

Records of Fort St. George

DIARY AND CONSULTATION BOOK, 1751

(Volume No. 79)

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

B. S. BALIGA, B.A. (Hons.), PH.D. (London)

Curator, Madras Record Office

MADRAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

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PREFATORY NOTE

This Volume contains the Proceedings of the President and Council of Fort St. George from 1st January 1751 to 31st December 1751, and is the seventy-ninth Volume of the Series "Diary and Consultation Books."

The reader will observe a few changes introduced in this publication. Difficult or obsolete terms have been explained in the foot notes, a table of shipping has been appended and an introduction has been written describing in the main the events or transactions recorded in the Volume.

The manuscript Volume has been mended and is in a fair state of preservation.

EGMORE,
29th November 1937.

B. S. BALIGA,
Curator, Madras Record Office.

DIARY AND CONSULTATION BOOK, 1751.

INTRODUCTION.

The year 1751 was full of stress and trouble in the history of South India. In that year Saunders and his Council realizing the imminent danger of French dominance in the Carnatic resolved at all costs to support the cause of Muhammad' Ali, corresponded continually with him and his allies and sent him constant assistance at Trichinopoly and other places in his struggles with Chanda Saheb and the French¹. All this was done from Fort St. David where the seat of the Presidency had been removed since the surrender of Fort St. George to La Bourdonnais. Madras, though renditioned in 1749, continued still a subordinate settlement and influenced but little the main current of events till towards the close of 1751, when Clive's expedition to Arcot called forth all its exertions. And yet, its Deputy Governor and Council had by no means an easy time. They had several duties to perform in regard to the security of the outlying provinces, a declining investment, an ill-equipped treasury and a somewhat exacting supervision of Saunders and his Council who scrutinized every action of theirs with a thoroughness which demanded constant vigilance and frequent explanations.

The Deputy Governor of Fort St. George was Richard Prince, a man of moderate views but of a rather peevish disposition as was shown in his quarrel over a trifling matter with Major Lawrence during the latter's brief administration at Fort St. David². He was assisted by a Council of four members, Thomas Cooke, John Smith, William Smyth King and John Walsh. Smith, however, was absent at the meetings of the Board till the 11th July having been in charge of St. Thome which had been occupied in 1749 and acquired by a grant from Muhammad' Ali³. In September King resigned⁴ and his place was not filled up during the remaining months. About the same time Walsh, who, in addition to his other duties acted as Secretary, applied for relief from that work on account of ill-health⁴. His request was granted and Peter St. Paul, recently appointed as writer was made the Secretary⁵.

During the first quarter of the year some general questions of military interest cropped up and engaged the Board's attention for a considerable time. Of these, the first concerned Poonamalle which occupied the key position in the west. It had been granted by Muhammad' Ali in the previous year⁶ and on the strength of this grant, his permission to hoist the English colours there, and on the solicitations from its killedar, its fort had been occupied by an English garrison and cleared of all the surrounding houses as a measure of security⁷. In January, on repeated rumours of Chanda Sahib's march to Poonamallee to recover it for Hovilla Sahib a partisan of his, its slender garrison, which mainly consisted of sepoys, was strengthened by an addition of 100 peons borrowed from a neighbouring poligar⁸. It was intended to entertain 300 or 400 more peons on very favourable terms offered by the same poligar but as the Presidency objected, the idea was abandoned⁹, and as Chanda Sahib never turned up, its garrison was again reduced to 25 Europeans and a few seapoys¹⁰. In April the Presidency ordered all allowances granted to the Poonamallee

¹ Fort St. David Consultations 1750-51 Ms. Vol. 18.

Orme R. History of Indostan 4th Edition. Vol. I pages 167-207.
Cambridge, R. O. War in India 1750-60 pages 11-20.

² The dispatch of the *Lynn*.

Fort St. David Consultations 1750.

Printed Volume pages 166-8, 171-2, 179-80, 181.

³ Love-Vestiges of Old Madras Vol II pages 398-9.

⁴ See page 120.

⁵ See pages 129, 130.

⁶ Fort St. David Consultations 1750-51, Ms. Vol. 18 Page 6.

⁷ See page 3.

⁸ See page 4.

⁹ See page 13

¹⁰ See page 22

garrison to cease from the 1st May except a small gratuity to its officers for transporting their necessaries to and from Madras. The dieting and batta of the Sepoys were therefore discontinued, only 5 Pagodas being allowed to the Officer in Charge¹. With the darkening of the political horizon in November this garrison as well as the garrison at St. Thome seem to have been reinforced on the orders from Fort St. David to enlist 300 sepoy for that purpose².

In January the Presidency sent a Lieutenant's Commission to James Hocket of the Madras Artillery, ordered the inclusion of Coffrees or African slaves in the train³—a further development of the experiment they had made in 1750 by forming a company of Coffrees under the command of Captain Cope⁴—directed the purchase of King's Stores left in charge of Thomas Taylor in Madras by Commodore Lisle on his departure to England, and urged for an early provision of 40 lacs of bricks and 50,000 parahs of chunam for carrying on the works at Fort St. David⁵. The King's stores were bought in the following month⁶ but the bricks and chunam could not be Supplied with expedition. The Paymaster requested full six months to make the required quantity⁷ and when in June the Presidency asked for brick-makers and brick-layers to be sent thither⁸, he represented that there were no more than 40 of the former who were busily engaged in the work, while of the latter there were 50 of whom not more than half could be spared⁹. These were sent; but in September the Presidency again urgently indented for 3000 parahs of chunam¹⁰. Only part of these large indents were supplied during the year¹¹. It may be worth remarking that while Fort St. David was thus engaged in repairing and strengthening its fortifications Madras did nothing towards its own fortifications. Benjamin Robins, the Engineer General, who had been sent by the Company in the preceding year to survey the works and suggest improvements arrived from Fort St. David on the *Swallow* on the 12th February and left for Bengal on the same ship on the 14th¹². Though he proposed the fortification of the Black-town and the erection of the St. Thomas Redoubt,¹³ not much seems to have been done on these works during the year. But on his recommendation and the Presidency's approval a shed for the gun-carriages was built¹⁴. All that was done besides was the fortifying of the Moor's bungalow at St. Thome¹⁵ and the topping of the ramparts round Poonamallee with chunam¹⁶.

If military works were not undertaken on any considerable scale, military discipline was strictly maintained and rigorously enforced where necessary. Whenever any symptoms of discontent were noticed, they were, if possible, removed by milder measures; when, for instance, the Bombay sepoy whose allowances were paid to their families in Bombay itself applied for two months pay in Madras, their request was granted to prevent desertion¹⁷. But serious breaches of discipline were meted out with severe punishment. This is evident from a Court Martial held on Ensign Talbot arrested for indiscipline and misconduct towards the Deputy Governor¹⁸. The Court, which was held on the 19th February was composed of Prince, Cooke, King, Walsh and Captains John Scrimmour and Donald Campbell. The evidence of the officers summoned fully confirmed Talbot's guilt. But in justification of himself he said that, in regard to his going to Poonamallee without leave he never intended "to sleep out of the garrison", and as to his misconduct towards the Deputy Governor that arose out of distinctions made by Prince between Captains and Subalterns. What these distinctions were cannot be ascertained. The Court, however, unanimously agreed that he had transgressed the articles of War by his "contempt and disrespect" towards the Deputy Governor and by his "tyrannical

1 See pages 47, 48.

2 See page 129.

3 See page 3.

4 Fort St. David Consultations, 1750 pages 60, 107 and 239.

5 See page 12.

6 See pages 18, 29.

7 See page 15.

8 See page 63.

9 See page 64.

10 See page 105.

11 E.G. see page 106.

12 See page 23.

13 Love-Vestiges of Old Madras Vol. II—pages 414-15.

14 See pages 23, 33.

15 See page 86.

16 See pages 87, 95.

17 See page 61.

18 See page 23.

treatment" towards the soldiers and ordered him to be cashiered and sent under guard to Fort St. David¹. A copy of their proceedings was transmitted thither with the remark that he had thrown up the Commission the day before the trial to avoid it if possible². But the Presidency believing that the Board had exceeded their powers took no further action. They considered his resignation a sufficient penalty and enjoined that in future the Board should hold a Court of enquiry and acquaint them with the issue³.

Meanwhile revenue and commercial affairs came in quick succession for decision. Early in the year the Presidency had transmitted a copy of the cowl granted by them for St. Thome and its villages wherein the whole of the Sea Customs and part of the land-customs which were likely to detriment Madras had been exempted⁴. Egmore, Perambur, Trivitore and their surrounding villages and the Company's salt-pans had already been let to farm on five years leases⁵. This had been done towards the close of 1749. But there still remained other sources of valuable income: the Measuring Duty, Arrack and Wine Licence, Betel and Tobacco Farm and Town Brokerage which had yet to be farmed. In February the Presidency expressed surprise that no offers had been made to any of these, sent in a list of prices at which they were estimated, asked for the Board's opinion on these prices and demanded to be acquainted with the true value of the farms⁶. But it was impossible to execute the last mentioned task. At a time of general unrest and great insecurity it was not to be expected that people would come forward with reasonable proposals and thereby run the risk of being ruined in their undertakings. Indeed, no one came in spite of every encouragement afforded; in spite of the fact that the principal merchants were more than once called before the Board and public notice given for the submission of proposals by an appointed date. In these circumstances, the Board could see no reason why the farms could produce more than they did before the loss of Madras⁷. Saunders and his Council therefore, on their own enquiries, let the several farms⁸ at the prices mentioned on page 150 for a year commencing from the 1st March.

Some attempts were made to ascertain the Revenues of the Poonamallee country before it was farmed out. Namboor Subbiah, a former employee of the Nawab's Government in the same country was appointed to look after its revenues. He submitted an account of the receipts of the years previous to the loss of Madras and of the receipts that might be anticipated for the current year. This account in Jentue character was got translated by Paupas Braminy⁹, and finding that the estimate for the current year was much below what it was expected to yield, Fort St. David was informed of the whole affair¹⁰. The Presidency farmed out Poonamallee for 16 months commencing the 1st February and ordered the renters to be put in possession of the country¹¹. Then arose an unforeseen difficulty. In December 1750 there were more than 60 garce of paddy about to become ripe in Poonamallee. Though this had been ordered to be cut and brought to Madras, owing principally to the want of transport, no more than 35 garce had been collected¹². The rest still remained there and was recovered not without some negotiations with the renters¹³.

This question was bound up with another of a serious nature. In January the Presidency had ordered the storing up of grain sufficient to last for a year to meet emergencies. The Board took no action expecting that the renters of St. Thome and other villages would shortly deliver paddy in virtue of certain contracts made with them. In this hope they were cruelly disappointed. For in April when the renters were called to explain, those of St. Thome offered only 5 garce out of 98, which it was computed their farm would produce, while those of the other villages offered only 5 more alleging that they had a

1 See page 28.

3 See page 32.

5 See page 150.

7 See page 22.

9 See page 22.

11 See page 33.

13 See pages 40, 41, 73.

2 See pages 28, 29.

4 See page 1.

6 See page 21.

8 See page 33.

10 See page 30.

12 See page 24.

large number of workmen in the salt-pans who had to be supplied with rice. The latter's excuse seemed reasonable, but the former having offered none, the case was referred to the Presidency¹. At the same time to avoid a scarcity frantic efforts were made to purchase paddy at the Banksals². The Presidency held the Board solely to blame for having not entered into contracts for specified quantities at fixed prices and ordered to compel the renters to yield whatever surplus they had over and above the quantity required for sowing the ground and satisfying the needs of their own people³. It was true, the Board explained that they had not made settled terms: but such terms could not be procured from the renters who insisted on being paid the market price and who would specify neither the time of delivery nor the quantity except in general terms⁴. On reconsideration the Presidency recalled their orders for compulsion but complained, and with reason, that the grain should have been purchased in January itself when they had ordered and when it was abundant and cheap.⁵ The excuse put up by the Board that they had been deceived in their expectations does indeed little credit to their judgment.⁶

These were not the only troubles confronted in Madras. The Company's investment considerably suffered, first for want of sufficient funds and secondly it would seem, because of French competition. The Board cannot be charged with negligence in making advances to merchants to set the weavers to work. Every month from January to July and some times even later such advances were made out of what money they could procure from the Presidency.⁷ But what they could procure was not always enough. For the Presidency had to meet their own demands having committed themselves irrevocably to support the cause of Muhammad' Ali. And again, what money they could transmit was generally in rupees which were depreciating in value while the merchants had to be paid in pagodas in accordance with the established custom. Rupees therefore had to be sold at the market price as soon as they were received; and this price was far from favourable; it ranged from 376 (April)⁸ to 390 (July) for 100 pagodas. Rupees were reported to be still falling in July⁹. For an interesting account of the cause of depreciation of silver and the scarcity of gold, and the attempts made to stabilize the currency the reader may refer to page 248 of the Fort St. David Consultations of 1750.

The Board were at their wits ends to overcome these grave embarrassments. Besides Linga Chetty and Servanah Chetty there were three sets of Company's merchants in Madras; Tellesinga Chetty and Nella Moota Chetty Cundapah, Sunca Vencaty Ramah and Umbellatoddy Chetty, Gundaveddy Vencaty Ramah and Nella Chetty. In February they promised to bring in considerable quantities of cloth provided they were seasonably furnished with money.¹⁰ As cash could not be readily procured from the Presidency they were paid for a time out of the proceeds of Copper sold at out-cry.¹¹ In July however the situation became critical. The merchants attending the Board requested to be supplied with more money declaring that for want of it many weavers were ready to leave them and to go over to the French. Since this would not only prejudice the future provision of cloth but even endanger the balances which the merchants had outstanding in the weavers' hands the Presidency was urgently requested to supply money.¹² Saunders and his Council failed to appreciate the situation. So far as they could see they had taken all opportunities for supplying Madras with money the moment it was coined. They asserted that the Madras merchants had been advanced as largely as theirs, called up for an account of their balances, and attributed the impediments to investment to "other motives than the want of cash."¹³ This naturally incensed the Board and called forth from them an indignant reply explaining their transactions and wishing to be informed of "the other motives"

¹ See pages 43-44.

² See page 47.

³ See page 51.

⁴ See pages 2, 29, 38, 39, 44, 55, 60, 62, 68, 78, 90, 131 and 141.

⁵ See pages 44, 52.

⁶ See page 30.

⁷ See page 76.

⁸ See page 44.

⁹ See page 48.

¹⁰ See page 52.

¹¹ See page 87.

¹² See page 40.

¹³ See page 86.

with which they were accused.¹ Evidently the Presidency were satisfied with the explanation and accounts sent to them : for there is no more reference to the subject in this volume.

The severest censure of the Presidency was reserved for another subject. The Board had in July wrote off a sum exceeding 2000 Pagodas on account of damaged stores. Saunders and his Council highly disapproved this action not only because it should have first obtained their sanction but also because " it has a great appearance of negligence " (September).² The Board at once appointed Smith and King to examine into the Store-keeper's accounts³ and transmitted their report along with an explanation to the Presidency. The report pronounced that the loss might easily have happened, in the case of iron through rust and frequent draughts made in the year, in the case of tar and Batavia arrack through leakage, evaporation and spilling in retailing. The explanation added that the stores were written off purely that the books might be closed as soon as possible. The loss in the rice arose entirely from its having got damaged and sold at less than the cost price. As to the wastage in stores " it is impossible to know it with entire certainty unless we had weighed and measured each article at every time which would have attended with considerable loss, particularly on the iron which scales off every time it is moved." In future they promised " we shall ever advise them before we carry off any amounts to profit or loss."⁴

All this time the political situation was becoming more and more ominous. From March onwards frequent interchanges of military material, men as well as stores, were made between Madras and Fort St. David. In compliance with an order to send up the troop of horse " with what more men may be wanted to complete their several Companies " at the Presidency, Captain Gingins with his troop set out for Fort St. David on the 6th March.⁵ In May, Lieutenant Hocket of the train was called thither.⁶ He was followed by Captain Donald Campbell with a force of Europeans, Coffrees and lascars.⁷ Towards the close of the month he returned on the *St. George* with Stores and 30 recruits.⁸ On the last day of June he again set out with a force to the Presidency.⁹ In July and August large indents were made by the Presidency for lead (50 candies)¹⁰, six pound shot (4000)¹¹ and 3 pound shot (400)¹². In August 9 boats arrived from there with military and lascars.¹³ In September, Madras was supplied with 1000 Cohorn Shells by the *Don Carlos*¹⁴ and ordered to make two new field carriages and to get the old ones repaired.¹⁵ To these were added two more field carriages in November sent by the Presidency.¹⁶ In December the Presidency urgently asked for 30,000 flints and these were despatched without delay.¹⁷

In the meantime Clive had arrived on the 23rd August on the *Wager* with a detachment and a letter to the Board.¹⁸ Both the mission with which he was charged and the letter which he brought with him are full of interest. For, while the mission was no other than the famous expedition to Arcot the letter throws valuable light on the obscure but important aspect of political correspondence of the times. The letter simply informed the Board that the intention of sending Clive and his party would be communicated to the Deputy Governor.¹⁹ And this fact suggested that it had become patently clear to Saunders that secrecy, which was absolutely essential in matters of high policy, could be maintained better by informal communications to the Deputy Governor than by formal communications to the full Board.²⁰ This is made clear by other incidents. The despatch of Captain Kilpatrick with a force to Madras:

1 See pages 87-88.

3 See page 106.

5 See pages 32, 37.

7 See page 58.

9 See page 75.

11 See page 89.

13 See page 96.

15 See page 110.

17 See pages 137, 138, 140.

19 See page 97.

2 See page 105.

4 See pages 107, 108.

6 See pages 54, 58.

8 See page 60.

10 See page 110.

12 See pages 96, 97.

14 See pages 109-111.

16 See page 129.

18 See page 96.

20 See page 129.

was first communicated by Saunders in a letter to Prince and not to the full Board. Moreover, we are told that in November the Presidency observed; "as the affairs in the Country will not admit us writing general letters upon all emergencies, we are ordered to pay the same regard to those from the President to the Deputy Governor as they were wrote by the Board in general."¹ Herein therefore is the gradual veering towards the Committee for Country Affairs composed of the select few from the Council, established in 1752.²

Clive marched with the detachment to Arcot on the 26th August.³ Within about two months Captain Kilpatrick arrived with a party (30th October).⁴ This reinforcement dispatched by boats from Fort St. David, had a narrow escape. One of the boats containing the sepoys having stopped at Allamparwe all its inmates were captured by the French.⁵ The rest of the boats escaped.⁶ Then at the beginning of November the Presidency urgently ordered a reinforcement to be sent to the relief of Clive who was besieged at Arcot.⁷ About the same time Bojanga Rao, the brother of Morari Rao reported the arrival of the Marathas near Arcot and pressed for assistance, declaring that he had blockaded the enemy and cut off their supplies and taken 40 oxen and 2 camel loads of ammunition going to their camp.⁸ Captain Kilpatrick was therefore speedily sent with a force via Poonamallee (9th November).⁹ Great satisfaction was expressed by the Presidency at these news: but they warned the Board to be cautious in their dealings with the Marathas who were being seduced by the French.¹⁰ On the day previous to Kilpatrick's arrival at Arcot, however, the enemy had stormed the fort, and having been repulsed with great loss by Clive, had made a hasty retreat leaving all the artillery behind them. The latest news we gather from this Volume is that, soon after the enemy's retreat Clive sent a party under Lieutenant Bulkley which took Timmery and himself marched out and encamped between Arcot and Raja Saheb's Camp near Vellore.¹¹

Muhammad' Ali had no money to pay the English Troops that were continually employed in his interests. By the end of the year he had become considerably indebted to the Company, with the result that, in November the Presidency, on being informed that upwards of 2 lacs had been collected by his agents at the annual festival at Tripoty, charged the Board to secure all they could out of this sum, to credit him for whatever was collected and to debit him for the disbursements made on his account.¹² But this was a difficult matter. As soon as Clive had marched for Arcot, Sampat Rao, the Nawab's Diwan, then residing in Madras had appointed an Agent for collecting the Tripoty money. Ostensibly to assist this agent, but really to make the best out of the situation Boomerauze a powerful poligar sent there 1000 peons, and no sooner was he advised of Clive's being besieged than he wrote to Prince and Sampat Rao that Chanda Saheb was threatening him for assisting the cause of Muhammad' Ali.¹³ It was plain that he was waiting to side with whichever party that became victorious. Prince thought at first of sending the Bombay Jamadar with 60 of the best Sepoys and 200 peons to endeavour to bring the money away, but later, considering the risks, dropped the idea.¹⁴ Meanwhile Sampat Rao found means to collect the money, and remitted, it would seem, a part of it alone to the Madras Treasury. The Presidency said that over 50,000 Pagodas had been collected and only a small sum had been paid:¹⁵ while the Board complained that as almost all the Poligars were in the interests of Chanda Saheb they could have done no more than left the collection to the Nawab's agent. To find out whether any collections had been concealed the Board suggested the seizure of Sampat Rao and his effects. But the Presidency wisely enough discouraged this violence and the Board has to be content with what was remitted by Sampat Rao.

¹ See page 129.

² Mr. Dodwell—Calender of the Madras despatches—1744-55 pages 155, 169.

³ See page 103.

⁴ See page 130.

⁵ See page 129.

⁶ See page 130.

⁷ See page 129.

⁸ See page 130.

⁹ See pages 128, 130.

¹⁰ See page 134.

¹¹ See page 134.

¹² See pages 129, 133, 134.

¹³ See page 130.

¹⁴ See page 130.

¹⁵ See pages 133, 134.

Of other points of interest in this volume, the Company's shipping as well as private shipping occupy a prominent place. The Company's shipping has been summarized for convenience in a tabular form on pages ix and x. The private ships being too many to be so dealt with have been indicated in the Index of names appended to the Volume. The reader will see from these a number of vessels both big and small, frequently plying between Madras and the Coast-factories, as also Pegu, Acheen and places in Burma and the Archipelago. Evidently, despite country troubles and French activities, trade was briskly carried on by sea. Among minor matters, the rents derived from the houses confiscated after the rendition of Madras;¹ the sale of Copper, and Russia iron at Out-cry;² the accounts of the duties and customs collected;³ the insistence of the Presidency to discontinue the monthly writers at Madras;⁴ the discharge of interest due in regard to the bond on the Orphan Fund to Father Severini;⁵ the exorbitant fares demanded by the boat-people for trips from Madras to Fort St. David;⁶ the advances made to Robert Orme, the Attorney for Clive and the future historian, on account of the expedition to Arcot;⁷ Orme's justification to the Directors on their enquiry relating to his sister's "unjust allegations;"⁸ the lists of Company's servants and their pay, of the Inhabitants not in the Company's service, of the Madras Revenues, fixed as well as variable;⁹ all these throw an interesting light on the many aspects of the Company's administration.

¹ See pages 16, 53, 54, 126, 143.

² See pages 7, 9, 10, 11 and the monthly accounts.

³ See pages 86, 87.

⁴ See pages 106, 108.

⁹ See pages 146—160.

² See pages 6, 8, 72, 75.

⁴ See page 110.

⁶ See page 89.

⁸ See pages 110, 112, 114—119.

COMPANY'S SHIPPING TABLE—DIARY AND CONSULTATION BOOK—1751.

Name of Ship.	Name of Captain.	Date of Arrival and Place.	Cargo, Military, etc.	Date of Departure and Place.	Cargo, Military, etc.
Severn ..	Richard Dorril ..	16th Jan. 1751. From Bengal.	500 Bags of Rice.	20th Jan. 1751. For Fort St. David.	200 Bales. Copy of General Books ending 1750 & December Consultation.
Dragon ..	(1) Henry Kent.	1st June '51 From Fort St. David.	Rupees Fifty thousand and Stationery.	3rd June '51 For Vizagapatam and Bengal.	Broad Cloth and two General Letters to Vizagapatam and Ingeram.
	(2) Do.	20th Sep. '51 From Bengal.	....	21st Sep. '51 For Fort St. David.	Bales.
Brittannia ..	(1) Captain John Somner.	....	....	24th Jan. '51 For Bengal ..	....
	(2) Do.	21st Sep. '51 From Bengal.	Rice	25th Sep. '51 For Fort St. David (Left Fort St. David on 25th October 1751.)	450 Bales of Calicoes and 8 Bales of Chints with Stores.
Norfolk ..	Captain Nathaniel Hancock.	4th Feb. '51 Do.	....	5th Feb. '51 For Do. ..	....
Swallow ..	(1) Captain John Bell.	12th Feb. '51 From Fort St. David.	Benjamin Robins, Engineer as passenger.	14th Feb. '51 For Bengal ..	Benjamin Robins, Engineer as passenger.
	(2) Do.	10th June '51 Do.	Charles Simpson, writer as passenger and 5 pieces of Shalloons and nine Bales of Baftaes.	26th June. '51 For Fort St. David.	Bales. Fifty Bales of Broad Cloth—Mr. James Bourchier as passenger.
St. George ..	Robert Robinson.	21st May '51 Do.	Wares and Stores (Lead, Bar Iron, Bolt Iron, Chalk etc.), Russia Iron, 30 Recruits and Captain Campbell.	1st June '51 For China ..	....

COMPANY'S SHIPPING TABLE—DIARY AND CONSULTATION BOOK—1751—cont.

Name of Ship.	Name of Captain.	Date of Arrival and Place.		Cargo, Military, etc.	Date of Departure and Place.		Cargo, Military, etc.
Caesar ..	Mathew Court ..	4th June 1751.	From Fort St. David.	Wares and Stores (Lead and Euffir).	16th June 1751.	For China ..	....
Triton ..	Gilbert Slater ..	15th June '51	Do.	Wares and Stores (Lead, Deals, Euffirs, Coals, Bolt Iron, Rod Iron, Chalk, Pitch, Cordage, Cable, Coil, etc.).	27th June '51	Do. ..	....
Essex ..	George Jackson ..	20th June '51	Do.	Broad Cloth Aurora, Wares and Stores (Tar, Euffir, Iron, Coal, etc.) and Mr. George Stratton, Writer, as passenger.	5th July '51	Do. ..	....
Hardwick ..	Capt. Sampson ..	24th June '51	Do.	Private Consignments ..	....	....	....
Warwick ..	Nicholas Webb ..	25th June '51	Do.	Wares and Stores (Lead, iron, Madeira Wine—150 Pipes for Bengal & 30 Pipes for Madras—and Priviledged wine.	11th July '51	For China ..	....
Scarborough.	Philip D' Auvergne.	20th July '51	Do.	Military 30 Recruits, Treasure—one hundred thousand rupees, Private Consignments.	22nd July '51	For Bengal ..	....
Duke of Dorset.	Thomas Frognall.	13th Aug. '51	Do.	Stationery	17th Aug. '51	Do. ..	Madeira Wine 50 Pipes.
Wager ..	Josiah Hindman.	23rd Aug. '51	Do.	Captain Robert Clive and a party of men with a general letter.	27th Aug. '51	Do. ..	Madeira Wine 20 Pipes.
Hawk (Company's Sloop).	Alexander Scott.	12th Sep. '51	From Bengal.	Timber and Sheep skin ..	1st Oct. '51	Do. ..	Stores and 26 Pipes of Madeira wine and 20 Barrels of Tar.