietly to the authority of our commanders, who have our express directions to protect them from injury and oppression.

By his Excellency's command,

Robt Arbutnot,
Ch. Sec^y to Governm^t.

By order of the Council,
(Signed) *Rd. Plackett,*
Act^s Sec^y to the Council.