

Records of Fort St George

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DESPATCHES FROM ENGLAND

1717—1721

MADRAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1928

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## PREFATORY NOTE

This volume contains all letters and papers received from England during the period 1717—1721. The documents are printed in the order in which they are found in the manuscript volumes 22 and 23 of "Despatches from England."

The years adopted in dating the letters are what are called the "Old Civil Years" and to convert a year of that old civil style into the corresponding historical year, the following rules given on page 198 of Pringle's "Diary and Consultation Book, 1685," Volume IV, should be followed:—

(1) When any day from 1st January to 24th March (inclusive) is followed by figures denoting a single year, add one to them—

*Example, 25th February 1690=25th February 1691.*

(2) When any day from 25th March to 31st December (inclusive) is followed by figures denoting a single year, make no alteration—

*Example, 25th June 1690=25th June 1690.*

(3) When any day in the year is followed by figures denoting two years, adopt the second of these two—

*Example, 25th February 1690-91=25th February 1691.*

*25th June 1690-91=25th June 1691.*

The manuscript volumes have been mended.

EGMORE,  
17th November 1927.

K. N. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,  
*Personal Assistant-in-charge,*  
*Madras Record Office.*

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# RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE

## DESPATCHES FROM ENGLAND 1717—1721

GENERAL LETTER TO FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED OCT. 17, 1718. PER KING  
WILLIAM. RECEIVED JUNE 10, 1719. [*Public Despatches from England,*  
*Vol. 22, pp. 1—23.*]

LONDON 17<sup>TH</sup> OCTO<sup>R</sup>. 1718.

OUR PRESIDENT & COUNCIL  
OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

1. The last Letters sent you from hence were Viz<sup>t</sup>. a short one of the 30<sup>th</sup> October 1717 by the Derby taking notice only of some particulars of Our Affairs, Of the 8<sup>th</sup>. January following by the King George Mary & Grantham, wherein you will find We wrote very largely of all concerns under your manangement as they occur'd from the Letters Consultations and Papers then before Us and by the Queen Via Sumatra We sent you a short Letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> March enclosing therein Our General Letter to Fort Marlborough for your Notice and taking care that so far as lay in yo<sup>r</sup>. Power the Contents thereof might be duly observ'd therewith We also sent His Majestys Commission for Trying Pyrates a Duplicate thereof comes by this ship King William, together with Papers and Instructions which accompanyd that Commission taken notice of in our said Letter as you will see by its Copy in the Packett. We also send Copy of the Fort Marlbrô Letter for fear of miscarriage because therein are many things fit for your earlyest notice and some more immediately relating to you w<sup>ch</sup>. must be observ'd as if directed to your selves.

2. Since then We have received from you the following Letter Viz<sup>t</sup>. of the 11<sup>th</sup>. February 17 <sup>$\frac{16}{17}$</sup>  by the Prince Frederick of the 18<sup>th</sup>. March by the King William, that sent Overland which you advise the Chief of the Armenians promis'd to take care of and forward never came to hand Of the 17<sup>th</sup>. August 1717 by the King William, Of the 27<sup>th</sup>. Septem<sup>r</sup>. by the Marlborough, a short one of the 28<sup>th</sup>. D<sup>o</sup>. and their Duplicates by other ships and of the 15<sup>th</sup>. January last by the Hanover with one of the 25<sup>th</sup>. of said Month from ffort St. Davids. To these and the Consultations Letter books and other Papers which accompany'd them We shall send you our Remarks Observations and Orders as usuall under Our Establishd General heads and

### FIRST CONCERNING SHIPPING RETURN'D AND SENDING OUT

3. It hath pleas'd God That the following ships arriv'd here in safety since the Date of our last Viz<sup>t</sup>. The King William from Fort St. George on the 22<sup>th</sup> of March the Cap<sup>t</sup>. informing Us that he mett with bad weather & contrary winds which lengthen'd his Passage much beyond his expectation. The Marlborough and Prince ffederick both last from Fort St. George the 15<sup>th</sup>. June, The Rochester at the same time from ffort Marlborough, The Hanover last from ffort St. George the Essex from China and the Sarum from Bombay all the 19<sup>th</sup>. July The Townshend from China and Thistleworth from Benjar the 2<sup>d</sup>. August and the Hester last from ffort Marlborough the 8<sup>th</sup>. of that month.

4. The ships taken up to be sent to all our settlements abroad this season are Viz:—

	Tons.		
King William ... ..	350	Capt <sup>a</sup> . James Winter	for Fort St. George.
Prince Frederick ... ..	440	Edward Martin ...	for the Bay.
Marlborough ... ..	480	Mathew Martin ... }	for the Coast
Vansittart ... ..	480	Robert Hyde ... }	& Bay.
Dawsonne ... ..	460	John Raymond ... }	for the Coast
Cadogan ... ..	450	John Hill ... }	& Bay.
Susanna ... ..	300	John Edwards ...	for Mocha.
Sunderland ... ..	350	John Hunter ... }	for China.
Essex ... ..	300	John Pinnell ... }	
Hanover ... ..	480	James Osborne ... }	for Bombay.
Fordwich... ..	480	John Barnard ... }	
	370	John Wynne ... }	for Ben-
Godfrey ... ..	220	Samuel Payne ... }	coolen.
Thistleworth ... ..	250	Charles Small ... }	
Borneo ... ..	200	John Riccerd ... }	for Borneo.

5. The King William who brings you this is by Charterparty to remain two Years in India if you see fit and find it necessary to detain her so long for the service of Dien Island or otherwise she brings with her what she was able to take in of the Ammunition and stores you wrote for the residue you may expect by the following ships.

6. In her Packet you will find her Invoice Bill of Lading & Charterparty and other necessary Papers proper for your Cognizance and direction.

7. We have determin'd this Year to leave out the Clauses inserted in the Charterpartys of the ships sent out last season of carrying out Eight & Cent or half Iron Kintlage therefore give immediate notice to the Bay that they may be early providing Sufficient Quantitys to be ready when wanted for the Tonnage to be dispatcht by you and them We are sorry to find you were obliged to buy up quantitys at fort St. George at the worst hand for Stiffening the ships you dispatcht to Us which as We take the case reflects a blame upon our President and Council of Bengall for not supplying you better.

8. The Disappointments of our expected Cargos of Pepper from the West Coast not only this last Year hath put Us upon a further attempting to procure it at Benjar, where the supra Cargo's of the Thistleworth assure Us it may be had if We send Weighty Mexico Dollars for which reason it is We have taken up the two small ships aforesaid for that Voyage, It is a great Mortification to consider that after so prodigious a charge as the West Coast hath stood Us in and after somany assurances that it was beginning to flourish and We might expect speedily to Reap in some Proportion to our layings out The event dos in no degree answer The Rochester came home laden indeed after an Unaccountable stay, but the Hester was not above half full, We hear of great troubles there and a design to have cutt off all the English which broke out after the George Brigantine came away They mention that the Natives were instigated thereto by the driving away Sultan Guillimott the lawfull Prince of Bental which they charge on the English and thereupon call them Perfidious as breaking their former agreements, We should give Our directions thereupon but would willingly hear what you have don because We understand the George Brigantine you sent thither was return'd before the Hanover left Fort St. Davids, We have Copy of the Letter you wrote them by her and of their Answer of which, We intend to take notice by the next shipping.

9. We observe what You write touching the Arrivals Proceedings Employ-  
m<sup>ts</sup>. and dispatches of Our Europe shipping and of others Continue those Notices and all other the Particulars of surplus Petre supplying Moneys &c<sup>s</sup>. any ways

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relating thereto recommended to you in our former Letters which We reckon so many standing orders to be always in force thô not always repeated.

10. Touching the ship *S<sup>t</sup>. Francisco Xavier* and any others of the like nature who may chance to Visit the East Indies by Vertue or under pretence of Foreign Commissions, We have told you Our minds these two last years, We continue of the same Opinion Remember what you promise in the Letters before Us to perform it and Let it be yo<sup>r</sup>. care and constant endeavour to answer Our expectations to the utmost of your Power.

11. We continue Our secret Committee with the same powers We advis'd of last Year They now are M<sup>r</sup>. Lyell, S<sup>r</sup>. Robert Nightingale S<sup>r</sup>. Gregory Page & M<sup>r</sup>. Wordsworth or any three of them.

12. We approve of your Mannagem<sup>t</sup>. with relation to the *Prince ffred<sup>k</sup>*. in Assisting the Commander to refit her after the storm supplying him with fresh Petre and other Goods and at the same time taking care not to Vacate your first Dispatches by new Orders which is in effect to leave her case to Our decision.

13. The Registers of the Captains Private Trade sent Us are not all of them as they should some of them have either not the Quantitys of the severall species of Goods as to weight or Pieces or not the Values or do not appear to be sign'd by the Captains or dated to show when given in nor are the Numbers express in words as well as figures which is a culpable carelessness in the Sec<sup>ry</sup>. and must not be again repeated lest a worse thing befalls him if he again is guilty of the like breach of Our express orders The Registers to be sent us should be the very Papers deliver'd in by each Captain and Transmitted in the Packet by their ship keeping only Copys with you to be enter'd in the proper book, if the Captains don't comply with the above direction under pretence of ignorance or otherwise let them know how they should do it if they refuse or neglect. Protest against them and advise Us and you have don your part.

14. The Muster roll of the Mariners sent which must be continued is not as it ought to be the same should be sign'd and certify'd when it was taken and that it is right We are sorry to have occasion to complain of such omissions which a very little thought & consideration would have Prevented.

15. We have received the List of ships importing at & exporting from Madrass there is one defect in it none of the ships Burdens are mention'd this We would also know the notice may be many ways usefull to Us at one time or another & it is no great trouble to collect & send it Let it not be again omitted, You will find in Par<sup>a</sup>. 18. of the Letter by the Bouverie then before you We order'd the Burden to be sent Us but it is not don.

16. We observe your reasons for returning the *George Brigantine* to the Bay but as they appear to Us You did not so well consult our Interest as you ought You must know that she could have gon into the Bay at any time why then need you have been in such hast to dispatch her by the 26<sup>th</sup>. March and on the 1<sup>st</sup>. of April to have hired the *Britannia* to fetch Bales from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids for which you paid on the 27<sup>th</sup>. May Two hundred thirty two Pagodas a little thought might have sav'd Us that money for as the Brigantine was ours Work or Play costs Us Pretty near the same Your reason that she was dear has no weight in it if you consider she was paid for by our Money and the Bay had sent her up because too big for their use adding to this that you mention in the Consultation you hir'd the *Britannia* because the *Maddapollam* was quite worn out thô the survey enter'd on the 6<sup>th</sup>. April reports her fitt for Service only wanting sails & rigging this is somewhat unintelligible and doth not appear well in the light Wee see it unless you had an equivalent freight for the Bay which does not appear to Us The same Consultation takes notice the *Britannia* could not bring all the Bales and therefore the rest were to be laden on any Surat ship that should call in there this possible charge in probability had been also partly sav'd if you had employ'd the Brigantine who would have been early enô in the Bay to have return'd by the time you expected her back.

17. Your care to make a strict Examination into the Circumstances of the loss of the Catherine in the streights of Sunda as mention'd in Consultation We approve as also of enquiring into the Captains reasons for calling in a[t] Madrass when Consign'd directly to the Bay and making an Entry thereby in your Dyary.

18. The seizing of the King of Atcheens ship Rahim being a matter relating to the Trade of India and Countrey Government, We shall take notice of it under that head.

19. We find in the Consultations great quantities of Salt Provisions rec<sup>d</sup>. as appears among the Stores from the Bay being rotten & forced to be bury<sup>d</sup> how long you had had them or whether they were not at first well cured dos not appear, but certain it is that twenty Leagers and Twelve half Leagers full were bury'd at one time and at another time twenty two Butts of Salted Pork sold for Sixty Pag<sup>s</sup>. Let it be your care to see the fault is not in those who have the keeping of it, We should think if the Casks were kept tight and fill'd with the Brine or Pickle they might be preserv'd sure We are that ships in the Bay are Victuall'd there for eight or nine months Voyages and the flesh holds well might it not do the same with care at Madrass We hope you have wrote down to the Bay to acquaint them with these miscarriages and press them to take better care for the future, We observe you had sent your steward into the Countrey to buy up five hundred hogs for salting which is a proof that Pork will keep, unless you can put this matter on a better foot so as to keep the Meat sweet It is better to have no more or but a lesser quantity.

20. The directions settled the 16<sup>th</sup>. April for ships in the Road making Signalls when in distress for want of Cables Anchors or other supplys were prudent and may be of service in case of Stormy Weather like that which happen'd the beginning of said Month therefore let all Persons know them in future that they may be apprized how to let you know their wants in a sudden Emergency.

SECONDLY CONCERNING GOODS SENT FROM EUROPE OR RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

21. We shall say but little on the first branch of this head at present Because We design to send only twenty five Pieces of Velvets and the Garrison and other stores on this ship.

22. Our Committee intend to comply strictly with the List of Stores for Dieu &c<sup>s</sup>. thô they lessen in Woollen Goods they have laden as many as they could with convenience to the ship King Williams sailing put on board her among the rest the Thousand Musketts with Bayonetts you desired advise how they prove for We are assured they are very good of the kind.

23. We are told there is a very good Coal mine found out not far from Bencoolen, inform Your selves fully of the case for if it should happen that they will fully answer all the Purposes of Our sea Coal it will be a great benefit to Us as it will afford Us so much more Tonnage for other more Valuable Goods that are either very bulky or weighty.

24. Having last year sent you some Beams, Scales & Weights & therew<sup>th</sup>. a sett of Brass weights for a standard We hope thereby to put an effectuall stop in future to the late Complaints of want of weight in Lead & Iron if due care be taken from time to time to try the truth of your weights thereby. Perhaps there may be a small wast in the Iron by the rust contracted in the ship but that can't amount to any thing near the loss you have complain'd of nor do We apprehend the Lead can be lessend thereby That there hath been some fault in your weights seems to be confest in the dispute between the supra Cargos and you in the Marlboroughs China Cargo which by the Accomptants Report wanted in Goods to the Amount of ffour hundred Seventy nine Pag<sup>s</sup>. between the Invoice weight and that received which the Consultations take notice of and at first was resolv'd to be referr'd to Our determination but afterwards it seems you gave it up and no longer insisted on that demand for this among other reasons if we understand the Consultation of the 12<sup>th</sup>. Septem<sup>r</sup>. That the Difference between the



supra Cargos weights and yours was a quarter of a pound in every hundred weight But that thereby should be a loss in the Tootenague of eight Candy four Maunds or thirty six hundred and a half twelve pound is to Us unaccountable Nor can we well understand why near a Pecul & a half should be wanting in the Vermillion for that is not fluid as Quick silver nor in danger of wasting if well pack'd as sugar is The other reason that the loss & Wast comes out at much about the allowance usually made to other China ships is not in our Opinion substantial unless it could be show'd that allowance was equitably made on both sides which in this case seems to Us doubtfull in the article of Tootenague especially for that will not wast.

25. We observe you sold in June the Marlbrôs Tootenague at twenty Pag<sup>s</sup>. a Candy & the Quick silver & Vermillion at fifty five to Surcah Ramah who appears of late to be a Wonderfull favourite and that you reckon'd it a better Price than if it had been put up at Outcry This appears to Us something strange when on perusing the sale of the Dartmouth[']s but the October before We find Our then President & Council had an Offer from the same Suncah Ramah to buy the Tootenague at twenty five [Pag<sup>s</sup>] and the Quick silver & Vermillion at fifty five Pag<sup>s</sup>. but they prudently rejected it and by Outcry sold the Tootenague at about thirty Pag<sup>s</sup>. a Candy and the other two species in an Average at Sixty six Pag<sup>s</sup>. the Pecul or very near so great was the difference between his Offer and that sale. It surprizes Us That you did not try the Experiment of the Outcry if every body had free liberty to bid and timely notice of the sale We should have liked it much better had the Event been as it would Considering that We had no previous notice from you of the likely[hood] of some of these China Goods falling in Price it looks as if you were enlighten'd all of a sudden to judge of the Goodness of the aforesaid offer.

26. We think the Lead was under sold at seven Pag<sup>s</sup>. a Candy Considering that in the Bay it sells for upwards of fifteen shillings a hundred w[eight] and on Bombay side at yet a better price.

27. The sale of the Green Broad cloth at Twenty ꝯ Cent on Invoice is in Our Opinion of the like nature Peruse the Letter of the 8<sup>th</sup>. January by the King George you will see a particular reason & Apology for the selling of five hundred Bales of Broad cloth at so low a rate as thirty ꝯ Cent and to fall ten ꝯ Cent lower in a few months after is what We could never have expected, the pretence of want of Cash is indeed urged (for some excuse must be made) but did not you daily expect the Marlbrô by whom you would receive a large supply.

28. We think That you can't be ignorant whether our Woollen Goods sell cheap or dear the Consumption is very near the same in all parts of the Mogulls Dominions If so should it not be then your care to keep up the Price In the Bay they have wrote us once & again this is the case But the evil doth not terminate only in the loss by selling Cloth & Lead so cheap with you it spreads further and beats down the Price both in the Bay and Suratt too Wee expect you will lay these things to heart & show Us hereafter That you have inclination & ability to do better for Us.

29. We have wrote so fully last year of disposing all Remains in Warehouse before they are spoilt or in danger to be damaged that We need only refer you thereto for your notice & Observation Our directions about Opening Woollen Goods was when their Outside appear'd to be damaged in the ship otherwise We don't expect it except now and then a Bale to see the Worm is not got into it.

30. We have determin'd to send you Yearly One hundred Pipes of Madeira wines that We may thereby effectually check yo<sup>r</sup>. lavishing out such great sums of Moneys for Europe Liquors as We find is already begun at ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George to the Amount of Five Thousand & Nineteen Pag<sup>s</sup>. in one lump, We shall take more particular notice of this under the head of Factors & Writers.

31. We have received the Boddilo and shall take care to get reparation from the seller some of it is sent to a Refiners but We have not received his report.

32. Your Consultation of the 12<sup>th</sup>. Decem<sup>r</sup>. mentions two Candy eleven Maunds of Beeswax was stole out of the Warehouse by digging to it under ground and therefore the Value being Ninety six Pag<sup>s</sup>. was order'd to be carryed to Profit & Loss This is a very odd Account to undermine a Warehouse but as it appear'd to you the storekeeper was not to blame We shall only add That you ought to set a Centinel two or more always to watch the Godowns lest one time or other a worse mischief befalls Us.

#### THIRDLY TOUCHING INVESTMENTS OF GOODS PROPER FOR EUROPE.

33. Herewith you will receive the Orders for Investments or List of Goods to be provided drawn up by Our Committee of Warehouses which you must always have a due regard unto as if mention'd Verbatim in Our Letter as well with regard to what is caution'd against or forbidden as what is to be Provided.

34. Pray let Us know whose Influence prevail'd on you to send Us so great a quantity of Betellees above the Number We order'd We remember some Complaints of late years from ffort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids and somewhat like it from Vizagapatam formerly and in their late Proposals for settling a New sett of Joynt-Stock Merchants that they were order'd to provide somuch course Goods and so little fine that the Merchants were always fond of getting as many Bettellees as possible into their Contract and thought it worth their while to prevail for the largest quantity You can't but know howmuch We have complain'd of the several sorts & your Letter before Us owns you have little hopes of seeing them better that in yo<sup>r</sup>. Opinion they are made worse & worse yearly and these prove as bad wherefore You should not exceed Our Orders. In a word if ever We are serv'd again so, We shall make you answerable for going contrary to Our plain directions where We don't give a Latitude w<sup>th</sup>. in Longcloth sallampores of the usual sorts We generally do.

35. We had great reason to hope you would have got an Abatement on the new Contracts made by Our New President at ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George and ffort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids in February but find our Expectations frustrated The Madrass Consultation doth indeed take notice of the Merchants promise to make some Improvement in the quality of the Goods of which We are not yet able to make a thorough Judgment because Our sale is not concluded and for that reason the Comittees Observations are not likely to be so particular by the ship as they will by those which follow.

36. Your care in keeping up the Merchants to the Musters contracted by and to that end the President & Council themselves inspecting the [sorting] what then brought in as mention'd in Consultation of the 16<sup>th</sup>. March is commendable and what We could not pass over without remarking. We hope that practice was continued at proper times throughout the Year thô We find no further notice of it except on the 6<sup>th</sup>. of May following at which time you also examin'd some of the S<sup>t</sup>. Davids Bales and wrote down to them yo<sup>r</sup>. remarks then made annexing there[to] a penalty if you found a repetition of the like Carelessness in taking [in] Goods worse than Muster this was well don and We hope will be always continued.

37. We observe you were obliged to buy several Parcells of Gunneys as well as Petre at the worst hand Endeavour as much as possible to get sufficient stores always ready that you mayn't be put to such straits thô the difference in Price doth not come to a great sume yet true frugality and Integrity show themselves in small as well as greater instances of good husbandry a little Prudence would enable you to foresee what you should want throughout the Year and in Consequence to write to the Bay for it who have our repeated Orders to supply you on all occasions.

38. We are sorry for the ill news of the hundred Bales of Callicoes cast away at Vizagapatam, You should not have omitted advising Us what more were recover'd above the five mention'd in your Letter of the 28<sup>h</sup>. Septem<sup>r</sup>. according to the hopes then given Us It is something Particular that the Vessells being lost by being drove ashore yet the Bales should ly in seven fathom water whereas usually Goods so lost & Wrecks of ships by the setting in of the Waves are drove ashore again rather than carryed out further into deep water.

FOURTHLY TOUCHING THE TRADE OF INDIA IN GENERAL & THEREIN ANY TRANSACTIONS WITH THE COUNTRY GOVERNMENT.

39. We read with Pleasure the Accompt you give of compromising the difference between the Quomity & Chittee Casts with this view that the Agreement between them is fix'd on a just & solid Basis & will continue and the Rules you establish and gave publick notice of will be preserv'd [in] their full force, but the Chagrin the sourness & unwillingness to meddle with any sort of Trade or business which you confess appear'd in Colloway Callastry and the other heads of the Chittees seem to Us somany foreboding hints that they don't think themselves well dealt with if they did they would never refrain Trade & getting money It is plain by your Letter they came readily in to the farming the five towns of which in a following Paragraph It hath been whisper'd here formerly That the first disputes between the Casts gave a handle for a great sume of Moneys being disposed of some where & anonymous Letters have been handled about since the Arrival of our last ships giving broad hints as if the Black Merchants have fleec'd very lately We would hope better and that if there should be any just reason for such a charge or any Violent presumptions some or other of you will be so just to Us as to let Us know the Particulars and for the future Do your utmost endeavours to prevent the like.

40. If the case be as your Letters before Us intimate That the Chittees were in the wrong and had no real occasion of disgust the warm Resolutions you came to of seizing their Effects are to be justify'd or rather you should only have sealed up their houses & have show'd a bare inclination to seiz for Government must be supported and none permitted to insult it who live under its protection, Your Proceedings against Paupa Braminee if he had a hand in Casts quarrells seem necessary. We told you last year our Opinion at large in Paragraph 47. 48 & 49. touching this matter of the Casts the short of which was let them have on both sides the free exercise of their Rites and Customs let neither be suffer'd to insult the other & punish severely those who endeavour to create or Promote new Broils. But we must add you ought to take care they have neither secretly or openly any just cause given them to complain and if they have not We can't apprehend they will somuch as desire to relinquish any place where they can live securely and get money.

41. We can't like Your allowing Suncah Ramah who is a Gentue the same Priviledge with Delella Caun a Moor as the Customs this shows to Us as if he has found a way to ingratiate himself he gets en'd by Us to engage his doing you the best services We had rather he had an Equivalent any other way the Precedent is not good We will not have the Peddanaigues duty lessend as We wrote you last year.

42. You can't but know We have frequently as occasion gave the handle declared That We allow Our Covenant servants & all others under our Protection free liberty of trade under our Rules and will not have any secretly or openly debarred of that Priviledge, We hear a Rumour as if this was begun to be broke in upon, We hope there is no truth in it We expect you do whatever you can to prevent even the least occasion for suspicion If there has been any complaints of this kind let Us know them We are sure of Complaints from the Bay that attempts were making there to secure freights for one or two Particular ships in which only a select number of Persons were concern'd These things We

do not like all such sorts of Engrossing are Cramps upon Trade especially if those at the head are concern'd therein as in the case of the Bay aforesaid the five lowest of the Council complain to Us of those above them, and the Consequence of that will necessarily be that our Authority will be employ'd against Our selves & our Customs diminish'd We wish this is not one cause of the present difference between the acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Madrass Annual sea Customs sent Us ending Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1716 which amount to very near six thousand five hundred Pag<sup>a</sup>. more than the next Acco<sup>t</sup>. ending December following, You should have sent Us the reason how this deficiency happen'd to prevent any wrong surmizes and We expect you do so in future in this or any other branch of Our Revenue.

43. We observe what you write touching the seizure of the King of Atcheen ship Raheim and the reasons for so doing as you state the case We find no fault. We would not have those under our Protection be treated injuriously in any heathen Port they come to But if they are and all fair means used to get satisfaction prove ineffectuall We see no other way left besides making Reprizalls with this Proviso That our own Affairs be not thereby embarrassed as would be the case if such Reprizals were made on any of the Moguls subjects or those of other Ports where We trade but is not so with relation to Atcheen Probably when that King finds you have ability and Resolution to do your selves Justice he will be willing to treat you better & make satisfaction for past Oppressions which you ought to endeavour by all ways possible for heretofore That trade turn'd to good Accompt both at ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George & S<sup>t</sup>. Davids as well as the Bay and doubtless may so still if You could be secure of fair & just treatment.

44. We take notice of what you mention touching the Rec<sup>us</sup>. & Proclaiming of the Royal Phirmaund the taking Possession of the five Villages the rescuing them afterwards from Diarams Forces and the Charges occasion'd Us thereby (of which in a following Par<sup>a</sup>.) the Preparation made & making for taking Possession of Dieu Island, what Instructions You had given to Auga Pere appointed to wait on Mawberize Caun and getting assistance for putting you into quiet Possession of the Island at the Expence of a Present We shall be pleased to hear Auga Pere has manag'd to yo<sup>r</sup>. satisfaction.

45. In our last years Letters We acquainted you what Account Wee expected of Dieu Island as to its Productions and how far it might be worth our while to make a thorough settlement there for till that be laid before Us that We may judge with certainty Wee are not willing to be at any great Charge of Buildings and Fortifications and therefore for the Present We say lay out no more money than what is really necessary for convenient Lodgings Warehouses and other appendages of a bare ffactory adding thereto some proper works of earth to make it defensible against any sudden Inroad or attack of the Natives which We take to be the meaning of what you design by your [ . . . ] Paragraph of the 27<sup>th</sup>. Septem<sup>r</sup>. 1717. But you must take care so to dispose of those Buildings that if in future We should be encourag'd to make the settlement stronger None of them need be pull'd down or alter'd. Make the [Mud] or earth works substantiall and of such dimensions that if hereafter Wee should see it proper they may be cased with stone or brick for a better fortification as We are assured is the manner of the black town Wall at Madrass, Take care the earth be well mixed with straw (or if you have a better Materiall use that) to bind it faster and that the parts be well dryed as they are brought up Gradually and the top well coped in with some layers of brick & Chinam to prevent the rain soking in, We are told you have a sort of shrubbs or bushes and thorns thereabouts that in a very few years would make a quick set hedge impenetrable and serve for a defence equall to a brick wall If this be so make such a hedge without the works that may serve at present to keep off the Natives from easily coming at you and be a kind of out work in case We should be of Opinion hereafter to make the place a fortify'd settlement Besure let the first care be to settle in a proper & healthy place as well to defend the Island as to be most

commodious for shipping off Goods at least charge and protecting yo<sup>r</sup>. vessells and small craft and if you have as M<sup>r</sup>. Fawcet affirms great quantities of Excellent Teak growing upon and near to the Island, Perhaps you may have such supplies as to prevent sending to Pegu for it therefore take care that where the settlement is to have within its Protection a proper Place for building and repairing small Vessells such as you shall have occasion for either for our service or the Country trade Remember the unhappy choice made on the West Coast when York Fort was built in a swampy unwholsom place at Bencoolen and avoid the like evil at Dieu lest in time to come there be such another necessity alledged for removing.

46. We hope you will before this have the Peaceable Possession of the Island deliver'd to you by Mauberize Caun or the proper Officer for We should be very sorry to be put to the Cost & trouble of taking it by force among others for this reason That it will oblige Us to a constant standing charge of a large Military force and We shall be giving a handle thereby to the Country Governm<sup>t</sup>. to quarrell with Us on all occasions whereas on a Peaceable admission according to the Moguls Grant they can make no such Pretences and We shall save that extra charge however our Present thoughts are that if the Island will produce Us one half of the benefit You apprehend We must not loose it and therefore You ought to possess the Government with an Opinion That you will not so far slight the Moguls favour as to neglect taking the benefit of his Royall Grant and bounty after the same or such like manner as you did for the five villages and it seems to Us from Mauberize Cauns Message That he wants only a Present to quicken his consent and will not oppose you when hee sees you are in earnest as he believ'd you were by sending down souldiers and therefore wrote the Letter doubtless the news of turning out Diaram for endeavouring to take away the five towns is gotten as far as Metchlepatam and will have some influence as to Dieu and by what Aporrow the Present Renter writes and Acts he seems preparing to quit the Island, But if after all Prudent endeavours as aforesaid You have not been able hitherto to get possession of the Island and do find the Government resolutely bent to hinder yo<sup>r</sup>. taking possession which We think they dare not resolve on without new Orders from Court, We are not for gaining it by force (because We know not how far the ill consequences may spread) at least till We can hear from you the certain acco<sup>t</sup>. what benefit is like to accrue to Us if We had it as We directed in our last Letters and before that time We suppose our People in the Bay to whom You wrote will have an answer from Court to their Representations and let Us and you know that they have so and what is the Result.

47. We are sorry to read such great sumes are given away in Presents to the Country Governm<sup>t</sup>. That the Nabob Sadatulla Caun hesitates whether he shall accept a Thousand Pagodas That Mauberize Caun must be offer'd with his Officers Five thousand Pagodas, look back into Govern<sup>r</sup>. Pitts time and since and you will find they were much better husbands for Us let their Example spur you up to Copy better after them It seems to Us as if the Natives apprehended they discern'd a difference in the Administration and would accordingly make their markets It was as much a Custom formerly as now to present on new accessions to the Government, but the good husbandry then was more conspicuous Let Us find You as equall to the trust comitted to you as they were.

#### FIFTHLY TOUCHING OUR FORTIFICATIONS BUILDINGS & REVENUES.

48. In perusing Our General Letter by the Bouverie to which some of yours before Us are sent as an Answer We find you have omitted taking any notice of what We wrote in Par<sup>a</sup>. 51 & 52. touching the Church stock, We can't like this It is not very difficult to guess at the reason, but our Aim being to prevent or remedy Errors and Male Administration We shall only add that We expect in future all due care be taken to comply with our standing orders of answering our Letters Paragraph by Paragraph or of several in one where it can be don not

overly but to answer our Intent, You might have observ'd how great our Concern was for the best managment of that Stock and not have been altogether silent whoever was directly or indirectly concern'd in yo<sup>r</sup>. remarks.

49. You tell Us the 17<sup>th</sup>. August that the Ministers will send a Catalogue of the Library and in the Letter of the 13<sup>th</sup>. January that you refer that matter to M<sup>r</sup>. Stevenson tho' the whole is of no great concern yet as it is disobedi<sup>n</sup>e. to Our Orders, We can't like it had not you two Ministers on the Place and they had or ought to have had more than Six months notice of them; for the Bouverie arriv'd the 5<sup>th</sup>. July You make your selves little by suffering such unjustifiable delays Do they both think themselves too good to be at a little trouble when We desired it.

50. There needs no further answer to be at present given to what you write about the Charity Schoole the Clothing of the Children the liberty for the Missionarys to settle Charity schools in the English & black town and at Coddolore The Pursuing Our Orders about foreign Ecclesiasticks the selling the houses they claim'd the Permitting none but Capuchins to reside at Madrass than to tell You We take notice of all and that by what appears You have acted conformable to Our orders.

51. The Charges of new buildings at Madrass Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids & Vizag[p<sup>m</sup>.] are somany heavy Articles We shall be extreamly glad they were once at an end that such great sumes might no longer be diverted from our Investments which are as We term it the Very heart blood of the Comp<sup>a</sup> for without the supplys by returns of the Investments the Company can[t] survive and by so many drains must of necessity Languish We are glad to read the Inner Fort is near compleated and will be don as the Letter of the 13<sup>th</sup>. January says that year By perusing the General Acco<sup>ts</sup>. including those of the Paymaster to December 1717 We find upwards of Thirty nine thousand Pagodas charg'd to be expended on that single head the Packet by the Hanover from S<sup>t</sup>. Davids brings an Accompt of the large Progress they had made in what was directed upon the survey there what the cost is dos not appear, In perusing the Annuall General charges of ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George for the four last years We find the books ending 30<sup>th</sup>. April 1715 makes the same Fifty eight thousand One hundred twenty one Pag<sup>s</sup>. the next years sixty five thousand two hundred twenty seven Pagodas those to 30<sup>th</sup>. April 1717. Fifty eight thousand eight hundred sixty two Pagodas but the Paymasters Acco<sup>ts</sup>. and sallarys and some other small Disbursements from 1<sup>st</sup> January to last December 1717. Are swell'd up to Seventy eight thousand two eighty three Pagodas We know the first four months of this last twelve are included in the Preceding Year but We suppose the four months to come to amount to as much there can't be a great difference perhaps very little We observe that in the Books to April 1716 and to April 1717. the Charges of the Inner Fort are very near one year with the other the same as in the twelve months ending Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1717. and in An Average of the three Compleat years the General charges amounted to  $\text{₹}$  Annum sixty thousand seven hundred thirty six Pagodas whereas that to Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1717 is above seventeen thousand five hundred Pagodas more and what makes it yet worse the sea Customs to December 1717 are lessen'd near Six Thousand five hundred Pagodas of what they were the Year before We set these things before you to let you see what reason We have to remind you of our frequent desires to look after every article of our Disbursements and to show you why We must judge our affairs are not husbanded to somuch advantage for us as they ought and that you should not run Us out of Cash more than real absolute necessity requires this cramps our returns subjects Us to Interest and shows at best a lavish management what occasion was there to put Us to a great charge about a Pidgeon house which by the Paymasters Accompts seems to be some hundred Pagodas tho' some other articles and etceteras are included but by the Entry that looks to be the Principal Verb, In a word We can't be easy under such excessive charges they must be

contracted one way or other Touching the souldiers and Dyeting stores you will see our minds under their particular heads.

52. We told you by the Bouverie why We would have no more buildings at Vizagapatam than were absolutely necessary to be don as to a ffactory Wee hope You have acted accordingly tho' your Letters are silent Besure you strictly examine the Acco<sup>ts</sup>. of those Buildings to prevent overcharges in the minutest as well as the larger Articles.

53. The like care We expect with relation to the more Costly buildings at ffort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids and as you sent M<sup>r</sup>. Way down thither to see what Progress they had made in the summer and probably may again We would have him and Gunner Hugonin whom you first employ'd on the survey or any others if necessary and good Judges to be joyn'd with him to take a particular survey of every building when compleated or from time to time as they are of the Dimensions of each as to the houses Walls & Bastions heighth and thickness of the Walls &c<sup>a</sup>. by which you with his Assistance may be able to make a tollerable estimate of the Charge of each and thereby a pretty near Judgment whether the Accompts they send you are just and the Overseers & Paymaster[s] honest.

54. We observe in the Presidents Dyary a good Order touching works to be don at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids that the Paymaster should direct none to be set about without the Deputy Govern<sup>rs</sup>. leave and if of more than ten Pagodas Value than to have an Order of Consultation for it let this be strictly observ'd in all time coming as a standing order Also That the Paymaster should send you Monthly an Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Progress of the buildings there appointed on the survey aforesaid and the Expençe thereupon. Be very carefull that no new works be don even by the Deputy Govern<sup>r</sup>. & Council of any significancy without your leave and do you consider well whether necessary before you grant it We add this necessary caution Because in perusing the Account from S<sup>t</sup>. Davids of the Works don there received  $\Psi$  Hanover Sign'd Thomas Launce surveyour We find mention is made of New horse stables built at the Garden for thirty horses and a Wall of One Thousand seventy five foot long and seven foot high which doth not appear to Us they had orders for In the Presidents consultation book mention is indeed made of a Wall allow'd to be built about the Tank in the Garden to cost two hundred Pag<sup>s</sup>. but why a stable for thirty horses or what occasion for somany We can't understand, nor why the Garden Wall till at least the more necessary buildings at Codolore and Tevenapatam were compleated. If We are rightly inform'd the whole charge of that Garden was a needless expence to Us and design'd only to Gratify the then Deputy Govern<sup>rs</sup>. extravagancy and to tempt him away from our business to indulge his pleasures Pray let Us know whether the President when there with part of the Madrass Council allow'd the building the said stable and Wall and if they did why If not by whose order was it don Remember an Old Rule the then Presid<sup>t</sup>. & Council of ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George made when M<sup>r</sup>. Raworth exceeded Orders that who ever did so should refund the money It is a very good one don't let it be forgot or grow Obsolete for want of being put in execution when occasion.

55. Take care these and other necessary Rules laid down to prevent unwarrantable expences with respect to ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George or S<sup>t</sup>. Davids be apply'd to the buildings necessary to be don at Dieu and to prevent Excuses of Ignorance give the Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Govern<sup>r</sup>. & Council there plain and full directions on every Particular.

56. We note what is mentioned in the Letters Consultations and other Papers before Us relating to the Revènues and do with pleasure observe that you have not only raised the Old Garden thirty Pagodas a year b[ut] also created a New Revenue of Five hundred Pag<sup>s</sup>. a Year which Lewis Mellique pays you for the sole Vend of Toddy altho' he is to buy & sell at the same rate as before without Adulteration so that nobody dos or ca[n] complain and That you will study & embrace every Opportunity to improve the Revenues without oppressing the

people or suffering any body else to do it (We approve your punishing Paupa Braminee on that Acco<sup>t</sup>. the 4<sup>th</sup>. February) We desire no more for thô Our excessive charge stands in need of every stream to supply it yet We would not make the Dutys grievous to any body nor the burden too heavy for the Poor to support under thô We are assured by such as be well acquainted with Madrass that if the Inhabitants were but always sure to enjoy their liberty & Property undisturb'd that would never leave the Place if the Dutys and Customs were higher than they are.

57. We find in the Consultation book sent on the King William a List of the Revenue enter'd at the end of it in August then let out on farm a Memorandum about the Town Conicoply duty and some other directions about the Councils accounting which will fall under Consideration in the next head and that for the future an Account shall be enter'd in January of the amount of each of Our Revenues for the past Year We mention this for your future remembrance and that if any of the January shipping come who dont bring that Consultation book a Copy of that Acco<sup>t</sup>. be sent in their Pacquets.

58. We approve your care in putting a pretty timely stop to Gruapa and the Arrack ffarmers running further in Arrears and letting it to Lewis Mellique who is a substantial man and capable of improving that branch of the Revenue That you have taken Bond for the Remainder of the Debt being Seventeen hundred eighty two Pagodas when ever they are able Remember to keep every ffarmer to his punctual payment and make those Payments as short as conveniently may be in all future Cowsls or Grants as We have often reminded you and more than once taken notice of those Arrack ffarmers being very dilatory in their Payments It is plain that tho' their Payments were to be every two months they now owe above three months after your seizing what you could find of their effects which by your Letters seemed to be a desperate debt. We must not omit remarking that the farmers of Egmore &c<sup>a</sup>. did not pay their Annual Rent of Eighteen hundred seventy five Pagodas due in May till Decem<sup>r</sup>. following which is a Piece of carelessness must not be repeated and seems the worse in this case that you were forced to borrow on Interest to carry on the Investments after the Rent was due.

59. We have perused the Consultations wherein is the Account of letting the five Towns in Govern<sup>r</sup>. Pitts time for twelve hundred Pag<sup>a</sup>. and consider'd That you advise the letting them at the same Rent but by what appears you have not don so well for Us as you might It looks to be a good Jobb to somebody. We have often directed and been promis'd That improveable farms should be let but for a short time The first Grant by Doad Caun (which cost but about two hundred Pag<sup>a</sup>. presented when Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Raworth & Davenport waited upon him and afterwards about two hundred more to pacify the Grumblings of the Kings Officers) could be lookt upon only as precarious and very likely was one Motive to let them low at that time Whereas We have now a Royal Grant not to be disputed The Consultations then gives as a reason for letting them so cheap that the ffarmers were obliged to repair all the Tanks which then were run to ruin nothing of this now appears had you set up the Towns at Outcry or any other way given Publick notice and every body fairly allow'd to bid what they would and the best bidder to have them We should have thought the better of it let the Price have been more or less said Consultations take notice the Mogulls Officers reckon'd those Towns worth Three Thousand Pagodas a year & upwards and the Letters fo Us say they were worth Fifteen hundred but that was several years since had you first inform'd your selves at what Rent they let or what they yielded when Persado and Manoer Doss had them and advised Us and why you took the first offer without referring it to further consideration, We should then have consider'd the whole but as it is It don't look well the Chittees joyning so readily in taking the farm seems to Us they know when they had a good bargain.

60. We observe Your reasons for building the five Choultrys to defend the Washing Towns and approve them considering the Inhabitants are to reimburse



you that charge for their Protection, We suppose they are finisht long before this let Us know their charge and Dimensions what is repaid And when by the People & how levy'd get in the whole as soon as conveniently you can.

61. When you settle Dien Take care to set out right at first in the Rules to be given about the Revenues The Experience of ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George will help you in most things and since you say M<sup>r</sup>. Horden is well acquainted with the Custom and Language of the People, We perswade our selves he will endeavour to conform to them so far as to make the People easy and make the most he can for Us of the Income which shall not want our Encouragement and notice of him as We find his Capacity for manangement, You say Apporow made Eighteen thousand Pagodas a year of it and that You have assurance great number of the Neighbouring Inhabitants will resort thither when We are in possession w<sup>ch</sup>. must of course augment the Revenue in proportion if they are justly dealt with well treated and neither openly or secretly squeez'd or opprest Let this be yo<sup>r</sup>. care to look after & warmly to press the Observance upon the Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Govern<sup>r</sup>. & Council[<sup>s</sup>] former Letters give a yet much better Account of the Island that of October 1712 say[s] the Dutch would make it yield them Forty Thousand Pag<sup>s</sup>. a year clear of charges that of Septem<sup>r</sup>. & October 1714 says a Grant of it from the Crown would be the best Jewell We have in India and in Govern<sup>r</sup>. Pitts time he was endeavouring to get it had the Mogul stay'd longer on that side of the Countrey Hee thought it well worth the Attempt and would have valued himself very much on acquiring such a Grant for Us.

62. We find several good Rules laid down at ffort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids for the better Government of the People as exprest in the Consultation book kept while the President was there which seem to Us the Result of Enquirys into the Inhabitants grievances and founded on their Complaints as somany sea marks for future caution Be it your care from time to time to see they are kept up in their full force and that the Penaltys at pleasure be equitably laid neither to savour of rigour nor unwarrantable Lenity Judging the crime not the Person If D<sup>r</sup>. Jolleys Crime for abusing the Companys servants & slaves deserv'd so severe a fine as One hundred Pagodas you can judge best but it looks too rigorous in the Quantum reconsider his case & show your lenity Remembring his good service to Us at S<sup>t</sup>. Davids, You did very well to publish those Rules for General Information and letting the People know where to complain & how to get redress for future Grievances Would it not be proper at some stated times to repeat the Proclamation in Gentues to inform new Comers & refresh the memory of the Old Inhabitants that they may see you continue of the same good opinion & Resolution to prevent or punish whoever oppress them If any of Our Covenant servants should try to hinder their complaining when you know it let them feel yo<sup>r</sup>. just resentments.

63. We are not yet come to a positive Resolution to grant what you propose in Paragraph 61 for retrieving the sea Customs of Coddolore by reducing them to two & a half  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent according to the standard of Porto Novo The Obstacles in our way are the breaking in upon our General Rule and the handle that may be given to Prejudice our Customs at Madrass Besides We apprehend the difference of two & a half  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent is not the true & principal reason why the Merchants have forsook Coddolore and took sanctuary at Porto Novo We fear there were some other secret motives It seems their first deserting Coddolore was in the War time with Serop Sing and that Coddolore was not defensible that Objection is now in away to be remov'd by the new works making there another reason We hear is thô the Customs by our settled rules were but five  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent yet the Gentues felt other Impositions w<sup>ch</sup>. swell'd their Customs to seven or eight  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent this surplus We are willing should be taken off unless any small part of it is for support of the Peddanaigue as at Madrass that must be paid If they bring in any Goods purely with design to ship them out again for another market We are content they should land them Custom free We & they each keeping a Lock on the Warehouse to prevent their being disposed of in town

We would also believe That when they shall be assured the Rules above-mention'd will be inviolably observ'd it will be no small motive to their Return for experience demonstrates no man of substance can be sure to live long under either Moorish or Gentue Government without feeling their Arbitrary Exortions more or less thô perhaps for a little while they may treat them better These Concessions if prudently mannaged will We hope so soon as publickly known which you must take care to inform them prove Effectuall to prevail with the Merchants to return.

64. It would be good news to hear the Patans were prevail'd on to resettle at Madrass for We find in the Cowl proposed to be given them twenty nine names if they will not without a promise to reduce their Customs to two and a half  $\frac{3}{4}$  Cent they must stay at S<sup>t</sup>. Thoma and feel the oppressions they will sooner or later suffer.

65. We observe your reasons why We are to expect no Revenue from the Trees in the Bounds of S<sup>t</sup>. Davids and wonder why M<sup>r</sup>. Benyon should advance that opinion who was a Man of Prudence and well versed in our affairs but he is dead and We can't now hear his reasons.

66. We take notice of what is advised about the Revenues at S<sup>t</sup>. Davids and the good mannagement in letting the bounds out to the utmost our last years and former Letters are very full in the Directions given for putting them into a regular method of Payment and Collection according to the Madrass Modell Let it be your care to see them observ'd and that the Payments be made frequently to prevent bad Debts Do the like for Dieu and Vizagapatam.

67. We like the account you give Us of the care in surveying the S<sup>t</sup>. Davids bounds and ordering the hedge to be fill'd up with new Trees where defective consider whither it would be proper to plant Palmeira Trees in any part of the Ground within our bounds that can't be turn'd to better Account which in time may produce Toddy and yield some advantage thereby for to be sure the People there drink Toddy as well as at Madrass and do what most for our Interest.

68. You have don well in taking care That the sea Customers Acco<sup>t</sup>. was clear'd in January to the last of December 1716 and the same care to the January following, We find M<sup>r</sup>. Legg Land Customer clear'd his to the end of September 1717. in the next month It is always good to settle & clear Ballance as often as may be It prevents retrospects and thereby additionall trouble and also hazarding the loss of fag ends of Accompts wherein We have been the sufferers as We have mention'd in former Letters We understand since Mr. Legg hath been Land Customer that branch of Our Revenue hath improv'd by the good mannagement which We would not pass over without notice & coïend.

69. We must also commend the care you took in Consultation the 6<sup>th</sup> February to put a stop to the clandestine bringing into your Town a Parcell of Pagodas inferiour to those of Madrass in weight & Goodness by ordering the shroff to cut in two whatever they found of them and laying a Penalty of One hundred Pag<sup>s</sup>. on any shroff who should circulate an unweighty Pagoda when prov'd upon him You can't be too Vigilant in preventing or nipping in the bud such mischievous attempts The Exemplary punishment of Peremaul for uttering Counterfeit fanams We intirely approve.

70. We have perused the Account Currant of the Town Conicoply duty fr[om] the Year 1702. and find You have pursued our Orders in reimbursing what Wee had paid out of Our Cash clearing the Account of the Bridge & paying in the Remainder on Account of the New Hospitall which will be also ballanced when the money comes in and when that is don you add you will apply the Remainder to Publick buildings as the Corporation shall desire and you approve but had you attended to Our 68<sup>th</sup>. & 69<sup>th</sup>. Paragraph you would not have wrote that you will when the Hospital Acco<sup>t</sup>. is clear'd pay the Income of that Duty to the Corporation, you will find that We added the money would be securer in Our Cash Nor have

you given Us any Answer to the 70<sup>th</sup>. & 71<sup>st</sup>. Paragraphs We don't well know to what to impute these omissions take care to revise them and give Us a plain & full Account of what We there required by the next.

71. We wrote in Par<sup>a</sup>. 67. to have an Account of the true state of the Conicoply Duty how it arose &c<sup>a</sup>. but you have not vouchsafed Us one word of answer which We can't take well give Us no more such occasions of Complaint and supply this defect by the next.

72. We observe the answer M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Cooke & M<sup>r</sup>. Randal Fowke give to our 65<sup>th</sup>. Paragraph to what relates to their receiving the said Duty in Par[a] 9. of the Letter by the Marlborough and thereto say We did know Mr. Cooke gave Presid<sup>t</sup>. Harrison the Information but it seem'd to Us that he had the money in his hands for those years of 1711. & 1712. and it did not appear then as now represented that it was not received in full till the year [1712] If it had the Warmth exprest by Us had been left out and the words more soften'd But We can't think it a fair excuse to lay the blame of late payment on the Conicoply why was he not quicken'd to receive it sooner is not he under your controul why was not Enquiry made to know whether he had not actually received the Money It should not be forgotten that Tonapa another Conicoply used the same sort of Excuses when it afterwards on Examination appear'd he had the Money and for want of looking after and getting it from him early it was lost It is no pleasure to Us to be complaining but as We find such frequent occasions for remarking what We see amiss We must not pass them over as if We approv'd. or overlookt them, tho' thereby our Letters are drawn out into a greater length It would be less trouble and more pleasure to make them shorter, We hope the Rule laid down in Consultation the 5<sup>th</sup>. of August about this duty will prevent any more remarks in future by being duly obey'd.

73. The next Article in the order of time in your Letters to be considered is that of the Rice and appears with a very mellancholly aspect some of you of the Council must remember how earnestly We have from time to time prest you to keep always a full supply of Grain in Stores to prevent the miserys of a dry & bad season and with what industrious and successful Application the late Govern<sup>r</sup>. made Provision on the like occasion We suppose the now P<sup>t</sup>. did not omit to peruse the General Letters sent from hence before his time because by them he would the better know what We would have don and how he ought to fill up his station commendably had the same care been taken now and early You had had no fears of the Poors starving We are assured the value of One hundred and twenty thousand Pagodas a year is consumed at Madrass computing it at a moderate price surely then having our Orders so frequent and peremptory you might with a little Active foresight have gotten supplys and prevented this threatening Calamity Give Us no more such causes for complaint You say Paddy is risen from thirty six Mercal to ten & twelve for a Pagoda and that you gave eighty Pag<sup>a</sup>. a Garse for twenty five Garse which at four hundred Mercal the Garse is but five Mercall for a Pagoda and at most but after the rate of ten for Paddy.

SIXTHLY TOUCHING OUR FFACTORS WRITERS OFFICERS & SOLDIERS AND THEIR  
ACCOMPTS.

74. Having many occasions in the Papers before Us to take notice of the Unusuall Disbursements at ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George of which there is no Precedent in former times We think it necessary to set Our remarks at the beginning of this head to appear more plainly to you and Us We find in the Pay Masters Abstract of Disbursements for twelve months ending the 30<sup>th</sup>. Novem<sup>r</sup>. 1717 the Charges of Dyett & Dyetting stores amount to Pag<sup>a</sup>. Sixteen thousand three hundred & upwards which is none of the three preceding Years came to Ten Thousand Pagodas and in a Medium not to Eight thousand seven hundred Pagodas This is an extravagancy every one of you ought to blush at the thoughts of To give nine Pagodas a Dozen for Burton Ale If you must have Liquors at such Prices

pray Gratify yo<sup>r</sup>. Pallats at your own not our Expencc, the Preceding Presid<sup>ts</sup>. would have scorn'd to have offer'd at such a thing and both have told Us they bore out of their own Pockets most part of the Expencc of Liquors at their own tables We might take notice of the other variety of Liquor mention'd in your Consultation of the 12<sup>th</sup>. August bought at excessive rates thô not quite so bad but of this We shall write further in the next.

75. We likewise find that the Presidents bare Journey to & from Fort St. Davids which lasted but Six to seven days with the Equipage stood Us in above One Thousand Pagodas, That the expence tho' but one day of proclaiming the Great Mogulls Phirmaund is charged at upwards of a Thousand Pagodas more That the Charges of feasting at Trivatore on taking possession of that &c<sup>a</sup>. towns which seems to be but one day neither for the President return'd back the same amounted to better than Seven hundred Pagodas This did not use to be so formerly and We can't help concluding the whole Council are in some measure blameable for acquiescing under these kinds of manangement they ought to consider We appoint them to their stations not to sit as Cyphers but to have each his Negative whenever they believe they have a just reason they would the better recomend themselves both for integrity & Ability for dissenting when they see cause and enter their reasons thô the Majority carry it against them But we say the head is most culpable for promoting or permitting it and was solely concern'd in another Expencc of Pagodas Eight hundred Sixty one charged for Gratuitys extraordinary and smart money to the Officers and Men wounded at Trivatore whereas there was but two or three at most wounded and none kill'd We believe Cap<sup>t</sup>. Roach to be a very good Officer and by the Account now & formerly given of his Conduct he deserv'd well, but a far less sume in the whole would have been a very generous reward fifty Pagodas to an Ensign & Ten to a sargeant for one days action without death or wounds was an over bountifull Gratuity and would have been thought so had you been at the charge If you reperuse our Letters you will find We were not for allowing him an extraordinary title on a much more hazardous undertaking than this not out of disrespect to him but for Precedent sake and yet he must now have a post superiour to what was then askt, since you have given him the Commission of Major of all the Military under your Presidency We will not revoke it because We think him a Man of merit and it may be lookt upon as a Reflection on him but must at the same time tell you You should have first askt our leave and We require it be never bestow'd again on any other without order from hence, You might have thought that the Jewell and advance of Pay from fourteen to twenty Pag<sup>s</sup>. a month need not have gon together.

76 We also find the preparatory Equipage to be sent for the Dep<sup>y</sup>. Governour to Dieu is like to stand Us in a great deal of money in Dec<sup>r</sup>. it was swell'd to Thirteen hundred & twenty Pag<sup>s</sup>. only for Horses pallankeens & Plate &c<sup>a</sup>. of which we can't so well judge till We know the particulars or how far it will rise higher We would not deny or grudge at a handsom appearance but must caution against Profuseness and the more at this time when such Excessive summes are disbursed one way or another in buildings repairs &c<sup>a</sup>. out of our Quick stock for Trade.

77. We shall now take notice of the Paragraphs under this head tho' intermixt in the order you wrote them.

78. We send no Factors or Writers by this ship nor shall any this season.

79. Touching the Quantity of Souldiers which you propose as necessary for the standing ffoces of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George & ffort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids We shall defer our Ultimate orders till the next ships You will see in the packet what now sent as p<sup>p</sup>. List together with their Officers design'd for Dieu The advancing the Topasses pay to two Pag<sup>s</sup>. a month We don't like nor do We believe it will make them stand better to their Arms their Officers must take care of that and punish some of them as Examples to the rest as Deserters ought if they run from their Colours in time of Action.

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80. Give Us no more occasion to complain that Our Orders are not observ'd in the Drawing out dating & certifying the List of our Covenant servants and Inhabitants and those of Marriages Christenings Deaths mentioning within what times and Lists of souldiers as We now find in those from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids and not fully comply'd with in some from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George The Muster rolls of the Mariners are sent but no Notice or Certificate as aforesaid when taken and by whom the Pay Masters name only to some.

81. We observe at last the drawing out the standing orders is near compleated and that every Person hath Copys of such as relate to his Employ We suppose those made in Consultations are also added or else they can't have all that are necessary.

82. You say Mr. Thomas Holmes surgeon of the Catherine was entertain'd and sent to S<sup>t</sup>. Davids what is become of Mr. Wyche why was not he sent thither for he was then employ'd at our charge why should it be increas'd.

83. You did rightly in expelling John Richardson found guilty of forgery such ill attempts can't be too much guarded against nor too soon We take notice of the reason for dismissing others and see no cause for altering what don.

84. Touching Mr. Thomas Wilfords. crime for which you suspended him We say if it shall appear that he is truly Penitent and that he was drawn in as hath been hinted at and you apprehend he will be an useful serv<sup>t</sup>. We permit you to restore him thô you were intirely right to show your displeasure as well to inforce the Practice of Morall vertue as for Precedents sake.

85. S<sup>r</sup>. Robert Davers has exprest his concern for his sons ill behaviour and affronting his superiour and promises to let him know his resentm<sup>ts</sup>. and that if he ever again is guilty of the like offence he will not desire our favour wherefore in regard to the Father who is a Gent<sup>n</sup>. of great consideration and Our very good friend and on supposition as S<sup>r</sup>. Robert promises his son shall beg pardon We say restore him to his station.

86. By the Appointment of somany to be Inspectors at the General table to prevent disorders it should seem as if they were not under that Decorum they ought which is a sort of Reflection on you who are their superiours and have power to reform or dismiss them.

87. The Covenants mention'd to be returned in the Packets are come to hand.

88. You say Mr. Nathaniell Rosse has laid down the service when We call to mind his management at the West Coast while steward it had been better for Us he had never been in it.

89. We did take notice last year of Joshua Drapers diligence and good Writing and if We find him persevering will have him in our thoughts to promote him when his Age shall claim it.

90 We have consider'd your reasons for allowing Mr. James Hubbard besides his sallary One hundred Pagodas a year Gratuity as sub Accomptant and have heard so good a Character of him that We are content it should be continued to him but do not think the same ought to be allow'd to his successor in that station till he be found to deserve it as well & first to have our leave however to encourage the Young Men to apply themselves to understand Book keeping well We approve of your order to give them the first place of profit that falls after their having serv'd three years in the Accomptants Office to your satisfaction. Take care Mr. Hubbard enjoy the benefit of this your order if he desires it and let the other Young men know that tho' We will not establish the One hundred Pagodas peremptorily to such as succeed him for perhaps they mayn't deserve so much yet as We find your recommendation they may hope for our bounty besides the Advancement to a place of profit which We think to be in general a sufficient Encouragement and will be so thought by such as have Tempers fitted for Emulation and aspiring to excell others.

91. The several Bills for the great sumes you advise to have drawn upon Us have been accepted when presented and paid as they become due.

92. Since writing the foregoing the Cardigan is Arriv'd from Bengall by her Letter We are advised That on opening a Bale of Broad cloth there, receiv'd. by the Derby Anno 1715 No. 530. and the Cloths which was invoiced to them for Auroras No. 1588. 1589 & 1590. They find them to be ordinary Greens and No. 1048. 1049. 1050. on Enquiring here We find this Bale and another Bale No. 350. was packt by the same Person and sent that No. 350 on the Mary Anno 1714. and the Cloths therein No. 1588. 1589 & 1590 w<sup>ch</sup>. the Packer here believes to be the mistake and in that case that Bale sent by the Mary Invoiced Popinjays should be Auroras do you examine this and if you find it so as it is very likely get Us reparation for the difference which the Bay hath wrote off to our Account advise Us [what] you do therein.

93. We have entertain'd Mr. Elias Bates Master Gunner of Dieu Island he takes Passage on the King William We have left the settlem<sup>t</sup>. of his sallary or Wages to you as you shall find he deserves We have agreed to advance him Thirty Pounds and in regard his sallary is to comen[ce] from his Arrival We have allow'd him three Months pay as a Gratuity w<sup>ch</sup>. you are to deduct out of the said thirty Pounds and to receive only the Remainder out of his Wages as the same becomes due.

94. Your List of Woollen Goods by the Hanover demands Two thousand two hundred seventy seven Cloths We have on consideration of the fall in price aforementioned and to prevent the Allegation of being overburden'd resolv'd to send but Eighteen hundred eighty nine Cloths of which but One hundred & fifty Auroras instead of four hundred & Fifty wrote for & but Eight hundred reds instead of Nine hundred desir'd and increas'd one Bale each in the Crimsons sky & Mazerine blews and added two Bales of Violets not in Grain of Crimsons D<sup>o</sup>. Three Bales and of Wine Colour but two Bales for a Tryal this We hint to you for your Government in disposing the remains on your hands at receipt hereof, We are

Your Loving Friends,

EXAMIND  
LAUR<sup>o</sup> LANE.

JO<sup>s</sup>. WORDSWORTH  
RICH<sup>d</sup>. GOUGH.

HENRY LYELL  
ROBERT NIGHTINGALE  
WILL: STEWART  
E. HARRISON  
NATH: HERNE  
THOMAS HEATH  
FRAN: CHILD  
RICH<sup>d</sup>: BOULTON  
ROB<sup>r</sup>. BRISCO  
EDW: TURNER  
JO: STYLEMAN  
HENRY KELSEY  
ROB: MICHEL  
JOHN COOKE  
JOHN GOULD  
GREGORY PAGE  
JOHN EYLES  
JOHN ELWICK

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GENERAL LETTER TO FORT ST. GEORGE DATED JANUARY 9, 1718 AND MARCH 4, 1718:  
PER MARLBOROUGH, VANSITTART AND TOWNSHEND. [*Public Despatches from  
England, Vol. .22 pp. 25-42.*]

LONDON THE 9<sup>TH</sup>. JANUARY 1718.

OUR PRESIDENT AND  
COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

1. Our last to you was of the 17<sup>th</sup>. of October by the King William, Its Copy Enclosed, We are now to add a Supplement thereto of what then omitted in answer to your Letters before Us, and of such other matters as are proper for your notice under Our usuall general heads.

FIRST SHIPPING.

2. We were in hopes when We took up the King William for Fort St. George the Prince Frederick for the Bay they would by this time have been near 3. Months on her Voyage, but the Winds have been so contrary first the Easterly Winds for near two Months prevented their getting into the Downes and then they shifting to the Westward and holding there for about 6. Weeks together & after that Variable, kept them in the Channell that they did not get out of Plymouth till about the 23<sup>th</sup>. of December.

3. The Borneo for Benjar and the Susannah for Mocha were detain'd in like manner at Portsmouth till the 22<sup>th</sup>. December, The Thistleworth for Benjar and the Sunderland & Essex for China have been for some time in the Downes waiting a fair Wind to Sail Their Supra Cargos are Mess<sup>rs</sup>. John Horsmonden, Peter Godfrey & Rowland Aynsworth for the Sunderland, Mess<sup>rs</sup>. James Wilkinson, Richard Newnam & Waldo Dubois for the Essex, M<sup>r</sup>. John Gerrard with the Captain for the Borneo, M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas White with the Captain for the Thistleworth.

4. Captain Wynnes Ship for Bencoolen is called the Craggs Frigot launcht but lately She is appointed to touch at St. Helena Outward.

5. Since Our last We have taken up the Townshend Captain Charles Kesar for the Coast & Bay Because We found that the Goods mentioned in Our Investments for both Places required more Tonnage than the Ships could take in.

6. This comes to you by the Marlborough Captain Micklefield and its Duplicate by the Vansittart the Dawsonne & Cadogan being bound directly for Bengall, the Invoices will show you the Particulars and amount of both their Cargos which with their Bills of Lading Copys of their Charterpartys and other necessary Papers you will find in their Pacquets.

7. We send to the Coast & Bay this Season including the King William & Prince Fredericks Cargos to the Value of Three hundred & Seventy eighty thousand Pounds very near, of which to Bengall One hundred Eighty seven thousand, three hundred & Eighty four Pounds besides the Townshend We herewith send you Abstracts of all the Bay Cargos by the 3. Ships, do you send by the first opportunity the Value of Seventy Chests of Silver out of the 3. Ships Cargos consign'd to you, and as much of it you can the more the better in Madrass Rupees, for there will be much less Loss thereby than to send it in Bullion Because by the last Letters they had not obtained the liberty of the Mint, and if they have since yet there is reason to fear that the dilatoriness of that Mint will be so great as to make but little difference between the sending them your Rupees or their Coyning Siccas We intend you the Value of Seventy thousand Pounds by the Townshend directly for your Investments which will make the whole One hundred & ninety thousand Pounds.

8. We now write to Bengall & tell them We do the same to you, That We hope you & they between both Places will provide a sufficient quantity of Goods

to fill up all the Tonnage sent & now sending you out to be return'd Us the next Season after the Ships arrival & for better guidance of both would have each Settlement make a calculate of what they have a Prospect to procure and timely advise each other But if by any unforeseen accident You should not on both sides be able to lade them all home Then We direct that one of the Ships now sent or sending be laid in at Fort William for a Freight Voyage for D[ieu] or Surat or both as they shall judge most for Our Interest and to that end to advise the Merchants speedily that the ship may be dispatcht early and not detain'd as the Bouverie was till after the middle of February to the hazard of her Passage.

9. We have let the Bay know that We dont like their late mañagement on this head We pay all the Charge of that and all Our other English Settlements whereby Our Covenant Servants there have the opportunitys of improving their fortunes & therefore We do expect to share some part of the Benefit of those freight Voyages when Our Shipping cant be return'd Us laden but must remain in the Countrey another Season.

10. We have told them Our minds somewhat freely on the late disputes happening there between the President and one or two of the Council who were for engrossing the benefits of the Freight Voyage to themselves and Friends and the other 5. who were against it [and] beleiving by Our generall allow'd Liberty of Trade to all They had an equall Claim to that Indulgence But in regard Mr. Hedges had in several Instances retriev'd the evils introduced by his Predecessors Supine management We did not express Our Resentments as otherwise We ought, but thus far We let them know That We expect none of our Covenant Servants shall be debarred of the right and benefit of our Grant unless it can be made very plain that such liberty is turn'd to Our disadvantage, as it may be if too many Ships are set up for Freight Voyages when We have as aforesaid one or two of Our own that is till they are provided for, because it is probable each will strive to underlet one another in which case the Merchants understand perfectly well their own Interest and will make a handle of such Contests to beat down the Freights the Consequence whereof must be hurtfull to Us and all concerned which should be avoided and with prudence may.

11. Enclosed in the Packet you will find Copy of a Clause in Our Letter to the Bay relating to a Sloop which We permitted Captain Hyde to put the Frame of on board the Vansittart and also of the Committee of Shippings Warrant In case he should not go into the Bay then if you find she will be of Service to Us Do you observe the Directions therein contained as if wrote particularly to yourselves.

12. Herewith We send you 2. Proclamations lately issued out to recall all the Kings Subjects being Sea faring men who are in the Service of Foreign Princes or States and to forbid such Service in future Our Last Letter Par<sup>a</sup>. 10. told you Our mind touching the S<sup>t</sup>. Francisco Xavier & all such Ships as Visit the East Indies under the pretence of foreign Commissions Our complaint on that head now lyes before the Parliament and Perhaps before these Ships depart or very soon after We shall be able to give you an Account what Remedys are provided to check the spreading of this Mischievous Project. Our Ministry by his Majestys command have represented to the Imperial Court and the Government of Flanders the Damage done the General Trade of this Nation by granting such Commissions, & are assured there shall be no more given out But be that as it will you have Our Directions if any under Imperial or Flemish or any other Princes or States Comissions not used to trade to the East Indies should venture on your Coast or that Side of India and We expect they be Zealously & constantly executed to the utmost of your power If the Account We have be true That Mr. Johnson in the S<sup>t</sup>. Francisco on his return from the East Indies to the Brasiles has had his Effects and those of Mr. Raworths on board seiz'd or that he is otherwise under embarrassments there it is very likely he will be Sick of his Project and it is Our Interest every one else should for that will most effectually cure the longing after such forbidden fruit.



13. We have been privately told that Mr. Johnson (tho you say he was not permitted to come to Madrass) found a way to get supplies from St. Thoma and it is now plainer if as We are told Mr. Raworth & Mr. Collinson had Effects on board We would be willing to beleive none of you had any hand therein or so much as knew of it, but think if you had been awake or Sufficiently watchfull You might have known more or less of it & if you had should have done your endeavour to prevent it this We expect be done in future if ever there should be a repetition of the like kind or any attempt towards it.

14. We are now sending the Godfrey Captain Payne to take in one hundred Pipes of Wine at the Madera's as We told you We would in Paragraph 30. by the King William, supply the Bay and West Coast therewith & your Settlements on the Coast, and if they have an opportunity send some to Bombay the Surplus dispose of for Our account. The Godfrey was taken up for Bencoolen but We thought it proper to send her first for Fort St. George because We know not how affairs are there and do suppose you will have much fresher Intelligence, so that she will be ready to carry your orders thither and therewith such Stores and Supplies as You judge convenient We send no Treasure on her because of her going to the Maderas, Do you supply the West Coast by her as you judge proper from their Advices.

15. We are told from the Bay that when they sent you the George Brigantine they laded thereon some Goods for Bencoolen such as We had wrote them to send rather than they should be charged to Our Account as bought from private Persons at an Unconscionable rate That you return'd for answer you knew Fort Marlborough was fully supply'd therewith and therefore you would dispose of them at Madrass. This appear'd very strange to Us Because We find by their Consultation Books received from thence since Mr. Collet came away the same charges as before for those Species of Goods, so that it is plain they had such Goods, but as plain they had them not of Ours or they could scarcely act so bare faced as to purchase them with Our money out of the Private Store [house] which by the Account We have is a notorious abuse upon Us, but of this matter and others relating to the West Coast We shall say more under its proper head.

#### Goods.

16. We have nothing to add to Our last Letter on this head having in Par<sup>a</sup>. 94. given you an Account of the quantitys & sorts of Woollen Manufactures intended for your Presidency. The Invoices will tell you how much is on board every Ship is also what other Goods and Stores We hope We have no need to remind you of any the General or particular directions in former Letters relating thereto.

#### INVESTMENTS.

17. The Shellack by the Prince Frederick is a very black foul bad sort stark naught and sells for less by forty shillings a hundred w<sup>te</sup>. [for] that from the Bay If you cant get better send no more, for the Prime [Cost] is charged near as much as that bought in the Bay which is much better because more transparent of a finer Colour cleaner & looser that makes it more valuable here.

18. By the Sale of the Garnatz here sent by the Armenians We find it [necessary] to desire you will if any more should be sent take care to advise the true value of the Invoice and if you doubt it propose to the Owner to swear to the same and also to advise their weight both will be of use to Us to know.

#### TRADE OF INDIA & COUNTRY GOVERNMENT.

19. We have nothing to add at present to Our last on either of the Branches of this head.

#### FORTIFICATIONS BUILDINGS & REVENUES.

20. On the last Branch of this head and which in some measure relates to Trade in General We have now to add That herewith you will receive Copy of a Letter sent to the Committee appointed by the General Court to inspect the

Company's By-Laws under the fictitious name of I. Ken &c<sup>a</sup>. It has made a great noise among Our Adventurers and indeed thro' the whole Town you will see it contains very heavy charges of abuses & wrong managem<sup>t</sup>. relating to the Selling & buying Our Goods to the diminishing Our Revenues by Cramping the General Trade of the Place To the ill treating the Black Merchants To the engrossing of Commodities and many other things of the like nature We would hope these accusations & charges are the Effects of Spleen & Malice, that there is no real Ground for them & that you will every one of you clear your selves of the Imputation however that We may be at the greater certainty We expect a particular answer be given to all the several facts charged in said Letter Remembering the obligation you are under by the Oath of Fidelity you have all taken to the Company We likewise expect that all of you in your general as well as particular Stations will for the future so behave as to evidence you believe Every honest Man should do what he can to avoid even the Suspicion of being faulty.

FACTORS WRITERS OFFICERS AND SOULDIERS AND THEIR ACCOMPTS.

21. We are now to add to Our 74<sup>th</sup>. paragraph by the King William as We then told you We would, what We think necessary to put a stop to that unexampled Expence for Our Money for Europe Liquors and it is as follows Viz<sup>t</sup>. That in regard That Expence has been so extravagant beyond what appears to Us to have been done in former years We neither can nor will allow thereof and expect the Surplus be refunded by You We now send You Madera Wine as aforementioned We have also given in former Letters a liberty for your writeing for Wine from Persia & sent Our People there directions to supply you from time to time wherefore we will allow you no other Wines nor any English Liquors to be paid for out of Our Cash or brought to Our Account, if there be We will charge the same to Yours and oblige you to make it good Excepting only in some extraordinary cases you shall find it necessary to treat any of the Countrey Government and you make that necessity to appear plain to Us and that it is but very seldom If at any time We should not send you Madera Wine We then will permit you to furnish your selves with a moderate not an unreasonable quantity of Wine from the French where you may get it cheap as formerly has been done and good advising the quantity & price in the General Letters, but not to buy it at 2<sup>d</sup>. or 3<sup>d</sup>. hand as in Consultation Book is exprest at nine Pagoda's the dozen bottles nor will We allow the Charging to Our account Persia Wine in the like manner you then did but only at the Price it Costs at Gombroon If at any time you want a supply of other European or English Liquors Send Us an account of what you desire if it be moderate and We see fit We may furnish you with some The same We say for any Commodities of the Oyl Shop for We cant think it reasonable neither should you That when We licence Our Captains to carry out these sorts of Goods they should make their Markets of Us much less that those, should [they] buy it of them. We must observe to you that We find in your Consultation of the 14<sup>th</sup>. January There is an Article of Pagodas Eight hundred & Six charged for Liquors for the Extraordinary expence of December and use of the two tables for the ensuing year [and] to have an Article in August following of Pagodas Five thousand and nineteen most part for Liquors or bought in as there alledged for the Expence of a year, was so Surprizing that We are induced to lay this restraint on such prodigality for the future.

22. Mr. William Lea has requested of Us liberty to send to his Brother Richard a free Merchant Two hundred & Fifty Pounds Value in foreign Bullion to remain in your hands if he is absent till his return or sending for it because he supposes he may be gone to Bengall But in case of his death he desires said Bullion may be paid into Our Cash and Bills drawn on Us payable to said William here which We have granted and give you this notice for your Government.

23. Mr. John Perry having made his humble request to be re-admitted into Our Service We consider'd the Paragraphs of your Letters of the 17<sup>th</sup>. August & 27<sup>th</sup>. September relating to him and being assured he is very sensible of his extravagancy and that he will heartily apply himself to business of which he is capable & endeavour thereby to atone for past Errors We have in regard to his Friends and his own promises consented to reentertain him in Our Service and he hath Signed Covenants of a Junior Merchant.

24. We have had so good a Character of Mr. John Tourton from time to time from you and by others here that We do appoint him youngest of Council on the first Vacancy.

25. We told you in Our last Paragraph 79. that We would further consider of the Paragraphs you wrote Us about Souldiers as to the Number necessary to be allowed as the standing Forces of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids We have thought fitt to entertain Mr. Alexander Douglas and Mr. Thomas Ogden Lieutenants and Mr. Benjamin Brewster Ensign of the Souldiers at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George or elsewhere on your coast, and Mr. Barnard Conolly to be Lieutenant & Mr. James King to be an Ensign on the West Coast We do by this Shipping send Souldiers on every one and in the Packets you will have the Lists, these are sent as Recruits and therefore We don't appoint the Officers who go on the same Ships to have any command over them in particular any further than in the Voyage We give them certificates Signd by Our Secretary to show you what Commissions you are to give them, this Expedient We chose some time since instead of the usuall Custom of giving them their Commissions here thereby to make them know they are to be under your Orders Because there was one so foolish as to imagine himself dependant only on Us because he had his Commission immediately from Us and insisted on it to Our then President & Council till they being wise eno'. to support their own Authority made him feel his Error These Officers do you appoint in the aforesaid Stations where you judge they may do Us most Service either at Madrass, S<sup>t</sup>. Davids or Dieu. We observe in your Consultation of the 29<sup>th</sup>. April you took care to remedy the Souldiers Complaints by fixing an Order what they should allow for their Sustenance whilst in the hospital thereby easing them of the hardship put upon them w<sup>ch</sup>. constantly brought them in debt for all That time, and therefore made them unwilling to go thither without the utmost necessity. We have consider'd of your proposal that it is necessary to have Five hundred & fifty standing Forces at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George & Four hundred & fifty at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids and have lookt back on the Lists of former times and having told you before why We dont approve the advancement of the Topasses pay beleiving they are not to be depended on We add That We think Three hundred & Sixty are sufficient for Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George, and Three hundred & forty for Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids for the standing military exclusive of the Gunroom Crew in times of Peace which should be all or most Europeans because they are best to be depended on and in times of War or fear of insults from the Country Government you may entertain Portugeez or Topasses as you judge Convenient. Remember the Souldiers are a standing monthly Charge which eats deep into the Profits of Our Trade and ought to be lessen'd as much as can consist with a prudent Regard to the general safety wherein the bare show of grandure should be cast out of the question We observe your reason for having three Companys & know the true one If you will honestly take care to have no more in each than a due proportion of Sergeants & Corporals that will make the additional Charge of the 3<sup>d</sup>. for so far less If thereto be added that you dont let Commission Officers multiply upon you so far as the standing Gunroom Crew at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George or Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids can be reduced besure they be Remember they may be recruited on an Exigency and when that is over dismiss again.

#### TOUCHING THE WEST COAST.

26. We have by the Rochester and Hester received a large Account of affairs on the West Coast and in particular of the amazing frauds of Mr. Shyllinge and Mr. Garret when Paymasters after Mr. Collets departure in July 1716, which as

the account of the Charge on each shows amou[nts] that July to May following to Dollars Thirty three thousand Six hundred and forty three of which by the Accounts Currant Mr. Shyllinge was debited Dollars Twenty one thousand five hundred & fifty five, and Mr. Garrett Dollars Twelve thousand & Eighty eight after all their fair Disbursements were allow'd. We have examined Mr. Shyllinge thereupon who thinks it a sufficient answer to tell Us the Monthly Charges were brought him in by Mr. Rawlins Overseer of the Workmen in his Accounts under the Inspection of the Ingineer and thô. Mr. Shyllinge Knew that said Rawlins had sworn he was obliged to alter his true Accounts and to give in others as Mr. Shyllinge directed him, destroying the true ones and that others on Oath testify'd the same yet he insists on it that the Accounts under Rawlins hand are his Vouchers This is the Answer which with several other [a . . . ] evasions generally runs thro' the whole of his Defence to the Charge given him in writing extracted out of the Fort Marlborough Letters and Consultations importing that he charged great Sums for materials for buildings and repairs at some places where nothing was done, at others where but very little for Workmens wages when at sometimes none were employed and at others but a small part as to numbers of the persons or days of working That when he had leave to lay out Two hundred Dollars to repair the Paymasters house he brought in a Charge of Dollars Four thousand four hundred That he bought in the sort of Timber We forbid and even that was in part rotten before used That he used fictitious names to appear as the Undertakers for purchasing timbers and for buildings and other like Articles & many other Particulars which We need not enumerate, because We find the Deputy Governour and Council by the George Brigantine sent you an account of all; Mr. Garret also by his answer shows they have consulted together and agree pretty much in the same sort of defence.

27. We have not time by the Godfrey to return an answer to the West Coast Letters, therefore must defer it till the next nor do We well know what or whom to write for it is generally reported & beleived That Mr. Cooke is sent over Supravisor and Mr. Farmer recall'd However That We may do some thing to check this abominable wasting Our Estate for in ten Months there appears to be as aforesaid Thirty three thousand Six hundred forty three Dollars overcharg'd above what was actually laid out We judge it necessary to lay down the following Rules which We expect you [take care] be strictly observ'd in all time coming.

28. That every building set about or repair done be kept in an Account apart by which means there may be an easier & more certain Inspection whether We are wrong'd in overcharges of Materials of each Kind or in Workmens wages which can never be done or at least not with certainty where the Accounts are all in a Lump.

29. That no more buildings be allowed than what shall be absolutely necessary of which you are to judge, as the West Coast is under your Controul and Mr. Collet is personally acquainted with Bencoolen and Our Marlborough Settlement.

30. That no Undertaker nor any of Our Servants be permitted on any pretence whatsoever to pay for timbers materials or Workmanships on Our account with Cloth or any thing else besides Peices of Eight for We are assured That tho' We pay the undertakers in Money the natives are paid with Cloth at excessive prices notwithstanding Our frequent Complaints of this abuse and Our peremptory Orders to forbid it, so that this fraud is still continued under the Covert of the Undertaker.

31. That if any one be found guilty of the breach of this Our order he be expell'd Our Service, be he whom he will and that Encouragement be given to discover the offenders of which give general notice to both Natives and Europeans.

32. That the Paymasters accounts which appear indeed to be past monthly in Consultation and to be examined by the Accomptant be for the future

examine'd not only as hitherto whether the sums are rightly cast up as to the totall But also every article be carefully examined to see if the same were honestly Disbursed and there was reason for doing it and That the Monthly Abstract to be enter'd in the Consultation do contain the Totals of each of the several articles as for Instance paid so much to the Souldiers for a months pay nameing the several Officers and their pay each and the number in gen<sup>l</sup>. in one line of the private Centinels that have the same Pay, Somuch for the Pay of the several Persons who receive monthly Wages. Somuch for the repairs or new building of this Godown or that House or Place nameing each and whether they severally are compleated or not, Somuch for Timbers Plank Chinam Bricks Attops &c<sup>a</sup>. mentioning the quantity & Dimensions each in one Article & so of every other article contained in the Paymasters Accounts referring to them for the Particulars or times of purchase By this means Our Officers here will be able on Receipt of the Consultations to cast up the Totals of every Monthly article for the year and We thereby to make some tollerable Estimate whether this evill We would have cured be so or no. The Trouble can't be much, but if it were We will have it done for the articles should not be many and when they are so dissected and laid open a fraud may be sooner found out than when cover'd over in the Lump of one general Sum for Disbursements during the whole Month, and besides the Accomptant and every one of the Council may & We expect they will thereby discover and stop the first beginings of abuses which tho' perhaps small in some articles will swell to a great Sum in all as appears by the Accounts of the two Pay Masters aforementioned.

33. And the better to Effect this That the Principle some time since laid down (then alledg'd to be to prevent Quarrels & Duels) Viz<sup>t</sup>. That no Man shall take away the Reputation of another be explain'd and not interpreted to extend that no Man shall accuse another of a fault for We have advice it has been so perverted that when one of our Comp<sup>s</sup>. servants influenced by the Sence he had of his Oath to Us to be faithfull and the obligation of his Covenants did complain of wrongs he saw done Us M<sup>r</sup>. Shyllinge reprimanded him and tho' he proved the fact was forced to beg pardon which he check'd him & terrify'd others from further complaining.

34. That care be taken to have it publicly known to all Our Covenant Servants they shall have free leave to give notice to the Deputy Governour or to him & the Council of whatever abuses they can discover done or intended Us and be encouraged therein & if they are ill treated for so doing that they represent the fact truly Stated to you and do you take care to do them right let them also know We allow them to do the same to Us That if the Deputy Governour alone or the Council do stop any Letters so to be sent to you or Us for such things have been done more than once he or they shall be dismiss our Services Do you frame a Declaration to this purpose and send it ordering it to be Set up in Writing in the Council room in the Accomptants and Secretarys Offices & other publick places and continued there from time to time and if defaced renew'd.

35. That Carts and Buffaloes be provided at all times for Our Accounts and Our Blacks or other Servants employ'd about them, for We find great sums charg'd for Cart hire, and as other Sums are also brought in for Boat hire Six Dollars a turn from or to the Ship with Goods We have directed how that might be also saved and the objection prevented of the danger of breeding up the Slaves to manage the Boats as will appear by former Letters.

36. That no more Moneys be brought to Our Account or materials expended on Our Workmen employd at Our charge or Our Slaves on Private Persons houses as We are assured and even in Letters from Fort Marlborough confirm it has been done.

37. That the Paymaster before he sets about making any new Building have the Deputy Governour and Councils order fully directing in what manner the same is to be done as to extent and strength and the said Order to be enter'd in.

Consultation That he have the like Order for any sort of Repairs whatever or in case of an Exigency in the Intervals of Council days an Order from the Deputy Governour to be reported to the next Council and if they see fit to approve it that he goes on therewith otherwise not and to that end That all the Council may be often put in mind of the General Liberty they have from Us to dissent from the majority of Council in whatever they think is not according to Our orders or not for Our service giving their reasons in Consultation and entering the same at the end of that days transactions.

38. That no Timbers or Planks be used on Our account but Teak which may be easily procured and in quantitys from Java Or such Wood growing on Sumatra which experience shows is durable We are told Sassifras wood is the best of all as mentioned in an after Par<sup>a</sup>. But if any Nebongs or the sorts of white Spongy Wood be made use of which will not endure the weather or last if put into the ground that the Persons who buy or use it be expell'd our Service & that nothing be placed to Our Account for the Cost of such Nebongs or Wood or for the Workmanship of it. Mr. Shyllinge is very possitive that part of the Timber which when in his Custody was rejected as unfit to use has been made use of since Enquire into this and advise the fact.

39. That Our liberty of Freedom of Trade under Our Rules granted and allowed to all our Covenant Servants in India be observed on the West Coast and not only two or three suffer'd to engross the whole this Engrossing seems to Us to be the Source of the Mischiefs to Us by the Private Warehouses there furnishing Us with Bay Goods at more than double their worth of which We took notice in Our former as well as Our Letter of last year We now send its Copy.

40. These are most of the material heads We have observ'd on the Complaints collected from the Examinations Letters & Papers before Us. Mr. Collet's experience of the West Coast will enable him to judge further and all of you from your observations or further Accounts from thence may perhaps think of some things further to stop these dishonest practices complain'd of & thereby prevent the continued wasting Our Effects sent thither first to purchase Cargos then to supply the necessary Expence of those Settlements wherefore do You send them these Rules and take care they be from time to time comply'd with encouraging those who observe them & punishing if you find any such as neglect or disobey them.

41. The Fort Marlborough Letters tell Us they have reduced the Steward's Expences to less than one half of what Mr. Farmer found them which is one good proof that We are better serv'd in that Particular. He and Council write That they make Two thousand Dollars go as far as Six thousand Dollars used to do That there is now an Earthen Rampart made (with a Breast work upon it) which will soon become as one entire peice of earthen mould able to make a defence against an Europe Enemy which will cost nothing more to repair it than some of the Blacks labour who were employ'd therein among the Mallays & will soon become Expert at it. That what was call'd the Fort Paggar has been a prodigious Expence at least the Charges to Us are so, and the Monthly repairs extravagant and yet it being Wood was on the decay and would have been endless to repair it which now is prevented That on perusing the former Paymasters Books the Expences in repairs and Buildings about Fort Marlborough for two years before amounted to Dollars Forty five thousand Eight hundred and forty seven when they are certain there was nothing new besides a peice of a Bastion, there were indeed several buildings contracted for but finished in the present Deputy Governours time These things We mention that Enquiry may be made into them and a full & plain answer return'd Us.

42. Said Letters tell Us also That they find Sassifras Wood the most durable and use no other. We put this in a Paragraph by it self that you may be inform'd fully of both parts of it and give orders accordingly advising Us the whole.

43. Mr. Farmer & his Council did by the Rochester send Us some Account of Our standing Monthly Disbursements which show'd what was paid To the Souldiers, To the Gun room crew, To the Europe Workmen mentioning in the Lists the names of every individuall person and their pay, also of the Slaves & where employ'd, this was satisfactory and what should always have been sent but was not, and one other List which We never had tho' wrote before Viz<sup>t</sup>. List of the Persons who eat at Our Table containing in all Eighty six persons of which but Fifteen Factors & Writers besides five of the Council, when We ask'd Mr. Shyllinge about this which Mr. Farmer and Council charge to be an Innovation since Mr. Collets departure Mr. Shyllinges answer in writing thereto is in these words I aver nothing more was done in my time than by the late Governour Collet & as Customary before. In that List We find all the Captains of Ships their Chief Mates Doctors & Pioneers all the European Workmen the Deputy Governours musick & Guard being Eleven in all, the Ensign Gunner & Mate Armourers Mate, Marshall &c<sup>a</sup>. We tell you this for your Enquiry & Regulation as you shall think proper having a regard to good husbandry for Us. If any of the Workmen were entertain'd here or with you or at Bencoolen on condition to have the benefit of Our Table comply therewith, otherwise consider their Wages and their usefulness whether they should or should not be continued there and direct according to your discretion, what is urged as a reason for the seafaring persons and Strangers constant entertainment at Our Table is that there is no publick house on Shore, Be that so yet they have their Ships to resort to, and tho' sometimes it may be proper to allow them this Priviledge when they are on Shore on business We dont see the reason why it should be const<sup>t</sup>. It seems to Us that these things arose principally from making ill Precedents, perhaps one or two at first for patricular merit or favour had this liberty, then those that followed in the like Station pleaded Custom tho' they had not the like pretensions & so the evil encreased, take care [to] undo it again in like manner, that these Expences may be re-trenched [and] not only chang'd or cover'd under an Article of Dyet Money or other[wise].

44. Enclosed we send you 2. Declarations of War against Spain, since then the French have also proclaim'd War against that Crown both in pursuance of the Articles of quadruple Alliance, because the King of Spain has by invading Sicily begun Acts of Hostility against the Emperour with whom both Crowns are in Allyance and by vertue of those Articles each Monarch is to assist the other against their Enemys. The Dutch have lately resolved to come into the said Allyance & as we understand will by vertue thereof declare War in like manner; this We think proper to advise you for your government & especially on account of your Trade to the Manilla's.

45. Understanding from you That Mr. Stevenson was determined speedily to return to England, We have chose Mr. Thomas Wendey of whom We hear a good Character to supply his Place at the usual Sallary of Fifty Pounds a year, and Fifty pounds a year Gratuity if he shall deserve it. He intends to take Passage on the Vansittart, & We have given him Twenty Pounds for fresh Provisions as Customary.

46. Since the above We have received the good News of S<sup>t</sup>. Georges arrival in the Downes the 2<sup>d</sup>. instant by a Letter from Cap<sup>t</sup>. Worden, and of the Duke of Cambridges arrival at Plymouth by a Letter from Captain Small of the same date.

47. So far as the same can well be done let all the particular Writings in the Packets be wrote on Paper of the same Size they will lye the closer & more uniform or if it be necessary sometimes in Accounts to write on larger Siz'd Paper fold it up to lye in the same room before it is endorsed, the reason is this some of the Papers are so large that the very tying them together cuts the Edges, and others are so small some of them but Scraps, that they are lyable to drop out on every moving of a Packet.

LONDON THE 4<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1718.

1. We Confirm the above to be Copy of Our last of the 9<sup>th</sup>. January wrote by the Marlborough & Vansittart, this comes by the Townshend Captain Philip Worth taken up for the reasons given you Paragraph 5. on whom We have laden Seventy Chests of Treasure as We told you We would in Par<sup>a</sup>. 7. the particulars thereof and of what else on board her with the Value of the whole you will find in the accompanying Invoice & Bill of Lading which together with the Charter-party and other necessary Papers you will find in the Packet.
2. We have put on board her Fifty Tons of Lead do you send it down for Our Account to Bengall where We hope it will turn to better Account than it lately has with you, as you will see by what already wrote you.
3. We have by the Ships Hanover and Fordwich sent to Bombay Fifty Tons of Tin (a moiety on each Ship) cast into Bars of about fourteen Pounds weight, We send the like quantity on the Townshend to be sent to Bengall, We are assured this Tin is picked out of a large Quantity by three eminent Pewterers who have cast it & put their Marks on each Bar & that it is softer and better than any hitherto sent out by Us. Let Our People in Bengall know if they find any of it doth not answer this Character they must Advise Us the Package and Mark that We may distinguish which of the three have not dealt well with Us, & how far We have Complain'd to the Stannarys here of the badness of the former Tin and its ill repute in India because of its hardness, it is said that fault is now mended in this if it be so and will please so far as to promote its Consumption it will be very fortunate as it is English Product & being much more Valuable than Lead, will in some measure ease us of the Amount of Our Woollen Manufactures.
4. We likewise send a considerable quantity of Lump Glass on said Ship more than was intended by reason We were pressed to let a parcell go out as English Product but refusing it, were over prevail'd upon to take it off the Persons hands who had provided it, this must likewise be sent into the Bay.
5. You will doubtless have heard before this of the unhappy miscarriage of Our Military People in their Expedition to Carwar, this has made the necessity more Visible to Us of sending European Souldiers to Bombay We send by these two Ships as many as they can well carry, We would have sent them more if We had had Tonnage If you can spare them Forty or Fifty good Europeans out of the Numbers We this year send you & have an opportunity of Conveyance, it would be acceptable to Us, for We can supply you & shall the next Season, therefore dont fail to comply herewith as soon as possible, and if you have not a direct Conveyance from Madrass send them to the Bay to be carryed in one of the Ships bound from thence to Surat and Order Our People in the Bay to send also what Souldiers they can spare thither.
6. We have been earnestly pressed by Richard Symth Father & John Jones Master of one John Smyth who Listed himself a Souldier in Our Service in the year 1711. that the said Smyth may be discharged they alledging that his contracted time is accomplished, and tho he is now a Corporal in Captain Roach's Company, yet he is impatient to come home if this be the State of the case do you comply with Our General Rule to discharge him if he desires it.
7. It is no way pleasing to Us to find Mr. Faucet still lyes under your secret displeasure and that it is with so much difficulty that even Our orders relating to the allowing him Dyet Money were barely comply'd with it seems he is kept out of all employ, or at least such as is Suitable for his Station. Is it that all others may be effectually discouraged from making any future Complaints. He yet alledges that he cant get his Effects left [at] Ingeram when he came up to Fort St. George years ago, nor a small Vessell [he] had there, not that the Governement with you denys him directly but they frown upon him, and that is reason eno' to deter others from assisting him, he likewise adds that if he should go down himself he fears being hamper'd by the Vizagapatam Government, pray



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give Us a plain & full reason why he is so Treated, and why he is Postponed for every body, as also why he should be return'd up to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids at his own Charge after he had attended the President thither.

8. M<sup>r</sup>. Faucet assures Us that if a great quantity of Coconut Trees were planted on Dieu Island they would after Six to Ten Years time produce an Annual advantage of half a Pagoda each, And that One hundred thousand of them so planted would yield a certain Revenue of Fifty thousand Pagoda's a year, that there needs not above Six Months care of them after they are first planted; pray enquire particularly into this, if you think fit also discourse him thereupon and give Us your Opinion on the whole, and if you find it fearable let it be immediately set about.

9. We told you in Our General Letter by the Mary dated the 12<sup>th</sup> January 1714, Paragraph 44. That we had entertained M<sup>r</sup>. George Drake to be a Writer for three years from the 10<sup>th</sup> of November then past, his Friends have now given Security for his being a Factor from the 10<sup>th</sup> November 1717. for Five years as We then mentioned, his Covenants and Bonds to perform them are in the Packet, take care they be executed witness & return'd & that it be exprest after the words Sealed & Delivered at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George by the said George Drake the day & year he so Signs, Seals & Delivers.

10. When We came to consider the 18<sup>th</sup> Paragraph of your Letter by the Duke of Cambridge relating to your entertainment of Samuel Synnock a Factor for three years, We had several Complaints made Us by the Friends of Our Covenant Servants with you of his being entertained a Factor and but for three years, by which means he is put over their heads, and that he went out a Souldier, this last. We required into and found he did so in the year 1712. on the King William, and Your Letter saying he had been employed in a private Counting house several years plainly imports that he was taken off from his Duty as a Centinel this being not taken notice of by you, makes Us apprehend he never paid Our charge, which if so, is a gross disobedience to Our orders and reflects a just blame on whoever conniv'd at it, wherefore We say do you take care he either Serves Us his Covenanted time of Five years as a Souldier, or pay us Our establisht rate for his Discharge We likewise add That We will not allow of your aforesaid Entertainment of him or of any other on the like terms till you have Our leave.

11. Since the above We have entertained Captain James Johnson as Chief Engineeer Bombardier & Fireworker for Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George as supposing he will be necessary for Our Service at Dieu Island at Ten Pounds a Calendar Month to commence from his arrival, he served under my Lord Galway several years in Portugal & has his Lo<sup>ps</sup>. and other satisfactory Credentials, We have given him Thirty Pounds as a Gratuity and Ten Pounds towards his fresh Provisions because he has no pay during the Voyage. He promises Our Committee he will teach any of the Young Men under him as far as they are willing and capable to learn his Art, do you therefore appoint such as you think most likely That they may be improving and become Serviceable to Us even while he remains in India, which he has contracted shall be for Five years certain. If you shall find it necessary for Our Service you may when he can be spared send him to any your Subordinate Settlements or to Bengall &c<sup>a</sup>. to give advice and Assistance in his Art there, But We are more especially desirous that when he has compleated what is necessary for Dieu or put the Works in a regular method to be compleated, so that he can be spared, send him for one Season to Bombay where President Boone very earnestly presses Us for One to Instruct them in some Fortifications necessary for defence of that Our Island and for Stopping the great Breach there, and for inspecting Our Fortifications at Anjengo &c<sup>a</sup>. We beleive his presence and advice will be beneficiall to Us there tho' they have a good Man at present if living for which reason We send him first to you, therefore be sure don't fail to let him go to Bombay as soon as you can spare him & the opportunity

of Shipping presents, You must strictly observe Our former Orders relating hereto and put Us to no more Expence than what is absolutely necessary for the Security of the Places where you employ him.

12. We are also to acquaint You from a late Representation of Our Committee of Shipping That there were laden on the Cadogan (before it was certainly known She wou'd be Consign'd to the Bay) One hundred and forty small Iron Guns 40. of them Swivelled as you desire, all design'd Fort St. George, therefore do you advise this to the Bay that they may return them to you or so many of them as you shall want or they cant dispose of more to Our advantage there.

13. Tell them also to advise Us by the first what use they put the Chalk and Flint Stones to, which they write for to have some by every Ship and what quantity of each they would be annually supply'd with all, We did by the Dawsonne and Cadogan send them of each a Ton, and now send by the Towneshend Two Tons more of each, take care they have them.

14. Our Committee of Shipping like the method of your late Lists of Stores demanded, because it expresses which Species & quantity[s] are for Our use, and which for Sale, with the Prices they are like to Sell for, Let it be your care to continue this method yearly in future and before either of said Lists are sent to consider them well in Council that [whatever may] be contain'd therein which may prove superfluous or unprofitable because the Charge of sending is oftentimes great, always Cumbersom and at the Bottom of every List take notice that what wrote for will be sufficient in case what mentioned in the preceding years List hath been sent, Whatever useless Arms or other Iron Stores are upon your hands and cant be disposed of return them to Us by the first opportunity a small quantity on each Ship who will bring them free of Freight.

15. Send to Our Council in Bengall this last Paragraph & tell them We expect their Compliance therewith as mentioned in Our Letter to them which had been done if the notice had been given in Season.

16. We design on the Towneshend Forty Souldiers with the Lieutenants Douglas & Ogden and Ensign Brewster. We expect these be employed in teaching the Topasses & other Indian Souldiers the expert use of their Arms and readily to understand every word of command.

17. We have by the Towneshend sent you a sufficient quantity of Pickles, Oyl &c<sup>a</sup>. therefore We will have no more hereafter bought for Our Account at 2<sup>d</sup>. hand, take care these be frugally expended, Sell for Our Account the Surplus of more than the years reasonable expence & Advice what, as also how these severally prove, Give the like advise from time to time of whatever else We send you.

18. Herewith you will receive the Committee of Shippings written remarks and Observations on a Report sent from Doctor Ellis of Bombay touching the Medicines sent thither by the Morice & Duke of York In our Letter thither, We have directed him & his Assistants to have a Copy thereof for them to give their Answer to the several particular Clauses which are number'd to make the Answer to each more methodicall and certain, that the President & Council peruse their Answer to see if they think it pertinent and does fully come up to Our Intention, if not to take care it be made to do so, then to be Sign'd and dated by the Surgeons and sent Us in Duplicates by the Ships. That if as is probable they object to the main part of Our design Viz<sup>t</sup>. the preparing and making up the Medicines and Ingredients of Medicines because it will create them trouble, the Report shows what is said to obviate that supposition Our Principal care is to have the Medicines good and to answer the Intention of the Physitians or Surgeons prescriptions & applications that (as it seems highly reasonable to suppose) they may by this means have them always at hand fresh and the Vertue of the Ingredients better preserved We should not grudge at a moderate allowance for the trouble of whoever undertakes the Pharmacy, nor shall they

want the necessary Utensils of the Laboratory or any thing else beleived to be requisite. For so far as this is proper on you [r part] you take care to comply therewith in like manner and sen[d a] Copy of said Remarks and of this Clause to Bengall for them to do the like, and the Answer to be return'd Us from you and them.

19. We are earnestly Solicited by the Relations of M<sup>r</sup>. Joseph Houghton now of Council at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids for leave to let him come up to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George, We have had so good a Character of his readiness to Assist M<sup>r</sup>. Davenport during the Rebellion at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids, and afterwards Our then President, as also of his Ingenuity & Application to business that We could not deny the request, but give you leave if you find this last part of his Character continues to permit his return to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and in that case to employ him in such Station as you think proper. Wee are

Your Loving Friends,

J. WARD  
JOHN ELWICK.

HENRY LYELL  
ROB : NIGHTINGALE  
JOHN EYLES  
JO<sup>s</sup> : WORDSWORTH  
E. HARRISON  
GEORGE PAGE  
NATH : HERNE  
EDW. TURNER.  
THOMAS HEATH  
ROB : MICHEL  
JN<sup>o</sup>. GOULD  
ROB<sup>t</sup>. BRISCO.  
GODFREY WEBSTER  
HENRY KELSEY  
WILL : STEWART  
FRAN : CHILD  
RICH : BOULTON

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GENERAL LETTER TO FORT MARLBOROUGH, DATED MARCH 14, 1717. PER QUEEN.  
[*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 22, pp. 45—79.*]

LONDON THE 14<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 1717.

OUR DEPUTY GOVERNOUR AND  
COUNCIL OF FORT MARLBOROUGH.

1. Our Last was of the 6<sup>th</sup>. February 1716. sent by the Successe, Benjamin & Via Madrass, Since then We have yours of the 21<sup>st</sup> November 1715. and 17<sup>th</sup>. July 1716. both received Via Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and the Duplicates with your Letter of the 29<sup>th</sup>: Sept<sup>r</sup>. following by the Borneo, together with the Consultations Copy Books of Letters English or Mallays Acco<sup>ts</sup>. of the Pay Master, Steward, &c<sup>a</sup>. and two Setts of the General Books of Acco<sup>ts</sup>. for the Year 1714. and 1715. ended the last of April. It would have been a greater satisfaction to Us If those for the year 1716. had also been sent which We should think might have been done considering they need not be very Voluminous, nor have they any great Variety in them; and the Ship did not come away till near Six Months after, but of this We shall write more particularly under it's proper head.

2. What greatly concerns Us is That notwithstanding the many fair promises & assurances given Us (and on which We thought We could depend) that We should have large Supplys of Pepper which so long ago as by Our Letter in October 1714. We took notice of that you promised Us to get Two thousand Bahar a year Yet since the dispatch of the *Averilia* which was in April 1715. to this day We have received only 422. Bahar from you by the *Borneo*, so that If the *Arabella* *Cardonnel* & *Kent* since sent for *Bencoolen* had not been taken off your hands They must have return'd empty with an additionall load of Demorage, The *Rochester* hath been with you near two years and We fear several Months longer, because We yet hear nothing of her. From all this We must conclude We have not been so well dealt with, as We expected in gratitude as well as duty and fidelity; our Charge hath been & yet continues excessive. Pepper is the one thing needfull; If We have not that Let y<sup>e</sup>. Pretences of ill Crops, Quarrells with the Natives or whatever else be given for as to Stock you have had large Supplys We must look on them as trifling & Vain excuses, They will give Us no Satisfaction, & We neither can nor will Sit down easy under the want of that Commodity We are tyred with these Complaints and must have them remedy'd. You give Us in answer to Our Letters many Promises of what you will do according to Our Orders, but We don't find them fulfill'd; good words will no longer go down with Us.

3. The perusal of your Expenses is another cause of Our uneasyness, We can't bear to see such Monstrous lavishing in the Stewards Monthly disbursments &c<sup>a</sup>. The lying out such large Sūms in Buving Liquors & Europe Commoditys of Our Captains and India Goods of such as *Nicholo Irving* &c<sup>a</sup> at such Extravagant Prices, is what We are Resolv'd to put a period to, Cost what it will.

4. These things We just hint here and put them in the front of the Letter that they may appear to you at the first View. We shall take further notice of them under their proper heads, as we shall of other matters which we think necessary to make remarks upon from your Letters Consultations & other Writings before Us, to prevent further Errors It is no way pleasing to Us that Our Letters must from time to time be extended to so great a length in pointing out and complaining of Sins of Omission or Commission which appear so frequent to Us and thereupon to lay down Rules for prevention or Cure in every Lettter and expostulate for carelessness and want of thought which any Man of common Understanding & application might easily prevent, and if thoroughly honest would never suffer to be repeated after once complaining; We mention this for the Serious & frequent reconsideration of every one of you, and that you will be carefull to answer all Our Letters Paragraph by Par<sup>a</sup>. & well consider the Purport of them that they may not be misunderstood wilfully or accidentally and that you will remember to do whatever you promise, We could give instances of both in the Letters before Us sent as answers to Ours & may touch on some before We conclude this Letter, We now proceed to particulars under Our usuall heads and

FIRST CONCERNING SHIPPING RETURN'D, AND SENT, OR SENDING OUT.

5. The Ships arriv'd with Us since Our last and the times when are Viz<sup>t</sup>. The *Catherine* from *Bombay* the 12<sup>th</sup> April, The *Cardoñel* from *Fort St. George*, The *Arabella* from the *Bay* the 16<sup>th</sup> May, The *King George* with the late President *Mr. Harrison* the 28<sup>th</sup> of June from *Fort St. George*; The *Sucsesse* the 28<sup>th</sup> July from *Bombay*, The *Grantham* the 29<sup>th</sup> Ditto from the *Bay* The *Dartm<sup>o</sup>*. last from *Madraas*, and the *Borneo* from *Bencoolen* the 1st A[ugust] The *Stringer Galley* & *Susannah* from *China*, & *British* [Merchant] from *Mocha* after their Deviation to & long stay at *Lisbon* [have] arrived the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>. & 20<sup>th</sup> of August The *Stanhope* from *B bay* the 10<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup>. and the *Amelia* from thence the 7<sup>th</sup> October. We are endeavouring to right Our selves for that Deviation and thereby to deter all others from the like unaccountable mannagem<sup>t</sup>.

6. The Ships taken up this Season for all Parts of the East Indies are Viz<sup>t</sup>.

	Tons.	
The Heathcote	... 400	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Joseph Tolson—For the Bay.
The Derby	... 460	Cap <sup>t</sup> . W <sup>m</sup> . Fitzhugh—For Fort St. George.
The Cardonnell	... 300	Cap <sup>t</sup> . W <sup>m</sup> . Mawson—for Mocha.
The Carnarvon	... 350	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Josiah Thwaites
The Hartford	... 290	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Tho: Newsham
The Mary	... 450	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Rich <sup>d</sup> . Holden
The King George	... 450	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Sam <sup>l</sup> . Lewis
The Grantham	... 450	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Thomas Collett for the Bay.
The Addison	... 470	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Zachary Hickes
The Dartmouth	... 450	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Roger Carter
The Stanhope	... 420	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Wentw <sup>o</sup> . Geo: Pitt
The Queen	... 330	Cap <sup>t</sup> . John Martin—for Bencoolen.
The Amelia	... 350	Cap <sup>t</sup> . John Misenor for S <sup>t</sup> . Helena & D <sup>o</sup> .

7. The Derby Heathcote & Cardonnell Sailed out of the Downes the 13<sup>th</sup> November, The Carnarvon & Hartford after some detention by contrary Winds the 22<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup>. The King George Mary & Grantham the 15<sup>th</sup> January The Addison Dartmouth & Stanhope were dispatcht from Us the last the 27<sup>th</sup>. February & Sail'd the 8<sup>th</sup> March with a fair Wind.

8. This comes to You by the Queen as will its Duplicate by the Amelia, in their several Pacquets You will find their Invoices Bills of Lading, Charterpartys & other necessary Papers and advices; the Charterparty of the Amelia is to be sent you from S<sup>t</sup>. Helena, but it is the same with the Queens excepting what relates to the different Burdens on which depend the Demorage and quantity of Goods to be laden on them for England.

9. We have resolv'd for several reasons and among others those given last year to continue Our Committee of Secrecy who now are The Chairman M<sup>r</sup>. Wordsworth, The Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Mr. Lyell, S<sup>r</sup>. Robert Child, M<sup>r</sup>. Dawsonne & S<sup>r</sup>. Gregory Page whose Orders or the Orders of any 3 of them We hereby require You the Deputy Governour singly, and you the Deputy Governour and Council to observe & follow as fully as if Sign'd by the whole Court, and We will indemnify you for so doing.

10. We have sent the necessary directions to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George, the Bay & Bombay about the new sort of Interlops sent to India from Ostend and Lisbon We told You last Year of the Victoria and Charles Galley, since then the S<sup>t</sup>. Francisco Xavier M<sup>r</sup>. Johnson (formerly free merchant at Madrass) Supra Cargo hath been at the Coast & the Bay under Portugeez Commission and Colours, We hear as if they had under hand too much Encouragm<sup>t</sup>. of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George And thereupon have told Our President & Council there Our minds very freely, so that We hope whatever may have been, They will take care of all under them to prevent the least Secret assistance from thence to these mischievous Sorts of undertakings Perhaps none of these Ships will come on your Coast. But lest they should We give You this early Caution that you may do what ever lyes in your power to disappoint their expectations of Trade either in the Sale of Goods brought from Europe, or in purchasing Goods for Europe or affording them the least assistance of Provisions necessarys or other helps which We think a very reasonable Order for Us to give considering this Project contriv'd as We have just reason to fear by Persons in & about this City is of pernicious Consequence to the Trade of the Nation, to His Majesty in the Loss of Customs, and to this Company who have paid Three Millions two hundred thousand Pounds for the Trade thither exclusive of all the subjects of the Crown of Great Britain.

11. The Account you give Us of Ships arriving at and departing from the West Coast or the News of either from other Our Settlements, what Moneys Supplyd to those consign'd to You, how they were employ'd and other matters of the like nature according to Our Standing Orders is well done in general and must be continued on all occasions But you need not be too Minute in every little

Circumstance of your Countrey Shipping as to their putting into this, or the other Port in their Voyages by contrary Winds, Unless something particular depended upon the Notice, for We don't desire to have a nice Journal of every insignificant occurrence to swell the Letters withall, and when you do write of any Our Europe Ships You should mention the whole in one or more Paragraphs connected together, and not in peice Meals here and there that the several parts of a long Letter as you have done in [those] before Us about the Rochester and her Commander.

12. We have already taken notice how long She hath lain on your hands, Your Letter of November 1715. tells Us You hoped to dispatch her the January following, and had before then, but the bad weather destroy'd the Crop of Pepper, Yet We find her in no greater forwardness the begining of Octo<sup>r</sup>. following; had You considered as You ought, how great a Sum the Demorage would come to, Surely You would not have given Us this occasion for complaint. If there is any heed to be given to your Letters & Consultations it appears to Us that You seem'd inclined to dispatch her by said January, for in the Consultation of the 8<sup>th</sup>. Novem<sup>r</sup>. 1715 the Reason why you would send the Borneo to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George is exprest to be because the Crop of Pepper then comeing in would not more than lade said Ship Rochester and the 16<sup>th</sup>. December following you seem'd to be in earnest for her dispatch by having her Survey'd and ordering her to Sillebar to take in Pepper there, But when Cap<sup>t</sup>. Brown had protested against You the End of Dec<sup>r</sup>. in pursuance of his Charterparty if not laden by the 31<sup>th</sup>. January and thereupon you had enter'd into a New Agreement with him by what appears, Your care for his dispatch fell asleep & was forgotten, We find by the Consultations You had in March in Your Warehouses Five hundred twenty seven Bahar of Pepper besides what provided at your Subordinate Settlements; what reason then can be given why the Borneo was not dispatcht, why should she lye idle from August before, then be sent to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George & also lye on Dem<sup>o</sup>. after her return from thence which was the 29<sup>th</sup>. of May to the End of Septem<sup>r</sup>. following when you did not lade on board her quite Four hundred twenty three Bahar; how doth this agree with Par<sup>a</sup>. 6 of your Letter of the 17<sup>th</sup>. July 1716. wherein you promise to endeavour to dispatch Ships in 4 months, doth not this look like giveing good words only to Amuse.

13. The Disputes you had with Cap<sup>t</sup>. Browne show to Us there were faults on both Sides. If your Acco<sup>t</sup>. of them be the whole truth he is greatly culpable, and you are not innocent thô you were in the right to endeavour to preserve your Authority and acquaint Us with his unbecomeing behaviour, but when We hear both Sides We shall better judge. You complain of his ill manngement in raiseing the Price of Fowls in the Buzar, whereas if his Letter to you of the 22<sup>th</sup>. August be true he had the just cause, for he there complains of the hardship he was under by your Stewards Monopolishing Provisions & putting his own price upon them, which practice We never will allow of, and hereby require You if ever you find any of Our Covenant Servants justly charg'd with the like, he be dismiss Our Service of which give all notice from time to time That they may prevent it.

14. What you mention of his ill Treatment of the Cov<sup>t</sup>. Servants on board his Ship, of the Loss of the Marlbrô Sloop by his means of his unwarrantable behaviour towards his Officers & Seamen, which made so many turn Pyrates, of his disobeying your Orders and refusing to go to Bentall, or to take on board the Goods you sent him, & many other particulars We shall have under Consideration at his return. You did well to protest against him for that refusall as it ascertaines the facts, but you should have taken notice in Your Protest of the 7<sup>th</sup> of Sep<sup>r</sup>. of the want of Men which in July before was order'd to be enquired into, but by what appears was not, and the Ships want of Stores of all sorts, which the Report of the Survey afterwards as enter'd in Consultation takes notice of, and if you had been very express therein, It would show why his Ship was incapable to proceed for Europe that so dureing that time his Owners ought not to insist on Demorage.

By this means the truth of the Case would appear, for if he did not reply or could not disprove the Allegations in your Protest, They would be taken for granted to be true.

15. By your behaviour towards him We see no reason to trust you with the Power of turning out Commanders as desired in Par<sup>a</sup>. 6. We don't at all like what you urge therein nor in the precedeing Par<sup>a</sup>. about sending her home empty, The whole relishes of Passion & want of Coolness or Consideration, Do You think it better to pay as you mention £10,000 for such dead freight certain, than run the hazard of under one thousand Bahar of Pepper to fill her full, which doth not stand Us in one third of the Money prime Cost on the Place. You tell Us you hope to lade her in Novem<sup>r</sup>. & the Instructions given the 4<sup>th</sup> October to Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Ellill & Gwyllim sent on the Rochester to recover what they could out of the Catherine mentions they may be back in 3 Weeks, If both these were well grounded surely We might have had her here many Months before this, for the Catherines Men would have recruited her.

16. The Chief Reason of weight you give in Par<sup>a</sup>. 6 is to prevent Cap<sup>ts</sup>. insulting the Council and abusing their [ . . . ] to Remedy both, Remember a Prudent manangement is the best way to preserve Authority, & if that will not do State and ascertain the facts in writeing in the Nature of a Protest deliver'd to him, and when Wee see them We will do You & Our selves right. In the same manner act with relation to any just Complaints of the Mariners against their Captains well prov'd which the Commanders will not on your desire remedy.

17. You tell Us You will send Musters with the Arrack you Ship for S<sup>t</sup>. Helena, but if We may judge by your Actions you don't intend to let them have any, We observe the Pretence is for fear of want for Your selves altho Par<sup>a</sup>. 14. of the 29<sup>th</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup>. says you are Supply'd for 2. years from Batavia, if not, when We consider the Stewards Account of Disbursements for the Table Especially in Liquors, & that you had received above ten Pipes of Madera besides Leakage. If the same is rightly charged, It had been much better if you had done your duty and obey'd Our orders & not have made that fallacious pretence, for We cant imagine how you could really expend one half of what therein mentioned. One quarter part of the whole would have exceeded what We order'd, which is but 1.  $\frac{3}{4}$  Cent of each Ships Tonnage in Arrack & Sugar of this part of Your Extravagant expence in Arrack and other Liquors. We shall say more in its proper place for such extravagant profuseness. We neither can nor will bear withall.

18. We have obtain'd His Majestyes Commission to try Pyrates, one for Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George, the other for Bombay. We dont care to trust any Subordinate place with that Power, & in the Bay it is not convenient; So that if you should lay hold of those who run away with the George Brigantine or any others, Send them up to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George here to receive their Deserts, take care the proper witnesses to prove the Pyracy be sent at the same time.

19. You tell Us you have regulated the Price of Boathire & that 100. Bags of Pepper are carry'd for five Dollars whereas formerly the same sūm was paid for only 50. because you land all at Marlborough and don't go over the Bar, but that it is not proper to breed up the Slaves to manange the Boats this we can't well understand unless the Secret reason be that some among your selves reap the benefit of the Boathire. The trip from the Shore to the Ships is not far 2. or at most 3. miles as We are told, If the Blacks are as you say bold & fearless can't you send one of their Guardians with them. They know him to be their Master, or cant you intermingle them with a bigger number of those you can depend on, Or send a Good Sailing Boat with Souldiers along with a parcel of Boats to guard them to & from the Ship, and prevent their running away, and can't you always keep the Boats in the Vacant Seasons under a proper Guard with the Sails Oars & Rudders secured ashore It becomes Us to enquire into & You to lessen every article of Expences since the General Charge is so monstrously great.

20. We have represented to the Dutch Company the great Complaints made by Our Cap<sup>ts</sup>. & Supra Cargo's and others of their ill Treatment at Batavia and have reason to expect better usuage in future, they lay the foundation of the ill-Treatment on the riotous behaviour of Our People on Shore & carrying on barefac'd a Trade contrary to the Establisht Rules of the Government there, whereupon We have given as We promised proper Instructions to the China & Bencoolen Shipping to prevent that handle for the future as You may see by those of the Captains Martin & Misenor.

21. As to Par<sup>a</sup>. 12. of your Letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>. had You told Us what you would give for the freight of one of Our Ships to Benjar that otherwise would lye on Dem<sup>o</sup>. We could have given you Our answer directly, however since you mention the Practice at the Coast & Bay th<sup>o</sup> they give more than will pay the Demorage, We are willing you should try the Experiment paying into Our Cash no more than what the Demorage of the Ship as settled by Charterparty amounts unto from the time of takeing her up, to her return back, and being unladed, Remember her Charterparty time to be dispatcht for Europe and if possible comply with it.

22. What We have more to remark at present under this head is from your Consultations Viz<sup>a</sup>. 21<sup>th</sup>. October 1715, You allow on Cap<sup>t</sup>. Browns Allegations that he Signed the Bill of Lading in a hurry & the Goods were left behind, that he should Acco<sup>t</sup>. in England for the 2. Bales of Quilts Invoiced at Pag<sup>a</sup>. 136. 31. 40. this is not right, he ought accounted with you then and as the Borneo was about going to Fort St. George he & you should have wrote thither to know the truth of the Case, that if they were not put on board he might be clear'd of the Charge, but if they were you should have settled the Value or what they would have Yielded with You, and then if he refused to make good that amount the notice might have been given Us to demand it here with the Charterparty advance.

23. The 30<sup>th</sup> June You agree to entertain John Ford Master [of] the Sloop you were building, you ought to have mentioned at what wages, the trouble was nothing, but if it were yet y<sup>e</sup>. making all Entrys in Consultation plain and full is what We Order, & and what you ought never to disobey, for We expect they should be so plainly exprest. That when a Stranger reads them he may fully understand the whole of the matters to w<sup>ch</sup>. the Entrys relate.

SECONDLY CONCERNING GOODS SENT TO YOU FROM EUROPE,  
OR FROM ANY OUR SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

24. The Invoices will show you what comes from hence of all Sorts wherein you will find the necessarys Utensils for the Chineeases but whereas by the Contract you were to obtain for them Coppers, Stills, & other Utensils at Fort St. George and to deliver them at the Price they shall cost, You must not forget to reckon a reasonable advance on the Invoice price of these for fr<sup>te</sup>. Interest & Insurance, which in truth is a part of their reall Cost. You will also find We have sent you some Pewter Dishes and Plates for the use of your Table to prevent the Expence of China ware, which we find to be very considerable & looks to Us as if the Steward made it a Perquisite of his own under the notion of breakage, however this Supply will serve to put a full stop in future to that Charge, and We except you take care it effectually do, and when you shall want more or of any other Sorts of table necessarys made in Pewter that will Supply the room of China ware let Us know that We may furnish you at best hand, and not pay double or near it for the same sorts bought of the Captains or others. Your other demand for a Sett of Plate for the first Table We beleive would have scarcely been mention'd had modesty been \* \* \* at all in your thoughts, especially considering the reason given that the Plate would be a reall Supply of Treasure



on any present Emergency, or if you had at all consider'd your Circumstances when you petition'd to be entertained in Our Service, are We not at Charge eno' already? or have you given Us encouragement to add that expence out of the Profits of the Pepper trade under your manngement.

25. We find by your Consultations larger quantitys than ever of Europe Goods bought from the Shipping or Private hands, French Claret at 11. & 12. to 14. Dollars the Dozen and double Bottles at 18, Galicia at 10 Dollars, Mountain at 10 Dollars  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Port at 9, Burton Ale 8. to 10. Dollars, Pale Beer at 6. Dollars the Dozen, & other Beer in proportion, Sweet oyle at 2. Dollars the Bottle, Fire Arms as high, with many other particulars & in quantitys, which are such monstrous Instances of Profuseness that We cant sufficiently wonder at, and notwithstanding Our taking notice of your Buying India Goods at the like excessive rates by the Cardonnell in Febry 1714. and directing you to write to the Fort & Bay to be Supply'd at the first hand with those sorts of Goods, yet you have the assurance to answer in Par<sup>a</sup>. 53. of the 17<sup>th</sup>. July 1716. that you have very rarely made any Considerable purchase since, thô the advices show the Contrary, and in some of the Articles that M<sup>r</sup>. Irving, or M<sup>r</sup>. Nicholo generally have supply'd you out of their Store houses, We wrote to the Bay to tell them they should send you what you wanted and gave them an Account of your charging 9. Dollars a peice for Taffatys Cossaes &c<sup>a</sup>. Their answer was that on Enquiry they find the People at the West Coast seldom if ever gave above 30.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent advance on Invoice, that to Charge 9. Dollars for a Peice of Taffaty which is full 20. Rup<sup>s</sup>. Value is very excessive for the best sort ever sent thither seldom cost so much as seven Rup<sup>s</sup>. in Bengall, that the other Goods by Us then mentioned from your Consultation Book are overcharged in the same proportion. This We have by the last Ships advised to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George & positively order'd That no such Articles be hereafter allowed in the West Coast Acco<sup>ts</sup>. and We tell you We will not allow them. We have been basely used, and will no longer bear it as We said by the Cardonnell aforesaid, We say again write to the Fort & Bay annually for what you want, of which you may make a very near Calculate what is necessary for Presents let them be of these so sent & these only, and give no more than is really necessary, If you have none of Ours never buy of any private hand, but defer the gift till Supply'd afresh, for We will not allow it.

26. Take care that whatever sort of Goods you receive from time to time be kept free from damage You have Godowns & those new and well lined, therefore if you suffer the Goods therein to spoil let the Person who hath them under his care know he shall make them good, unless he can by full proof make out to the Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Governour & Council's satisfaction the damage was net thro'. any default or carelessness of his, and in that Case notice must be enter'd in Consultation. We fear the old Practice is beginning to break out again, by the Entry of the 27<sup>th</sup>. June 171[7] where the Warehouse keeper was to Sell his own blue Cloth acknowledged to be a little damaged because he had no Clouting to cover the Slaves of the Companys, the Particulars & Prices were order'd to be enter'd in the next Consultation, but We find none only the 20<sup>th</sup>. July in the Abstract of the Pay Masters Acco<sup>t</sup>. is an Entry of Dollars Thirteen hundred seventy nine 2. charged as paid for Slaves Clouts. We dont understand these things nor can We sit down easy under them, for by the Pay masters Acco<sup>t</sup>. the number of Slaves is but 394. includeing therein the Infants, Children, and Decrepit past their labour which amount to near 90. so that their Clouting must come to four Dollars a peice or very near, for every Youth Man or Woman. The 3<sup>d</sup>. Jan<sup>ry</sup>. the Warehouse keeper deliver'd in a List of wares wanting to Cloath the Slaves which is there said \* \* \* \* \* to be enter'd after that Consultation but We don't find it, If We had We might have made some Calculate what the whole amounts to.

27. As to Liquors We have taken care to Supply you for some years succesively with what We think a Sufficient quantity of Madera Wine either directly, or by way of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and this year have ordered the same, and therefore considering you expend large quantitys of Arrack and We allow you Tea We see

no reason to allow your buying any for Our Acco<sup>t</sup>. while the Madera wine lasts. And We think the 15. Pipes you had of which you say above 4. was leakt out was sufficient to last thro'. the most part of the year, and We shall yearly supply you therewith, wherefore We expect You put a Stop to this leak in Our Cash, and buy no European Liquors on Our Acco<sup>t</sup>. for We will not allow it; but make you refund what so charged. If you want any let Us know what, as to sorts and quantitys, advising it in the Letters, & We will send what We think reasonable; If you will have more pay for it out of your own Pockets. Remember what you were when you Petition'd to be entertain'd, & then consider If you have any Modesty left, whether such Extravagancy becomes you. In Par<sup>a</sup>. 24. of the Cardonnels Letter aforesaid We order'd an Acco<sup>t</sup>. to be sent Us of the Names of all who did eat at Our Table, for the Covenant Servants were but few, and to give the reason why those who were not in Covenants came thither that We might thereby judge of the Expencc but not one word return'd in answer only a general reply in Par<sup>a</sup>. 66. of the 17<sup>th</sup>. July That you have examined the Stewards Acco<sup>t</sup>. and thô it runs high you cant say it is extravagant, so that you seem to justify the Charge by saying you keep a better Table for double the Number at a less Expencc. We will no more take such evasions for answers, & do expect that you give Us an Account of the Names (and reasons why) of every one that is constantly or Statedly allow'd the priviledge of Our Table. In Consultation 19<sup>th</sup>. Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1715. You resolve none shall have Dyet Money but who have a right to Our Table, except such as are Marry'd and the Italian Padre, Ensign at York Fort, the Hospital Doct<sup>r</sup>. Steward head Guardian & Assistant, because they are often called elsewhere; and in pursuance of that, We find Dyet Money allow'd to the Council if marry'd, that it is 20. Dollars a Month, We suppose that is in full for Liquors & Provisions of all sorts, and expect it be as to Our Cost, That Our Monthly Charges amount to 12. & thirteen hundred Dollars a Month for your table disburs'd by the Steward, in that one Article Charges Dyet, besides the large Summs bought of private Persons & first carry'd into the Store rooms which being intermingled with the rest. We can make no certain Computation, but it is apparent they come to several hundred Dollars more. This We will not allow of, and under the head of the Acco<sup>ts</sup>. shall tell you what is to be done to remedy or at least check it, We again put you in mind of Our Orders in Par<sup>a</sup>. 66. of the Letter of the 15<sup>th</sup>. Febr<sup>y</sup> 1715. to enter in Consultation Monthly the Abstract of the Stewards Accompt mentioning therein how much is the amount  $\text{p}$  Month of Wine, how much in other Europe Liquors-Arrack-Food-Table necess<sup>ys</sup>. Valueing what part is sent you at price currant.

28. In your aforesaid 66. Par<sup>a</sup>. You say M<sup>r</sup>. Rosse is made Steward who hath lived a Countrey life in England & you doubt not but he will improve the Farm & Gardening, what his skill may be therein, Time must show, but as for his good husbandry in mannaeing Your Table the Stewards Book sent shows the Contrary sufficiently. We have look'd over the Abstract of the Monthly Acco<sup>ts</sup>. and find the Article Entituled Charges Dyet therein for a year or 2. before to be from 6. to near Eight hundred Dollars, but the first Month of his which was in May 1716. that single article is Dollars Eleven hundred fifty two, the Month of June it is Dollars Thirteen hundred ninety seven, and in the Month of July there seems to be laid out one way or other near Five thousand three hundred Dollars, of which 500. Dollars for a General Treat to the Mallays, Chineeses & Buggesses, and 2. articles one of Dollars Three hundred Eighty [four] the other of Dollars nine hundred twenty five, 12, 16. for Mr. Collets Voyage to Fort St. George in the Month of August charges Dyet is Dollars Fifteen hundred & ten, Pray let Us know who recommended this Rosse for these are far from being tokens of good husbandry. This part of the Expences only for the Month of July amounts to more than the Prime Cost of all the Pepper you sent Us in above 17. Months time.

29. As to M<sup>r</sup>. Collets Stores, We can by no means approve of them, We never gave above £100. for a Presidents fresh Provisions from hence to India a Six Months Voyage, & his was but 5 Weeks to Madrass, wherefore do you let

him know, That We expect he repay into Our Cash for Our Acco<sup>t</sup>. the whole Dollars Thirteen hundred Seven. 2. excepting only Dollars one hundred which We think fully sufficient to defray the Charge of his fresh Provisions thither and send him this Par<sup>a</sup>. for his Notice, tho' We intend to signify to the same purpose Our selves.

30. We find generally from 5. to 7. or about Eight Pecul a Month charged to be expended in Sugar & Sugar Candy, Pray let us know what uses you can put it to, for it seems to Us incredible so much can be fairly used, tho'. We pay for it as if it was. Is not this another branch of the Stewards Perquisites.

31. In the Stewards Acco<sup>t</sup>. of Goods carryed to profit & Loss We find a Monthly charge of broken China ware & Glasses amounting to a Considerable quantity, doth not this look as if the People were drunk & threw them at one anothers heads, or else the Steward makes a Perquisite of them as aforesaid.

32. In the Steward's Acco<sup>t</sup>. of January 1715. We find 3 Silver Candle sticks carryed to profit & loss Value Dollars Thirty. 2. because as there exprest supposed to be stolen by the Slaves, doth not this shew how well you examine the said Acco<sup>ts</sup>. Don't you know that here in England the meanest Servant of a Butler is responsible for all the Plate committed to his care, We also find an article in a former Acco<sup>t</sup>. of a Pepper Caster & some other peices Spoons &c<sup>a</sup>. in others, how can you excuse this to your own Consciences if they are not callous, to pass over such Articles, is this a proof of the Acco<sup>ts</sup>. being indeed examined by the Accomptant and read and past in Consultation as by the Entrys, We find it written they are, In a word let these be the last times for giving Us cause to complain, reperuse said Acco<sup>ts</sup>. and take care We be reimbursed the value of said Plate & all other so said to be lost by the Persons who had the Charge of it, and continue the same in all time comeing, and to that end take an Account of the several parcels & w<sup>tes</sup>. of Our Plate & enter it in Consultation when deliver'd over, and to whom that they may be responsible for it while under their care, till delivered over to the Successor. It is not the Value of these Articles We so much regard as the Precedent and to put if We can Our affairs into a Regular honest method of administration.

33. We find also in said Acco<sup>ts</sup>. every now & then severall Peices of Long-cloth, Sallampores &c<sup>a</sup>. delivered the Steward for table Linnen, which seems to Us another Perquisite of his, for it is not probable they should wear out one quarter of it, for the reall Service of the Table, unless in the heat of their Liquors the People at Table should cut or tear them to peices.

34. We might instance in many other particulars to show the careless of knavish manangement of the Steward, & which you are guilty of by conniving at or not effectually preventing, for to You We committ the care of all Our Concerns upon the West Coast, and by undertaking Your Stations in Council you accept it, so that if you dont remedy what You can, you are partakers in the Injury done Us.

35. Mr. Shyllinge in his Letter to Us mentions a sort of Bituminous earth brought to him like Sea Cole & as the Smiths tell him will do as well, that it is found not above half a days Journey from you, and that he will enquire further about it Don't forget to inform your selves fully how it proves, for if it will answer equal to Sea Cole it will save Us a great deale of Tonnage outward to the Coast Bay & your Place.

#### THIRDLY TOUCHING INVESTMENTS OF GOODS PROPER FOR EUROPE.

#### FOURTHLY CONCERNING TRADE IN GENERAL & THEREIN ANY TRANSACTIONS WITH THE COUNTRY GOVERNMENT.

36. We have by every Ship prest you so earnestly for Pepper showed you the reasons, told you it is the one thing necessary expected from you, urged the Charge We are at to obtain it, have allow'd all needfull disbursments to enable

you to get it, so that We might have reasonably thought, We should not be under the necessity to add one word more about it; further than to refer you back to former Orders, But the Letters before Us require That We should make some remarks on the several Paragraphs relateing to these heads.

37. We have therein promise upon promise That you will do your utmost to enlarge the quantity of Pepper for a quick dispatch for Our Shipping, You tell many fine Storys of the Peoples promises to make new Plantations, to improve their old ones, to raise all the Pepper they can That the People from distant places court your friendship & make the like promises That the Natives all round you love & fear you; & many other very plausible Storys, which We would willingly beleive, did We find Our Ships come home speedily & fully laden, but as before hinted under the head of Shipping there is nothing to evidence the Sincerity of your assurances. You tell Us of many new Plantations raised, and in former Letters that the Pepper plants or trees bear a little the first year, more the 2<sup>d</sup>. & come to perfection the 3<sup>d</sup>. That they yield from one to 2 Gallons a Season, of which they have 2 yearly. From this Acco<sup>t</sup>. it might be reasonably inferred, that before this time You should have been sure of a Ships Lading yearly at least; had the Plantations been all to be raised 4 or 5. years ago, but the Event proves We have not found it so. It is now above 30. years since the English settled on the West Coast and before that a Ship of 5. to 600. Tons when the Captain had the Commission hath in 4 or five Months got her lading, surely the English resideing in the Countrey must Encourage the Encrease of the Pepper Plantations, and it is fact That the old Company used to have 5. or 600. Tons a year there, besides what went away in Private Ships to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George & elsewhere, when M<sup>r</sup>. Collet came thither he procured for Us more Pepper the 1<sup>st</sup>. & 2<sup>d</sup>. years than since and yet We are assured the Natives had a Veneration for him, Dos not bare recital of these things show them to be strange Paradoxes.

38. You will on perusing Our former Letter & among others that sent by M<sup>r</sup>. Collet find We told you the best way to gain Pepper was to be just & civill to the Natives, to let them by experience find You came for Trade & not to oppress and subdue them alamode Batavia the Letters from him & Council as well those before Us as the rest always affirmed that he pursued that Rule We would hope it is so, but then what means the quarrels We have an Acco<sup>t</sup>. of in almost every Letter at one Place or another, as lately at Bentall Batta Pootey & Ooray It is easy to suggest this or the other great Rajah or Sultan occasioned it. But dos not the true Language of such Actions prove that the People are not perfectly easy and is there not some reason for this apprehension by what you mention That fire brands have in the Night been Secretly thrown on the tops of the Chinesees houses near you, the Seizing Sultan Selliman & Maufore when they came to pay a Visit at Bentall appears to Us a sort of treachery thô. in the End it prov'd well it was not fair & what the ancient Romans Scorned to practice against their most perfidious enemys. Remember M<sup>r</sup>. Ettrickes serving Jangalla so, gave a General disgust to all the People round about for a long time after. The sūm of all We design by this is to Excite your Endeavours to search the wound to the bottom to remove every occasion of the Natives mistrust & Jealousy which thô. it lye for a while festering inwardly, will at last break out into a dangerous if not incurable Sore.

39. We have often told you the mischief of such quarrels falls on Us, as it occasions the destroying the Plantations or driving the People away from looking after them, w<sup>ch</sup>. is equally mischievous. The Resolution taken to let all the Contending Partys know which Side so ever in their quarrels cut down the Pepper Trees you would look upon them as Your enemys & joyn the contrary Side was prudent & ought to be always observed If your Letters are to be credited this hath had a good Effect We have positively directed You should cause the Pepper Plantations to be yearly Survey'd and examined, to see how they are look't after, what new Trees planted to supply the room of those

decaying and to enlarge the produce of Pepper and that the Reports should be enter'd in Consultation this hath some times been regarded but not always, We have fixed the Rate of a Dollar a Bahar to be paid to the head man of every District for all the Pepper brought Us from thence, to encourage their takeing care to have their subjects constantly mind their Plantations. We have approv'd your giveing a constant Sallery to those who did Survey the Plantations, as We now do for appointing Dupatty Reentering to do the like in Rajah Etams Countrey. We find you often giveing the Leading Men further Presents, which We have acquiesced in, thô. sometimes We were ready to think you were more lavish than you need, If you had proposed any thing more as reasonable & necessary to be done for the encreasing Pepper, We should not have rejected it. Consider all this, and judge whether the fault of not getting Pepper is not owing to the manangement of Our own People; We are the larger on these Recapitulations for the sake of such of you as are new Comers, & for refreshing the Memory of the Rest.

40. We have reason to beleive the Mallays are lazy & love gaming, but doth not that habituated Custom of gaming tend naturally to make them get Money to maintain it, & have they any other way than by raising Pepper especially the Governing Mallays who need take no other Pains than to see their subjects Plantations well cultivated & enlarged.

41. You tell Us now all the Countrey is in quiet since the Death of Rajah Massaw and Sultan Guillamots desertion he being succeeded by Rajah Cutcheel Buzar who is intirely in your Interest That the Natives betake themselves heartily to the Planting Pepper where none was before, & enlarging the places where there was, and in the Borneo's Pacquet We find some proof of it by 2. Papers, one containing the Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Survey made by Rajah Cutcheel Buzar of the Sultans Territorys to the Southward, the other of the said Territorys to the Northw<sup>d</sup>. both accurately done as describing the Names of the Rivers Towns Proatteens belonging to each division with the Number of houses-of old Trees-of young Trees lately Planted-& quantity of Pepper that Season The only fault is there is no mention when it was taken, by those 2. Papers it appears the Number of old Trees to the Norward was 33,000. and of the New 84,000. to the Southward there were 33,000 old Trees and 509,000. Young ones. This gives Us reason to hope We shall not have for the future the same occasion as now to complain for want of Pepper. But you should have also taken care to have the like Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the old & young trees in all other Places from whence you may expect to have the Produce of their Plantations Let it be no longer omitted, & when you have it send us the Copy be sure endeavour to have it rightly done for on comparing Rajah Cutcheels with M<sup>r</sup>. Balletts as enterd in Consultation to be sent you from Moco Moco We find a Considerable difference, thô the Rivers are the same in both to which the Dusans belong & as a further guide to your selves to see how farr the several Places do furnish you with the Pepper they raise It would be very proper to keep an Acco<sup>t</sup>. apart what you receive from each which would be a kind of a Check to prove whether the Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Surveys are right, and the People true or false to you, and whether they do, or do not cultivate their Plantations since you say half a years neglect will cost 3. years to retrieve it.

42. You add the Natives are revengefull suspicious & Timerous that they may be ledd to their own good but not driven & whenever they fear Violence will desert all & run into the Woods, this very description of them shows how you are to mannage to give them no occasion for Revenge & therefore not to do them injury to lay their Suspecion asleep by a continued uniform just and kind behaviour towards them and to argue them into a Sence of what is for their own benefit which is the only rational lasting way to lead them. We tell you these things that you may remember them your selves, for We find you have need to be put in mind to review your own Promises & Acco<sup>ts</sup>. of things, We could show you where one Acco<sup>t</sup>. interferes with another so both cant be right.

43. You say it is necessary to remove from Bentall to Moco Moco being advantageously Scituated for Strength & Trade, It seems also that you are obliged by agreement to settle there We add two other reasons which occur to Us, the one from a Letter wrote you by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Browne wherein he says Bentall was so pestilential an air That it infected the 20. Sailers sent a Shore in the Equipage of Souldiers, & they the rest of his People thô. the stay was short, And the other that it is a Key to that part of the Countrey to prevent any the Neighbouring people if Enemys from doing mischief. We further add that by one of the Letters to You from Bentall it appears the Bar is so bad that the loss of some & Boat hire of the rest of the Goods makes what brought a shore stand in double the Invoice price of what sent.

44. You advise that by supplying the Natives with Salt and Rice, you have gotten a great Reputation with them, and they chearfully now sett upon planting Pepper; We mention it here to show you Our approbation & for your Remembrance to continue this & contrive any other ways to engage them heartily in your Interest. It seems plain to Us, this may with common prudence be effected if your own Acco<sup>t</sup>. be true that M<sup>r</sup>. Collets good Treatment made them esteem him the Father of their Countrey & that they have not thought themselves well treated formerly appears as plain by the Acco<sup>t</sup>. given That they were greatly damp'd when they knew he was to leave them, but being perswaded M<sup>r</sup>. Shyllinge was to succeed of whom they had a good Character their fears abated.

45. You advise that the People at Moosey & other distant places desire a friendship with You, and you are endeavouring to get them from the Mountains into the Plains to plant Pepper, We shall be glad to hear they are prevail'd on.

46. As to the proposall made by the People of Poola Pesong & Tola Lenos for your takeing them into your Protection & settling among them to defend them against the King of Bantam & those at Podado & Lampoon who desire the same, promising on that Condition to furnish you with several Ships ladings of Pepper, We can determine nothing at present, not knowing whether the Dutch mayn't set them at work to have an opportunity to insult You, You know their main Strength in India lyes at Batavia very near you, and they would be glad of any handle to make you feel it, especially on so plausible a Subject as that might give them of your settling in what they would call the King of Bantams Territorys, which they will be sure to say was against his will & make him say it is protecting his rebellious Subjects. It is only the fear of the Powers in Europe that keep them in any tollerable bounds in India, but if the said People were heartily for you they would show it in letting you have their Pepper secretly or openly sending it or letting you fetch it from them, or the Chineses or Mallayans for your Use.

47. We find you have raised a plantation of 10000. Trees and intend to enlarge it to 30000. advise what it yields communibus annis, what it stands Us in, & what weight of Pepper the Trees one with another produce every Season.

48. Your Letter of the 17<sup>th</sup> July Par<sup>a</sup>. 56 advises you have begun a Trade for your Selves, & M<sup>r</sup>. Shyllinge gives Us a larger Acco<sup>t</sup>. of his endeavours & prospect of Successe, that it will not at all interfere with Ours; this is agreeable news, We wish you Success in it, We shall be always pleased to hear Our Servants get Money honestly, Our Complaints are only when they secretly or openly get it dishonestly out of Our Pockets, but We must tell you We have heard of Complaints that the Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Govern<sup>r</sup>. & 2<sup>d</sup>. & Chief of Bentall engross all the Trade to themselves & will let none besides come in for a share quite contrary to the practice of Our other Settlem<sup>ts</sup>. this should & must be remedy'd & Every one that is willing freely allow'd to trade, for We give alike liberty to all in our Service.

49. You advise of a Mine found out which will make Salt Petre, send a little of it to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George & take their judgement whether You are rightly advised and follow their directions upon it, Send Us a sample of it & the Sassifras for Our guidance whether it be worth while to order any, let Us know what it will stand in a Ton shipt on board.

50. In answer to your Proposals in said Par<sup>a</sup>. 56. and Par<sup>a</sup>. 37. of the 29<sup>th</sup>. September, about the Gold Mine 12. mile from You w<sup>ch</sup>. you are very fond to have worked. We say when once a Currancy of Trade for Pepper is establish'd, that We may be morally certain Our Ships will have a speedy lading of Pepper whenever they arrive as was the Case when the English had a Settlement at Bantam We should be willing to try the Experiment, but not before lest while We endeavour to catch at a Shadow We loose the substance however if You will attempt it & let Us know what part of the produce You are willing to allow Us for Our leave as Proprietors You shall have Our answer; but consider if you work it at your own Charge You must not take off Our Slaves from Our immediate Service, or Our workmen, or make use of Our materials, as We are sorry to hear some of you have of late for your private affairs and Ornaments for Months together from Our own buildings, so that the work stands still, of which more in an after Paragraph.

51. We have before mentioned the sending You utensils for the Chineses to enable them to carry on their raising Sugar & makeing Arrack If those 2. be heartily applyed to, and the Chineses duly encouraged they will in time prove considerable articles in the trade of the West Coast and be beneficial to the Settlement and all concern'd, We are glad to read you have so good a Prospect of getting Substantiall Chineses to reside with you, We have often told you their Usefulness to every Settlement where they come, We have prest you to encourage them, and to let Us know you do so in reality by sending Us Annually an Account of their Numbers that We might thereby make an Estimate whether they feell themselves well dealt with or not, and whether they find the Government of the English really preferable to the despotick power of Batavia. We also say We look upon this to be a touch stone to try the understanding and fidelity of Our Deputy Governour and Council of the West Coast, for the Chineses are too well acquainted with their own Interest not to stay wherever they find it can be most improv'd.

#### FIFTHLY TOUCHING OUR FORTIFICATIONS BUILDINGS REVENUES.

52. We are sorry to find the Buildings are yet so far from being finish'd We were in expectation to hear before this time That all were compleated & what they severally cost, with the Dimensions and nature of building of each, whether Brick or Timber or part of both. We find you now build by Contract which is certainly best for Us if due care be taken in making the Contracts and seeing they are duly comply'd with. By what appears to Us from Par<sup>a</sup>. 50 of the 29<sup>th</sup>. Septem<sup>r</sup>. there are more Warehouses than needed, If so it is a peice of ill husbandry no way to be approv'd, You do indeed give a reason for building Godowns under the Southwest Bastion that if the Sea should again threaten you, you might remove your Stores up thither, should not this have been foreseen sooner, Doth it not savour of great thoughtlessness, You cant be ignorant how often We have complain'd of the great Sum's brought to Our Acco<sup>t</sup>. for buildings, & You must consider the more is built the more room for laying out Money on repairs when wanted & the greater temptation to pretend it. We must not omit taking notice in the Consultation of the 30<sup>th</sup>. June what therein mentioned about the Enclosure for the Cattle That it be made with Boocou Timber because most durable and will last 20. to 30. years whereas all Enclosures of Bomboo will want to be done a new yearly & Nebongs once in 3. years, this looks to be prudent & honestly consider'd This also gives light into and is a Proof of Our former Complaints of buildings and repairs That such Timbers were made use of as would not last above 3 years, it being Spongy & soon rotten when exposed to the air, & We also remember Nebongs were then often mention'd as bought for a Store to repair or build Paggars withall wherefore We hereby possitively direct that no more be used on Our Acco<sup>t</sup>. be the Pretence what it will. In the same Consultation We find in James Rawlings & Henry Cockrams Report of the

Valuation of the new buildings at Sillebar that the Paggar was of Nebong, this is a peice of very ill husbandry & deserves censure to let it be done, when you knew it would not last above 3 years, therefore make it an establisht Rùle & standing Order for the future. That who ever shall use Nebong for Paggars or your sort of timber that lasts as little a while as they if open to the weather, do pay the Charge out of his own Pocket for We will not allow it in their Acco<sup>ts</sup>. with Us and if You or your successors do, You or they shall be responsible for the Value, besure to advise Us by the next what Nebongs are used in your present buildings and where; or of the said Spongy Wood that We may preserve the Notice & see how soon they will want repairs, We shall be glad to find there are none. Reperuse Our former Letters they will tell you Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tovey assured Us there was substantiall timber to be had at & about Bencoolen he got a Tree which made him a Mast as durable as any he could have got in England, the only fault was its being too heavy.

53. You tell Us Par<sup>a</sup>. 49 of the 29<sup>th</sup>. September your buildings are neat & handsomer thò. of Wood which you find much healthier than brick because of the damp, & much more secure against the Shocks of the Earthquakes & much cheaper & near as durable, If they prove so, it is well, but We had rather read the word substantiall than neat, for We are out of Patience when We hear of new Buildings or Repairs because they have drained Us of so much Cash We hope if the upper parts of said buildings are timber, the Foundations & at least part of the lower stories are of Brick which will bear the wett much longer than the best Oak here can, & that they are laid in good Tarrace & strong built and this some of you may know is the usuall Practice in England for Barns & out houses built in the Countrey in wett grounds.

54. We have hinted before of Our workmen & Slaves being diverted from Our affairs & employ'd about & Our materials applyd to some or other of yours for Months together. If this be true as We have reason to beleive it is, do's it not show You are not yet so honest and conscientious as you should. We expect it be so no more, for if it be We shall in probability know it, and if We do, We will expell the offender & perhaps such other of the Council who do not give Us the Notice, for We tell you that every one of the Council who do not give Us the Notice, for We tell you that every one of the Council is by Us trusted to take care as far as he is able of all Our affairs on the West Coast, if the Majority oppose him he is to submit, but then he hath liberty to enter his dissent in Consultation with the reasons, and We require he be allow'd so to do, and further that he send the same to Us directly or to any of his Friends to represent it, And if We find those reasons Satisfactory he shall have the benefit; We hear it is a receiv'd opinion among You That if any oppose the Governing part of the Council they are sure to be ruin'd, should We once find this opinion confirm'd by an Example The sufferer on representing it as aforesaid shall find We will turn the Tables. This We take notice of for a Caution to You all as well as a direction & encouragem<sup>t</sup>. to such as dare be faithfull to Us thò. in opposition to any other of the Council.

55. Some other particulars in the Letters & Consultations relateing to the head of building We might take notice of, but shall not till We hear what you have done in obedience to Our orders in the Letters sent out by Our Shipping the 2. last Seasons.

56. We take notice of the Encrease of the Revenues in the Article of the Arrack & Ophium Licence and in the New erected Licence for gaming houses (Since the Natives are so much addicted to gaming) These as they bring Us in something We are pleased with especially if as you say it is acceptable to the Governing Mallays and to the Chineses because they know where to find their People when they want them, and that it contributes to keep them more to their Work; but when We find such lavishing away of Our Money as mentioned in some Clauses of this Letter, it takes away from the merit We should otherwise allow due to your care in promoteing Our Interest by said Revenues. Consider



well whether this Duty which touches their darling Vice may not more exasperate the Mallays in general, than the benefit to Us of the Licence is worth, if it dont the thought is a good one, and We are told was contriv'd by Mr. Shyllinge, that he refused an offer made him of a good Sum to let it alone or take it himself.

57. We observe your reasons for laying 4. Dollars on every Prow for Anchorage because you have taken off the Souldiers and Buggesses hitherto used to be put on board them as waiters, whereby the Owners save 20. Dollars a Prow. This doth not appear so plain to Us to be beneficiall, unless You could show Us that the dealing in prohibited Goods is as much prevented since as before, & in that Case You should not have put the Noquedas to so much Charge, for the freer & easier Trade is made the more likelihood there is of its increasing.

58. We must by way of Explanation tell You that We are always glad to have an Account of the Encrease of Revenues provided they are of that nature as doth not do Us more mischief another way, especially on the West Coast which as matters have been mannaged of late years stands in as much need of Cherishing as if it were a new Settlemt. On this View it is We put the Query's above mentioned.

59. Remember to continue to Our use the Sole Trade of disposing of Rice & Salt to the Natives & all others residing any where on the West Coast and to permit none to Trade therein under the Penalty of forfeitting treble the Value; The reason for this We find in the Consultation of the 30<sup>th</sup>. July which appears to Us substantiall & is a proof as We take it of Mr. Shyllinges honesty to Us in that particular for We find the Resolution taken some days after Mr. Collet left the Coast.

#### SIXTHLY TOUCHING FACTORS & WRITERS, OFFICERS & SOULDIERS & THEIR ACCOMPTS.

60. What Covenant Servants We now send, You will have an Acco<sup>t</sup>. in the Packet in the List Sign'd by the Secretary.

61. We have before in this Letter told you We will never again permit such extravagant squandering away of Our Money as in the Articles of European Goods & Stores bought at the worst hand and the Liquors some at double others at treble the prime Cost, & of Indian goods bought in the same manner, & in the Monthly Charges of your Table as the same appear from the Stewards Acco<sup>ts</sup>. It is a wonder to Us that any of you live 6. Months to an end, or that there are not more Quarrellings & Duellings among you, If half the Liquors he charges were really guzled down, To instance in that monstrous expence of July which We own is the greatest of any, and some part Mr. Collet had for provisions in his passage We find the amount to be Seventy four dozen and a half of wine, of which 8. dozen and 5. were double bottles and 50. dozen 5. single bottles of French Claret, 24. dozen & a half of Barton Ale & pale Beer, 2 Pipes & 42. gallons of Madera wine, 6. Flasks of Shyrash, 274. Bottles of Toddy, 3. Leaguers and 3. quarters of Batavia Arrack, and 164. Gallons of Goa, the Excessive prices are mentioned under the head of Goods; with what face could you venture upon consuming so much french Claret considering your Circumstances when sent from hence, surely less chargeable wine might have Served your turn, or only a few bottles of the best for the Superiours. We find by the List of Covenant Servants there is but 19. in all, of which some have Dyet money & supposing 3. or 4. more since gone to Madrass had the liberty of your Table, then You tell Us Par<sup>as</sup>. 49. & 55. of the 29<sup>th</sup>. Septem<sup>r</sup>. (and in other places of Your Letters to the like Effect) that all are now diligent, no Drunkenness or Revelling are permitted, all the Candles are out, & all gone to rest before ten at night, Good Order & Oeconomy kept up and as few disorders as can be expected, & no other Contentions among you but who shall excell, We suppose You mean in serving Us best, and in Par<sup>r</sup>. 59. You say

none of the Covenant Servants are but of Order, w<sup>ch</sup>. is owing to the regular living & good Table, you keep. Doth the above Expencc and these fine Characters agree, be your selves When Sober the Judges on the whole as before hinted; We will not allow you to lay out any of Our money in Europe Liquors unless Our design of yearly supplying you with Madeira wine should be frustrated, & then that you shall not exceed that quantity in measure including therein all other Europe Liquors, nor will We allow you french wine We this year have ordered Fort St. George to send you out of the 100. Pipes they are to receive by the Boneta a sufficient supply, We don't stint you in Arrack or Tea as yet, but if We find such waste as hitherto, We must & will stop the Excess, Those who have Dyet Money, that must be accounted as their allowance of Food & Liquors We will not have Our wine spent but at Meals, if You will have it at other times pay for it your selves. We hope this will be one means to prevent your keeping an open house for all comers to be admitted to your Table, If a Vicious Custom hath long prevail'd It is time at last to break it, & We are resolv'd it shall now begin We know of none that ought to claim the benefit of Our table but Our Covenant Servants the Commanding Officer in waiting or at most 2. if both have Commissions The Cap<sup>ns</sup>. of Ships their Cheif Mates & Pursers when on Shore but not for a Constancy The Doctors of the Ships when you send for them for advice, The Supra Cargo's of the Vessels which come to your Port for trade now & then, but not to make it an usuall Custom, as to the Governing Mallays when they resort to you, We leave them to your discretion, but therein be frugall, & such of your head Artists as you are under Agreement with to allow them Dyet, but not otherwise unless on Sundays & some particular Festivals, & then only the better sort. These are all We can think of, If We have omitted any which come within the reason of this Limitation You may thank your selves for not sending the List when We order'd it as before herein taken notice of, Remember to send by the next a List of the Names of all who resort to Our table under these Limitations & so by every Ship in future. We find on the Resident of Sillebars Complaint that he was often obliged to entertain the Masters of the Ships &c<sup>a</sup>. coming thither, you allowed him Fifty Dollars for the whole year, this shows Provisions are not or need not be very dear.

62. We cant at all doubt, but if you take care to mannage the Farm house to the best advantage, You may raise a plentiful Stock of all Provisions for your Table such as will make it a very good one to Continue your health, We approve your encourageing all even the very Blacks to raise live provisions, and We are sure by keeping you as aforesaid within some bounds as to Liquors We shall contribute to the regularity of your living which as before mentioned you say keeps you in health.

63. We find in the Pay Masters Acco<sup>t</sup>. in every month an article of Charges of Dyet paid to several which We dont well approve of as to some of them, and expect you send Us the reasons Viz<sup>t</sup>. why the 2. Stewards assistants should have equall allowance with him Viz<sup>t</sup>. 10. Dollars a Month, why Nicolo the head Guardian of the Slaves should have 8. Dollars a Month for Dyet, besides his 20. Dollars monthly wages, & Waters his Assistant 4. who hath 10. Dollars wages, when in Par<sup>a</sup>. 59. by the Susannah You tell Us among others the Guardians pertook of your 2<sup>d</sup>. Table, whether there is a necessity for his haveing 3. more English Assistants, why the Ensign at York Fort should have 10. Dollars a Month for Dyet money. Consider well your answers to these Queries that the reasons be convincing if you think they sh<sup>d</sup>. be continued.

64. We find in the said Acco<sup>t</sup>. a Monthly Charge call'd Charges general paid to the Deputy Governour the Council and others for Pay for their Servants as therein particularized they vary in some months but in general are near 40. Dollars in an Average this We will not allow, & expect they repay Us what each have received.

65. We likewise find the Dep<sup>y</sup>. Governour had 6. Slaves to attend him That We were at frequent & large Charges for their Clothing & that the Council had some; We think the Deputy might content himself with less, that two are enough for the 2<sup>d</sup>. and one for each of the Council & Secretary as bare foot boys or meniall Servants and that they have their Dyet of the remainder of the Victuals left at the Covenant Servants Tables but no allowance of Dyet money. We find the Blacks disposed of to the Kitchen Bake houses Storerooms Warehouses &c<sup>a</sup>. Let Us know what is done upon this Intimation of Our opinions.

66. The 20<sup>th</sup>. September you allow Eliz<sup>t</sup>. Headley because her husband was lost in the Companys Service 6. Dollars a Month; who warranted You to be so generous at Our Expençe, We think here Ten shillings a Month a fair allowance to Our Poor Widows at Poplar tho' some of them had been Mates Wives whose husbands had served Us many years, and We never allow above twenty shillings to a decay'd Commander of any Our Ships or their Widows. Let Us have no more such Instances of your liberality at Our Cost, If she wants Charity let her do something to deserve it, either at the Farm house or in looking after some of the Blacks where she may be usefull, or makeing the Slaves Clothes, for We find a grant deal of money paid to the Taylors, or some business or other by which she may in part at least earn her bread.

67. In the Packet We have receiv'd several Lists some of them not as they should be for Instance the Gun room Crew sent in a Scrap of Paper not fit to be laid before Us; in all time comeing Let it be wrote on a fair sheet or half sheet of paper Sign'd dated and attested to be true by the proper Officer with each mans wages annexed to his name, then perused in Council & if they approve it, let the Secretary attest they did so, & when, and date his said attestation. The List of Mortality is also wrote on an ordinary dirty peice of Paper, it should be Entitled List of Persons deceas'd between such & such a time & then dated and Signed by the head Surgeon, kept as this now sent is in Columns for time—the names of the Persons dying, their Employments or descriptions & distempers.

68. Endeavour as much as You can to have all the Papers in your Packets wrote on the same Size of Paper, for some of them now received are so small they are often dropt out of the Packet, and others so very large they are perfectly Cumbersom & can hardly be brought to lye in the Compass of the Packet.

69. In peruseing the Acco<sup>ts</sup>. Currant of deceas'd Persons in the Packet We find the following particulars blame worthy in That of Thomas Freeman it appears his debt to Ensign Scott of Seven Dollars was paid out of Our Cash there being nothing left after his decease and yet Dollars 86.2. were disbursed for his Funeral Charges, the Ballance of M<sup>r</sup>. Neizers Acco<sup>t</sup>. was but Dollars 173. & yet his Funeral Charges come to Dollars Three hundred twenty six 2. and the Ballance of M<sup>r</sup>. Alderseys Acco<sup>t</sup>. but Dollars 58.2. his Funeral Charges being Dollars 148. can you think their Friends will thank You for lavishing out the effects they left behind, at this rate surely you ought to be better husbands, unless the Deceaseds Will directs that Expençe.

70. Remember what We have more than once told you, where you have any Factorys at which it is necessary to keep only One Englishman or two tho.' as We have added the fewer the better, be sure to limit the Residents to an expence certain & moderate, and in other Places to keep only 2. or 3. Buggesses to give you notice when Pepper comes thither, as You did at Ippue.

71. Touching the Slaves which a Man of application & understanding if he had them might raise a prodigious estate out of having the ground & Conveniencys you have at Our Charge to employ them about; We say We need not repeat the Directions given You. The short of all which you must take continued care of is To treat them humanely, Remember they are Men, To apply them to such Works of Ours as they are or can be severally made fittest for, To breed them up

especially the Younger to all sorts of Handicraft Trades or other Business which Our affairs stand in need of, To keep them to constant hours of labour, allowing them leisure on all Sundays except in cases of present real necessity & on some Particular Festivals, To suffer none to insult them nor even to strike them but their own immediate Officers the Guardians, & not to suffer them to tyrannize over them; This will make them love & fear you, for they are endued with Reason as well as you, and their own Minds can discern the difference between right & wrong and if only punished when they deserve it, they will stand self condemned in their own Consciences, and that is the first step to Reformation, We find by the Stewards Acco<sup>t</sup>. they have 4. Buffaloes a month and in Par<sup>a</sup>. 52. of Our Letter of the 15<sup>th</sup>. Febr<sup>y</sup> 1715. We took notice from your own Computation that their monthly allowance of Rice cost but a quarter of a Dollar for each Man, That they have Clouts twice a year; this Calculate soon shows what they do really stand Us in a year, therefore let it be your care to see we disburse no more out of Our Cash for them, and that they have the full allowance made them. If for Variety sake you now and then apply'd a few of them to catch fish for themselves & the rest, We shall approve it, for that is only labour. Remember on board Ship even Our own Countrey men have their Stated dayly allowances from the Pursers or Stewards and no more and without keeping the Acco<sup>t</sup>. strictly neither Captain or Owners could know where they were, when any are Sick let due care be taken of them to preserve their lives; and when it is necessary to allow them a Dram do it, but take care We are Charged for no more than they really have. If you see it proper to encourage any of them who are truly deserving and thereby to prompt the rest to imitate, by giving them once a year somewhat more Clothing than bare Clouts, We will not find fault, if We are not overcharg'd in the price.

72. These Bales We think take in the whole for what relates to the care of the Slaves, if any more are to be added let Us know, & for what reason, for Our further direction. In the Interim We require to be sent Us by every Shipping an abstracted Acco<sup>t</sup>. of what they stand Us in Viz<sup>t</sup>. so many Slaves at so much Rice a Month, naming the quantity and totall & its Value each Month—Somuch for Buffaloes in that Month mentioning the Number. Somuch in Drams mentioning the totall quantity and how much to each person, somuch for clothing divideing that Article into 3 Parts Men, Women, Children, what sorts of Clothing, how much in quantity & the Cost of it allow'd to each. If there are any other Articles of Charge add them when they happen and the reason. By this Acco<sup>t</sup>. We shall see what the Slaves stand Us in, and be able to judge of the particulars. It is true there is an Account in the Pay Masters Book how many of them are employ'd but it is not compleat, and therefore We say send it as above in the Packet by the Shipping and thereto or in another Acco<sup>t</sup>. add how the totall number are employ'd Viz<sup>t</sup>. how many in the Warehouse—in the Storeroom—at the Plantation—in the Workhouses—in the Kitchen—and other Offices in the Factory—how many brought up to Handicrafts naming each trade from time to time & so of the rest. Keep you Copy of this List, and if any are wanting when you draw out the next, give an Account what is become of them. This method when once settled as to the form which need not be long a doing, will be very easy after.

73. In Par<sup>a</sup>. 64. mention is made of an Error in M<sup>r</sup>. Loyds Acco<sup>t</sup>. of 30. Slaves not accounted for, which M<sup>r</sup>. Shyllinge found out, for the future, if any Slaves dye or run away, Let the acco<sup>t</sup>. be given you in Consultation at the first meeting and enter'd to prevent Embezlem<sup>t</sup>. or false Charges in the expence We are at about them.

74. The Friends of Mr. Henry Lambton have represented to Us that he desires leave to go to some other Place for recovery of his Health. If he continues indisposed and thinks change of Air may be beneficiall for him, Let him try, and return to You when he finds the State of his Health better confirm'd.

SEVENTHLY TOUCHING OUR ACCOMPTS, WHICH MUST BE  
YEARLY SENT US.

75. We find reason to commend Mr. Shyllinges care in sending 2. years Books Viz<sup>t</sup>. for 1714. and 1715. to the last of April and that those of 1716. are near compleating and should have given him an encouraging Reward for putting them into a Regular method, but that We find in the Consultation Entrys he Signs as Accomptant the Abstract of the monthly Acco<sup>ts</sup>. wherein are those articles herein before complain'd of, which he should not have done without laying before the Council, the Extravagancy of Expence & his opinion thereupon and that he also hath Charged 5.  $\text{P}$  Cent on the Borneo's Pepper, of which more in an after Par<sup>a</sup>. however as We find some good things in him such as his bringing in the General Books of the monthly Acco<sup>ts</sup>. of the several Persons into a more regular method, his finding out and rectifying Errors, his encouraging & training up Young Macky, his endeavours to beat out a Trade whereby you may enlarge your fortunes honestly, his making a new article in Our Revenues about the Gaming Licence which is as represented a great Instance of honesty in that Particular, for all these reasons as things appear to Us at present We say, If We find him persevereing in well doing thô. We now delay We will not forget to reward him, and do approve of his succeeding to the Deputy Governourship, Especially if he contributes on his part to reform what herein [is] complain'd of.

76. We have once and again complain'd of the Excessive Expence[s] of the West Coast when We had no Books We could only make a general Estimate of what was sent thither from hence or Fort St. George in Money & Goods or drawn on them or Us and what Pepper We had in Return, but now We have them and see the particulars We can lay Our fingers upon what We disallow as aforesaid and these We will have mended One way or other, We expect by You, and We recommend to Mr. Farmer to use his authority & let all under him see it is his fix'd Resolution to have these Our orders obey'd, We recommend to all of you to concurr and co-operate with him therein But if you dont We must shift hands till We get such as will; There is no great Skill or Cunning necessary to mannage Our affairs on the West Coast, Be but just & kind to the Natives & convince them by experience You are so, that they may be hearty in raising Pepper, Do but pursue the method You are in to Survey the Plantations twice a Year by Persons faithfull to you, & be but honest in making the most of Our Effects & prevent their being embezled or lavisht away, all which a Stranger might easily attain to by a very little practice and then he will be thereby well qualify'd to take upon him the Charge of Deputy Governour if thereto be added One other qualification called Perseverance, and this is in a few words what We expect from you. It would be much for the Companys Interest That the West Coast was deserted rather than keep Settlements by which We are yearly out of Pocket thro'. Our Servants Carelessness or Extravagancy. It looks as if there was a fate upon them That whatever was their general Character here, when once they get thither they are presently changed, but hitherto not for the better.

77. We will have every one of the Council be accountable to the whole Council assembled for all Our affairs under each Persons particular charge and their Offices inspected by any single Person of Council not by way of Controul, for that power is only lodged with the whole; but by way of information that they may observe the manner of manangement, and if they see any thing amiss, they may with decency & good manners show wherein they think it is soe, & how to be amended; and if their advice is not taken they may & We require they shall represent it to the Council, and if the Council find the case to be so We expect they remedy it. This We add as an answer to your 67<sup>th</sup>. Par<sup>a</sup>. of the 17<sup>th</sup>. July where you seem to confine the Councils accesse to the Accomptants & Secretarys Offices.

78. Your 69<sup>th</sup>. Par<sup>a</sup>. takes notice That the Successors to the Accompt<sup>ts</sup>. and Secretarys Offices shall give receipts for all Books and Papers deliver'd up & an

Order for that purpose is hung up in both Offices, but you omitted to mention the later part of Our order which says the Particulars are to be enter'd into a Proper book, and on every Change to examine by that Book whether any thing is lost out of the Predecessors Custody, or in other words short deliver'd. This puts Us in mind of the Entry in the Consultation 29<sup>th</sup>. Decem<sup>r</sup>. That on the first News of M<sup>r</sup>. Netzers death the Council on Summons met at his house to secure the Companys Goods in his hands, and to take an Inventory of his Goods, which We approve of as an Instance of Diligent care. We think it necessary on this occasion, To lay down the following Rule, That a Book for that purpose be provided wherein to enter the Acco<sup>t</sup>. of Remains belonging to Us that shall be in the hands of any Our Servants leaving their then Station, whether Keeper of the Cash Pepper Europe or India Goods Stores Or any others wherewith such Person or Persons is or are intrusted, that the same be fairly wrote and then Sign'd by the Person If living under a proper written declaration that the said Acco<sup>t</sup>. contains the whole by him deliver'd mentioning to whom, and the time when, & That the Person receiving such remains do withall convenient speed examine whether the said Acco<sup>t</sup>. is right, and if not make it so, and then Sign it, acknowledging he did receive the said Particulars such a Day, this will plainly fix and prove the discharge and charge whereas otherwise any want may be disputed and contested on the One side or the other. If any Person dyes who hath the Charge of Money or Goods and leaves an Executor or Trustees on the Place take care he or they speedily makes an Inventory of all Our Remains under the Deceaseds Charge in Company with & to be deliver'd over to the Successor. If the Exec<sup>r</sup>. or Trustees are absent or if present can't or will not speedily take such Inventory or if the Person dye Intestate in either case appoint one or two or more of the Council or in their absence of those next the Council with a person or two of the best reputation to joyn with the Successor & take & deliver into Consult<sup>n</sup>. such Inventory upon Oath and let the same be enter'd with such Oath into the said Book and Sign'd as aforesaid by them on the deceaseds part, and by the Successor on his part on his takeing possession and as soon as may be, let the Accomptant State the deceaseds Acco<sup>t</sup>. to see if there be no further charge remaining, that if there should, it may be made good, if not the Account may be past as right. This Book is proper to remain as a Register in the Accomptants Office and so We have directed it in other Our Settlements, but since We have found Books formerly lost from thence We say let this Book remain in Consultation under the Councils Charge to which the Accomptant may have recourse when he hath occasion. This Rule We take to be necessary to prevent losses on both sides and therefore have laid it down requireing it be constantly observ'd as the occasion happens by you Your Successors and at all your Subordinate Factorys of which give them speedy notice, If it should be omitted on pretence of forgetfulness We shall lay the blame on the faulty persons, & therefore require you to keep it in mind, & that whoever do's so may tell it to the rest, and if the Council dont pursue it let an Entry be made of who was the Remembrancer that he may bear no part of the said blame.

79. To prevent the Continuance of the Complaints in Par<sup>a</sup>. 71. of said Letter, that none of those at Bentall can keep Books, We have now sent over some Factors who appear to Us to understand the Theory which will soon enable them to understand the Practice and particularly M<sup>r</sup>. Beel. If you find they do so, & are honest and diligent, let them not want encouragement.

80. We have accepted & paid the Bills of Exchange advised to be drawn, as they came to hand, but some of them were drawn at but a few days Sight; for the future let all be drawn at 30. days sight as usual.

81. You do in Par<sup>a</sup>. 98. of the 17<sup>th</sup>. July the Encrease of Charge on the Encrease of People, but when you consider how few they were you should be asham'd to urge that as a reason why your Expences of all kinds run so high as you express it. You allow 20. Dollars a month to M<sup>r</sup>. Newcome one of the Council for Dyct Money, We find We sent you 8. Factors & 2. Writers, besides

Mr. Aldersey who soon dyed, had they all liv'd or remain'd at Bencoolen or none of those on the West Coast removed by death or otherwise and had they all as great an allowance as Mr. Newcome one of the Council neither of which is the Case, yet then the Encrease would have been but £600. in the year, and had this been the Sum of the whole expence We should not have complain'd, whereas it is not in truth half that money for We find several of them at Bentall, but you ought to remember in Par<sup>a</sup>. 66. of said Letter you give Us an Acco<sup>t</sup>. you have retrench'd the Charge of Dyet to less than one half of what it was, that it is better than ever, and will yet be cheaper, and Yet we find Our Table Expences much higher than ever before they appear'd to Us. Look but on these things in the true light as We have set them, and tell Us whether you think We should be satisfy'd with them.

82. You add in the same Paragraph That when the buildings are finisht which in other Places if We understand them right (as in Paragraph 47. of the 29<sup>th</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup>. &c<sup>a</sup>.) You say will be in a few months, the standing Charge will be considerably lessen'd, & in Par<sup>a</sup>. 71. of said Letter You hope in a few years to make the Revenues almost bear the Charge of the West Coast. These are fair assurances don't let Experience prove them to be Vain words. We hope you will do your utmost to retrench where ever you can, We have herein told you in some articles where they must, and had We received Your Books probably We should have been enabled to point out others.

83. For the future send Us by every Shipping (altho We have the books) an abstracted Acco<sup>t</sup>. of Our monthly Expences at Marlbrô under these heads, how much for building or repairs on land and the Places where for the Vessels or Boats—for the Stewards Expences under the several heads before directed—for the Military—for the Gunroom Crew—for the Slaves—mentioning the Numbers of each—what expended at the Warehouses— Storehouses—how much paid for Sallerys each Quarter—how much paid for Dyet Money and to whom—how much paid or allow'd the Resident at Sillebar—how much to any other out Pagar for Monthly Stated allowances—how much Money sent to or drawn by Bills from each out Factory—what Pepper received from thence as the Returns—what Money is paid for Pepper received into the Godowns at Marlborough—what Presents to any of the Governing Mallays & to whom—what Money paid on the 1. Dollar  $\frac{3}{4}$  Bahar encouragement to any of them and which—what New years gifts to whom & the Value of each—what given to the Slaves on publick Festivals and when—the amount of Articles carryed to profit & loss as Stores expended &c<sup>a</sup>. and so of all other articles wherein Money is issued out of Cash or Goods out of the Warehouse Valueing those Goods at the Currant price. This when once put into a method will be very easy & can't be any thing of trouble, because it will be keeping up Monthly, for you say Par<sup>a</sup>. 61. of the 29<sup>th</sup>. Septem<sup>r</sup>. the minutest things are accounted for, and Thereby (if these abstracts are true) We shall see how Our Money & Goods goe from one month & year to another so that they will serve Us as a short Epitome of your gen<sup>l</sup>. Books and be in this regard better, as they present these Particular articles each at one View, & may have this good Effect besides that when you see the Sum Totall it will rouze you up to greater frugality and make you look about to see where you can retrench, If you have any Consciences.

84. We have perused the Letter wrote by Mr. Shyllinge as Accomptant to Bentall referr'd to in Par<sup>a</sup>. 66. of the 29<sup>th</sup>. Sept<sup>r</sup>. and approve the Directions, it only remains, that you see they are comply'd with, which if they be, will give you an Insight into affairs and as you say nearly answer the End of a pair of Books.

85. We have before hinted at an Unwarrantable Charge of 5.  $\frac{3}{4}$  Cent on Our Invoices of Goods return'd as a Com<sup>n</sup>. put into the Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>s. Pocket out of Our Cash, We were Surpriz'd at it when found it charged in the Books, Governour Harrison had told it to some of Us before, & that he had the Notice from Mr. Collet who pleaded Precedents, for which reason We were the less willing to

pass too Severe a Censure upon it, & therefore only Order'd by these last Ships that he should repay into Our Cash in the same specie the totall which by the Accomptants report amounted to Dollars two thousand fifty five & 20. Cash, and for the same reason We say that M<sup>r</sup>. Shyllinge must repay into Our Cash with you the Dollars two hundred forty two, 34. Cash by him Charged on the Borneo's Invoice, But after telling M<sup>r</sup>. Collet that We don't allow any part of that Charge, We askt him in Our Now Letters to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George whether he could produce the least order or Consent in any of Our General Letters that would give the least Colour for it, that We allow'd Sallarys Gratuitys & all accommodations to Our Covenant Servants, & were at excessive yearly Charges for the sake of Our Investments. We now add That Our-Dep<sup>y</sup>. Gov<sup>r</sup>. hath prov'd We are so, for the very Table Expences of one Month hath cost Us more than the Borneos whole Pepper lading, would it not have been much better for Us to have paid 5. ½ Cent Com<sup>a</sup>. & been at no further Charge, except Charges of Merchandize & Custom which is the whole that Merch<sup>ts</sup>. allow when they consign a Lading to their Correspondents abroad, We further say That if any such article of 5. ½ Cent or more or less hath been charg'd on any Our Return'd Cargo's since, take care the Receiver repay the same forthwith into Our Cash for We will not allow one Penny of it, and do forbid its being taken for the future.

86. We complain'd 2. years ago of Your making Us pay ten ¾ Cent ¾ ann. Interest when you assured Us you had settled it at nine, We find the same reason now in the Consultations before Us, let Us have no more occasion lest it prove too heavy for the Dep<sup>y</sup>. Govern<sup>r</sup>. to bear, for he is more particularly concern'd to remedy it as being Cash Keeper.

87. The Enclosed Packet to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George send thither by the first safe opportunity, It contains the Com<sup>a</sup>. for trying Pyrates, and other matters—and by the next opportunity or the same if you have 2. Conveyances send Copy of this Letter to the Presid<sup>t</sup>. & Council there We are

Your Loving Friends.

ROBERT MICHELL.	JOSIAS WORDSWORTH.
WILLIAM GOSSELIN.	HENRY LYELL.
JOHN BROWNE.	ROBERT BRISTOW.
JOHN STYLEMEN.	JOHN GOULD.
ROBERT BRISCO.	ROBERT NIGHTINGALE.
ROBERT CHILD.	WILLIAM STEWART.
JOHN COOKE.	EDWARD TURNER.
GREGORY PAGE.	NATHANIEL HEENE.
JOHN HEATHCOTE.	GODFREY WEESTER.
MATHEW DECKER.	

HENRY NEWMAN'S LETTER \* TO FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED JANUARY 6, 1719. RECEIVED JULY 2, 1719. PER MARLBOROUGH. [*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 22, pp. 81—82.*]

HONOURED GENTLEMEN

The Prince Frederick and Marlborough brought your very kind Letters of the 17<sup>th</sup>. of Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1717. which have been comunicated to the Society, and I am order'd to thank you for your readiness to concurr in such measures as may be thought proper for propagating our Holy Religion and for the Countenance and Protection you continue to give to the Missionaries at Tranquebar.

\* There is a duplicate of this on page 199 of the original volume.



The erecting Charity Schools at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and Fort S<sup>t</sup>. David, not only for the children of Christians but of the Heathen also, are Noble Instances of Your [zeal] for promoting Christianity and the Salvation of soul[s and] as the continuance of your endeavours herein will be [a] most likely means to attain this Desirable End, so is [it] the most probable way to derive the Temporal Blessings of God upon you.

To THE GOV<sup>r</sup>. & COUNCIL AT FORT S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE.

The Society have with leave of the Court of Directors sent a small Cargoe on bord the Townsend for the Missionaries recomēded to the care of M<sup>r</sup>. Jennings and M<sup>r</sup>. Legg, and in the same ship 3. Young Gent: from Professor Frank at Hall have with the Companys permission taken passage to go over as Assistants to the Missionaries at Tranquebar Viz. Mr. [Schultz], M<sup>r</sup>. Dal, and M<sup>r</sup>. Kistenmachar who are all recommended to Your Protection and Favour.

The Society wish you all manner of prosperities and I have the Honour to assure you of being.

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

HENRY NEWMAN.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

6 Jan<sup>r</sup>. 1718/9.

SECRETARY'S LETTER TO FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1718. PER S<sup>r</sup> GEORGE. [*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 22, p. 85.*]

To the Hono<sup>ble</sup>. The President and Council of ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

GENTLEMEN

I am Commanded by severall of the Directors since rising of y<sup>e</sup>. Court to acquaint You That there is great reason to believe the King of Spain hath granted or given orders to grant Commissions on the Privateering acco<sup>t</sup>. to take what English ships they can meet with and overpower and this seems further confirm'd by the notice taken in his Maj<sup>ty</sup>. speech to His Parliament wherefore I send you Copy thereof printed for your notice and to desire you will give all ships you shall dispatch caution that they keep a good look out and to avoid as much as possible speaking with any ship in their return home or while in India lest they should prove Privateers or Spanish men of War This notice is proper to be given even to your Countrey shipping and to our settlements in India I now send the same by the Prince ffrederick to y<sup>e</sup> Bay and am

EAST INDIA HOUSE LONDON.

The 12th November 1718.

Your very humble servant.

THO: WOOLLEY.

Sec<sup>ry</sup>.

GENERAL LETTER TO FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED OCTOBER 17, 1718. [*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 22, p. 89.*]

TO THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN

You will see by the Court of Directors Letter to you of this date coming herewith That the authority is continued to Us to give you orders how to act in case any ships come on your side of India on pretence of foreign Comissions. We have perused the Orders sent you the 2. last years which We hereby confirm & direct you to pursue as fully as if herein particularly repeated.

Herewith You will receive a List of ships which and by their sheathing and comon Report are design'd for the East Indies. If any of them or others should come on your side We expect You will not let them have y<sup>e</sup>. least assistance or countenance from any within your reach and That you will do your utmost to defeat their Voyages and thereby prevent their Return or any others to follow them Very probably they may go under other names & Captains as We wrote you last year the Camberwell Galley did The stringer Galley sail'd from the River some months past and it is now said on the same Project.

Captain Opie is return'd to Leghorne and Generall Report says her Owners are greatly frustrated of their Expectations.

We are assured the Dutch E. India Company (with whom We have corresponded on account of this Project) will this Year enforce their orders to their settlements at y<sup>e</sup>. Cape Batavia &c<sup>a</sup>. to defeat the Progress of this new sort of Interloping.

The orders given for the last 2. years to the President singly Wee hereby confirm and rely upon him That he will zealously exert himself in putting every part of them into effectuall execution as often as necessary We mention it here to save the trouble of a Repetition to him We are

Your very loving friends,

HENRY LYELL.  
ROB<sup>t</sup>. NIGHTINGALE.  
GREGORY PAGE.  
JO<sup>a</sup>. WORDSWORTH.

LONDON THE 17<sup>th</sup>. OCTOBER 1718.

ACCOUNTANT'S LETTER TO FORT MARLBOROUGH, DATED MARCH 14, 1717. [*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 22, pp. 93 - 99.*]

TO THE WORSHIPFULL THE DEPUTY GOVERNOUR AND COUNCIL

AT MARLBOROUGH FORT:—

Wee have received Since the Arrivall of Joseph Collett Esq<sup>r</sup>. a Pair of Books by the Ship Abington which arrived y<sup>e</sup>. 18<sup>th</sup> of June 1714 Beginning the 1 November 1712 and Ending the 30 April 1713 and two other pair of Books by the Ship Borneo which Arrived the 8<sup>th</sup>. August 1717 Beginning the 1. May 1713 and Ending the 30 April 1715.

Wee direct you for the Future that for all you receive from England you give Acco<sup>t</sup>. Curr<sup>t</sup>. Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George Credit for and all you send to England you Debit Acco<sup>t</sup>. Curr<sup>t</sup>. Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George to whom you are Subordinate and that you keep no Acco<sup>t</sup>. Curr<sup>t</sup>. London and take care to transmitt by every Conveyance to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George the Copsy of that Acco<sup>t</sup>. Currant in order for them to adjust your Account.

Upon Examination of the Debts of Marlborough Fort as by their Books ending the 30 April 1715 wee desire you will observe the following Directions.

Richard Skingle Debt of ₧ 694. 2. 73 the Company have received it in England and therefore wee direct you to write the same off the Acco<sup>t</sup>. Currant Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

The following Debts if nothing more can be recovered in [future] wee direct you to write them off to Acco<sup>t</sup>. Currant Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George that so the Company may Recover what they can in England.

1000 ... .. Jeremiah Harrison Esq.

1000 ... 44 Anthony Ettrick

562 1 2 William Ettrick

216 1 10 Thomas Kingsley

7074 2 43 Samuel Stotherd.

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9853 ... 99

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413 1 39 For Goods sent to S<sup>t</sup>. Hellena in Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1713 in the Abington and [in] April 1714 in the Susanna this ought to have been carried to Acco<sup>t</sup>. Currant Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George when the Goods were sent and now have remained as the Companys Estate in your Hands at the Ballance of your Books.

Wee desire you to use your utmost Endeavours to gather in the following Debts.

43 2 ... Pugnante a Mallayo from October 1710.

232 2 56 Pangaran Jantanelly advanced him on Account of Customs from

12

Febry: 17—

13

77 2 ... Kaiton Lampoon China Tilemaker from y<sup>e</sup>. 1 Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1712.

268 ... 40 Sultan Zeylone from May 1713.

100 ... .. Sultan Zeylone & Cap<sup>t</sup>. Blenheim advanced y<sup>e</sup>. 29 Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1712 on Acco<sup>t</sup>. of Pepper.

82 2 ... Noquedah Tonkees bo<sup>t</sup>. at M<sup>r</sup>. Skingles Outcry the 1<sup>st</sup>. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1712.

29 ... .. Inche Jibb Chinaman at Sillebar from Ja<sup>n</sup>ry. 1712.

68 2 1 Dupatty Raja Kalippa from Ja<sup>n</sup>ry. 1712/13.

241 1 44 Pangaran Soongey Etam Alias Kallippa from Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1713.

197 3 52 Dupatty Jangallo advanc'd for Pepper Ja<sup>n</sup>ry. 1712/3.

6 1 15 Joseph Collett Esq<sup>r</sup>. for Goods Sold July 1713.

75 3 80 Dupatta Macoota Raja ought to be deducted out of his Customs.

150 ... .. Thomas Gonsalvis adv<sup>a</sup>. in Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1713 to procure Pepper.

4647 1 66 John Irving & Samuel Nicholo for Materials for Building from Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1714.

5 ... .. Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Freeman dec<sup>d</sup>. for bringing his Effects ashoar y<sup>e</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>. April 1713 this ought to have been paid by his Exec<sup>rs</sup>. Joseph Collett Esq<sup>r</sup>. & Richard Connell when they tooke out of the Companys Cash y<sup>e</sup>. ₧ 2500—which was owing him at Interest, Wee direct you to write to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George for M<sup>r</sup>. Collett to pay it into the Companys Cash there.

There are severall other Debts at the close of the Last Books but they ariseing in the said Books wee take no notice of them but hope they will be made rec<sup>d</sup>. in your next Books.

Upon Examination of the Credits of Marlborough Fort as by their Books Ending the 30 April 1715 wee desire you will Observe the following Directions Viz<sup>t</sup>.

₧ 77 ... .. Due to Charles Salladine dec<sup>d</sup>.

1958 2 8 John Daniel dec<sup>d</sup>.

264	1	64	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Woodes Rogers.
10164	1	34	For the Value of £2612. 14. 11 in Bills of Exchange drawn on the Company payable in London.

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12464	1	6	These have been all paid London and therefore wee direct you to write them off to Account Currant Fort S <sup>t</sup> . George.
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72	...	...	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Alexander Reid dec <sup>d</sup> .
53	1	8	D <sup>r</sup> . John Legassick
324	2	10	Matthew Ridley
464	3	23	Henry Griffith
17	3	48	David Williams
333	1	87	Rowland Wilson.

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1265	3	76	
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If the said Deceas'd Persons Credits are adjusted wee direct you to write them off to Acco<sup>t</sup>. Currant Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George or such of them as there can be no Demant made upon their Estate in India but after you have wrote their Credits off there must be no Payments made in India because the Company will pay the same to their Relations in England.

We have received an Acco<sup>t</sup>. Curr<sup>t</sup>. of the Estate of Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Lessly dec<sup>d</sup>. dated the 10 Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1713 & sign'd by Richard Connell Accountant, the Ballance whereof is  $\pounds$  4639. 2. 17 and by the 31 Par<sup>a</sup>. of your Generall Letter by the Abingdon dated the same Day you advise in the following words Viz<sup>t</sup>.

The Estate of Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Lessly dec<sup>d</sup>. Ballance due to his Execut<sup>rs</sup>. or administrators in England Four thousand six hundred and thirty nine Dollars two Siccas & Seventeen Cash.

And by your Books Ending the 30 April 1714 wee find you Credit Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Lessly dec<sup>d</sup>.  $\pounds$  5437. 3. 99 and you Debt him  $\pounds$  1099. 2. 32 which makes a Ballance due to him but of  $\pounds$  4338. 1. 67 and upon our Examination how y<sup>e</sup>. Difference between the Account and the Books arose, wee find the Credit of the Acco<sup>t</sup>. is made to be  $\pounds$  5737. 3. 99 w<sup>ch</sup>. Acco<sup>t</sup>. Consisted of but 4 Sums in the Credit & is added too much  $\pounds$  300. and the said Acco<sup>t</sup>. is not Debted for  $\frac{1}{4}$  p<sup>a</sup>. of Long Cloth sold him y<sup>e</sup>. 30 April 1713 for  $\pounds$  1 .—. 50 which makes a Ballance of  $\pounds$  301 .—. 50 too much.

When the Company Receives advise that there is so much due to the Estate of any Deceased Person they believe it to be true & accordingly pays the Ballance to those Relations of the Deceased as are Legal[ly] Intituled thereto & therefore it is very Careless & negligent in you the Chief & Council to advise the Company to pay any Ballance that is Wrong, Therefore for the future the Deputy Governour ought to Examine the Accounts for as he receives the mony he will be Accountable to the Company for any Error which we direct you to observe.

The following Credits have been paid at Fort St. George & therefore wee direct you to write them off to Acco<sup>t</sup>. Curr<sup>t</sup>. Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

$\pounds$ 200	...	...	Due two Cap <sup>t</sup> . John Brummitt at the Cape.
89	2	95	Leandro Rodrigo dec <sup>d</sup> .
3400	...	...	Bills drawn on the Fort pay <sup>a</sup> . to Edw <sup>d</sup> . Orril & John Irving.
1000	2	78	Thomas Clopton dec <sup>d</sup> . for which a Bill of Exchange was paid in August 1714 at Fort St. George Pag <sup>o</sup> . 640.15.55 y <sup>e</sup> . value of $\pounds$ 1024. 2. 7 which is $\pounds$ 24. too much you ought to be more carefull in your Accounts and when you drew the Bill you should have Debted the Acco <sup>t</sup> . of Thomas Clopton.

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$\pounds$ 4690	1	73	
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Upon Examination of 3 Pair of Books rec<sup>d</sup>. from Marlborough Fort Beginning the 1<sup>st</sup>. November 1712 and Ending the 30 April 1715 Wee find the Expences & Charges to be the most Extravagant Profuse and Exorbitant of any Factory in India and if the Company were to be used so in their other Factorys their whole Estate would be soon run out and the Trade must be Left off By the Books beginning the 1<sup>st</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1712 & Ending the 30 April 1713 wee find

			Dr.				Cr.				
For Sallary	...	...	₹ 1006	16	...	By Proffitt on Sale of Goods	₹ 2097	14	...		
Charges Extraordinary	...	...	520	17	3	Rents & Revenues.	1156	...	...		
Dyett	...	...	4674	14	9	Work of Slaves	1234	17	8		
							<hr/>				
Presents	...	...	143	6	5		4488	7	8		
Cattle	...	...	211	4	5	Nett Loss of Marlborough Fort for 6 mo <sup>s</sup> .	12151	12	11		
Garrison	...	...	6002	12	4						
Generall	...	...	2815	19	9						
Proffitt & Loss	...	...	1265	2	...						
							<hr/>				
			₹ 16639	20	3				₹ 16639	20	3
							<hr/>				

By the Bantall Books Beginning the 1<sup>st</sup>. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1712 & Ending the 30 April 1713 wee find the Expences & Charges Extravagant &c<sup>s</sup>. as at Marlborough Fort Viz<sup>t</sup>.

For Sallary	...	...	₹ 730	1	...	By Proffitt on Sale of Goods	₹ 996	17	14		
Charges Extraordinary	...	...	105	8	6½	Work of slaves	464	14	...		
							<hr/>				
Dyett	...	...	1386	5	...		1641	7	14		
Presents	...	...	177	6	...						
Cattle	...	...	39	12	...						
Garrison	...	...	3980	5	1	Nett Loss of Bantall Factory for 6 m <sup>o</sup> .	7074	4	4½		
Generall	...	...	1304	20	5						
Repairs	...	...	359	7	2						
Merchandize	...	...	293	16	...						
Proffitt & Loss	...	...	159	3	4						
							<hr/>				
			₹ 8535	12	2½				₹ 8535	12	2½
							<hr/>				

By the Marlborough Fort Books beginning the 1<sup>st</sup>. May 1713 and Ending the 30 April 1714 Wee find Viz<sup>t</sup>.

For Sallary	...	...	₹ 1937	3	76	By Proffitt on Sale of Goods	₹ 4135	1	20
Charges Extraordinary	...	...	2520	1	42	Rents & Revenues.	2931	...	...
Dyett	...	...	13843	1	59	Work of Slaves.	1506	2	33
Presents	...	...	657	...	67	<hr/>			
Cattle	...	...	518	2	37		8572	3	53
Garrison	...	...	12,456	1	38	Nett Loss of Marlborough Fort for 12 m <sup>o</sup> .	38,580	1	83
Merchandize	...	...	309	0	1				
Generall	...	...	6,258	0	70				
House Necessarys worne out	...	...	426	1	46				
Old buildings & Fortifications decay the last 12 Months	...	...	4,570	1	99				

	D <sup>r</sup> .	C <sup>r</sup> .
Lost & worne out at—		
Sillebar ... ..	120 3 20	
Proffitt & Loss ... ..	3,534 2 81	
	₤ 47,153 1 36	₤ 47,153 1 36

By the Marlborough Fort Books beginning the 1<sup>st</sup>. May 1714 and Ending the 30 April 1715 Wee find Viz<sup>t</sup>.

		Dr.		
For Sallary ... ..	₤ 3,303	2 74	By Proffitt on Sale of	
Charges Extraordinary.	4,396	3 53	Goods ... ..	₤ 3,671 3 99
Dyett ... ..	17,339	0 25	Rents & Revenues ...	2,918 0 0
Present ... ..	858	1 20	Freight of Ship	
Cattle & Poultry ...	1,426	1 36	President ... ..	1,221 1 77
Garrison ... ..	15,172	0 91	Work of Slaves ...	5,388 0 99
Gunners and Armory			Slaves Borne ...	3,277 3 32
Stores Carpenters &				16,477 2 7
Smiths Worke ... ..	798	0 0	Nett Loss of Marl-	
Merchandize ... ..	733	3 72	borough Fort for	
Ship President ... ..	4,851	0 54	12 mo <sup>s</sup> ... ..	49,754 0 27
Generall ... ..	9,477	0 69		
Proffitt & Loss ... ..	784	3 20		
	₤ 66,231	2 34		66,231 2 34

In Marlborough Generall Books beginning the 1<sup>st</sup>. Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1712 and Ending the 30<sup>th</sup>. April 1713 is Charged viz<sup>t</sup>.

In the Article of Charges Estraordinary ₤ 60 p<sup>d</sup>. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Clarke a Writer.  
And „ 15 for Bullords Funerall.

In Charges of Dyet is charged ₤ 10 ₤ month 60 P<sup>d</sup>. John Irving Steward.

In Charges General is charged ... 171 fed y<sup>o</sup> Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>. & Councils Servants.

D<sup>o</sup>. 36 for Betle & Tobacco for them.

₤ 342

In Charges of Garrison the said John Irving is paid ₤ 15 a month as Master at Arms & ₤ 5. as Linguister which is ₤ 20 a month and in 6 months is ₤ 120 besides without doubt he hath his Dyet.

In Marlborough Fort Generall Books Beginning the 1<sup>st</sup>. May 1713 and Ending the 30<sup>th</sup>. April 1714.

In the Account of Proffitt & Loss is Charged Viz.

₤ 478 2 84	Lost on the Barr.	
369 0 2	for Provisions Leaked out and spoiled.	} Most is for small Beer Arrack Leaked out & Glasses broke.
331 1 32	Stores Broke & worne out.	
152 1 60	Ophium Lost.	} Charged Lost in July 1713 but not how, a better account Ought to be given of the Companys Estate.
35 2 22	Redwood lost.	
775 1 83	Saltpetre Lost.	
	In Charges Extraordinary is Charged Viz.	
76 0 0	For M <sup>r</sup> . Hitchcots Funerall Charges.	
67 0 0	Edward Williams	D <sup>o</sup> .
102 3 0	John Trents	D <sup>o</sup> .
75 0 0	William Greens	D <sup>o</sup> .
120 0 0	for 12 mo <sup>s</sup> . to Edward Orril as a Writer y <sup>o</sup> . said Edw <sup>d</sup> . Orril hath ₤ 25 a month as Lieutenant or Else ₤ 7 a month as Corporal as appears by your Paymasters Accounts.	

₹ [4]40 3 0 These Charges ought not to be allowed for if Factors & Writers Die worth nothing they ought to be buried Privately & 1/10 part of the Charge would do, and if you hire a soldier for a Writer, his soldiers Pay ought to cease, he not being capable to act in two stations at one time.

In Charges Dyett is Charged ₹ 120 for 12 months paid John Irving as steward besides 240 as before mentioned those Treble Charges ought not to be allow'd but you ought to make a Factor or a Writer steward and Charge the company no more but the sallary usually allowed a Factor or a Writer.

In Charges Generall is Charged Viz<sup>t</sup>.

₹ 314 2 46 For 12 Months pay to the Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>. & Councils servants.

72 0 0 For Betle & Tobacco for them.

386 2 46 This ought not to be allowed.

In the Marlborough Fort Generall Books beginning the 1 May 1714 & Ending the 30 April 1715.

In the Acco<sup>t</sup>. of Proffitt & Loss is Charged Viz<sup>t</sup>.

295 0 3 For What Broke Leaked out & Spoiled.

107 3 69 short of what Invoiced by Capt. Godwin he ought to have been Charg'd with it.

In Charges Extraordinary is Charged Viz<sup>t</sup>.

11 mo<sup>s</sup>. Pay to Edw<sup>d</sup>. Orril Writer ₹ 110.

11 mo<sup>s</sup>. Pay to Jn<sup>o</sup>. Frederck D<sup>o</sup>. 110 the said John Frederich hath ₹ 20 a month as Gunner w<sup>ch</sup>. is ₹ 240 ₹ Annum.

7 mo<sup>s</sup>. Pay to Phillip Gaines as Writer 70 he is a soldier besides.

Ensign Carters Funerall ... 63 2 0

Mr. Baithon 4<sup>th</sup>. of Council Funerall. 254 0 0

Edmond Bunting Ditto 167 0 0

Feb<sup>r</sup>y. 1714 P<sup>d</sup>. bringing Mr. Shilling & Garrets Goods from Bencoolen 5 0 0

779 2 0 Ought not to be Allow'd.

In Charges of Dyett is Charged ₹ 60 paid John Irving steward in November you make Thomas Freeman a Factor steward and allow him ₹ 10 a month besides his Pay as a Factor, and you Likewise advance John Irvings Pay as Linguister ₹ 5 a month which makes ₹ 25 a month or ₹ 300 ₹ Annum such Extravagant Charges will Quickly Divide the Companys Estate.

In Charges Generall is Charged Viz.

₹ 328 3 96 For 12 Months Pay to the Deputy Governour and Councils servants.

72 ... ... For Betle and Tobacco for them.

₹ 400 3 96 This Ought not to be allowed.

The whole Charge & Loss of Marlborough Fort & Bantall Factory 2½ Years is Viz<sup>t</sup>.

6 mo<sup>s</sup>. to the 30 April 1713 Marlborough ... ₹ 12151

12 mo<sup>s</sup>. to the 30 April 1714 Ditto ... 33580

12 mo<sup>s</sup>. to the 30 April 1715 Ditto ... 49754

₹ 100485

6 m <sup>o</sup> . to 30 April 1713 for Bantall Factory	...	...	7074
no Bantall Books being since come compute the 2			
Years charge in Proportion as above	...	...	28296
			<u>35370</u>
Whole Charge	...	₧	<u>135855</u>

The Investment of Pepper made in that time & the Prime cost thereby Viz<sup>t</sup>.

lb. 215560 Pepper	...	...	₧ Success	...	...	₧ 5730
395759 Ditto	...	...	₧ Abingdon	...	...	9111
433788 Ditto	...	...	₧ Susanna	...	...	11600
332159 Ditto	...	...	₧ Averilla	...	...	7738

Whole Investment of Pepper Amounts to ... .. ₧ 34179

and the Expence & Loss 4 times as much.

Wee find you give the Company Credit for 2 Chests and 1 Bag of Treasure received by the Borneo w<sup>th</sup>. 788 7 Amounting to Dollars 10814-3-51 but you give us no Credit for 224 Bags of Saltpetre which by the Supra Cargoes Books of the Borneo cost ₧ 1289-2- and by the 75 Par<sup>a</sup>. of Your Letter Dated y<sup>e</sup>. 5 April 1715 you owne the Receipt thereof, which is a very great neglect. For the Future let your Accountant make up y<sup>e</sup> Warehousekeepers Accounts at least once in three months and see that y<sup>e</sup>. Goods in the Warehouse remaining in his Custody agrees with your Generall Books and let your Storekeepers Accounts be adjusted monthly and then no such mistakes will happen.

We are your Humble Serv<sup>ts</sup>.

SAMUEL WATERS  
J. FLETCHER.

LOND<sup>o</sup>. THE 14<sup>TH</sup>. MARCH 1717.

LIST OF A JUN<sup>r</sup>. MERCH<sup>t</sup>. & FREE MERCHANTS FOR FORT S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE WHO TAKE PASSAGE ON THE SHIPS UNDERMENTION'D VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

John Perry	...	...	...	Jun <sup>r</sup> . merch <sup>t</sup> . on the Townshend
John Larkin	...	...	...	Free merch <sup>t</sup> . on the Godfrey
Hiam Moses	...	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> . Vansittart
Nahtan Marcus Goldschmid	...	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> . D <sup>o</sup> .
William Mitchell	...	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> . D <sup>o</sup> .
Rich <sup>d</sup> . Bourchier	...	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> . Cadogan
this added since y <sup>e</sup> . last.	Jacob Pitt	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> . Godfrey

The above List of a Jun<sup>r</sup>. merch<sup>t</sup>. & Free merch<sup>ts</sup>. Certify'd this 14<sup>th</sup>. Jañry. 1718 by me.

THO: WOOLLEY  
Sec<sup>ry</sup>.

A MANIFEST OF GOODS MERCHANDIZE AND FORREIGNE SILVER LYCENSED BY THE COMITTEE OF SHIPPING OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED EAST INDIA COMP<sup>a</sup>. TO BE LADEN ON BOARD THE SHIP KING WILLIAM CAP<sup>t</sup>. JAMES WINTER COMAND<sup>r</sup>. BY THE SEVERAL PERSONS AS FOLLOWS (VIZ<sup>t</sup>.)

MATH<sup>t</sup>. HERNE ESQ<sup>r</sup>.

F. S. & Directed 1 Case q<sup>t</sup>. a side saddle and Furniture ... .. Value £ 25  
Freight Free being for the use of Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Francis Seation at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.



EDWARD HARRISON ESQ<sup>r</sup>.

I C N<sup>o</sup>. 1 @ 8 — 8 Chests of Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 10 Dozen Each — ... Value £ 80  
 9 — 1 Small Box q<sup>t</sup>. 4 Hatts 6 pair of silk stockings & 2  
 Dozen pair of Gloves — ... Value 11: 10...  
 10 — 1 Small Case q<sup>t</sup>. a suit of Velvat ... D<sup>o</sup>. 15 ... ..  
 Freight Free being for the use of Joseph Collet Esp<sup>r</sup>. President at Fort S<sup>t</sup>.  
 George.  
 E. H. 1 2 — & 2 Chests of Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 10 Dozen each ... .. Value 20  
 Freight Free being for the use of Francis Hastings Esq<sup>r</sup>. at Fort S<sup>t</sup>.  
 Davids.

M<sup>r</sup>. JOHN ROBBINS.

I H 1 — 1 Chest of Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 12 Doz<sup>n</sup>. ... .. Value £ 10  
 R 2 — 1 Half Chest of Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 6 Dozen ... .. D<sup>o</sup>. 5  
 3 — 1 Chest of Beer q<sup>t</sup>. 12 Dozen ... .. D<sup>o</sup>. 4: 10  
 For which he has paid Six pounds into the Companys Treasury for Freight  
 being the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Jn<sup>o</sup>. Harnage. Free Merchant at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. ROBERT MANSELL.

C. O. N<sup>o</sup>. 2 — 1 Chest of Wearing apparel ... .. Value £ 20...  
 1 1 Chest of Beer ... .. D<sup>o</sup>. 4-10  
 Freight Free being for the use of M<sup>r</sup>. Catesby Oadham at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. ROBERT NORMAN.

1 Box q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing apparel ... .. Value £ 24  
 for which he has paid Twelve Shillings into the Companys Treasury for  
 Freight being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Norman Free Merch<sup>t</sup>. at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. JOHN ELWICK

△ No. 1 1 Box q<sup>t</sup>. Sweetmeats.  
 2—1 Do. q<sup>t</sup>. apparel & five pints of Turpentine.  
 3—1 Small Case q<sup>t</sup>. a pair of Harness 100 yards of Diaper 2 <sup>q<sup>t</sup></sup> of  
 Hukkaback paper Books Pamphlets & Stuff for a suit of  
 Cloaths.  
 1 Pair of Wheels & axel Free for a Chaise.  
 2 Chests of Beer Value £ 9.  
 Freight Free being for the use of M<sup>r</sup>. Nath<sup>l</sup>. Elwick one of the  
 Council at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. PHILLIP WHITE.

S.W. 1 Writing Desk q<sup>t</sup>. Paper Pens & pair of Pistols Value £ 8.  
 1 Small Box q<sup>t</sup>. a Babe Value £ ; —4<sup>s</sup>.  
 2 Small Potts of Sweetmeats.  
 Freight Free being for the Use of his son M<sup>r</sup>. Stephen White  
 at Dieu Island.

M<sup>r</sup>. ISAAC MASSEY.

AB 2-4 } 4 Casks of Ale Value £ 17-10 ...  
 M 1 }  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. August<sup>s</sup>. Burton at Fort S<sup>t</sup>.  
 George.

M<sup>r</sup>. PETER DEHARCE.

Directed 1 Small Box q<sup>t</sup>. Writing & Printed Papers.  
Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Peter  
Dulivier at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

CAP<sup>t</sup>. JAMES WINTER.

IW	1	@	12—12 Chests of Wine q <sup>t</sup> . 15 Dozen each	Value	...	£	120
			1—1 Ditto q <sup>t</sup> . Ten Dozen	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	"	8
NW	1	@	7—7 Ditto q <sup>t</sup> . 15 Dozen each	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	"	70
RG	1		2—2 D <sup>o</sup> . q <sup>t</sup> . Do.	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	"	20
IW			1—1 Case of Stationary Ware	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	"	20
	1	@	5—5 Cases of Hatts	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	"	100
			1 Pipe of Wine	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	"	15
L	1	@	2—2 Chests of Wine q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Dozn. each	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	"	20

On the 5<sup>s</sup> Cent & Indulgence

Also in Forr<sup>a</sup>. Silv<sup>r</sup>. being his allowance  $\frac{5}{8}$  the Comp<sup>as</sup>. Indulgence ... £ 677

£ 1050

In D<sup>o</sup>. being a stock sent out  $\frac{5}{8}$  the Owners for her Expences in  
the Voyage ... .. 350

MAJ<sup>r</sup>. GODFREY.

F G	1		3 3 Chests or Wine	...	...	Value	£30
			1 Small Box q <sup>t</sup> . 2 Peruques	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> .	15

On which he has Paid £ 7—4 for Freight into the Comp<sup>as</sup>. Treasury being  
for the Use of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Goden at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

CAP<sup>t</sup>. JOHN GOUGH.

I G	1	@	3 3 Half Chests of Wine	...	...	Value	£15
			4 1 Cask q <sup>t</sup> . 63 Hatts & a Tent w <sup>th</sup> . Poles	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> .	15
			5 1 Chest q <sup>t</sup> . 50 swords & Belts	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> .	14
	6		7 2 Trunks q <sup>t</sup> . Wearing Apparel	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> .	40

Freight Free being for his own Use in the Voyage.

M<sup>r</sup>. PEDRO PERRERA FREE MERCHANT.

PP	1	@	6 6 Chests of Wine q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Dozen each	...	...	Value	£60
	1	@	4 4 Chests of Beer q <sup>t</sup> . D <sup>o</sup> . each	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> .	18
			2 Cases of Pickles	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> .	13
			1 Box of Soap & Corks	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> .	3
			1 Chest of Brandy...	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> .	7 10
			1 Chest of Wearing apparel	...	...	D <sup>o</sup> .	

On which he has p<sup>d</sup>. £ 16: 16 for Freight into the Companys Treasury for  
part thereof & the rest is Freight Free.

M<sup>r</sup>. THOMAS BROWNE.

T Holden			1 Chest of Beer q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Dozen	...	...	Value	£4 10
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Freight Free being to be left at the Cape for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Holden  
Cheif mate of the ship Mary.

M<sup>r</sup>. ROGER BRADYLL & JOSEPH DESILVA.

☆	N <sup>o</sup> . 1	@	4 4 Chests of Corral Beads	...	...	Value	£ 2823 6 9
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On which he has Paid £ 56—11—4 for Freight & permission into the Compa<sup>s</sup>.  
Treasury & has given Bond Pursuant to the Order of Court being Consigned to  
Joseph Collet Esq<sup>r</sup>. & in his absence to the Governour in Being

M<sup>r</sup>. THOMAS WILLIAMS

T. W. N<sup>o</sup>. 4 @ 7 1 Chest of Corral Beads ... Value 630 : 9 : 10  
 3 Chests of Rough Corral ... D<sup>o</sup>. 421 : 18 : ...

On which he has paid £ 29-9-9 for Freight & permission into the Compa<sup>s</sup>. Treasury & has given bond pursuant to the Order of Court & are Consigned to Joseph Collett Esq<sup>r</sup>. and M<sup>r</sup>. John Legg at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. PEDRO PERERA FREE MERCHANT


PP 1. 2 2 Chests of Rough Corral & Corral Beads Value £ 593 : 5 :

On which he has paid £20 : 15 : 10 for Freight & permission into the Comp<sup>as</sup>. Treasury & has given bond pursuant to the Order of Court being for his Own Use.

EAST INDIA HOUSE LOND<sup>n</sup>.  
 Y<sup>r</sup>. 12<sup>TH</sup>. NOVEMBER 1718.

THO LEWES.

ACCOUNT OF CORAL LICENCED TO BE SHIPT ABOARD THE SHIP KING WILLIAM FOR FORT S<sup>T</sup>. GEORGE BY THE FOLL<sup>o</sup>. PERSONS TO PURCHASE DIAMONDS VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

By M <sup>r</sup> . Roger Bradyll & Joseph Dasilva.	} 4 Chests markt  N <sup>o</sup> . 1, 2, 3, 4, q <sup>t</sup> . Coral	£ 2828	6	9
Thomas Williams ...		4 Chests markt T W N <sup>o</sup> . 4. 5. 6. 7 q <sup>t</sup> . Coral Beads & Rough Coral value.	1052	7
Pedro Parera ...	2 Chests markt PP N <sup>o</sup> . 1. 2. q <sup>t</sup> . Branch Corals and Coral Beads value.	593	5	0
			<hr/>	
			£ 4173	19 7

Long Cloths from Madrass & Fort S<sup>t</sup>. David one hund[red . . . ]  
 Ordinary.

We do order this as the last and former year in one [you] refer to what We said to you then about the sorts and [ . . . ] send the Observations made on the Goods by the Ships [that] arriv'd if you will but carefully examine these and Our [former] Observations and see where We find fault, and where ap[prove] you'll be able in a little time to Execute Our Orders in [such] manner as may be most advantageous to Us, as well as to your Selves.

D<sup>o</sup>. Midling from Madrass N<sup>o</sup>. 1. 2. better than We have had Eight [thousand]

D<sup>o</sup>. from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. David No. 1 2. Eight thousand . . . .

D<sup>o</sup>. of the dark Blue from Madrass to be well dry'd to prevent [Mill]dew Six thousand.

D<sup>o</sup>. Fine from Madrass N<sup>o</sup>. 1 2 White Six thousand.

D<sup>o</sup>. White from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. David Six thousand.

D<sup>o</sup>. Ord'nary from Vizagapatam Twenty thousand.

Of this sort We wrote in Our Observations last Year so [you] must be Regulated by them.

D<sup>o</sup>. Fine from Vizagapatam the sort V. N<sup>o</sup>. 1. as formerly three [ . . . ]

Under the head of Long Cloths We have said some [thing in] the former Year to which We refer you.

N.B. Whatever shall be wanting of the Quantity of Lo[ng cloths] directed to be provided at Vizagapatam must be made up [at Madrass] and Fort S<sup>t</sup>. David.

Salempores Ord'nary from Madrass N<sup>o</sup>. 1. 2. of Thirty two Covids long Two and a quarter Covids broad Eighty thousand

Read the present Observations as also those of [last & ] former Years.

D<sup>o</sup>. Ord'nary Worriapollam N<sup>o</sup>. W 1. W2. Twenty thousand . . .  
 D<sup>o</sup>. Ord'nary from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. David N<sup>o</sup>. 1. 2. Fifty thousand.  
 Salempores Midling from Madrass N<sup>o</sup>. 1. 2. Eight thousand.  
 D<sup>o</sup>. from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. David No. 1. 2. Six thousand.  
 D<sup>o</sup>. Fine from Madrass Ten thousand.  
 D<sup>o</sup>. Ord'nary from Vizagapatam & Ganjam of the sorts We directed [in last] Years Observations of Thirty two Covids long, & Two Covids broad Twenty thousand.

D<sup>o</sup>. Fine of the B sort, or any other still better Two thous[and . . . ]  
 N.B. As in the Article of Long Cloths whatever [want]ing of the Quantity of Salempores now directed to [be lent to] Vizagapatam must be made up at Madrass & Fort [S<sup>t</sup>. David].

[One line wanting]

For the finer sort We refer to Our (last Years) Observations and of these several Sorts Five hundred . . . . . 500  
 from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids N<sup>o</sup>. 1. Five hundred . . . . . 500  
 from Poliacat the finest that can be had Five hundred . . . . . 500  
 Madrass whole Peices the Sorts as last & former Year order'd Eight hundred . . . . . 800  
 [Salam] pores None  
 [ . . . Fine] as by the King George Four thousand . . . . . 4000  
 [ . . . ] Six thousand . . . . . 6000  
 [Bettelles] Strip'd as directed the last & former year of the Poliacat sort One thousand . . . . . 1000  
 [ . . . ] Five hundred . . . . . 500  
 [Calloway P]oose Five hundred . . . . . 500  
 [ . . . ] Five hundred . . . . . 500  
 [Sa]cerguntes of Seven eighths of a yard Five hundred . . . . . 500  
 [Romals D]esta of Seven eighths of a yard, We mean fine Five hundred . . . . . 500  
 Poliacat Handkerchiefs Five hundred . . . . . 500  
 [Cowries]if any Ship put in from the Maldivia Islands which are live & Good send Fifty Tons . . . . . 50  
 [Shellack] None  
 [ . . . Lloyd]

OSERVATIONS MADE ON COAST GOODS RECEIV'D IN THE YEAR 1718 AS Viz<sup>t</sup>.  
 Madrass Goods

The Long Cloth Ordinary N<sup>o</sup>. 1 & 2 is generally very rowey and the thread thereof Raw & uneven and should be struck closer in the Loom, the numbers 1. W.X & 2 W.X are thinner than formerly and worse both in Thread & make considering the said numbers.

The N<sup>o</sup>. 1. X. & 2 X. for the most part of a good kindly thread though small if they had been struck up together they would have been better, the Nagore Long Cloth proves generally very stout Goods and well made.

The midling Longcloth is indifferent well tho' not so good as formerly has been, having a great many large knotty threads wrought into it by reason of which makes it very rowey & uneven.

The Long Cloth fine is esteem'd by the Drapers to be in gen<sup>l</sup>. good handsome Cloth but would have been better & prov'd as well as what formerly used to be sent if had not been so many unsizeable thick threads in it which also makes it rowey & uneven.

The Long Cloth blue proves very good and of the right deep Colour and came clean from the mildew spots formerly complain'd of as a damage to these sorts of Goods.

The Salempores Ordinary are very indifferent both as to Thread & make, the Thread is poor & raw and the Cloth so slight for want of a full number of Threads that 'tis of little or no service besides it is rather narrower than ever which in effect makes them dear bought, the several numbers which were Invoiced all of a breadth 'tis very observable that some were only bare yard others a yard & inch to a yard & three Inches the breadths, whereas they used to be in breadth a yard & an eighth & none under a yard & three Inches and as is the difference in the breadths So 'tis in the sortments for in one & the same Bale of Goods there are Pieces at least one quarter part better than others Remember what hath been formerly directed to keep up to even Sortments, to full lengths & breadths and that any defect in lengths or breadths is so much dead Loss to Us if We must pay the full price of them.

The Midling Salempores came good both as to their thread and make but came only yard & yard & sixteenth broad whereas yard ought to be yard & an eighth, this want of a Nail is near Six  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent dead loss for you must consider the Cloth sells better or worse as it is wider or narrower as well as when longer or shorter.

The Fine Salempores came good of a kindly thread and well struck up together but in their breadths only a yard broad & ought to be an eighth more which is about Twelve  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent damage.

The Bettellees of the Twenty & twenty five yard sorts are of a poor raw thread very frayey & rowey which makes them not at all valued and if they are not mended there will be no Sale for them which makes Us now write for so few.

The Oringal Sorts are as indifferent being of a rough spongy course thread & a rowey uneven make whereas they ought to be of a clear even wirey thread & with a good selvidge & they have neither.

The fine Chints both Moorees & Salempores as good as at any time has come, the White Grounds of them being kept fair & clean and the colour'd ones being very good all except the Purple which look no otherwise than a damaged & dirty Piece of Cloth, therefore send no more of them & for the future print no less than the whole Piece of Mooree & at least four Pieces of them to be of the same Pattern that the People may divide the fourth Piece into thirds which will make three sutes, or it would be better to make the Moorees three as long as four used to be & the Salempore Sorts none less than twelve yards long and done on the finest sort of cloth N<sup>o</sup>. 1. these would make proper Patterns for clothing according to the present fashion whereas if they are but half Pieces it is hard to match the Pattern exactly & if they are not kept to full lengths & breadths the Pattern will be too s[canty] that is to say the Salempores full 18 Nails wide & 12 yards long.

#### FORT ST. DAVID GOODS.

The Long Cloth Ordinary N<sup>o</sup>. 1 & 2 are better made than the Madrass sorts are but are beat up with too much of the Conjee, The Worriarpollam sort Invoiced N<sup>o</sup>. 1W & 2W is a very thick Cloth [and] courser in thread than has come heretofore not well clear'd in the Whitening, & the Conjee together makes them look

of a very dull colour & in lengths bare thirty six yards and some of them short of that.

The Long Cloth midling is a good Sort as well made if not better than the Madrass & cost alike in price, nevertheless 'tis observable that the Madrass sort sells for eighteen pence and two shillings the Piece more occasion'd as We believe by not being so well whiten'd & having too much of the Conjee in it.

The Fine is good Cloth & of an even make & the N<sup>o</sup>. 1 cost equal w<sup>th</sup>. the N<sup>o</sup>. 2 of Madrass & yet sold at five shillings the Piece at the s[ale] less than the Madrass N<sup>o</sup>. 2. arising as appears to Us from the same cause.

The Blue both of Ordinary & midling were good & well dy'd of the right deep Colour as the Madrass & has no mildewd Pieces.

The Salempores Ordinary are not amended being generally of a Raw thread & an uneven make & are deficient also in their breadths : which should always be no less than a yard & an eighth, but now want a nail or more. The Worriapollam sort Invoiced 1 : W : by the ship Marlborough are the worst of their kind that ever came both for Cloth & sortment tho' they cost more than the N<sup>o</sup>. 1. & sold rather for less here.

The midling came good of an even thread & well made and answer'd both as to their Lengths & Breadths that is to say Sixteen Yards long & a yard & an eighth broad as ought to be yet sold for eighteen pence & two shillings a Piece less than those of Madrass of the same cost for having too much of the Conjee & not well whiten'd.

The fine sort likewise were good & answer'd the true lengths and breadths so that they sold accordingly in proportion to their cost.

The Bettellees of the Twenty & twenty five yard sorts cant be called good & unless care be taken that whatever of these sorts are provided unless they are of a true make will beat them out of use tho' these are rather better than the Madrass sort.

The Original sorts have the same cause of complaint, those of sixty Pag<sup>o</sup>. a Corge are of a course knotty rough thread, them of Sixty five, Twenty eight & Sixty seven are of a smoother evener make but the difference in the goodness is not equal to the cost & will not answer unless made of a more clearer wirey thread & good selvidges.

#### VIZAGAPATAM GOODS.

The Long Cloth in general prov'd good & well made for the most part as the numbers A & B. of good substance & likewise the Obar sort number A. of which came Invoiced Twenty Bales by the Ship Prince Frederick & was a very kindly good threaded Cloth but they fall narrow as well as others being but a yard & one Sixteenth broad and should be Yard & an eighth, of these sorts and numbers if kept up to full lengths & breadths a large quantity of them would do well provided that they be all washed & whiten'd equal with those at Madrass if not they will be depreiated for y<sup>o</sup>. Drapers dont care to open them, they stick in the folds as if glued together.

The Salempores prov'd indifferent well in their make, in their several numbers but particularly those washt at Madrass as all in general ought to be if they cant be done as well at Vizagapatam for those that are not are always of a muddy dirty yellow colour and beat up with so much of the conjee that tis a very great disadvantage to them, The Ganjam sorts they are something courser than the last were that came by the ship Dartmouth & cost something more than them.

The striped Bettellees in their stripes are well eno' made but the Cloth between the stripes is of so frayey harsh & rough thread that it immediately wears out & many of them appear to have been worn out by the countrey People for that they are found here to be patcht with many large Pieces set into them for almost throughout the whole Piece and others darned & mended without

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Patching & this in particular the Bale N<sup>o</sup>. O.B. Invoic'd 100 P<sup>s</sup>. by the Ship Marlborough.

You must be sure to take care that all Long Cloth & Salempores may be brought again to their former breadths none must be less than a yard & three sixteenths in breadth when brown & taken out of the Loom that so when they are washt & whiten'd they may then be full yard [and] an eighth as heretofore and not as now but yard & one sixteenth Rem[ember] one nail in seventeen is near six  $\frac{3}{4}$  Cent difference in the value of the Goods and wherever any Cloth is short in length it is by so much less in value for the thread in each Case is so much saved to the merchant & maker a sells here in proportion but our loss is the greater because We pay the same freight and same old Custom, be the Cloth narrower or broader.

Examined.

LUAR<sup>ca</sup>. LANE.

THESE ARE TO CERTIFY the President & Council of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and all others under the said Presidency whom it doth or may Concern That the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies have thought fitt to Constitute & appoint and thereupon the Sixth day of June last Constituted & appointed the Bearer hereof John Gough Gentleman at Present resideing in London to be Lieutenant of a Company of Foot Souldiers now sending on the King William Captain Winter Commander, for the Service of Dieu Island under the said Presidency of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and that the said President and Council are to give him a Commission accordingly in the usuall form of Commissions Granted to Persons who are entertain'd Lieutenants of Souldiers in the Service of the said United Company under the said Presidency IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand at the East India<sup>s</sup> house in London this Eleventh day of October Anno Dom. One thousand Seven hundred and Eighteen And in the Fifth Year of of the Reign of Our Sovereign LORD GEORGE by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland KING Defender of the Faith &c<sup>s</sup>.

THO: WOOLLEY  
Sec<sup>ry</sup>.

ACCOUNT OF SHIPS WHICH THE EAST INDIA COMPANY HAVE VERY GREAT REASON TO BELIEVE ARE DESIGND FOR THE EAST INDIES AS WELL FROM PRIVATE INFORMATION: TO BE DEPENDED ON AS BECAUSE THEY ARE FULL SHEATHED & FILLED WITH NAILS WHICH ARE NEVER DONE EXCEPT FOR EAST INDIA VOYAGES.

Ships.	Burden.	Where fitting.
	Tons.	
The Diggs Frigot of about	... 350	At M <sup>r</sup> . Grave's Dock at Dickshore.
The Hamilton French built ab <sup>t</sup> .	... 200	In Justice Wests Dock at Limehouse.
The Peterborough ... ..	... ..	In the same Dock.
The Loyal Judith about	... 350	In the Dock late Mr. Popelys at Deptford.
The Herne ... ..	... ..	In the same Dock.
The Speedwell about	... 220	Do.
The Mercury Ketch about	... 150	At the great Dock below Limehouse.
The London ... ..	... ..	At M <sup>r</sup> . Wells & Sellers Dock at Rotherhithe.
The Winder Galley about	... 200	At the great Wet Dock at Deptford.
The Friendship Cap <sup>t</sup> . Alwright ab <sup>t</sup> .	180	At young Mr. Taylors Dock at Rotherhithe.

This ship it is believ'd is design'd for the Cape of Good hope and We are told the R<sup>t</sup>. Hon<sup>ble</sup>. the Dutch Company are so apprehensive of that they will write you particularly about her.

It is secretly whisperd in London some other ships are also design'd out on the like Account but there is not as yet such a Progress made in fitting them as in those abovementioned.

By the King,

A Proclamation,

For Recalling and Prohibiting Seamen from Serving Foreign Princes and States.

George R.

Whereas We are Informed, That great Numbers of Mariners and Seafaring Men (Our Natural-Born Subjects) are in the Service of others, Foreign Princes and States, to the Prejudice of Our Kingdom; We have therefore thought it necessary, and by this Our Proclamation (by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council) do strictly Charge and Command all Masters of Ships, Pilots, Mariners, Seamen, Shipwrights, and other Seafaring Men whatsoever and Wheresoever (being our Natural-Born Subjects) who are in the Pay or Service of any Foreign Prince or State, or do Serve in any Foreign Ship or Vessel, That forthwith they and every of them do (according to their known and bounden Duty and Allegiance) Withdraw themselves, Depart from, and Quit such foreign Services, and return home to their Native Countries. And further, We do hereby strictly Prohibit and forbid all Masters of Ships, Mariners, Seamen, and other Seafaring Men Whatsoever (being our Natural-Born Subjects) from Entering, and do charge and Command them and every of them from henceforth to forbear to Enter themselves into the Pay and Service of any Foreign Prince or State, or to Serve in any Foreign Ship or Vessel Whatsoever, Without Our Special Licence first had and obtained in that behalf; to all which we expect due Obedience and exact Conformity. And We do hereby Publish and Declare, that the Offenders to the contrary shall not only incur Our just Displeasure, but be Proceeded against for their Contempt according to the utmost Severities of Law. And We do hereby Declare, That if any such Seamen, Our Subjects, shall be taken in any Foreign Service by the Turks, Algerines, or any others, they shall not be Reclaimed by Us as Subjects of Great Britain.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Thirtieth Day of December,  
1718. In the Fifth Year of Our Reign.

God save the King.

LONDON, PRINTED BY JOHN BASKETT, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,  
AND BY THE ASSIGNS OF THOMAS NEWCOMB, AND HENRY HILLS, DECEAS'D 1718.

His Majesty's

DECLARATION OF WAR against the King of Spain.

George R.

Whereas We being Engaged by divers Treaties to Maintain the Neutrality of *Italy*, and to Defend Our Good Brother the Emperor of *Germany* in the Possession of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Rights, which He Enjoyed in *Europe*; And being likewise very Desirous to Settle the Peace and Tranquility of *Christendom* upon the most just and lasting [Foundations We were [a . . .] did for that Purpose, from time to time, Communicate Our Peaceful Thoughts and Designs



to the King of *Spain* by his Ministers, and conceived Hopes, that they would have had his Approbation. And whereas upon the said King of *Spain's* Invading, in a Hostile and Unjust Manner, the Island and Kingdom of *Sardinia*, We did cause the most Friendly Representations to be made to him in that behalf; but finding Our Selves obliged to Support and Enforce Our Instances by a Naval Strength, We did send Our Fleet into the *Mediterranean* this last Summer, with a full and earnest Intention to make Use of it's Appearance there, for setting on foot Negotiations of Peace towards reconciling the Parties engaged in War, and thereby preventing the many Calamities that must ensue therefrom. And whereas We did likewise, to testify Our most sincere Inclinations to Peace, send Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor *James Earl Stanhope*, One of Our Principal Secretaries of States to *Madrid*, with full Power and Commission to offer Our most hearty Endeavours for re-establishing the Quiet of *Europe*, [and] for cultivating and improving the Friendship of the said King of *Spain*. And whereas notwithstanding all the Instances We could possibly make, all the Tenders of Amity and Affection We could use, Our said Plenipotentiary returned without the least Hopes of Peaceable Dispositions in the said Court of *Spain*, and Our Admiral in the *Mediterranean*, finding also no Tendency, to Amicable Measures, was obliged to Assist and Protect the Emperor's Dominions and Force, which were in imminent Danger by the further Invasion of the Kingdom of *Sicily*, and by the great Fleets and Armies which the said King of *Spain* had in those Parts. And whereas after all Our Efforts and Endeavours, We have found the said King of *Spain* so far from hearkening to Terms of Friendship, and Accommodation. that he has not only Seized the Persons and Effects of Our Subjects, being and residing in his Dominions, contrary to the [tr . . .] tent and Meaning of Solemn Treaties between Us; but also has issued forth Orders to his Subjects to Arm against Us and Our Subjects, and to Attack, S[ . . . ] and Dominions Goods, Ships, and Merchandizes wheresoever they can meet with them. And as these violent and unmerrited Proceedings have [ . . . ] Us under a Necessity of Providing for the Good and Safety of Our Kingdoms, and of all Our loving Subjects, who may be Exposed to the Dangers of the Hostilities, without being Authorized, to repel Force by Force, We have been obliged with Regret to call to mind the many unfriendly and unjustifiable Acts, which have been done towards Us and Our Subjects, almost ever since Our Accession to the Throne of these Our Kingdoms. It would be endless to enumerate the Complaints of Our Subjects, relating to the Infractions of Treaties, the Breach of ancient and established Privileges, and the unwarrantable Obstructions of their accustomed Trade and Commerce, concerning which Our several Ministers at the Court of *Spain* have, from time to time, given in Memorials and Representations; but notwithstanding their repeated and most pressing Instances, they have scarce ever obtained the least Redress from the *Spanish* Court, who rendred thereby ineffectual the Benefits and Advantages, which We hoped We had by Treaties and Conventions procured for Our good Subjects. And it appearing to Us further from the Conduct of the King of *Spain*, especially by the Instigation, and Pernicious Councils, as We conceive, of his Chief Minister (by whose Advice the true Interest of *Spain* seems entirely Sacrificed, and the Subjects of that Country are not only neglected, but oppressed) that the said King, under Colour of Balancing the Power of the Emperor, and Securing the Liberty of the Princes of *Italy*, raised great Armies, equipped great Numbers of Ships of War, and made unusual Preparations by Land and Sea, which tended to set on foot dangerous Designs of Breaking through the Treaties of *Utrecht*, and *Baden*, on which the Peace of *Europe* was founded, and of Uniting, as Occasion should offer, upon one Head, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, the Separation whereof has already cost so much Blood and Treasure, and which ought in all times to come to be prevented with the utmost Attention, and fenced against by all the Means which God hath put into the Hands of the Neighbouring Princes and States concerned in that Fatal Event. We omit the Encouragement

given to the Pretender to Our Crown, and his Abettors, the Endeavours to stir up other Princes against Us, with the frequent Menaces thrown out, unbecoming the Dignity of Crown'd Heads: All which, with many other Insults and Affronts, We were ready and willing to put up, in case We could have found the least Disposition in the said Court of *Spain* to entertain a good and reasonable Amity. But as these Proceedings have at last broke out into open Hostilities, and neither the Interposition of Our Good Brother the most Christian King, nor any other Means employed, could procure for Us, Our Allies, or Our Subjects, any just Redress, Satisfaction, or Reparation, We could not any longer sit still and see Our Honour ill treated, Our good Friends and Allies unjustly invaded, Our Subjects attacked and despoiled, their Commerce prohibited, and all the Damage possible done unto them, without Resenting the same in the manner We ought, and Taking up Arms in Our just Defence, and for the doing Right to OurSelves, Our Allies, and Our Subjects, against the violent Enterprizes of the said King of *Spain*: We therefore, Reposing Our greatest Confidence in the Help of Almighty God, (who knows the good and peaceful Intentions We have all along had) have thought fit to Declare War against the said King of *Spain*: and We do accordingly, hereby Declare the same: And We will, in pursuance of such Declaration, Vigorously Prosecute the said War in Conjunction with our Allies, being Assured of the ready Concurrence and Assistance of all Our loving Subjects, in a Cause wherein the Honour of Our Crown, the Maintenance of our Solemn Treaties and Engagements, and the Preservation of the Rights and Advantages of Our Subjects, are so deeply concerned. And We do hereby Will and Require Our General of Our Forces, Our Commissioners for Executing the Office of the High Admiral, Our Lieutenants of Our several Counties, Governors of Our Forts and Garisons, and all other Officers and Soldiers under them, by Sea and Land, to do and execute all Acts of Hostility in the Prosecution of this War against the Said King of *Spain*, his Vassals and Subjects, and to Oppose their Attempts. And We do hereby Command, as well as Our own Subjects, as Advertize all other Persons, of what Nation soever, not to Transport or Carry any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or any other Contraband Goods to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations, or Countries of the said King of *Spain*; Declaring, that whatsoever Ship or Vessel shall be met withal, Transporting or Carrying any Soldiers, Arms, Powder, Ammunition, or other Contraband Goods to any of the Territories, Lands, Plantations or Countries of the said King of *Spain*, the same being taken, shall be Condemned as Good and Lawful Prize. And whereas there are remaining in Our Kingdoms divers of the Subjects of the King of *Spain*, We, notwithstanding the Usage many of Our Subjects have received in that Kingdom, do hereby Declare Our Royal Intention to be, That all the Subjects of *Spain*, who shall demean themselves Dutifully towards Us, shall be Safe in their Persons and Estates.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the Sixteenth Day of December, 1718. In the Fifth Year of Our Reign. God Save the King.

London, Printed by John Baskett, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, And by the Assigns of Thomas Newcomb and Henry Hills, deceased. 1718.

A LIST OF SOULDEERS SHIP'D ON BOARD THE SHIP KING WILLIAM  
for Dieu Island Viz<sup>nt</sup>.—

Capt <sup>n</sup> .		Lieuff <sup>n</sup> .	Age	Country.	Trade.
	John Gough				
	John Jones	Serjeant	27	of Londn.	Watchmaker.
	Peter Nangle	Ensigne	25	D <sup>o</sup> .	Gent.
	John Barker	Serj <sup>ant</sup>	21	D <sup>o</sup> .	Vintner.
	Lancelot Phocus	Corporal	26	Do.	Gent.
	James Graham	Souldier	32	D <sup>o</sup> .	Sould <sup>r</sup> .
	James Garrard	D <sup>o</sup> .	22	Warwick Shire	D <sup>o</sup> .

		Age	Country.	Trade.
John Amos	Sould <sup>r</sup> .	20	High Wickham	Calender.
John Adams	D <sup>o</sup> .	21	North Britain.	
Samuell Angier	D <sup>o</sup> .	22	Norwich	Weaver.
Thomas Arch	D <sup>o</sup> .	28	London	D <sup>o</sup> .
William Benlock	D <sup>o</sup> .	30	Norwich	D <sup>o</sup> .
William Bond	D <sup>o</sup> .	22	Cambridge	Groom.
Robert Bourn	D <sup>o</sup> .	22	London	Silk Weaver.
William Bartly	D <sup>o</sup> .	20	Lyncoln	Taylor.
John Creighton	D <sup>o</sup> .	31	Ireland	Sould <sup>r</sup> .
Richard Chiswick	D <sup>o</sup> .	21	London	D <sup>o</sup> .
John Coleby	D <sup>o</sup> .	24	D <sup>o</sup> .	Weaver.
John Colegate	D <sup>o</sup> .	26	Tunbridge	Throster.
Richard Cannard	D <sup>o</sup> .	29	London	Cordwinder.
Francis Drury	D <sup>o</sup> .	23	D <sup>o</sup> .	Brush-maker.
William Dawsonne	D <sup>o</sup> .	22	D <sup>o</sup> .	Weaver.
William Fryer	D <sup>o</sup> .	24	Leicester	Stocking- Weaver.
Robert Freind	D <sup>o</sup> .	26	London	Weaver.
Joseph Gregory	D <sup>o</sup> .	24	D <sup>o</sup> .	Surgeon.
James Grace	D <sup>o</sup> .	29	D <sup>o</sup> .	Fish-monger.
Thomas Hall	D <sup>o</sup> .	26	York	Cloth worker.
Thomas Horton	D <sup>o</sup> .	26	Liverpool	Sould <sup>r</sup> .
Thomas Harper	D <sup>o</sup> .	27	London	Cordwinder.
Tretchwell Lewes	D <sup>o</sup> .	25	D <sup>o</sup> .	...
John Mills	D <sup>o</sup> .	29	D <sup>o</sup> .	Weaver.
Christopher Malone	D <sup>o</sup> .	21	Ireland	D <sup>o</sup> .
George Moore	D <sup>o</sup> .	26	London	D <sup>o</sup> .
William Mitchum	D <sup>o</sup> .	21	Berkshire	D <sup>o</sup> .
Thomas Monsey	D <sup>o</sup> .	26	Bednal-Green	D <sup>o</sup> .
Cornelius Nelson	D <sup>o</sup> .	33	Yorkshire	Clothwork.
William Newark	D <sup>o</sup> .	24	Lond <sup>n</sup> .	Gent.
John Preston	D <sup>o</sup> .	26	Lincoln	Labourer.
Thomas Patterson	D <sup>o</sup> .	22	Ipswick	Poulterer.
Christopher Peterson	D <sup>o</sup> .	29	Hambrough	Merchant.
John Prim	D <sup>o</sup> .	25	Somersetshire	Taylor.
Thomas Parr	D <sup>o</sup> .	29	London	Vintner
Elisha Patchin	D <sup>o</sup> .	27	D <sup>o</sup> .	Jeweller.
William Robe	D <sup>o</sup> .	22	Scotland	Mathematitian & Gunner.
George Stammers	D <sup>o</sup> .	24	Essex	Labourer.
John Thompson	D <sup>o</sup> .	22	Leicestershire	Weaver.
Samuell Thompson	D <sup>o</sup> .	26	Norwich	hottpress <sup>r</sup> . & D <sup>o</sup> .
Richard Trant	D <sup>o</sup> .	26	London	Cook.
Michaell Willson	D <sup>o</sup> .	22	D <sup>o</sup> .	...
Anthony Ponso	D <sup>o</sup> .	27	D <sup>o</sup> .	Weaver.
John Hanny	D <sup>o</sup> .	24	D <sup>o</sup> .	Sawyer.
Elias Bates	Master Gunner.			
EAST INDIA HOUSE LOND <sup>n</sup> .				
12 <sup>th</sup> . November 1718.				

THO LEWES.

LIST OF THE COMPANYS PACKET TO FORT S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE BY THE SHIP KING WILLIAM.

- N<sup>o</sup>. 1 Companys General Letter to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George dated 17<sup>th</sup>. Oct<sup>o</sup>: 1718.  
 2. Copy Comp<sup>ss</sup>. General to D<sup>o</sup>. dated the 14<sup>th</sup>. March 1717 sent by  
 Queen Via Bencoolen.

3. Copy Comp<sup>as</sup>. General Letter to the Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Govern<sup>r</sup>. and Council of Fort Marlborough dated 14<sup>th</sup>. March 1717 sent  $\text{to}$  Queen.
4. Invoice of the King William for Fort St. George am<sup>o</sup>. to £ 82,534-13-
5. Bill of Lading of Ditto Ship.
6. Copy of the King Williams Charterparty.
7. List of Goods to be Provided on the Coast of Choromandell for the ships going out this Year 1718.
8. Observations made on Coast Goods receivd in the Year 1718.
9. Agreement with M<sup>r</sup>. Elias Bates Master Gunner of Dieu Island and his Receipt for Thirty Pounds.
10. List of 52 Souldiers aboard the King William for Fort St. George Signd by M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Lewes.
11. Manifest of Bullion & Goods Licenced to be Shipt aboard the King William Signd by M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Lewes.
12. Account of Coral Licenced to be Shipt aboard the King William to purchase Diamonds.
13. Copy of the Accomptants Letter to the Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Governour & Council of Marlborough Fort Dated the 14<sup>th</sup> March 1717  $\text{to}$  Queen.
14. A Red Leather Patent Box cont<sup>a</sup>. the following particulars Viz<sup>t</sup>.  
 His Majestys Comission under the Great Seal of England dated the 27<sup>th</sup>. Feb<sup>r</sup>y 1717 to the President & Council of Fort St. George to try Pyrates.  
 Copy of his Majestys Instructions Countersignd by M<sup>r</sup>. Secretary Addison dated the 28<sup>th</sup>. February 1717, the Original sent  $\text{to}$  Queen via Bencoolen relating to accessarys to Pyracys Superscribed Viz<sup>t</sup>. To all our Admirals Vice Admirals Rear Admirals, Judges of Vice Admiraltys or Comanders of any of our Ships of War, now and for the time being and also our Trusty & well beloved Joseph Collet Esq President & Govern<sup>r</sup>. of Fort St<sup>t</sup> George in the East Indies, Thomas Frederick, Will<sup>m</sup>. Jennings, Nath<sup>l</sup>. Elwick, Rich<sup>d</sup>. Horden, Thomas Cooke, John Legg, and Josiah Cooke Merchants there, and the President & Council of the Fort St<sup>t</sup>. George for the time being appointed Comissioners for Trying Pyrates.  
 Written Copy of an Act of Parliament made 28<sup>o</sup> Hen : 8, for the Tryals of Treasons, Felonys, Robberys, Murders and Confederacys Comitted on the Sea.  
 Printed Act of Parliament made in the 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup>. Guliet 3. for the more effectual Suppressing of Pyracy.  
 Printed Act of Parliament made 1<sup>o</sup> Georgu for continuing the last mentiond Acts for 5 Years and from thence to the end of the next Sessions of Parliament, Both these sticht together.  
 Instructions taken out of a Book of good account relating to Pyracy.
15. Packet from the Secret Comittee To the President & Council of Fort St<sup>t</sup>. George, with one enclosed singly to the President both dated the 17<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>. 1718.
16. Packet Directed To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the President & Council for all the Forces & Affairs of the English Nation at Fort William in Bengall—To be forwarded thither by the first good opportunity.
17. Secretarys Letter to the President and Council of Fort St<sup>t</sup>. George dated 12<sup>th</sup>. November 1718, enclosing.
18. His Majestys Most Gracious Speech to the Parliament.

A MANIFEST OF GOODS MERCHANTIZE AND FORREIGN SILVER LYCENS'D BY THE  
COMITTEE OF SHIPPING OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED EAST INDIA  
COMPANY TO BE LADEN ON BOARD THE SHIP MARLBOROUGH. CAP<sup>t</sup>. RICHARD  
MICKLEFEILD, COMAND<sup>r</sup> BY THE SEVERAL PERSONS AS FOLLOWS (VIZ<sup>t</sup>.)

M<sup>r</sup>. JOHN WELD.

M W 1 Small Box q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing Apparel ... Value  
Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Mathew Weld at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids.

CAP<sup>t</sup>. RICHARD MICKLEFEILD.

R M	2 Chests Wine 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> . each	...	Value £. 0	...	...
W K A 1 2 4	Chests Wine 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> . each	...	D <sup>o</sup> . 40	...	...
	7 Chests Beer q <sup>t</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . 31	...	...
	1 Chest Glasses	...	} D <sup>o</sup> . 10	...	...
	1 Cask Currants	...		...	...
	1 Pipe Wine	...	D <sup>o</sup> . 20	...	...
	1 Hogshead Wine	...	D <sup>o</sup> . 10	...	...
6	Wheels	...	} Value £60	...	...
2	Cases q <sup>t</sup> . 20 Pictures	...		...	...
1	Case q <sup>t</sup> . 4 Looking Glasses	...		...	...
1	Case q <sup>t</sup> . 4 Sconces	...		...	...
			£191	...	...

On the 5 <sup>o</sup> Cent & Indulgence  
In Forreign Silver being his full  
allowance <sup>o</sup> Indulgence ... .. 1221—10—  
In Ditto for Ships Stock ... .. Value £480 ... ..

M<sup>rs</sup>. MARY NICOLO PASSENG<sup>r</sup>.

M 1. 2 2 Chests Wearing Apparel ... ..  
... 1 Box Physick ... ..  
3 1 Bundle of Bedding ... ..  
Freight Free

M<sup>rs</sup>. ELIZABETH FAWKNER.

Directed. 1 Small Box q<sup>t</sup>. a Silver Watch 6 <sup>o</sup> Silk Stockings & One  
Peruke, Free of Freight being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas  
Bulkley at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. EDWARD FENWICK.

E T 1 2 2 Chests Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 12 Doz<sup>n</sup>. each Value £20 ... ..  
Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Frederick at Fort S<sup>t</sup>.  
George.

M<sup>rs</sup>. GRACE BINYON.

R B 1 2 2 Small Chests Wearing Apparel... Value £50 ... ..  
Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Binyon at Fort S<sup>t</sup>.  
George.

THE REVER<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. TURTON.

I T 1 2 2 Chests Wine 12 Doz<sup>n</sup>. each ... Value £ 20 ... ..  
3 4 2 Half Chests Ale ... .. D<sup>o</sup>. 5 ... ..  
5 1 Box q<sup>t</sup>. a Sadle ... .. D<sup>o</sup>. 3 ... ..

Freight Free being for the Use of his Son in the Compa<sup>s</sup>. Service at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. HENRY MERTINS.

MM 1—1 Iron Chest q<sup>t</sup>. Corral Beeds & Broaken Corral Value  
 £ 580—<sup>s.</sup>3—<sup>d.</sup>2 on which he has paid £11—16—7 for Freight &  
 permission into the Comp<sup>as</sup>. Treasury & has given bond pursuant  
 to the Order of Court being Consign'd to Joseph Collet Esq<sup>r</sup>. at  
 Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. JOHN SAUNDERSON.

IO S 2 1 Case Apparel ... .. Value £10 ... ..  
 W □ I 1 1 Chest Beer q<sup>t</sup>. 12 Doz<sup>n</sup>. ... .. Value £4 10 ... ..  
 Freight Free being for the Use of his son & M<sup>r</sup>. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Jennings at Fort S<sup>t</sup>.  
 George.

M<sup>r</sup>. JOHN TURNER.

N Turner 1 Case q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing Apparel ... Value £50 ... ..  
 1 Case q<sup>t</sup>. Sadles ... .. D<sup>o</sup>. 14 ... ..  
 1 Case Picheres ... .. D<sup>o</sup>. 5 ... ..  
 Freight Free being for the Use of his son M<sup>r</sup>. Nathaniel Turner at Fort S<sup>t</sup>.  
 George.

M<sup>r</sup>. LAWRENCE LANE.

L °7 8 2 Chests Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 12 Doz<sup>n</sup>. each ... Value £20 ... ..  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Catesby Oadham Essay Master at  
 Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

S<sup>r</sup>. ROBERT JENKINSON KN<sup>t</sup>.

Directed. 2 Chests Beer q<sup>t</sup>. 12 Doz<sup>n</sup>. each ... Value £ 9 ... ..  
 1 Box q<sup>t</sup>. Apparel  
 Freight Free being for the Use of his son M<sup>r</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Jenkinson at Fort S<sup>t</sup>.  
 George.

M<sup>r</sup>. WILLIAM LEA.

Directed. 2 Chest Beer q<sup>t</sup>. 12 Doz<sup>n</sup>. each ... Value £9 ... ..  
 1 Box Wearing Apparel ... .. Value £ 15 0 0 ... ..  
 On which he has paid £5 8 0: for Freight into the Compa<sup>s</sup>. Treasury  
 being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Richard Lea at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

EDWARD HARRISON Esq<sup>r</sup>.

I<sup>o</sup> C 1 @ 8—8 Chests Wine 12 Doz<sup>n</sup>.  
 each ... .. Value £ 80 0 0  
 9 @ 11—3 Chests Wine q<sup>t</sup>. d<sup>o</sup>. d<sup>o</sup>. 30 0 0  
 12 @ 19—8 Chests Beer q<sup>t</sup>. d<sup>o</sup>. d<sup>o</sup>. 36 0 0  
 20—21—2 Chests Syder q<sup>t</sup>. d<sup>o</sup>.  
 22—1 Chest Medicines ... ..  
 23—1 Chest Apparel ... ..  
 24—25—2 Boxes Tobacco ... ..

On which he has p<sup>d</sup>. the rest is Fight & permission into the Compa<sup>s</sup>. Treas-  
 ury for Part thereof and the rest is free of Freight being for the Use of Joseph  
 Collet Esq<sup>r</sup>. at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.



2—1 Chest of Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 10 Doz<sup>n</sup>. D<sup>o</sup>. & 5 Doz<sup>n</sup>. quarts—Value £5—  
 3—1 Chest q<sup>t</sup>. Ditto & 8 Doz<sup>n</sup>. quarts— D<sup>o</sup>. 12—  
 On the 5 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Cent & Indulgence.

MESS<sup>rs</sup>. ROGER BRADDYL & JOSEPH DESILVA

★ 6 @ 13- 8 Chests q<sup>t</sup>. Rough Corral- Value £ 2119 . . .  
 14- 1 Chest q<sup>t</sup>. Corral Beeds- D<sup>o</sup>. 585 : 5 : . .  
 15- 1 Chest Ditto- D<sup>o</sup>. 458 : 6 : 6 :  
 16 @ 19- 4 Chests q<sup>t</sup>. Polish'd Peices of Corral- D<sup>o</sup>. 882 : 8 : 6 :  
 On which they have paid £ 153 : 17 : 4 : for Freight and Permission  
 into the Compa<sup>s</sup>. Treasury for the above Mencōn'd Corral  
 & One Chest ship'd on the Vansittart and has given bond &  
 Consign'd the same pursuant to the Order of Court.

M<sup>r</sup>. ROBERT MICHELL

M C 1 small Box Medicines— Value £ 6 11 6  
 1 Half Chest Wine— D<sup>o</sup>. 5 — —  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Charles  
 Michell Factor at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

EAST INDIA HOUSE LONDON  
 Y<sup>e</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>. Jan<sup>ry</sup>. 1718/9.

Exam<sup>d</sup>. this and a former sheet  
 THO LEWES.

London 12<sup>th</sup>. November 1718.

ABSTRACT OF THE PRINCE FREDERICK CAP<sup>t</sup>. EDWARD MARTIN  
 COMMANDER FOR FORT WILLIAM VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

Lead 800 pieces cont <sup>a</sup> .	1203 : 2 : 15	at 11 : 9 : <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> O	... £ 707 : 2 : 8
Iron 1431 Bars w <sup>t</sup> . 30 Tons-	18 : 19 : 6	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> Ton	... 569 : 5 : -
Broad Cloth 200. Bales cont <sup>a</sup> . 600 Clo <sup>s</sup> .	amounting to		... 6,937 : 11 : -
Silver 80 Chests cont <sup>a</sup> .	281868 : 2 :	at 5 : 8 : <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> oz	... 79,862 : 12 : 7
Cordage 46 Coyles W <sup>t</sup> .	290-	at 30 : 3 : <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> O	... 438 : 12 : 6
Ironmongers Ware 8 Casks & 23 bundles. amounting			... 212 : 12 : 5
to- ... ..			£ 88,727 : 16 : 2
	Charges ...		443 : 12 : 9
			£ 89,171 : 8 : 11

SAMUELL WATERS.

LONDON, 12<sup>TH</sup>. JANUARY 1718.

ABSTRACT OF THE CADOGAN CAP<sup>t</sup>. JOHN HILL COMMANDER FOR FORT  
 WILLIAM VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

Lead 992 Slabs w <sup>t</sup> .	1204 :	6	at 11 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> O	... £ 717 8 13
Iron 2392 Bars w <sup>t</sup> . 50 Tons	at 13	14	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> Ton	... 935 0 0



for Fort St. George. }	O. qr. lb.	Iron Guns 140 w <sup>t</sup> . 246 1 27 amounting to ...	£255 10 9
	oz. s. d.	Silver 37 Chests w <sup>t</sup> . 1,31,672 at 5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. ...	37,307 1 4
		Medicines 6 Chests & 1 Cask amounting to ...	265 0 0
		Chalk & Flints 2 Loads—amounting to ...	0 18 0
	oz. s. d.	Silver 12 Chests cont <sup>a</sup> . 41,856 at 5 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz....	11,859 4 0
		51,340 2 4	
	Charges ...	256 14 0	
SAMUELL WATERS			£ 51,596 16 4

LONDON 7<sup>TH</sup>. JANUARY 1718.ABSTRACT OF THE DAWSONNE CAP<sup>T</sup>. JOHN RAYMOND COMMANDER FOR  
FORT WILLIAM VIZ<sup>T</sup>.

O. qr. lb.	Lead 950 Slabs w <sup>t</sup> . 1403 2 13 at 11. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0 ...	£ 836 6 6	
	Broad Cloth 115 Bales cont <sup>a</sup> . 348 cloths—amounting to ...	4,247 17 4	
	Silk Druggets 1 Bale cont <sup>a</sup> . 20 pieces—amounting to ...	124 12 6	
O.	Iron Guns 200 w <sup>t</sup> . 548 3 26 at 19. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0 ...	544 8 2	
	Stationary Ware 3 Chests & 1 Hamper Ink amounting to ...	73 1 8	
	Iron 2412 Bars w <sup>t</sup> . 50 Tons £ 18. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ton ...	935 0 0	
	Packing Press 1.—amounting to ...	93 10 0	
oz. d.	Silver 40 Chests w <sup>t</sup> . 139,520 w <sup>t</sup> . 5. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. ...	39,530 13 4	
	Chalk & Flints 2 Loads—amounting to ...	0 18 0	
		£ 46,386 7 6	
	Charges ...	231 18 8	
SAMUELL WATERS			£ 46,618 6 2

A LIST OF SOULDIERS SHIP'D ON BOARD THE SHIP MARLBOROUGH CAP<sup>T</sup>.RICHARD MICKLEFIELD COM<sup>MAN</sup>D<sup>R</sup>.

		Countrys.	Trades.	Age.
M <sup>r</sup> . Thomas Ogden...	Lieftent <sup>n</sup> .	of London	Gen <sup>t</sup> .	26
Benjamin Brewster	Ensign.	of London	Gen <sup>t</sup> .	...
William Grace...	Souldier.	London	Weaver	22
John Smith ...	Ditto	Yorkshire	Coachman	27
Thomas Bennit	D <sup>o</sup> .	Lincoln	Husbandman	23
John Stevenson	D <sup>o</sup> .	York shire	Ditto	22
William Macklane	D <sup>o</sup> .	Ireland	Weaver & Sould <sup>r</sup> .	29

		Countrys.	Trades.	Age.
Archibald Ware	Souldier	London	Weaver	22
John Wright	D <sup>o</sup> .	Norwich	Turner	25
Richard Dixson	D <sup>o</sup> .	S <sup>t</sup> . Hellena	Souldier	22
John Hagget	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Gardiner	21
Thomas Bethell	D <sup>o</sup> .	Warwickshire	Hursbandman	23
Joseph Hopkins	D <sup>o</sup> .	Ditto	Cordwindor	30
Robert Redpath	D <sup>o</sup> .	North Brittain	Tallow Chandler	21
Samuell Young	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Founder & Sould <sup>r</sup> .	22
Thomas Warren	D <sup>o</sup> .	Ditto	Silk Dyer	28
John Saunders	D <sup>o</sup> .	Ireland	Blacksmith	24
James Hay	D <sup>o</sup> .	Norwich	Souldier	27
John Henderson	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Clerk	25
William Cornelius	D <sup>o</sup> .	Hampshire	Clerk	20
George Sandwell	D <sup>o</sup> .	Middlesex	Weaver	20
Rob <sup>t</sup> . Hendly	D <sup>o</sup> .	Ireland	D <sup>o</sup> .	27
Robert Watson	D <sup>o</sup> .	North Brittain	Glover	38
Thomas Harrison	D <sup>o</sup> .	Lincoln	Souldier	25
Benjamin Bennit	D <sup>o</sup> .	Middlesex	Hursbandman	30
John Taylor	D <sup>o</sup> .	Essex	Weaver	23
Alexand <sup>r</sup> . Mac Phaile.	D <sup>o</sup> .	North Brittain	Clerk	23
William Andrews	D <sup>o</sup> .	Northampton	Weaver	35
Joseph Cook	D <sup>o</sup> .	Norfolk	Glover	37
Thomas Kent	D <sup>o</sup> .	Lyncolnshire	Gen <sup>t</sup> . Serv <sup>t</sup>	38
James Cock	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Labourer	30
Alexander Read	D <sup>o</sup> .	North Brittain	Barber	27
William Clark	D <sup>o</sup> .	Lestershire	Stocking Weaver	21
Christoph <sup>r</sup> . Norris	D <sup>o</sup> .	Staffordshire	Butcher	24
Robert Bathe	D <sup>o</sup> .	Devonshire	Drapier	26
William Brogden	D <sup>o</sup> .	Yorkshire	Hursbandman	40
Thomas Evans	D <sup>o</sup> .	South Wales	Labourer	35
Nevill Emmott	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Clerk	28
Aaron Kirks	D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> .	Barber & Drumer	23
Francis Edwin	D <sup>o</sup> .	Herefordshire	Butcher	32
Robert Hill	D <sup>o</sup> .	Warwick shire	Weaver	20
John Love	D <sup>o</sup> .	Norfolk	Butcher	26
William Cole	D <sup>o</sup> .	Worster shire	Silk Dyer	22
George Emerson	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Weaver	22
Thomas Chapman	D <sup>o</sup> .	London		24
Thomas Pauk	D <sup>o</sup> .	Hereford shire	Vintner	34
James Low	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Gen <sup>t</sup> .	28
Thomas Stignell	D <sup>o</sup> .	Ireland	Gen <sup>t</sup> . Serv <sup>t</sup> .	19
John Hopgood	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Cutlar	20
Alexand <sup>r</sup> . Daniel	D <sup>o</sup> .	Wilkshire	Glasser	26
Ralph Ransum	D <sup>o</sup> .	Notingham shire	Weaver	22
Thomas Barns	D <sup>o</sup> .	Sussex	Tanner	20

EAST INDIA HOUSE LOND<sup>n</sup>.  
10<sup>th</sup>. JAN<sup>y</sup>. 1718-9.

Exam<sup>d</sup>.

THO: LEWES.

LIST OF THE COMPANYS PACKET TO FORT S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE BY THE SHIP MARLBOROUGH.

1. Companys General Letter to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George dated 9<sup>th</sup>. January 1718.
2. Copy Companys Gen<sup>l</sup>. Letter to Ditto—Dated 17<sup>th</sup>. October 1718. sent by the King William.
3. Copy Companys General Letter to the Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Governour & Council of Fort Marlborough dated the 14<sup>th</sup>. March 1717. sent by Queen.
4. Invoice of the Marlborough for Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George amounting to  
£ 54050 18 6
5. Bill of Lading of Ditto Ship.
6. Abstract of the Prince Fredericks Cargo for Bengall being  
£ 89171 8 11
7. Abstract of the Dawsonnes D<sup>o</sup>. being—  
£ 46618 6 2
8. Abstract of the Cadogans D<sup>o</sup>. being—  
£ 51596 16 4
9. Copy of the Marlboroughs Charterparty.
10. List of Goods to be provided on the Coast of Choromandel for the Ships going out this year 1718.
11. Observations on the Goods received from the Coast Anno 1718.
12. List of a Jun<sup>r</sup>. Merch<sup>t</sup>. & Free Merchants for Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George Sign'd by the Secretary.
13. List 52 Souldiers aboard the Marlborough for Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George Sign'd by M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Lewes.
14. Manifest of Bullion-& Goods Licenced to be Shipt on the Marlborough Sign'd by M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Lewes.
15. Account of Corall &c<sup>a</sup>. Licenced to be Shipt on board the Marlborough & Vansittart to purchase Diamonds.
16. Patterns of 317 Bales of Cloth & 10 Bales of Long Ells by Marlborough In the Box apart.
17. Accomptants Letter to the President & Council of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George dated 9<sup>th</sup>. January 1718.
18. Copy of Accomptants Letter to the Deputy Govern<sup>r</sup>. & Council of Fort Marlborough dated the 14<sup>th</sup>. March 1717.
19. Copy of a Letter to the Committee for Inspecting the Companys By Laws Sign'd J. Ken &c<sup>a</sup>. dated 13<sup>th</sup>. August 1718.
20. Two Declarations of War against Spain.
21. Two Proclamations for recalling His Majestyes Subjects from foreign Service.
22. Keys of 4 Chests of Medicines aboard the Marlborough in the Box apart.

A LIST OF SOULDIER'S SHIP'D ON BOARD THE SHIP TOWNSHEND CAPT<sup>n</sup>. PHILIP WORTH COMAND<sup>r</sup>. (Viz<sup>t</sup>)

		Countrys.	Trades.	Age.
Thomas Ogden	Lieutenant	London	Gen <sup>t</sup> .	26
Benjamin Brewster	Ensign	London	Gen <sup>t</sup> .	30
Thomas Chapman	Souldier	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	27
Alexand <sup>r</sup> . Osborn	D <sup>o</sup> .	North Brittain	Bookbinder	34
Thomas Mussell	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Surgeon	23
Rich <sup>d</sup> . Dobson	D <sup>o</sup> .	Marlborough	Cook	28
Richard Darlington	D <sup>o</sup> .	Cheshire	Sould <sup>r</sup> . & Serjant	31
Thomas Denton	D <sup>o</sup> .	Oxfordshire	Appolsterer	34
William Holland	D <sup>o</sup> .	Plymouth	Waterman	30
John Sherman	D <sup>o</sup> .	High Jarman	Souldier	24
Woldrick Woolford	D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> .	26


		Countrys.	Trades.	Ag
Thomas Brooks	Souldier	York.	Souldier	3
Thomas Prewer	D <sup>o</sup> .	Cambridge	Tanner	3
John Townshend	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Gunsmith	2
John Geho	D <sup>o</sup> .	Grantham	Labourer	2
Edward Mason	D <sup>o</sup> .	Essex	Weaver	2
James Coward	D <sup>o</sup> .	York	Mason	2
John Mano	D <sup>o</sup> .	Cumberland	Maulster	2
George Mears	D <sup>o</sup> .	Essex	Cordwindor	2
Joseph Everett	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Weaver	2
Thomas Bliss	D <sup>o</sup> .	Glostershire	Husbandman	1
William Hodges	D <sup>o</sup> .	Dorsetshire.	Tanner	4
Walter Easton	D <sup>o</sup> .	North Brittain	Souldier	3
John Macfarlan	D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> .	Barber & Sould <sup>r</sup> .	4
Robert Tusten	D <sup>o</sup> .	Hartfordshire	Peruke-maker	2
William Gorden	D <sup>o</sup> .	Suffolk	Ditto	2
William Alberry	D <sup>o</sup> .	Bristow	Hattbandmaker	2
John Allison	D <sup>o</sup> .	Lancashire	Coal Heaver	2
David Smith	D <sup>o</sup> .	Cambridge	Husbandman	3
Willis Paumer	D <sup>o</sup> .	Ireland	Wax Chandler	4
Nick <sup>a</sup> . Maning	D <sup>o</sup> .	Brandenburgh	Souldier	3
Thomas Sidgwick	D <sup>o</sup> .	York	Husbandman	3
Thomas Dauling	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Tobacconest	3
Robert Braman	D <sup>o</sup> .	Hampshire	Tapster	2
William May	D <sup>o</sup> .	Barkshire	Weaver	2
Henry Low	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	Cordwindor	2
John Nelson	D <sup>o</sup> .	Ditto	Brickmaker	2
James Usherwood	D <sup>o</sup> .	Lancashire	Labourer	1
John Andrews	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	D <sup>o</sup> .	2
Thomas Gascoigne	D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> .	Porter	2
Thomas Turton	D <sup>o</sup> .	Cheshire	Husbandman	2
Henry Harcourt	D <sup>o</sup> .	London	...	1
John Burton	D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> .	Gen <sup>t</sup> .	2
Richard Oliver	D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> .	2

East India House.

London. 6<sup>th</sup> March 1718/9.

Exam<sup>d</sup>. Tho Lewes.

ACCOMPT OF CORAL LYCENCED TO BE SHIPT ABOARD THE TOWNSHEND TO PURCHASE  
DIAMONDS BY THE FOLLOWING PERSONS VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

By Abraham & Jacob Franco.	8 Chests Markt. F. N <sup>o</sup> . 1 to 3 cont <sup>a</sup> .	} £3,621-9-
	Rough Corral ... ..	
	1 Chest Markt D <sup>o</sup> . N <sup>o</sup> . 9 cont <sup>a</sup> . Coral Beads ... ..	
	1 Chest Markt F. N <sup>o</sup> . 10 cont <sup>a</sup> . Coral Beads vallued together at ... ..	
By Solomon de Medina Moses Scn.	1 Small Box Markt M. C. N <sup>o</sup> . 1 cont <sup>a</sup> . Coral Beads Value ./. ... ..	280 - -
By Roger Brad-dyll & Joseph Da Silva.	1 Chest Markt  N <sup>o</sup> . 20. cont <sup>a</sup> . Coral Beads vallued at ... ..	727-15-3
		<u>£4,628-16-:</u>

A MANIFEST OF GOODS MERCHANTIZE & FORREIGN SILVER LYCENSED BY THE COMMITTEE OF SHIPPING OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY TO BE LADEN ON BOARD Y<sup>r</sup>. SHIP TOWNSHEND CAP<sup>t</sup>. PHILIP WORTH COMAND<sup>r</sup>. BY THE SEVERAL PERSONS AS FOLLOWS (VIZ<sup>r</sup>.)

MESS<sup>rs</sup>. ABRAHAM & JACOB FRANCO.

F. N<sup>o</sup>. 1. @ 8. 8 Cases Rough Corral Corral Beads.  
 ☆ 9. 1 Case } Value £3,621 -- 9 :  
 F. 10. 1 D<sup>o</sup>. }

On which he has paid £109-5<sup>s</sup>. for Freight & permission into the Comp<sup>as</sup>. Treasury & has Given bond & Consigned the same pursuant to the Order of Court.

M<sup>r</sup>. CHRISTIAN WEGER SLOFF.

Directed— 1 Portmantua q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing Apparel.  
 1 Hatt Case q<sup>t</sup>. a Hatt & 2 Peruques—  
 1 small Box q<sup>t</sup>. Duccatt & other money—  
 1 small Box q<sup>t</sup>. Writings & Chaney Cupps—  
 1 Bundle q<sup>t</sup>. 3 Fowling P<sup>ps</sup>.

Freight Free being for the Use of Govern<sup>r</sup>. Nessen at Tranquebar.

M<sup>rs</sup>. GRACE BINYON.

R. B. 1 — 1 Case q<sup>t</sup>. 5 Doz<sup>n</sup>. of Hatts & 6 Dozen P<sup>r</sup>. Silk Stockings  
 Value £ 60 — —  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Bynion at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

THE REV<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. NATH<sup>l</sup>. SPINKS.

W S 1 @ 3 — 3 Chests Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 14 Doz<sup>n</sup>. 8 qu<sup>t</sup>. bottles each Value—  
 £ 30 — —

1 1 Box q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing Apparel— D<sup>o</sup>. 25 — —  
 Freight Free being for the Use of his Son M<sup>r</sup>. William Spinks at Bengall.

S<sup>r</sup>. MATHEW DUDLEY KN<sup>t</sup>.

MD 1. 2—2 Chests Beer q<sup>t</sup>. 12 Boz<sup>n</sup>. each— Value £ 9-0-0.  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Henry Frankland at Bengall—

M<sup>r</sup>. LAURENCE LANE.

G Drake 2—1 Chest Wearing Apparel— Value £ 50-4-0.  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. George Drake Factor at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. GEORGE COLE.

Directed N<sup>o</sup>. 1—1 Box q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing Apparel Books and Small Necessarys.  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Humphrey Cole Factor in Bengall—

M<sup>r</sup>. PETER DIHARCE.

ICO 1 @ 6 } 7 Chests of Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 76 Doz<sup>n</sup>. Value £ 70-0-0.  
 ICH 7 }

On which he has paid £ 15 for Freight into the Com<sup>as</sup>. Treasury being for Gov<sup>r</sup>. Collet at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. JOHN SAUNDERS.

1 ◇ S 1 Chest q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing Apparel— Value £ 25 — —  
 Freight Free being for the Use of his Son M<sup>r</sup>. John Saunderson at Dieu Island.

M<sup>r</sup>. SAMUELL MORELAND PASSENGER.

SM 1. 2—2	Half Chests of Wine q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> .	Value £ 10--0 -.
3—1	Chest Beer q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> .	D <sup>o</sup> . 4-10-0.
4—1	Case Empty bottles—	D <sup>o</sup> . 1 -2-0.
6. 7—2	Cases q <sup>t</sup> . Apparel—	D <sup>o</sup> . 30 -0-0.
5—1	Cask of Cheese—	D <sup>o</sup> . 1-12-0.
	Freight Free.	

M<sup>r</sup>. HENRY ROGERS.

EP Directed—2 Small Boxes q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing Apparel and a Fiddle.  
Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Edward Page one of the  
Council at Fort William in Bengall.

JOHN BLUNT Esq<sup>r</sup>.

I Blunt—1—1 Small Box q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing Apparel Freight Free being for the  
Use of his Son in the Compa<sup>s</sup>. Service at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. THOMAS THEOBALDS.

T † T 1 Case q<sup>t</sup>. 15 Rheams of Paper— Value £ 15  
Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Theobalds at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

THE REVER<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. TURTON.

Directed— 1 Small Case q<sup>t</sup>. Cloth for 3 Sutes of Cloath— Value £ 35.  
Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. John Turton at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. EDMOND FOXLEY FREE MERCHANT.

E F	1. 2 - 2	Chests Wine q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> .	Value £ 10 - -
	1 @ 3 - 3	Chests Beer q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> . each—	D <sup>o</sup> . 13 - 10 -
	1 - 2 - 2	Chests q <sup>t</sup> . Wearing Apparel—	D <sup>o</sup> . 50 - -
		Freight Free.	

M<sup>r</sup>. JOHN GOULD.

S F 1 @ 4 - 4 Chests of Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 12 Doz<sup>n</sup>. each—Value £ 40 -  
1 @ 6 - 6 Chests Beer q<sup>t</sup>. Ditto. D<sup>o</sup>— 27 -  
Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Samuell Feake at Bengall.

M<sup>r</sup>. THOMAS PANNUEL.

P M 2 Half Chests q<sup>t</sup>. 12 Dozen of Wine Value £ 10 -  
Freight Free being for the Use of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Peter Mattson at Bengall.

M<sup>r</sup>. HENRY NEWMAN.

Z G	1	2 - 2	Chests q <sup>t</sup> . Books—	
		3 -	1 Cask q <sup>t</sup> . a small Barril Lamblack 56 <sup>lb.</sup> of Brass un-	
			wrought and 56 <sup>lb.</sup> of Copper unwrought—	
		4 @ 7 -	4 Portmantuas q <sup>t</sup> . Cloaths & Books—	
		8 -	1 Chest q <sup>t</sup> . a Box of medicines 56 <sup>lb.</sup> of Antimony	
			28 <sup>lb.</sup> of Hard Soap 56 <sup>lb.</sup> of Tin in 2 Blocks & Several	
			pcels of unwrot. Iron & 58 <sup>lb.</sup> of Steel—	
	9. 10. 13.	14 - 4	Chests of Beer—	
		11 -	1 Cheshire Cheese in Lead—	

			owt.	qr.	lb.
	12	- 1 Pigg of Lead w <sup>t</sup> .	2-	3-	21
	15	- 1 Chest of Books—			
	16	- 1 Box of Books—			
	17	- 1 Cask of Oyle q <sup>t</sup> .	8	Gallons—	
	18	- 1 Case q <sup>t</sup> .	12	Gallons Strong Liquors—	
	19	- 1 Portmanteau & 3 Cloak baggs with books & Cloaths.			
W I. I L	- 1	Chest of Books for Fort S <sup>t</sup> . George—			
W I	- 1	Box Cordial Waters—			
Z <sup>4</sup> G	- 1	Box of Books for Tranquebar—			

All Free of Freight being sent out by the Hon<sup>ble</sup>. the Society for Propogating the Gospel in Forreign Parts, & is for the Use of the Protestant Missionaries at Tranquebarr.

CAP<sup>t</sup>. PHILLIP WORTH.

In Forreign Silver being his full allowance of the Comp <sup>as</sup> . Indulgence (having no order to Ship Goods ...	£1,200	- -
In Ditto for Ships Stock ...	400	- -

M<sup>r</sup>. JOHN PERRY JUN<sup>r</sup>. MERCH<sup>t</sup>.

I P	- 1.	2-2	Half Chests of Beer—	Value	£ 6	- -
	3.	4-2	Half Chests of Ale—	D <sup>o</sup> .	6	- -
		5-1	Half Chest of Red Wine—	D <sup>o</sup> .	5	- -
		7-1	Box of Sugar—	...		
		6-1	Cask of Cheese—	Value	£ 2	- -
		4-1	Chest Apparel—	D <sup>o</sup> .	10	- -
			Freight Free.			

S<sup>r</sup>. ROBERT NIGHTINGALE BARRO<sup>t</sup>.

S L	- 1	Chest of Beer—	Value	£ 4-10	- -
		Freight Free being for the Use of M <sup>r</sup> . Loy'd in Bengall.			

M<sup>r</sup>. SOLOMON DE MEDINA MOSES SON.

M. C. N <sup>o</sup> . 1.	1	Box q <sup>t</sup> . Corral Beads Value	£280	- -
		On which he has paid £ 5-12 <sup>s</sup> for Freight & permission into the Comp <sup>a</sup> . Treasury.		

M<sup>r</sup>. PAUL LARWOOD FREE MERCHANT.

P L	5	1	Chest of Beer ... ..	Value	£ 3 15	-
	1	1	Chest of Apparel & Necessarys ...	D <sup>o</sup> .	60	- -
	2	1	Box of Hatts ... ..	D <sup>o</sup> .	4 15	-
	3	1	Case of Drinking Glasses ... ..	D <sup>o</sup> .	- 13	-
			<sup>o</sup> .			
	6	1	Tub q <sup>t</sup> . 1 w <sup>t</sup> . Cheese ... ..	D <sup>o</sup> .	1 18	-
	1	1	Chest wine ... ..	D <sup>o</sup> .	10	- -
			Freight Free			

MESS<sup>rs</sup>. ROGER BRADYLL & JOSEPH DA SILVA.

☆ N <sup>o</sup> . 20.	1	Box of Corral Beads	Value	£727-15-3
		On which he has paid £ 14-12-: for Freight & permission into the Comp <sup>a</sup> . Treasury & have Given bond &ca.		

M<sup>r</sup>. JOHN ELWICK.

↑ N<sup>o</sup>. 2—1 Case q<sup>t</sup>. horse Harness Books & small Necessarys—  
 3—1 Case q<sup>t</sup>. 2 Pictures with Gold Guilt Frames.  
 —1 Pair of Wheels & an Iron Axel Free—  
 —2 Cases of Wearing Apparel & Necessarys—  
 —1 Case q<sup>t</sup>. Small Necessarys—  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Elwick at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

S<sup>r</sup>. THOMAS FRANKLAND BARRO<sup>r</sup>.

1. F N<sup>o</sup>. 1. 2—2 Chests of Wine q<sup>t</sup>. 22 Doz<sup>n</sup>.— ... Value £20 — —  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Henry Frankland One of the Council  
 at Bengall.

M<sup>r</sup>. RICHARD SKINNER.

S S N<sup>o</sup>. 50—1 Small Chest q<sup>t</sup>. Apparel ... .. Value £12 — —  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Jennings One of the Council at Fort  
 S<sup>t</sup>. George

M<sup>r</sup>. HENRY NORRIS.

Hugh Norris— 1 Small Box q<sup>t</sup>. Brass locks for Doors ... Value £20 — —  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Hugh Norris at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George—

ELIHU YALE Esq<sup>r</sup>.

1. N N N<sup>o</sup>. 1—1 Chest of Beer— ... .. Value £10 — —  
 2—1 Chest of Wine— ... .. D<sup>o</sup>. 10 — —  
 —1 Small Box q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing Apparel— D<sup>o</sup>. — — —  
 On which he has p<sup>d</sup>. £ 5 for Freight into the Comp<sup>as</sup>. Treasury being for the  
 use of Elihu Nicks at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

Exam<sup>r</sup>. THO LEWES.M<sup>as</sup>. ABIGAIL BICKLEY.

Ship Townshend.  
 Directed— 1 Small Box q<sup>t</sup>. Wearing Apparel— ... Value £3 — —  
 Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Godfrey Van Ittern Ensign at Fort  
 S<sup>t</sup>. Davids.

M<sup>as</sup>. ELIZABETH POWNEY.

Directed— 1 Small Case q<sup>t</sup>. 2 Pictures— ... .. Value £10 10 — —  
 Freight Free being for the Use of Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Powney at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

M<sup>r</sup>. THOMAS SOUGHTON CHIEF MATE.

W. N<sup>o</sup>. 1 @ 8—8 Chest of Wine ... Value £ 80.  
 On the 5<sup>th</sup> Cent & Indulgence.

East India House.

London, y<sup>e</sup>. 6<sup>h</sup> March 1718/9.This & the preceeding sheet of Paper annexed Exam<sup>d</sup>.

THO. LEWES.

These are to certify the President & Council of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and all others  
 within the Jurisdiction thereof whom it doth or may concern That the Court of  
 Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East  
 Indies have thought fit to constitute and appoint and thereupon the 23<sup>rd</sup>. day of  
 Decem<sup>r</sup>. last constituted & appointed the Bearer hereof THOMAS OGDEN Gentleman  
 at present residing in London to be LIEUTENANT of a Company of Foot Souldiers  
 employed in the Service of the said United Company at the said Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George



or elsewhere under the said Jurisdiction and that the said President and Council are to give him a Commission accordingly in the usual Form of Commissions Granted to Persons who are entertain'd Lieutenants of Souldiers in the Service of the said United Company at the said Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto Set my hand at the East India house London this Fifth day of January Anno Dom 1718 and in the fifth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George by the Grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c<sup>a</sup>.

THO WOOLLEY  
Sec<sup>ry</sup>.

ACCOUNT OF CORAL, WROUGHT PLATE & RUSSIA HYPES SHIPT ON BOARD THE SHIPS UNDERMENTIONED BY THE FODLOWING PERSONS TO PURCHASE DIAMONDS VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

On the Marlborough.

By Roger Braddyll & Joseph Da Siva.	} 15 Chests Markt <del>XX</del> N <sup>o</sup> . 5. a 19 q <sup>t</sup> . Rough Corall & Corall Beads Val. ... ..	£ 4691-17-6.
Henry Merttins and Joseph Da Silva.		} 1 Chest Markt M.M. N <sup>o</sup> . 1. q <sup>t</sup> . Coral Beads & Rough Coral Val. ... ..

On the Vansittart.

By Roger Braddyll and Joseph Da Silva.	} 1 Chest Markt I. C. N <sup>o</sup> . 1. q <sup>t</sup> .	Oz	dwt.	
By Do.		Wrought Plate Val ... ..	870	10
	200 Russia Hydes Value ... ..			£ 102-13 -4
				<u>349 -6 -2</u>

LIST OF FACTORS FOR BENCOOLEN WHO [TAKE] PASSAGE ON THE SHIPS UNDERMENTION'D VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

Richard Carter	Factor	on the Godfrey.
Claude Allen Jamineau	do.	do.
Phil. Heigham Wheak	do.	} Suppose they will go by y <sup>e</sup> . Craggs frigott.
William Frohock	do.	
Edwin Norris	do.	

The above List of Factors Certifyd this 14<sup>th</sup>. day of Jañry 1718 by me.

THO WOOLLEY  
Sec<sup>ry</sup>.

LIST OF THE COMPANYS PACKET TO FORT S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE BY THE SHIP GODFREY.

- N<sup>o</sup>. 1. Triplicate Companys General Letter to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George dated 9<sup>th</sup>. Jan<sup>ry</sup>. 1718.
2. Copy of the Godfrey's Charterparty, to be sent w<sup>th</sup>. the Ship to Benc<sup>n</sup>.
3. List of a Jun<sup>r</sup>. Merchant & Free Merch<sup>ts</sup>. for Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George Sign'd by the Se<sup>c</sup>ry. the 14<sup>th</sup>. Jañry.
4. List of Factors for Bencoolen signd by the Se<sup>c</sup>ry.
5. Manifest of Buillion & Goods licenced to be shipt on board the Godfrey Signd by M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Lewes.
6. List of 5 Souldiers on board the Godfrey for Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George Sign'd by M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Lewes.
7. Two Declarations of the War against Spain.
8. Two Proclamations for recalling His Majestys Subjects from foreign service.

## HIS MAJESTIES MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

On Tuesday the Eleventh Day of November, 1718.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Since your last Recess, I have, by the Blessing of Almighty God, Concluded such Terms and Conditions of Peace and Alliance between the Greatest Princes of Europe, as will, in all human Appearance, induce others to follow Their Example, and make any Attempts to Disturb the Publick Tranquillity, not only Dangerous but Impracticable.

These Engagements, I am perswaded, will be so much the more Agreeable to all My Good subjects, as they bind the Contracting Powers to Support the Succession to these Kingdoms in My Family, to which some were not at all, and others not so fully bound by any former Treaties.

During the whole Course of these Negotiations, a most Strict Regard has been had to the Interests of Spain, and better Conditions have been Stipulated for that King, than were insisted upon in his Behalf even at the Treaty of *Utrecht*; but the War in *Hungary* (which by Our Mediation is since happily ended) having tempted the Court of Spain unjustly to Attack the Emperor, and the Hopes they have since conceived of raising Disturbances in *Great Britain*, *France*, and elsewhere, having encouraged them to believe, that We should not be able to act in Pusuance of Our Treaties for the Defence of the Dominions Invaded by them, nor even to support those other Essential and Necessary Conditions of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which Provide against the great Monarchies of Europe, being at any time hereafter United under one Sovereign; They have not only Persisted in such a Notorious Violation of the Public Peace and Tranquillity, but have rejected all Our Amicable Proposals, and have broke through their most Solemn Engagements for the Security of Our Commerce.

To vindicate therefore the Faith of Our former Treaties, as well as to maintain those which We have lately made, and to protect and defend the Trade of My Subjects, which has in every Branch been violently and unjustly oppressed, it became necessary for Our Naval Forces to check their Progress. It was reasonable to hope, that the Success of Our Arms, the repeated Offers of Friendship, which I have never ceased to make in the most pressing manner, and the Measures taken in Concert with the Emperor, and the Most Christian King, to restore the Publick Tranquillity, would have produced a better Disposition in the Court of Spain; but I have received Informations, that instead of listening to Our reasonable Terms of Accommodation, that Court has lately given Orders at all the Ports of Spain; and of the *West-Indies*, to fit our Privateers, and to take Our Ships.

I am perswaded that a *British* Parliament will enable Me to resent such Treatment, as becomes Us; And it is with Pleasure that I can assure you of the ready and friendly Resolutions of Our Good Brother the Regent of *France*, to concur and joyn with Me in the most vigorous Measures.

The firm Confidence I repose in the Affections of My People, together with My earnest Desire to ease them of every Charge not absolutely necessary, determined Me, immediately after the Exchange of the Ratifications of Our great Alliance, to make a very considerable Reduction of Our Land-Forces; nor could I better express, than by so doing, how little We apprehend the Attempts of Our Enemies to disturb the Peace of My Kingdoms, even though Spain should think fit to continue some time in War. Our Naval Force Employed in Concert with Our Allies will, I trust in God, soon put a happy End to the Troubles which the Ambitious Views of that Court have begun, and secure to My Subjects the Execution of the many Treaties in force relating to Our Commerce.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

I must desire you to grant Me such Supplies, as will enable Me to carry on the Service of the Year. I have given Orders to have the proper Estimates laid before you, whereby you will perceive I have reduced the Expence as much as Our Circumstances can well admit. I have the Pleasure to observe to you, that the Funds appropriated for Sinking the Publick Debts, have answered above

Expectation. I must however recommend to you to consider of proper Methods for Improving them, by preventing the Frauds and Abuses daily committed in the Public Revenues, not doubting but in all your Proceedings, you will have that Regard to the inviolable Preservation of the Publick Credit, which may quiet the Minds of all those that have trusted to Parliamentary Engagements.

*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

There never was a time when your Unanimity, your Vigour, and Dispatch, were more necessary to so many good Ends, as those We have now in View. I have done My Part. It remains with you to give the last Finishing to this great Work. Our Friends and Our Enemies, both at Home and Abroad, are waiting the Event of your Resolutions: And I dare promise My Self, that the first have nothing to apprehend, nor the others to hope from your Conduct in this important Juncture, who have, during the whole Course of My Reign, given such lively Proofs of your Zeal and Affection to My Person, and of your Love to your Country.

Finis.

A LIST OF SOULDIER'S SHIPED ON BOARD THE GODFREY SAMUELL PAYNE COMAND<sup>r</sup>.  
FOR FORT S<sup>r</sup>. GEORGE.

James Adye	Souldier	...	of London	Disstillor	...	35	—
Thomas Aye	Ditto	...	D <sup>o</sup> .	Clerk	...	30	—
Joseph Morley	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	Cambridge	Weaver & Sould <sup>r</sup> .	...	25	—
Daniel Morley	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	London	Silk Weaver	...	29	—
William Rogers	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	Lyncoln	D <sup>o</sup> .	...	21	—

EAST INDIA HOUSE LOND<sup>n</sup>.  
y<sup>o</sup>. 14<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup>. 1718-9.

• Exam<sup>d</sup>.  
THO. LEWES...

A MANIFEST OF GOODS MERCHANTIZE AND FORREIGN SILVER LYCENS'D BY THE  
COMITTEE OF SHIPPING OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED EAST INDIA  
COMP<sup>a</sup>. TO BE LADEN ON BOARD THE SHIP GODFREY CAPT<sup>n</sup>. SAMUELL PAYNE.  
COMAND<sup>r</sup>. BY THE SEVERAL PERSONS AS FOLLOWS.

Viz<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN FREEMAN ESQ<sup>r</sup>.

T. C. N <sup>o</sup> . 1	@ 4—4 Chests Beer q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> . each	...	Value £ 18.
	5—1 Chest Wine q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> . ...	...	D <sup>o</sup> . 10.
6.	7—2 Chests Wine q <sup>t</sup> . 10 Doz <sup>n</sup> . each	...	D <sup>o</sup> . 20.
	8—1 Small Box q <sup>t</sup> . Apparel.		
	9—1 Pott of Snuff.		

Freight Free being for the Use of M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Cook at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George.

CAP<sup>r</sup>. SAMUEL PAYNE.

S P 1	—1 Case q <sup>t</sup> . 20 Sadles	...	Value £ 15.
	—3 Boxes	} q <sup>t</sup> . Hatts	... D <sup>o</sup> . 70.
	—1 Cask		

On the 5<sup>th</sup> Cent & Indulgence.

M<sup>r</sup>. CLAUDE ALLEN JAMINEAU FACTOR.

C A	1—1 Chest Beer q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> . ...	Value £ 4—10.
	2—1 Chest } Wine ...	D <sup>o</sup> . 15.
	3—1 Hamper }	
	4—1 Cask of Cheese ...	D <sup>o</sup> . 3.
	5—1 Bundle of Bedding.	

FREIGHT FREE.

[ . . . ing] Free Merchant.

N <sup>o</sup> . 7 @	5—5 Hampers Wine q <sup>t</sup> . 3 Doz <sup>n</sup> . each	Value £ 10.
	1 Chest Wearing Apparel	D <sup>o</sup> . 8.
	6 Cheeses in a Matt.	
E. E.	1—1 Chest of Wine q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> . & 4 quarts.	
	2—1 Ditto q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> . & 8 quarts.	
	3—1 D <sup>o</sup> . q <sup>t</sup> . 7 Doz <sup>n</sup> . & 1 quart.	
	Freight Free—	

M<sup>r</sup>. THOMAS BAYLEY.

T. B.	1 Chest Wearing Apparel—	} Value £20 — —
	1 Case q <sup>t</sup> . a Fowling $\frac{3}{4}$ .	
	Freight Free being for the Use of his Son Mr. T Writer at Bencolen.	

M<sup>r</sup>. SAMUELL COLE 3<sup>d</sup>. MATE.

15 @	18—2 Half Chests of Ale—	Value £4—10—
	2 Half Chests of Syder—	
	On the 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ Cent & Indulgence.	

M<sup>r</sup>. RICHARD CARTER FACTOR.

R. C.	1— 1 Chest of Beer q <sup>t</sup> . 5 Doz <sup>n</sup> .—	Value £ 2 — —
	2— 1 Ditto q <sup>t</sup> . 9 Doz <sup>n</sup> .—	D <sup>o</sup> . 4 — —
	3— 1 Box of Hatts—	D <sup>o</sup> . 30 — —
	6— 1 Box Cutlary Ware	D <sup>o</sup> — 20 — —
	4— 1 Chest Apparel—	
	5— 1 Box of Pipes—	
	Freight Free	

M<sup>r</sup>. JACOB PITT FREE MERCHANT.

I $\frac{1}{4}$ P—	7 @ 9 — 3 Chests Beer 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> . each—	Value £ 13—10—
	6— 1 Chest Wine q <sup>t</sup> . 12 Doz <sup>n</sup> . Value	10 — —
	5— 1 Box Tobacco—	D <sup>o</sup> . 5 — —
	1— 1 Case Pickles—	D <sup>o</sup> . — — —
2 @ 4	3 Boxes of Pipes—	D <sup>o</sup> . 3 — —
10. 11	2 Cases Spirrits—	D <sup>o</sup> . 2 10 —
	1 Chest Apparel—	D <sup>o</sup> . 20 — —
12	1 Case of Cheese—	D <sup>o</sup> .— 1—10—
	Freight Free—	

CAP<sup>t</sup>. SAMUELL PAYNE.

In Forreign Silver $\frac{3}{4}$ Indulgence	... ..	£ 572 11 —
In Ditto for Ships Stock	... ..	220 : —

EAST INDIA HOUSE LONDON  
Y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>. 1718-9.

Exam<sup>d</sup>.  
THO. LEWES.

## LIST OF THE COMPANYS PACKET TO FORT ST. GEORGE BY THE TOWNESHEND.

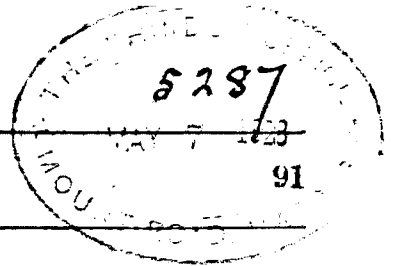
- N<sup>o</sup>. 1. Triplicate Companys General Letter to Fort St. George dated the 9<sup>th</sup> January 1718. Sent by the Marlborough and Vansittart with addition  $\Psi$  Towneshend dated the 4<sup>th</sup>. March 1718.
2. Copy Companys General Letter to Fort St. George dated the 17<sup>th</sup>. October 1718. sent by the King William.
3. Invoice of the Towneshend amounting to £80,541 : 15 —
4. Bill of Lading of Ditto Ship.
5. Copy of the Towneshends Charterparty.
6. List of Goods to be Provided on the Coast of Choromandell [for] Ships going out this Year 1718.
7. Observations on the Goods received from the Coast Anno 1718.
8. List of a Junior Merchant & Free Merchant for Fort St. George Signed by the Secretary.
9. List of 44 Souldiers aboard the Towneshend for Fort St. George Signed by M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Lewes.
10. Manifest of Bullion & Goods Licenced to be Shipt aboard the Towneshend Signed by M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Lewes.
11. Account of Corall Lycenced to be Shipt aboard the Towneshend to purchase Diamonds.
12. Copy of a Letter to the Committee for Inspecting the Companys By Laws Signed J. Ken &c<sup>a</sup>. dated the 13<sup>th</sup>. August 1718.
13. Two Declarations of War against Spain.
14. Two Proclamations for recalling His Majestyes Subjects from Foreign Service.
15. Covenants of M<sup>r</sup>. George Drake with Bond to perform them, to Commence Factor from the 10<sup>th</sup> of November 1717. Remember to fill up the Blanks of time & place when & where Signed Sealed & Deliver'd, to be Wittnest by two Persons and returned  $\Psi$  first Ship.
16. Copy of the Committee of Shippings Observations and Remarks on D<sup>r</sup>. Ellis's Report of Medicines at Bombay, with the Answer of the Master & Wardens of the Apothecarys Company dated at Apothecarys Hall 4<sup>th</sup> March 1718 & Signed by John Meres.
17. Packet Directed To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>. the President & Council for all the Forces & Affairs of the English Nation at Fort William in Bengall —To be forwarded thither by the first good opportunity in the Boxe apart—Mem<sup>o</sup>. It contained Viz<sup>t</sup>.
- N<sup>o</sup>. 1. Copy of Companys General Letter to Bengall dated 9<sup>th</sup> January 1718. sent by the Dawsonne and Cadogan.
2. List of Goods to be Provided in the Bay of Bengall for the Ships going out this Year 1718.
3. Two Declarations of War against Spain.
4. Two Proclamations for recalling his Majestyes Subjects from Forreign Service.
5. Committee of Shippings Observations and Remarks on Doctor Ellis's Report of Medicines at Bombay, with the Answer of the Master and Wardens of the Apothecarys Company dated at Apothecarys Hall 4<sup>th</sup> March 1718. and Signed [by] John Meres.
6. Covenants of M<sup>r</sup>. Gabriel Hanger with Bond to perform them: to Commence Factor from the 10<sup>th</sup> of September 1718. Remember to fill up the Blanks of time and place where and when Signed Sealed & Delivered—to be Wittnest by two Persons and returned  $\Psi$  first Ship.

GENERAL LETTER TO FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED APRIL 26, 1721. [*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 23, pp. 1-20.*]

LONDON 26<sup>TH</sup>. APRIL 1721.

OUR PRESIDENT AND  
COUNCIL OF FORT S<sup>T</sup>. GEORGE.

1. When we sent away the Monmouth We thought We should have had very little or no occasion to write you further this season but the present circumstances of affairs (then taken notice of) detaining our Ships to this time We have by the Godfrey and Hanover (which with the Princess Anne lately arriv'd) receiv'd your Letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup>. September last in answer to what We directed in Ours by the Mary Duke of Cambridge & other Ships as also your Consultation Book and papers in the packets and therewith Letters from M<sup>r</sup>. Hastings M<sup>r</sup>. Elwick & others The Accounts therein contain'd give us the greatest uneasiness and surprize to see the Orders We wrote in such pressing Terms and for such cogent reasons slighted and disobey'd and the answers given as reasons for your proceedings so very trifling and frivolous in some parts and such flagrant breaches or misconstructions of our possitive orders in others as if design'd for so many insults on our Authority and understanding what we told you our opinion some years ago why We would not have above seven of Council if death or absence reduced it to that Number This is to be interpreted only as an advice not an order and a strange and never before heard of Doctrine thereupon advanced That the President and Council have an undoubted power to Encrease that Number notwithstanding the Companys opinion Four years before If the Majority see a just occasion had this been only the hair brain'd Notions of a Giddy headed Youngster We could have slighted & pity'd it But when We find the Council in the General Letter Patronizing it and referring Us thereto to justify their proceedings It is time for Us to look about Us & crush this Cockatrice of Rebellion in the Egg We have often found fault with some instances of mismanagement & generally in an Expostulatory mild manner hoping thereby to bring our affairs into a faithfull frugall and regular method of administration as being unwilling to proceed to rougher method of Cure But since Lenitives will not do and the Infectious Gangrene spreads so fast We must though with regret apply the last remedy lest the yet sound parts should be tainted and Our affairs at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George become incurable for which & other reasons we shall touch upon in the sequell of this Letter We have Resolved to dismiss and do hereby dismisse M<sup>r</sup>. Hastings M<sup>r</sup>. Horden & M<sup>r</sup>. Cooke from any longer continuing in Our Service after Receipt hereof and do herewith send a Commission under the Companys Common Seal for repealing and making void that sent in December 1719 (whereby M<sup>r</sup>. Hastings was made President and others appointed of the Council of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George, and for Constituting M<sup>r</sup>. Elwick in his stead President of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and the Persons therein mention'd to be the Council there and in case of M<sup>r</sup>. Elwick's death or totall absence then the next of Council The persons therein named to be of the Council must take their places and stations as thereby directed and in case of any of their decease or totall absence then M<sup>r</sup>. Joseph Houghton is to be and succeed Youngest of Council If there be occasion for more than one to fill up the council to Eight the next after him to succeed is M<sup>r</sup>. George Tullie and on the like occasion M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Bulkley after said M<sup>r</sup>. Tullie which is Our peremptory Order We tell you this not only because of the new and unprecedented distinction between an advice and an Order for which the authors and abettors may take the consequence for their deserved reward but Likewise to prevent any future attempt of adding persons to the Council by particular influence & to serve corrupt purposes as hath been of late put in practice and we hope our present and all future Councils will take warning not to offend in the like manner.



2. We direct and order the said Commission (as soon as you can make matters ready for it) be publickly proclaimed & in the most solemn manner First in the Consultation Room and then at the Town Hall for the Generall Information of all the Inhabitants and from thence the aforesaid President & Council are to adjourn to the Consultation Room there to settle the manner of proceedings in the Enquirys touching the mismanagements pointed at in Generall Terms in the said Commission & all such others as were directed in our Letter by the Mary and following Ships dated the 19<sup>th</sup>. December & 3<sup>d</sup> Febr̄y. 1719, and also what will be taken notice of in the following parts of this Letter.

3. We expect you will not split on the same Rock yo<sup>r</sup>. imediate predecessors did if you do you may expect the like fate for We will never endure to have Our orders disobey'd or perverse interpretations put upon them contrary to or notoriously different from the plain Import and common meaning of the words as in par<sup>a</sup>. 95. We are told our Letters were wrote on a supposition M<sup>r</sup>. Collett was at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George but he being gone the then President and Council were at a full stand with respect to the Enquirys concerning his supposed ill manangement and it wou'd be thought by most to savour of Injustice to Exhibite a Charge against a man who was absent Reperuse those Letters and see whether the Charge was against him only, whether in par<sup>a</sup>. 11. We did not tell you of the complaints in Generall and among other Instances there enumerated Those of the sale of severall Goods which to be sure though the then President might overinfluence yet he did not sell alone The complaints of the Black Merchants and a reference to the Letter of J. Ken &c<sup>a</sup>. & whether it was not in that par<sup>a</sup>. said the complaints were only in great measure against M<sup>r</sup>. Collett and to the like purpose in par<sup>a</sup>. 18 which supposes they were against others also whether the whole Tenour of that Letter doth not run in Generall Terms of persons accused as in par<sup>a</sup>. 15 and some named as in par<sup>a</sup>. 24 & 27, among others in the Letter of the 19<sup>th</sup>. December.

4. In par<sup>a</sup>. 96 M<sup>r</sup>. Colletts reply is called a short but very Pathetick of answer That the scurrilous Libel deserv'd nothing but contempt till the authors appear'd—and yet when a Charge was Exhibited by M<sup>r</sup>. Frederick who appeard by setting his name thereto that par<sup>a</sup> adds that as he look't upon himself as a person prejudiced in course there was no just reason to beleive a word he said and therefore no enquiry to be made whether all or part of that charge was true or false.

5. We mention these among many other instances To show the reason We have to resent the like usage To warn you against the like faults and that you may not tell us as [in] that 95 par<sup>a</sup>. That though it was not proper to make a Publick Enquiry yet some of the supposed injur'd Persons nam'd have been privately examin'd and confest most of the Facts are false from whence it is concluded the rest are so too. Did the penman of that paragraph think he was writing to Children or that We would admit of such an inference Or could any of those that sign'd it make the like conclusion if they but consider'd the Import of the words do's not the words most of the facts were false imply some were true had the instances been given who were so exammin'd what parts they had disown'd it had been somewhat better but even then private examinations would have given us very little satisfaction We know well enough that the Natives dare not say what they think especially under the Terror of an arbitrary Despotick President's cruelty that can imprison and dyet them for weeks and Months together with Rice and Water and deny them Tobacco Beetle and other Refreshments which by Custom are become habituall and a second nature to the sufferers Therefore it was We intended the Examinations should be open that if any Artfull advantage should be taken then or afterwards to punish any of the complainants for telling their Just Greviances we might have Notice thereof from some or other honest principled persons that would commiserate their condition or being influenced by a Generous concern for the good of their Native Countrey & the English Reputation and justice would not fail to let us know it.

6. The Excuse about not causing the Commission out of Chancery is alike trifling and frivolous for though where it is first mention'd in the Letter of the 19<sup>th</sup>. December it is said in Generall to be on speciall occasions which ought not to have been interpreted to relate only to the affair of M<sup>r</sup>. Collett unless it could by a spirit of prophecy be well affirmed that there would never after be any speciall occasion to make use of it Yet in par<sup>a</sup>. 104; of the 3<sup>d</sup>. February it is further Explain'd to be to Qualify Persons to administer oaths and take Affidavits in common as well as uncommon cases But let them look to it who refused to administer the Oaths of Qualifications and disobey'd the mandate of the High Court of Chancery when they come within the nearer reach of its authority as to the Captains We shall not forget their disobedience when they return.

7. We know well enough that the President and Council can administer lawfull oaths but We know also that there are ways and means and have been to intimidate Persons from appearing to make them and therefore that Commission Empower'd others whose integrity We thought We could depend on as an additionall assistance in such case and also to take affidavits that might warrant the bringing on a just complaint if the President and the Majority of the Council were unwilling to receive it and would gladly stifle it to screen any of themselves or friends or under Agents from making reparation for extortions or oppressions when plainly prov'd upon them.

8. Another flagrant breach of Our Orders is the Suspension of M<sup>r</sup>. Elwick without giving him a written Copy of the complaint against him and a reasonable to give his answer thereto in writing even the Suspending him then unless for plain infidelity or other causes for which the Comp<sup>a</sup>. have or shall direct Suspension and these as well prov'd as the Nature of the case would allow of would have been wrong But it seems plain to Us that his Suspension was before resolv'd upon and lest the said Orders should not prove strong enough to warrant it The President added a very extraordinary and till now an unheard of reason to bring it about That if M<sup>r</sup>. Elwick was continued at the Council he would no longer sit in the Chair.

9. The President in his Letters urges for Support of that Reason That M<sup>r</sup>. Elwick was continually interrupting Business and hindering the Currency of Our Affairs by frequent objections and disputes had this been the true reason & that he did it for love of contention and clogging of the course of your proceedings Why had he not been first friendly reprimanded in Council and if he persisted proper Entrys made of it in Consultation neither of which we can find for Us to judge of here with his reasons given in and enter'd if he thought fitt to offer any and then you need not fear but we would have cured the evill effects of such a spirit of contradiction This method We require to be practiced in future for We beleive no man of Common understanding would expose himself in this manner But if on the contrary a man of Integrity and some Spirit should see Our Council running riot and dare be so honest to Us and faithfull to his own conscience remembering the Oath of fidelity he as well as our Covenant Servants are under to us and thereupon shall object to what he beleives to be hurtfull whether only propos'd or actually agreed on Surely he ought never to be branded with the Character of a Contentious Person and We think will not except by such whose ill designs are thereby frustrated and whenever there shall be any such we shall like it the better to have this kind of Contentious Person at the Board because he will thereby be a check upon them and do in his place some what of the same nature with what became proverbiall among the Romans to check as attempted to bring about their wicked purposes Viz<sup>t</sup>. To tell them Cato sees.

10. The 100<sup>th</sup>. par<sup>a</sup>. of the Letter of the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Septem<sup>r</sup>. in answer to Our 111<sup>th</sup>. of the 3<sup>d</sup>. febr̄y is trifling and unsatisfactory & with the accumulation of severall other Facts hath prevail'd on Us to turn the Argument upon the Penman and his Abettors and show them that We do suspect their Honesty and therefore do not



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think them fitt to be trusted any longer in the manangement of Our affairs however if We had not proceeded so far We must tell you the reply is very arrogant when Our par<sup>a</sup>. only told you such things were reported & bid you enquire whether it was true or no and how such abuses may be remedy'd We have also great reason to believe that notwithstanding the suggestion of the Right hand Casts being poor and the Left hand Cast niggardly to the last degree and therefore they could give nothing yet they have been obliged to part with a great deal.

11. We must not omit remarking that when We had order'd the Affair of the Chinam Mr. Cooke then Pay Master to be examin'd and one Hundred of the one Hundred & ninety four pagodas to be repaid for the reasons then given We are refer'd to a Consultat<sup>a</sup>. of the 18<sup>th</sup>. August for the Vindication of Mr. Cookes Character against the Aspersion of Mr. Frederick and why the Affair of the West Coast was refer'd back to Us But coming to look for that Consultation We find the Book reacht no further than the 11<sup>th</sup> nor was the Consultation sent in the Packet what must We call this Treatment and going contrary to our Possitive Orders Let us now find whether you will obey them better for We tell you again We require you to recover that One Hundred Pagodas and That Mr. Legg assured us as well as Mr. Frederick of that fraud in the Chinam and the much more fatall mischief of the Buildings complaining by reason of the badness of it.

12. The vindicating Mr. Ballets refusall to obey Our Orders sent by the Craggs because he had ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George's Orders to be Chief is a peice of a presumption We could little have expected at any time but more especially after you had receiv'd Our Just Censure of the Extraordinary Commission Granted Mr. Cooke at the West Coast to revoke any Commission to be sent out by Us and forbidding the like in future surely you could not except wilfully overlook what we wrote thereupon in Our Letter of the 3<sup>d</sup>. february Paragraph 113.

13. Young Drapers reasons in the Consultation We have before hinted at We were not a little surpriz'd to find thereby the Intimation of Our Minds why we would have no more than Seaven of the Councill if reduced to that Number should be interpreted only an Advice And that the President & Council have undoubted power to go contrary to Our opinion however since he values himself on his opinion of setting Our Servants up to be our Masters he shall have no share therein and therefore we shall not only as then We did say we would have but We add We order That he be dismiss Our service and sent home hoping this will prove a seamark to you and all our Covenant Servants to avoid the danger of running on the like Quick sands We were much surpriz'd to find such an Insolent paper should obtain any Countenance at the Board much less refer'd to Us as if allow'd for its good reasoning Though we at the same time add it was not amiss to let it be Enter'd after the Consultation for us to judge of.

14. Nor can We much better like his and Mr. Wrights answer to the objections made against the lasts being admitted into Council to encrease the number above what contain'd in our Commission then receiv'd that because in Mr. Harrison's Commiss<sup>a</sup>. nine besides the Deputy Governour of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids were named to be of Councill therefore there should be so many still and because We appointed in the Letter then sent that Mr. Collett after four years stay at Bencollen should be of Councill at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George therefore there must be Eleven in at that time can any of you with reason beleive Because We see fit to Nominate more or less at one time than another therefore yous hall assume a power to trump up Our past orders against the direct meaning of Our Present when you may and ought to remember That we have once and again directed in Our Letters that all Our standing Orders shall be esteemed obligatory till we think fitt to alter or annull them and then only the last are to be observed However as this presumption is not quite so great as the other We say Mr. Wrights penalty shall be only a dismission from Our Councill not from

Our Service For the like reason We only put Mr. Fowke lower in the Council than he should else have been because We find he too much yeilded to the Presidents Arbitrary proceedings in some things without making use of the liberty we give each of the Council to dissent when there is reason and sided with him in others to the straining and breach of Our Orders, hoping this will make all the rest of our Council wiser hereafter & always to obey every Article of Our 109<sup>th</sup> Par<sup>a</sup>. of the 3<sup>d</sup>. Febry.

15. We find another plain breach of Our Orders in Consultation of the 30<sup>th</sup>. of May in the case of the Chittees when four of the Council the President being one of the Number and Draper unwarrantably brought in another Voted for suspending the Two Chittee Joynt stock merchants though nothing plainly prov'd against them and security in Ten Thousand pagodas offer'd for their appearance and the other four of the Council were against the suspension yet the President declared the majority was for suspending them and they were suspended accordingly Whereas if you will look back to the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Par<sup>a</sup>. of our Letter of the 9<sup>th</sup> March 1702, on the first Union of the Two Companys You will find these words Viz<sup>t</sup>. "If on any occasion it happens that yo<sup>r</sup>. Votes (Viz<sup>t</sup>. those of the whole Council) are equally divided the same must be determin'd by Lot as We by our Charter are directed in such case to doe.

16. We find in Consultation of the 7<sup>th</sup> June that objection was made against Mr. Wrights being of the Council among others for this reason that severall of the Comp<sup>as</sup>. Servants were thereby postpon'd and some of sufficient Merit of which a List was given in of those prior in station and a very trifling pretence offer'd to reject the objection That some time before Mr. Oadhams petition'd to be of the Council & Mr. Hubbard also giving for reasons they were both Superior to Mr. Draper yet Mr. Oadhams paper was rejected as frivolous and Mr. Hubbards as scandalous By the Copys of said papers sent Us We find their reasons very modest and substantiall and that they desir'd they might be enter'd in Consultation but neither was This plain instance of Corrupt manangement We expect be never repeated and that the good custom of Entering into Consultation all such written Applications whether Granted or refused be kept up & continu'd for us to judge here We could not but observe papers of much less significancy are enter'd though these were not what good reason can there be given why Mr. Ballets paper should be incerted there and Mr. Pykes answer thereto omitted We apprehend the true one was Because Mr. Ballets Interest was Espoused and whatever should be offer'd to lessen that must be thrown in the dark However that We may put an Effectuall stop in future to such partiall and corrupt practices of preferring particular Creatures which sooner or later must be of mischievous consequence We order that in any Departure of a Member of Council the Vacancy be fill'd up in all time to come with the next in standing unless he be objected to on account of incapacity and in that case that the reasons of not admitting him be Enter'd in Consulta<sup>n</sup>. and a Copy of them given to the person Objected against for him to defend himself if he thinks fitt and Us to judge of both and that the next in station below him be admitted against whom no such Objection can be made for tho' We who make the Rules may when We see fitt advance a Junior above his Senior We will not allow you the same Liberty.

17. These with many others are the reasons why We have new settled Our Council in the Commission and which We have order'd to be solemnly Publisht as aforesaid.

18. We come now to tell you how We would have you proceed in the Examination thereby directed which in Generall must be in the same manner as We prescribed in our Letter of the 19<sup>th</sup>. December 1719 and though We were not then obey'd We order you do examine and enquire thoroughly into all the matters therein contain'd as well as what herein follows as soon as time permits.

19. We suppose this will find Mr. Hastings at Fort St. George for so far as any complaints are exhibited against him (for we hear of many) do you observe

the same Rules as were laid down about M<sup>r</sup>. Collett and allow him the same conveniencys of an apartment and suitable accommodations of Servants and provisions with free access to the Consultations Registers and other writings to enable him to make his defence.

20. If he should not be at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George however dont you pretend to make his absence a reason as he has done in the case of M<sup>r</sup>. Colletts absence why you should not proceed in the Enquirys We expect as far as you can but go on to hear what any body has to complain of against him taking all the examinations in writing and upon oath in the manner prescribed by the aforementioned Letter We have been informed That he has severely squeez'd the Black Merchants and others insomuch as most of the principall Black people are fled and have deserted the Town (at least such as could get away) for fear of the like severe usage among others that Suncah Ramah made a pretence for leave to go to Arcott & obtain'd it at a large Expencc but resolves to come no more within his power now he is out of it nor his Uncle neither whose liberty to go was not of Free Cost.

21. We are inform'd by severall hands that during M<sup>r</sup>. Hastings's Residence and Deputy Governourship at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids he Practiced the like arbitrary power there but the Natives dare not openly complain Do you extend these Enquirys therefore to what concerns the Inhabitants there or elsewhere who shall bring proofs of their being injured or unjustly dealt with by him or others under him by Vertue of His reall or pretended authority.

22. The Cry of oppression which We are told from severall is made against him and others that have been or are in Our service in so Generall and diffusive That the former Reputation of the English just and mild government is now lost and become a reproach all round about you That the Influence of it is the more mischeivous at this time of day when a New Competition for the East India Trade is already set on foot (and as the General Letter says so largely supply'd with Stock) at Pondicherry and attempting at Covelong It is high time therefore for Us and you too to apply the speediest and most effectuall Remedys by convincing proofs That We will never suffer Our authority or the pretence of it to be made use of to the Hurt or prejudice of any the Inhabitants or others under Our protection or Government so soon as We know it either by any of our Covenant Servants or others in our Service or by any Instruments of theirs be they who they will but do Our utmost to get the sufferers reparation for their dammages, for which reason it is that We gave the directions mention'd in par<sup>as</sup>. 24 & 27. of Our said Letter of the 19<sup>th</sup>. Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1719 And which We order you to obey as Well as the other parts of the said Letter and what We now write you.

23. We have further reason from the President and Councils own showing to expect this because in par<sup>a</sup>. 95. of the Generall Letter which is though Artfully yet unfaithfully contriv'd as an excuse for not obeying Our orders It is there said That it would be to no purpose at all to prosecute the Enquiry as (w<sup>ch</sup>. We take to be because) it might embolden severall of the Blacks who had been disaffected to M<sup>r</sup>. Collett to have asserted much more against him in his absence than they dare to say if he was present And in M<sup>r</sup>. Hastings's particular Letter to Us he says that no complaint having been brought to the Board or any Member of it that he knows of tho' M<sup>r</sup>. Collett is absent which gives good reason to believe that not he but his servants have been Guilty of Extortion and oppression which he not knowing could not prevent—are not these reasons why the Enquirys should have been made to fix the Complaints where they ought to be & to clear M<sup>r</sup>. Collett from the aspersions cast on him because his servants were those who opprest the people if it was only they for their own accounts, though they would have the sufferers beleive it was for his?, dos not the above Clause in the General Letter That the Blacks who were disaffected might be emboldned to assert more against M<sup>r</sup>. Collett in his absence than they would

dare to say if he were present plainly imply That they could and would have mention'd some complaints if he had been present but We have sufficient reason to beleive they would no more have dar'd to do it had he been in power or if those who were appeared plainly to discountenance the Complainants than the merch<sup>ts</sup>. Wincatee & Tomby Chittees would dare openly to complain that M<sup>r</sup>. Hastings took from their Factor at Fort St. Davids or Codalore Seven hundred and Fifty Peices of Long Cloth and Five hundred Sallempores and would not pay for them & yet of this We have Testimonys before Us that they affirm'd it when under their Inhumane Imprisonment in hopes that they might sooner or later be pity'd and thereupon relieved.

24. We are very apprehensive that because some of those who sign'd the Fort St. George Generall Letter now before Us did oppose M<sup>r</sup>. Hastings and others of the Council's proceedings as the Consultations Mention They may or may be suspected to be Influenced to show their Resentments in the Enquiry we direct to be made touching the mismanagements complained of and be ready to mingle their passions in their proceedings to find out and Remedy the unjustifiable Practices of those then in power in case any such shall appear on the Exammination To prevent this and even the suspicion of it we earnestly recommend to you all and peremptorily direct and order That you behave your selves throughout the whole as becomes Men of Integrity coolness & Impartiality Trying the Cause not the person nor straining Justice into Rigour and for the same reason as some of you have sign'd the said Letter and thereby have palliated some matters We as earnestly recommend to and direct you to take care you are not influenced by that consideration to omit making the necessary Enquirys that the Persons who shall prove their sufferings may not miss of the relief they ought to have from the Justice of their case.

25. We observe plainly from the Letter that the merchants were put in Prison and by other accounts are informed they were treated like the Vilest of Criminalls in being carry'd about the Town in the most disgracefull manner then confined in the Cock House to a strait narrow hole of a Room deny'd the Liberty of Common and usuall necessarys for Men of their Characters and Estates which hath made the English Government to stink in the nostrils of the neighbouring country To prevent any more such Barbaritys We hereby direct That let the pretence be what it will of Crimes Charged upon them or any others making the like Figure or being in a lower degree of good Reputation they be never used so hereafter Their confinement is for their being forthcoming and that may as well be done and We expect be by keeping them in their Houses or Godowns as usually practiced before this time at least till they are try'd and acquitted or the charge upon them prov'd and even then to remember the English Law in all cases even the most notoriously criminall is a Law of Mercy in its punishments of the worst offenders.

26. To tell us as before hinted at The Blacks were disaffected to M<sup>r</sup>. Collett show Us plainly They had or thought they had reason for We never before heard they ever were so unless they were forced to it by their sufferings for Humane Nature can't but resent unjust Usage.

27. The Generall Letter mentions par<sup>a</sup>. 58. That some of the Patans resorted to Madrass from S<sup>t</sup>. Thoma because Aga Moheems sonne creesed one of their Cast and that severall other Rich Patan Merchants coming from Bengall bound for S<sup>t</sup>. Thoma were also prevail'd on to reside at Madrass is not this a plain Indication they would not choose to live under the Arbitrary Moors if they found the English Government were not sooner or later as bad which those from Bengall most likely knew nothing of at first The said Letter in par<sup>a</sup>. 7 takes notice of the Heathcote ostender being design'd to touch at Porto Novo to make an Investment there dos not that imply there are merchants that can contract for it heretofore Codalore was equall if not Superior to Porto Novo but We have observ'd as Our Letters have often told you that Codalore has been severall

years drooping and decaying and the Customs &c<sup>a</sup>. Branches of the Revenues sunk and daily more & more so and when We have enquir'd the reason were told that the Trade of Atcheen was almost lost and carry'd away to Porto Novo. We reckon the meaning of this to be That the Traders thither would rather live under the Moors or Gentue Governments notwithstanding their Despotic Power because there they could save part of what they get than under Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids where they were not sure long to keep any thing for Actions are the best Interpreters and surest proofs of mens minds. We are the more convinced of this by the Treatment M<sup>r</sup>. Houghton met with who by insisting on stopping his debtor who ow'd him about Twelve Hundred Pagodas and not letting him run away till he had paid him was to be Term'd a malecontent and his Behaviour haughty and Insolent and therefore dismiss Our Service and sent home to England to his great damage We would not have you think by this we would encourage the reall disrespect or unmannerlyness of Inferiors towards their Superiors but to show you that we think the Punishment was much too great for the fault and if power would rise to such a Height as to Imprison an Englishman and one of the Council and his very servant be barbarously used to show the Natives what they may expect no wonder if Examples of this or the like nature before terrify'd them and made them secure themselves from the reach of it.

28. This brings afresh to our Remembrance what all our old Experienced Indian Inhabitants have unanimously agreed in when they have been closely prest to tell their opinion That if the People under Our settlements paid double the Establishd Dutys and Customs to Us they would never leave Us if they were but well secured from being privately or Publickly squeez'd by the Governours or their Dubashes or other their Tools and could freely and constantly enjoy their Liberty & property according to Our Rules and directions We repeat it again here to set it before you as a Touch stone to try your & yo<sup>r</sup>. Subordinate Factorys managment by But where Men resolve to make hast to be Rich at any Rate they will sooner or later fall into Temptations and snares which at last will bring them to perdition and destruction and their ill gotten Wealth as a morall Heathen observ'd never descend to the third Generation We give fair allowances to all Our Servants to get money Honestly and Honourably by Trade to and fro in India We hope Our Councill are now so Settled That they will never more suffer the first beginnings of Rapine and oppression when discover'd be the offenders who they will to pass uncheck't or unpunisht and as they would be thought Christians will follow the Rule of doing as they would be done by will be asham'd to fall short of the Heathen Roman morality in the distribution of Justice to all within their power without rigour with a mild and equitable hand and to make Examples of all the Villanous Black Servants when found out & endeavour by all ways you can to find them out be they employ'd by whomsoever because it is by their Instrumentality the evils are generally perpetrated.

29. Remember our Directions in par<sup>a</sup>. 26. of the 19<sup>th</sup>. Decem<sup>r</sup>. 1719 about putting the account of yo<sup>r</sup>. proceedings in Writing and sending them by double Conveyances at least and that your enquirys are to extend to all persons that have had a hand in the oppressing or other ill usage of the people at every place under yo<sup>r</sup>. presidency so far as you can come to the knowledge of it wherein be diligent and faithfull that the Natives may see you are in Earnest to redress all just Complaints.

30. It hath been represented to Us That the Papers said to be receiv'd from Goa and brought by Pareira relating to the Chittees and which were produced to fix a plot upon them were originally contriv'd at Madrass to give a handle for using them so barbarously which if so We dont know a name bad enough for the Authors But if they were Genuine and as in the Consultation and Letters mention'd were Intercepted there appear to Us strong reasons to suspect there had been some tampering by the Chittees or at least on their behalf to shelter themselves under the Portugeez at S<sup>t</sup>. Thoma which at the same time carrys in it a strong Presumption that they were under very uneasy Circumstances at Madrass

But it seems to Us as plain That nothing was proved upon them and therefore they were for so far innocent and not to be punish't as they were by being kept so long under a Cruel confinement though there was enough to excite you to continue a watchfull eye over them But We see how far the force of truth will prevail in your Consultation of the 30<sup>th</sup>. June where it is averr'd though to answer another purpose That about half the Inhabitants of Madrass are of the Chittee Cast—is not this a reason why they should be tenderly used and encouraged and no just occasion given to make them think themselves ill treated & also for that other reason before mention'd contain'd in the Letter par<sup>a</sup>. 100. That the Right Hand Cast are almost universally extravagant and poor and the Left hand or Chittee cast niggardly and penurious—Doth not this sufficiently prove how much we were in the right in our frequent recommendations to you to give them your Countenance as well as Protection But as niggardly as you Esteem them we are sure most of the English heretofore at Madrass who appear'd towardly and diligent owe the rise of their Estates to the Chittees assistance.

31. In the Consultation of the 4<sup>th</sup>. August We find a motion made to Publish the Immunitys Granted by Us to the Inhabitants at the Sea Gate and that it was rejected for this reason That you are enjoyn'd to keep Our Letters private Is not this a perverse Interpretation of Our Orders We had told you what complaints had come to Us of their usage that We would have them remedy'd and wherein That all the people should know it the naturall consequence of that would be when they knew it they would be encourag'd to set forth to the Councill wherein they suffer'd in order for Redress and as the Sea Gate is the place where all publick Notices are affixed it ought to be set up there since Our Orders to have the Commission publisht at the Town Hall were disobey'd wherein is a Clause that we had order'd Enquiry to be made of any Injuriys done the People and liberty given them to prove and recover their dammages wherefore do you cause a proper Notice to be there affix'd and continued that the people may know Our just detestation of the Injuriys done them and Our Orders to relieve and give them a Remedy.

32. The Generall Letter gives Us a further reason for Ordering this in par<sup>a</sup>. 40 where we are in effect given to understand that you are not like as yet to get the merchants to abate in the prices of their Goods because the Weavers are most of them dispersed by the Famine (If it had been said because the merchants who set them to work are discouraged & empoverisht it had been truer) and may perhaps be taken into the service by the agents of the French Dutch or Interlopers now when by such a Publick Declaration the People may hope to see an end of their oppressions and do find you in earnest to Execute Our Orders for that Purpose They will not be long in returning or others be wanting to supply their rooms.

33. In the Letter par<sup>a</sup>. 98 We are told the Rules by Us prescribed in our 109 Par<sup>a</sup>. about the Establishment of our affairs on A strict foundation of Justice shall be strictly observ'd We tell you We expect and require they be so together with all our other orders and that you show it by yo<sup>r</sup>. Mannagement much better than We have found it among many others in the Instances before herein taken notice of and not pervert them by wilfull misconstructions as in par<sup>a</sup>. 55. where the instance of suspending the Chittees is given as a proof that all Our Laws relating to the Casts shall be duly enforced is not this such another case as suspending Mr. Elwick contrary to one of the Rules in said par<sup>a</sup>. which says none of the Councill shall be suspended except as therein mention'd We hope and expect better things of you.

34. We should answer the rest of said Letter but have not time for it and shall therefore defer it to the next season because We may in a few months expect a fuller account of Our affairs by the January shipping and shall only add the few particulars following at present.

35. We have a Letter from Ketty Timapa sonne of Kittee Narran complaining among other things That notwithstanding the Cowle Granted to his

ffather and him by President Pitt and Council Anno 1700. To pay only Christian Dutys or Five Ɔ Cent of which he sent a Copy yet in M<sup>r</sup>. Colletts time he paid Eight Ɔ Cent at the Sea Gate Do you examine and if you find it so in the originall Cowle and there be no direct order from—hence to disallow it as there was to Suncah Ramah and you find we have receiv'd the Eight Ɔ Cent restore to him the benefit of said Cowle taking care that he have the same only for his own goods & not to cover others he further desires leave to come to England with his Witnesses to prove the severall sumes forced from his Father by Governour Collett to this We say do you examine his case according to the directions aforesaid.

36. M<sup>rs</sup>. Elizabeth Davy sister and Executrix of M<sup>r</sup>. Henry Davy deceas'd desires that the Effects of her Brother receiv'd by M<sup>r</sup>. Hastings or any others yet unreceiv'd may be paid into Our Cash and an account sent us of the Amount do you acquaint M<sup>r</sup>. Hastings therewith and let him know whatever he so pays in we will be accountable for to the said Executrix here.

37. Doctor Pichiere by his petition sent Us complains that Doctor Munro is put over him our Par<sup>a</sup>. 85. referred to in the Generall Letter only Orders M<sup>r</sup>. Munro to be made a Head Surgeon on the first Vacancy because he was before only a mate But in this case We direct That both be put upon an equality and take the more immediate care of the Hospitall by turns each in his month alternately We understand from other hands that there is a competition for that on account of some particular perquisites not openly discernable which if We pay for ought to be no longer allow'd and do you enquire into and take care they be not nor the Patients dealt hardly with.

38. We have had application made Us by Mons<sup>r</sup>. L'abbe Agent for the French Jesuit Missionarys in China to receive Ten Thousand pagodas of theirs into our Cash at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George, that President Hastings had receiv'd the money conditionally to wait Our Orders thô he had no occasion for any having a flowing Cash (and the Generall Letter tells Us the same) That said Agent desires the money may remain in our Cash as his Letter mentions and the proprietors to be for ever dispossesst of the Property thereof on the Companys yearly allowing them a reasonable Interest We have consider'd of the whole and in regard We sometimes have and at other times have not occasion to borrow money at Fort St. George therefore we are willing to allow them a Certain Interest of Six Ɔ Cent though it is one more than we pay here Ɔ annum and hope it will be to their satisfaction.

39. It is of great Concern We hear the Itch of Gaming hath spread itself over Madrass That even the Gentlewomen play for great Sumes and That Cap<sup>t</sup>. Seaton makes a Trade of it to the stripping severall of the young men there We earnestly recommend to you to check as far as you can that mischeivous evill Let Cap<sup>t</sup>. Seaton know if he continues that vicious practice he shall not stay but be remov'd & do you take care he be sent off the shore discountenance it in all our Covenant Servants and other Dependants & civilly acquaint the Gentlewomen that We desire they will put a stop to all high Gaming because first or last it will be prejudiciall and ruinous to them or theirs We dont intend thereby to hinder their diversion but the Excess & to prevent the ill consequences of it.

40. We understand M<sup>r</sup>. Long hath Exchang'd his study for a Counting house and is turn'd Supra Cargo which in all likelyhood will bring a scandall upon his Character and give the Natives and Roman Catholicks a handle to deprettiate the Reputation of a protestant Clergy man therefore let him stay no longer in India but return to England to keep the solemn promise made at his ordination.

41. M<sup>r</sup>. Horden we are told is a man of resentment & probably may attempt to sow discord & raise disturbances among the Inhabitants & thereby or otherwise disquiet the Government We think he should be wiser but if he is not take care to stop the danger by sending him home.

42. We have entertain'd the Reverend M<sup>r</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Leake to be one of Our Chaplains at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George at the usuall salary of Fifty pounds a year & Fifty pounds Gratuity if he shall be found to deserve it having thereby Two Chaplains We direct that sometimes the one & sometimes the other do reside at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids That so the Europeans there who are Numerous including the Military may not want to be often put in mind of their duty to God their neighbour and themselves.

43. In par<sup>a</sup>. 77. of the Monmouth's Letter We told you the reason of the present scarcity of Bullion and what we would have you do to supply it We wrote the same to the Bay We doubt not but you will consider the great difference between the Interest of Bengall and Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and for that reason exert your selves to procure a Loan sufficient to carry on your Investment and to supply Bengal too as far as possible on this supposition We say send down all the Marlboroughs silver thither together with the Twenty five Chests on the Heathcote which ship being intended first thither therefore it was Consign'd to that President and Council as the Invoice will shew But if you can't get sufficient however dont fail to send down Thirty Chests of said Two Ships Bullion as soon as you can.

44. We at first proposed to send this year to the Coast & Bay a stock equall to that of last year & that two thirds thereof should be Invested in the Bay & the other third on the Coast We hope by the methods proposed in said 77<sup>th</sup>. Par<sup>a</sup>. you will be able to make up what We fall short thereof & that you may the better know how to furnish Bengall with their Quota according to that proportion or so much thereof as they and you can get We herewith send you Abstracts of all the Four Coast & Bay ships Cargo's whereby you will see what part is already sent thither.

45. Since the above have sent down to the Downes Fifteen Chests more of Bullion to the Heathcote and Ten to the Marlbrô which we would have distributed in the manner beforemention'd Wee are.

Your Loving Friends

J. WARD.	HENRY LYELL.
JOHN COOKE.	JOHN HEATTCOTE.
FRAN: CHILD.	JOHN ECCLESTON.
ROB <sup>t</sup> . HUDSON.	JN <sup>o</sup> . GOULD.
CALEB COTKSWORTH.	E. HARRISON.
W <sup>rm</sup> . GOSSELIN.	EDW: TURNER.
ABRA: ADDAMS.	WILL <sup>x</sup> . AISLABIE.
SIMON THEUNEMANS.	RICH <sup>p</sup> . BOULTON.
JO <sup>s</sup> . WORDSWORTH JUN <sup>r</sup> .	
THOMAS HEATH.	

GENERAL LETTER TO FORT S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE, DATED NOVEMBER 30, 1721. [*Public*

*Despatches from England, Vol. 23, p. 27.]*

OUR PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL

OF FORT S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE

GENTLEMEN.

We send this to acquaint you That since the appointment of the four China ships to return from thence to England We have in pursuance of the Powers given Us by the Court of Directors diverted the Voyage of the Eyles and order'd her to proceed to Bombay with a Cargo of Goods proper of Suratt and also order'd the Walpole to bring you from China a Cargo proper for the Coast and Bay What the whole will amount unto We cant be certain Having directed the China



Council to make a Calculate what stock will be sufficient to fill up the Eyles as aforesaid and provide Ladings for the Lyell and Princess Amelia according to the Courts List of Investments for England and then that y<sup>e</sup> Remainder of the Produce of all the four outward Cargo's be laden on the Walpole that she be filled up with Goods & the surplus laid out in Gold.

We have prest the said Council to hasten away the Walpole to you as soon as possible without loosing a days time to the End She may arrive so early as to be dispatcht for England the same season as the Bridgwater was this year.

Do you take care to get her lading ready against her arrivall We have orderd to put on board her Three or four hundred Chests of Bohea Tea towards filling her up in case it can be got good at Twenty Tale or thereabouts a Pecul.

If any of the Goods to be brought you from China should bear a better price in the Bay Or if there is a probability of it send some of them down thither such a Part as will keep up y<sup>e</sup> Price to profit with you of the Remainder We are

LONDON THE 30<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1721.

Your very loving friends,

HENRY LYELL.  
W<sup>M</sup>. DAWSONNE.  
E. HARRISON.

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[*Another Copy of the above letter is available in Vol. XXIV.*]

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GENERAL LETTER TO FORT ST. GEORGE DATED DECEMBER 6, 1721. PER FORDWICH.

[*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 23, pp. 31-37.*]

LONDON 6<sup>TH</sup> DECEM<sup>B</sup>. 1721.

OUR PRESIDENT & COUNCIL  
OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

1. The last season We wrote you several Letters as the dispatch of our ships gave Us the Opportunity Viz<sup>t</sup>. Of the 14<sup>th</sup>. of Septem<sup>r</sup>. 1720. by the Dartmouth Addison & Goodfellow of the 24<sup>th</sup> ffeb<sup>r</sup>. following by the Monmouth and Stretham with an Addition thereto of the 26<sup>th</sup> April & also a General Letter of the same date by the Marlborough & Heathcote with a Copy thereof by the Drake sent first to the West Coast all these having gon by treble Conveyances, We don't send further Copys by the Drake We also wrote you a short Letter dated the 14<sup>th</sup>. of June last its Copy enclosed.

2. The Letters receiv'd from you since that of the 2<sup>d</sup>. Septem<sup>r</sup>. 1720 (by the Godfrey and Hanover taken notice of and only answer'd in part in ours of the 26<sup>th</sup>. April) are of the 20<sup>th</sup>. January following by the Duke of Cambridge, and three other ships of the 11<sup>th</sup>. of ffbruary by the Bridgwater and the 18<sup>th</sup>. of said Month by y<sup>e</sup>. Hartford with a short Letter of the 10<sup>th</sup>. by the Bridgwater from Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Elwick Horden and Tullie concerning the Commission sent them out of Chancery in the case of Mr. Josia Chitty, also a Letter from Mr. Elwick of the 11<sup>th</sup>. of that month and from President Hastings of the 18<sup>th</sup>. To somuch of the Contents of all these as shall appear to Us materiall to be taken notice of We shall give the proper answers by our following Coast & Bay Shipping not having time for it at present Because We intend to hasten away the Fordwich assoon as possible that she may bring you early Orders Our Investments and a supply to set them on foot and therefore shall not in what we now write follow our own prescrib'd Method of writing you Strictly under the usuall General heads and putting what particularly relates thereto each in the proper place.

3. It hath pleas'd God that the following ships have Arriv'd here in Safety this last season most of them not hitherto advis'd of Viz<sup>t</sup>. The Princess Anne from Mocha the 18<sup>th</sup>. March last, The Hanover from Bombay but last from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George the 20<sup>th</sup> and the Godfrey the 29<sup>th</sup>. of that Month The Tarter Brigantine an Advice Vessell from Bombay the 18<sup>th</sup>. Aprill the Mountague and Essex from China the 23<sup>th</sup>. May, the Duke of Cambridge from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George the 5<sup>th</sup>. July, the Cardigan from the Bay the 6<sup>th</sup>. the Craggs frigot from thence the 11<sup>th</sup> the Cadonnell Derby and Mary from ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George and the Sarum from China the 18<sup>th</sup>. of said July The Bridgwater from China last from Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George the 25<sup>th</sup>. August The Duke of York from the Bay the 26<sup>th</sup>. Carnarvan from China the 29<sup>th</sup>. of said August and the Hartford from ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George the 8<sup>th</sup>. of November having met with very bad weather and a tedious Passage in getting about the Cape.

4. The Ships taken up and sent or sending out this Season are Viz<sup>t</sup>.

		Tons	Captains,		
The Caesar	...	430	Willam Mabbott	...	} For Mocha.
The Townshend	...	400	Philip Worth	...	
The Eyles	...	480	James Winter	...	} For China.
The Lyell	...	460	Charles Small	...	
The Princess Amelia	...	350	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Misenor	...	
The Walpole	...	490	Charles Boddam	...	
The Fordwich	...	480	Richard Gosfright	...	For ffort S <sup>t</sup> . George.
The Bouverie	...	450	James Chambre	...	For Bengall.
The Godfrey	...	220	Benjamin Braund	...	For Benjar.
The Nightingale	...	480	William Mackett	...	} For the Coast or Bay.
The Enfield	...	450	Charles Rigby	...	
The Devonshire	...	480	Laurence Prince	...	} For Bombay.
The Prince Frederick	...	440	Edward Martin	...	
The Hanover	...	480	John Bond	...	
The Lethieullier	...	470	John Edwards	...	For S <sup>t</sup> . Helena & y <sup>e</sup> West Coast.

5. The two Mocha Ships have been dispatcht by Us ever since the 11<sup>th</sup>. Novem<sup>r</sup>. and stay'd only for a fair Wind they sailed from the Downes y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>. Inst.

6. The four China ships and that to Benjar have also reca. their dispatches.

7. We have thought fitt instead of appointing Supra Cargo's for each China ship to settle a Council in the nature of a Factory for mannaging the Concerns of all four, the Persons are Mess<sup>rs</sup>. James Naish Richard Newnam John Savage Edward Pratt, Whichcott Turner, Waldo Dubois & Henry Talbot among other the Encouragements given them for the faithfull discharge of the Trust reposed in them, We have granted M<sup>r</sup>. Naish liberty to carry out to China in foreign silver to be invested in Gold to the amount of Fifteen hundred Pounds sterling and no more, To Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Newman & Savage each Nine hundred Pounds value To Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Pratt Turner Dubois each Six hundred Pounds Value & to M<sup>r</sup>. Talbot Three hundred Pounds Value in fforeign Silver & no more to be also invested in China in Gold with liberty and directions That if they have an Opportunity to send it by shipping at Canton for ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George as often happens they shall do so consigning the same to you the President & Council for their respective Accounts that it may appear the same or its Amount are not diverted another way than We intended That you do deliver it to their order to be invested in Diamonds, and sent home on our Shipping as they shall desire or if they had rather that the produce of the said Gold be paid into Our Cash with you and Bills given for the Amount drawn on Us here at Nine shillings a Pagoda for their respective acco<sup>ts</sup>. they may so direct.

8. The Supra Cargo's for Benjar are M<sup>r</sup>. Francis Everest M<sup>r</sup>. William Burrows and Cap<sup>t</sup> Braund they are under directions to make the best of their way from Benjar to England in case they can get a full lading of Pepper there or within

twenty or thirty Tons if not then to proceed to the West Coast & there fill up paying for such Pepper to the Deputy Governour and Council at the rate it Stands Us in there and leaving the Residue of their stock for our Acco<sup>t</sup>. taking Receipts for what so left but if at both Places they can't get a full lading or within twenty to thirty Tons they're then to come to ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George to be fill'd up and dispatch't for England delivering up the ship to your disposall & their Accompts & an Acco<sup>t</sup>. of their Transactions to yo<sup>r</sup>. inspection & Examination that you may send Us yo<sup>r</sup>. Remarks thereon.

9. What Goods and Treasure this ship Fordwich will bring consign'd unto you, will appear by her Invoice & Bill of Lading enclosed with her Charterparty in her Packet.

10. You will by said Charterparty observe We oblige the ship to carry out her whole Kintlage in Iron and the same in all the other Coast & Bay ships this year the reason still holding as last year of our being over stockt with salt Petre and therefore you must now also duly regard what We then Order'd for Supplying no more Petre thô demanded then what is necessary to make each ship sail worthy and Jocund in the sea.

11. We now send the Bouverie for Bengall for the same reason as before mention'd of sending you the Fordwich Viz<sup>t</sup>. the Carrying thither speedily Our Orders for Investments and a supply to set them on foot.

12. We have enjoyn'd both ships to keep Company to ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George for their greater security against Pyrates as apprehending if the Men of War sent out last year to suppress them, Cant seiz them, they may drive them off the Coast of India & then they may haunt your side and ly off Point Palmeras or thereabouts which if it should happen you are like to have some Acco<sup>t</sup>. of it and be enabled to give them proper directions how to proceed either both ships in Company to Bengall or to put souldiers on board for their better security which We leave to your discretions the Exigence of Affairs shall require But if there is no Apprehension of danger We have order'd the Bouverie to proceed forthwith down into the Bay & do you hasten her away accordingly.

13. We have added to both Cap<sup>ts</sup>. Instructions Clauses to the Effect following That if they Separate outwards on any Pretence whatsoever except a plain unavoidable necessity or if homeward bound either of them do separate from any ship that shall be dispatcht with them or they shall fall in Company with untill they are got to the Westward of the Cape of Good Hope, Or if in case of an assault by an Enemy outward or homeward they dont stand by and to the utmost assist one another in defence of themselves & of the Companys estate on board such consorting ships We shall deem them unworthy and incapable of Serving the Company any longer.

14. We continue Our Secret Committee with the same Powers as in former Years advised to be given them, Those for this year are Henry Lyell Thomas Heath William Dawsonne & Edward Harrison Esq<sup>rs</sup>. whose orders sign'd by all or any three of them, You must Observe as if sign'd by the whole Court.

15. Demorage is so heavy a charge that We cant too often put you in mind to prevent it as far as the Circumstances of affairs will allow, We do therefore refer you to what We have at any time heretofore directed relating thereto for your reperusal and observance and also to that part of Our Orders of providing either on the Coast or in the Bay a freight Voyage in case you have no likely prospect of getting goods sufficient to lade all the Tonnage on yo<sup>r</sup> hands We would not Omit takeing notice of yo<sup>r</sup>. carefull diligence in dispatching the Shipping with you the last season.

16. We have thought it proper to send you on this Ship Fordwich Two Hundred and Fifty Bales of Woollen manufactures in part of the List of demands sent us by the Bridgwater that you may have them ready and if possible by getting them off and sent up the Countrey to make the more room for what

you will receive by the following ships which will be according to the Contents of your said Lists.

17. Our Committee of shipping representing to Us that in yo<sup>r</sup>. Indent for stores for sale demand is made for several Pieces of Iron Ordnance to weigh from eight hundred to Twenty six hundred w<sup>ts</sup>. We apprehend they were wanted for your own or the Free merchants Countrey shipping because you had our Orders to take Effectuall care to prevent Angria or other Pickaroons being supply'd with Great Guns of above five hundred weight or with Powder shot or Ammunition and assured Us you would observe them for which reason We send you severall by this ship But with this express order & Proviso That you take sufficient security from every Person to whom you sell any one or more of the said Iron Ordnance that they shall not be disposed off so as in Consequence to come into Angrias or any other said Pyrates possession unless by Capture This Caution carrys its own reason with it & can't be objected to by any who wish well to the Countrey Trade.

18. We have had a great deal of trouble & unreasonable Clamour from M<sup>r</sup>. Woollaston father of George Woollaston deceas'd on Account of his son's Effects, We cant doubt but the Event will show he is intirely in the Wrong & the dirt he hath been throwing will be remov'd however since such is the Mans temper, We ought for the sake of Our selves & our servants guard against any more of the like treatment and therefore (as We understand another of his sonnes is at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George and if it should happen that he dyes there or elsewhere in India the father may raise a further Clamour on Acco<sup>t</sup>. of his Effects) We direct that he be sent home by the first Opportunity.

19. M<sup>r</sup>. John Teshmaker hath represented to Us That his sonne John Ralph Teshmaker dy'd in Bengall & he hath proved the Will here in Doctors Commons which was taken out of the Bay Consultation book that M<sup>r</sup>. Benyon at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George hath remitted home, some of his deceased sonnes Effects by Bill received from President Boone of Bombay That several other of the deceaseds Effects are yet standing out in India and thereupon requesting We would send you Orders to take care for recovering thereof and paying its produce into Our Cash. We have consented thereunto & do hereby direct you to do your utmost endeavours therein advising what is so paid in that it may be made good to such as have legall power to receive it We write to the same purpose to Bengall because as We understand some of the Deceaseds Effects were there and in all probability other part thereof would be sent to M<sup>r</sup>. Benyon.

20. M<sup>r</sup>. William Wankford having represented to Us that his sonne Charles Wankford was Chief Mate of the Lusitania Cap<sup>t</sup>. Dixon Commander & M<sup>r</sup>. Orme supra Cargo in her Voyage from ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George to Pegu and was barbarously kill'd there and therefore requesting Us to write you to enquire what Effects he left behind him and to cause the amount to be paid into Our Cash & the Ballance remitted hither to be paid to the Legall Claimers, We hereby order you to comply with said Request in case he did not otherwise dispose of his Effects by Will and advise Us that We may pay the produce to said Legall Claimers.

21. We have lately had a Petition from Francis Geary representing his son Robert Geary went a souldier to Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George on the Heathcote Anno 1714. That he having serv'd his five years desir'd his discharge because thô he was made a sargeant yet his Cap<sup>t</sup>. Gough paid him only private Centinells pay, That the Cap<sup>t</sup>. confin'd him to the Cockhouse and as a Person now in England avers he was sent away to the West Coast on the Shipping bound thither & thereupon the father desiring that his son may be either allow'd to have the pay of a sargeant or have leave to come for England, We direct that you fully inform your selves of the truth of the case & do him Justice by ordering him if the fact be truly represented sargeants Pay or else if he desires his discharge let him have it, If he be sent to the West Coast give the like Orders thither by the first Opportunity, We further direct that you take effectuall care to prevent all such like

abuses in future and Censure (as he deserves) any Officer that shall attempt them so soon as you know it and let your ears be always Open to hear and your Inclinations to redress all wrongs that shall be don to any one especially where might over comes right.

22. The two sisters and administratrixes of M<sup>r</sup>. John Turton lat of ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George deceas'd have prest Us to pay them the sume of Three Thousand Pagodas which was paid into the Comp<sup>as</sup>. Cash with you as part of the said deceaseds estate for proof of this they have produced a Letter from M<sup>r</sup>. Benyon dated the 5<sup>th</sup>. January 1720. advising his Father since deceas'd of it but in regard Your Letters give us no Acco<sup>t</sup>. of it We cant with safety pay said Money not knowing how his Acco<sup>ts</sup>. may come out or whether any part of it may be claim'd by Creditors, ffor the future never again fail to advise Us when any Money is paid into Cash for the benefit of Relations or others in England that they may have no occasion to complain & clamour as hath been sometimes the case for being kept out of their due for want of due Notice to Us to pay it to the legall Claimers.

23. Mary Rogers Widow of John Rogers late a Trumpeter at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George deceas'd hath represented to Us That her husband by Will bequeath'd to her and her Daughter each a part of his Estate now remaining with the Persons at ffort S<sup>t</sup>. George appointed his Trustees and therefore pray'd leave to take Passage on one of our ships bound thither to look after it, We thinking it much better to save her that trouble & charge do hereby direct you to enquire into the fact and receive it into our Cash the sumes so left them advising Us thereof that it may be paid to them or any that shall have legall power to receive it.

24. The Relations of Ezekiel Paice deceas'd make much the like Complaint with M<sup>r</sup>. Turtons that they have not the money paid in to Our Cash which we can't with safety do for want of Notice from you that there is no demands on his Effects, We find you had paid one and We apprehend a possibility of more what before directed with respect to Mr. Turton do you take care be comply'd with in this case.

25. We have lately had laid before Us an Account Currant of M<sup>rs</sup>. Sara Burnistons money taken out of the Orphans or Church stock & remitted to England by Bill of Exchange drawn on Us by you for the Value paid into our Cash in w<sup>ch</sup>. acco<sup>t</sup>. the Church Warden charges five  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent for Commission this being complain'd of We enquired of the Reverend M<sup>r</sup>. George Lewis how it used to be he says in the Twenty One Years he was Minister there he never knew any such Precedent nor heard of any before his time & added That the said Stock used to be and he supposes still is mannag'd Gratis being a reall Charity by the Minister & Church Warden yearly so that if there were any great trouble in it the Church Warden who pays it out as aforesaid hath the least part & should not in his Opinion take such a benefit This appear'd to Us so very reasonable That we hereby direct the said five  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent be return'd to M<sup>rs</sup>. Burniston or her Order & that for the future no Commission be charg'd or any Orphan's stock taken out of the said Church Stock since the whole Mannagement of that stock hath been Voluntarily undertaken hitherto by the Generous Charity of the Minister & successive Church Wardens for the benefit of the place & People in General.

26. Besides the Goods & Merchandizes on board the Fordwich & Bouverie, We have order'd on board each Fifty Chests of Treasure But in regard Bengall seems to Us to be most bare of stock. We direct that you send down thither on the Bouverie twenty five Chests of the Fordwiches Treasure taking care to expedite it on board without the least stay for the reason aforesaid.

27. Tho' the Ship Hartford which brought you Our Letter of the 30<sup>th</sup>. March 1720. relating to the Effects of M<sup>r</sup>. Peter Parera deceas'd Arrived you the 19<sup>th</sup>. January and your last Letters to Us were of the 18<sup>th</sup>. February following yet you have given Us no answer thereto thô We directed you to inform Us the amount by

the first Opportunity that it might be paid his Widow or other legall Claimer,  
This we can't take well & Expect you don't give Us a second Instance of the like  
neglect, We are

Your Loving Friends,

JOHN ECCLESTON.

HENRY LYELL.  
THO<sup>s</sup>: HEATH.  
W<sup>m</sup>: DAWSONNE.  
JOS: HERNE.  
MATTEW DECKER.  
CALEB COTESWORTH.  
RICH<sup>d</sup>. BOULTON.  
EDW. TURNER.  
W<sup>m</sup>. GOSSELIN.  
J. WARD.  
WILL<sup>m</sup>. AISLABIE.  
JOHN GOULD.  
ABRA: ADDAMS.  
ROB<sup>t</sup>: HUDSON.  
JO<sup>s</sup>. WORDSWORTH JUN<sup>r</sup>.  
JOHN COOKE.  
HENRY KELSEY.

[*Another Copy of the above letter is available in Vol. XXIV.*]

GENERAL LETTER TO FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED DECEMBER 13, 1721, PER FORDWICH  
AND BOUVERIE. [*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 23, p. 39.*]

LONDON THE 13<sup>TH</sup>. DECEM<sup>R</sup>. 1721.

OUR PRESIDENT AND  
COUNCIL OF FORT S<sup>T</sup>. GEORGE.

We send you this short Letter on a supposall it may overtake the Fordwich before she leaves the Downes to acquaint you that on reconsidering the clause therein which is also in the Letter to Bengall about saveing Demorage and therefore to provide a freight Voyage for such ship or ships as cant be laden home in the season We apprehend Our People in the Bay may interpret that clause rather as a bare recommendation than an Order and therefore We now write them positively that they let out the Fordwich and Bouverie on freight Voyages if both arrive in time, or if not then if our following Coast & Bay ships arrive in time they be at Liberty to take one or two of them, Our Intention being that the Cargos of two of our this years Coast and Bay ships shall be applyed to the paying off our Debt there and thereby putting an end to that eating charge of Bengall Interest which the low price of Goods the last sale can't bear and because We fear the debt there may be increased by the accidents of last year which made it impossible for us to get the bullion we wanted and even at this time we are in some doubt wheather We shall be able to get as large supplys as we would. But as Trade begins to recover its Currency We have a fair prospect that Bullion will be more plentifull the next season to enable us to send sufficient to purchase proper ladeings for said two ships as well as for the Tonnage to be then sent to both places.

We give this notice that you may govern your Selves accordingly and advise it to Bengall by the first Opportunity in case by unforeseen accidents the Bouveries Passage should not be as quick as the Fordwich's We are.

Your Loving Friends.

HENRY LYELL.	JOHN COOKE.
THOMAS HEATH.	WILL <sup>m</sup> . GOSSELING.
WILLIAM DAWSONNE.	E. HARRISON.
JOSEPH HERNE.	RICH : BOULTON.
MATHEW DECKER.	EDW : TURNER.
JOHN HEATHCOTE.	ABRA : ADDAMS.
JOHN GOULD.	GREGORY PAGE.
JOSIAS WORDSWORTH JUN <sup>r</sup> .	FRAN : CHILD.
WILLIAM AISLABIE.	JOS : EYLES.
SIMON THEUNEMANS.	

[Another Copy of this letter is available in Vol. XXIV.]

GENERAL LETTER TO FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED FEBRUARY 16, 1721. PER DEVONSHIRE.

[Public Despatches from England, Vol. 23, pp. 43-67.]

LONDON 16<sup>TH</sup> FEBRY. 1721.

OUR PRESIDENT AND

COUNCIL OF FORT S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE.

1. Herewith you will receive copy of Our shorter Letter of the 6<sup>th</sup>. December by the Bouverie and Fordwich with a supplement thereto sent after the Captain's and deliver'd them at Deal dated the 13<sup>th</sup>. In s<sup>d</sup> Letter We took notice of the Dates of the severals receiv'd from you & by what conveyances, Of what ships were return'd to Us the last season from all Places, Of what ships were sent and sending out to all Parts & some other Particulars to which you will be referr'd.

2. We come now to give answer to such part of the afores<sup>d</sup> Letters as We think necessary and to send you our Orders and Remarks thereupon and on the Consultations Papers in the Packets and Other advices before Us not taken notice of in our Generall Letter of the 26<sup>th</sup>. April last which we shall do under Our usuall General heads as the same relate thereunto.

AND FIRST CONCERNING SHIPPING.

3. The four China Ships that to Benjar and the two aforesaid to the Coast and Bay were dispatcht from Us the latest the 8<sup>th</sup>. December but being detain'd by contrary winds in the Downes did not sail thence till the 2<sup>d</sup>. January when they had a brisk fair Gale continuing for several days.

4. The Accounts given in the Letters and Advices before Us of our Europe and Countrey ships arriving with you when dispatcht for Bengall or Europe or elsewhere What stores or Goods loaden on them respectively Whether for S<sup>t</sup>. Helena or Europe or other Places What surplus Petre Loaden on the Europe ship What news you had of Ours or other European shipping arriving at or departing from other Ports in the East Indies Your Transactions relating to the Ship Craggs Your protest against her, Your reason for dispatching the Hartford and some Other Advices of the like nature need no other Answer than this, Dont fail to continue such like notices on all Occasions.

5. We have in Our aforesaid Letter taken notice of and comended your diligence in getting ready the Loadings and dispatching the ships so well the last season and could heartily have wish't our late President M<sup>r</sup>. Hastings to whom

this Dispatch seems more particularly owing, had done as well in his part of the manangement of our other affairs under all your care that we might not have been forced to the necessity of changing hands for the many indispensable reasons mention'd in Our aforesaid Letter of the 26<sup>th</sup>. April We do heartily recommend it to you our now President and Council to continue the like specimen of Diligence and Zeal in the early dispatch of the Tonnage that shall lie on your hands in all time coming and that you will with the utmost fidelity take care the Other Branches of Our Affairs under your care be constantly mananged to our most advantage.

6. In our said supplemental Letter of the 13<sup>th</sup>. Dec<sup>r</sup> We gave you the reason why two of Our this year's shipping should be employ'd on Freight Voyages for our Acco<sup>t</sup>. Which we expect shall be from the Bay. We do but just mention it to you to shew how intent we are upon it. We have wrote to Bengall that they take care they be dispatcht away so early as not to hazard the loss of their passage as was the case of the Bouverie as you have opportunity do you remind Bengal of it.

7. We take notice of what you write Us about the Heathcote and other Ostend ships Being at Porto Novo St. Thoma Bengall and Surat and the Assurances you give Us in your Letters and Consultations of your endeavours to disappoint them. We would willingly believe if we could that you are all heartily disposed to pursue Our Orders, once and again sent you to defeat these and every other sort of Interlopers, but We have great reason to believe there have been among you some that were rotten at heart notwithstanding the specious appearances of Zeal to put our said Orders in effectuall Execution of this We gave you some Instances in our former Letters in the case of M<sup>r</sup>. Johnson. We find to the same purpose in some of our Peoples managements in Bengall for the Heathcotes return'd Cargo as we are assured by those of Our Foreign Buyers who have seen it and were perfectly skilled in the severall species of Goods Imported from thence by the English Dutch and French Companys that the Peice Goods in the Heathcotes cargo are of the very sorts as to the species, make and manner of Package with those yearly imported in Our ships from whence they justly infer that those conversant in Providing Our English Cargos provided the said Goods for them We are well assur'd the Dutch Company's Orders to their settlements abroad are as strict and much to the same purpose with Ours, And thô it was pretended that the French Assisted them in Bengall it seems plain to Us they did not, because if they had there would have been some French made Goods in their cargo.

8. Another Instance which further confirms these our too well grounded Suspicions is that the Prime Cost of the Heathcots return'd Cargo computed at like Rates with the same species in Ours amounts in many Thousand Pounds more than the stock she carry'd Out notwithstanding (as the Letters from Bengall assure Us) the Moors Government got a great deal of money from them, and that their Goods were bought dear It was from the Dutch Company in Holland that We had the most Particular Account of M<sup>r</sup>. Hills Treachery to his Native Countrey as well as to Us his Employers whose bread he eat in assisting Captain Pearson at Mocha and for which We Immediately order'd his Expulsion, thô he got thence before Our Orders arriv'd Your Transactions with him and letting him slip through your fingers; And return to England even by your own Consultations shewing Gives us great reason to suspect the then President & Council or some of them were not so Zealous against the Ostenders as their Promises and outside appearance of manangement would have Us to believe, but of this more under the Head of Factors.

9. We might here likewise take notice of another improbability of the Frenches assisting them and that is Their whole India Trade is put on the New Mississippi Establishment and the former People there re-entertained thô most of them sent out de novo, and as it is reasonable to believe they would (at least at first) do the best they could to gain a reputation with their Employers



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they would have their hands so full of their own Affairs as not to be at leisure to Assist the Ostenders to any considerable purpose.

10. But we apprehend that which has given the greatest hopes of success to those Interlopers on the Coast is the disobliging the squeezing and driving away of Our Merchants formerly from Cuddalore to Porto Novo and more lately from Madrass of which we have taken notice in our last year's Letters. All our hopes are that Mr. Elwick by his appearing for them and endeavouring to stand in the Gap will have got so much Reputation among them as to recover them again to reside at Madrass and espouse our Interest wherein as We hinted last year their right hand cast may do us real service by the Influence they have in the Countrey Government.

11. We are the longer upon this Head of Countenancing the Ostenders as it is such a flagrant Peice of Perfidiousness to our National Trade in General as well as our own in particular & in event will be to your Private Trade also as cant be too severely animadverted upon. To let you know whoever is found Guilty of it in any degree if under your Controul ought and We require and Order that he be Immediately expelled Our service and sent to England as soon as possible and if a subject of England thô not in our Service to be likewise sent home if no subject then deal with him as he deserves althô We would believe none of our now Council can be Ignorant of the extensive mischief of this Interloping and the necessity of putting an Effectuall stop to it and in Consequence That the Temptation of a little ill gotten Pelf will not prevail on them to connive as it Yet We think it necessary to write you thus warmly to excite you all to a constant vigilance in all time coming to discover and prevent any belonging to Us or under yo<sup>r</sup> protection from assisting the said Interlopers in any manner of Wise.

12. In the List of Ships importing and exporting Bengall Anno 1720 We found Mr. Jarvis Clarke who we take to be Our late chief at Surat expell'd for dealing with an Ostender was arrived in the Bay Supra Cargo of the ship Mary from Surat Whereupon We directed Our Presid<sup>t</sup>. and Council there that if any British subject, thô employ'd in the Countrey Trade or otherwise should be found directly or indirectly to have any correspondence with or afford any assistance to the Ostenders or their Adherents they do seize the Offenders & send them to England (and that none may pretend Ignorance) due & timely notice be given to all persons as occasion offers we say the same to you and that We expect this order shall extend to all persons residing with or employ'd by you, and to all our free Merchants letting them know that thô they have a Lycence under our seal to Trade in India and on complying with the Terms shall not be interrupted therein Yet if they disobey or dont strictly comply with these Our Orders. We shall look on either case as such a Breach of their Covenants as is not to be forgiven. In the Packet you will find a new form of Covenants with a Bond enterd and to be enterd into by all the Free Merchants that lately have had or hereafter shall have our Lycence to remain in India not to have to do with the Intertopers &c<sup>a</sup> The Penalty of w<sup>ch</sup>. Bond w<sup>h</sup>. two sufficient securitys is in Two Thousand Pounds do you take care that all the Free merchants with you who have not enter'd into those Articles here do forthwith do it.

13. Herewith we send you two of the Acts of Parliament past last spring to prevent his Majestys subjects being concern'd in the Ostend Trade to or from the East Indies by which you may perceive that any who shall be concerned will hereafter be liable to Penaltys and are thereby obliged to make a Discovery upon Oath how far they have been concern'd therein and to be subject to Punishment for such unlawfull trade in Proportion to their said concern That all contracts even for moneys on Bottomree are and shall be void the same for moneys advanced for loading the ships or supplying them with stores Also agreements for Wages and all sorts of Copartnerships. Do you draw out the substance thereof and divulge it in the most publick manner And likewise keep it hung up in Tables at the usuall place (for the more Generall notice).

14. By the Acts of Parliament sent you the year before you will see the Authority on which We ground our orders for seizing such British subjects as you can lay hold of who shall be found to have broke the Law by visiting the East Indies &c. Contrary to that and former Acts. Dont forget or fail to put in Execution the said Powers.

15. The Account you give Us of Your reason for Loading Pepper on board the Godfrey &c. Ships to be shot between Decks at half freight we take notice of but must add howsoever satisfactory it was to you that there was such a deficiency in the Pepper sent on board the Duke of Cambridge and therefore wrote off We cant at all understand it that is to say how we should come to loose so much but of this We wrote you last year Par<sup>a</sup>. 34 ¶ Monmouth &c. incerting our reasons why we could not think our selves well used.

16. Your Accounts of the Pyracys in India do very sensibly affect Us we are in great hopes the men of War will effectually cure the further Attempts of those Comon Enemys of all Nations We approve your care in advising to Zeloan &c. the news you had about them for the Caution of the Countrey shipping.

17. We observe you let the Cardonnel and some other ships keep their Iron Kintlage on board and supply'd them with such Petre as they further wanted But We must at the same time recomend to you you to be as sparing as well you can in those supplys for the reasons We lately told you why we oblig'd Our Coast & Bay ships to carry out whole Kintlage Iron.

18. By a Letter from the West Coast to you mention is made of the Godfreys being supply'd there with six hundred and Sixty Dollars, also of a Bale of Damaged Longcloth chargable to her value almost forty seven Pag<sup>os</sup>. neither of which have you advised Us thô you should both for had it not been luckily discover'd before that ship's Accounts was made up in all likely hood We had lost it & in that case you ought to have made it good to Us We write you this for future caution that you maynt be hereafter lable to reimburse such defficiencies in Our Cash Occasion'd by your Culpable Omission of giving us the proper notice.

19. We have not rec'd this year from you any List of Ships Importing and Exporting Madrass and last year but one of which We then took notice in Par<sup>a</sup>. 22 ¶ Monmouth as this is more immediately incumbent on your Secretary and we have turn'd him out for the reasons we gave you We say no more as to him but at the same time must add if you hereafter find any of them noncomplying with any of Our standing positive Orders as this of the List of Ships is dismiss them from that Post if not from our service.

20. We have receiv'd in your Packets the account of Disbursements the longest of them less than two Years on your four Countrey Vessells and find they stand Us in a very great sum of money much more than we can have any tollerable Conception that it was fairly laid out and that after deducting what they gain'd by Freight the Metchlapatam stands Us in above Two Thousand seven Hundred Pag<sup>os</sup>. The Young Derby near Five Thousand six hundred Pag<sup>os</sup>. thô we paid for her Frame here The George Brigantine near Two Thousand four Hundred Pag<sup>os</sup>. and the sloop Dartmouth very near nine hundred Pag<sup>os</sup>. surely as some at least of you are owners of shipping & consequently must have a generall knowledge of the expence of Countrey shipping if you would have been as carefull for Us as we suppose for your selves you would have examin'd those Items and thereby discover'd and check'd such as were extravagant whereas by what appears it seems as if the Paymaster disburst every Demand made upon him for those charges and you allow'd them of course when read in Consultation in the General Abstract of his account of Disbursements. We hope and expect that for the future you do examine the Pay masters accounts with greater care not only the Vouchers for the several Items but the reasons why any Large or other Disbursements therein were made to the end that

all superfluous Expences may be stopt, all errors may be rectify'd all false Charges be censured and prevented & all Imaginable good husbandry used in our affairs.

21. We observe severall stores from time to time supply'd the said Vessels but nothing appears that their masters do Account for the disposall of them and are chargeable with the remains and to make good Embezlements We hope nevertheless that the several stores of all kinds are deliver'd to them by Indent and that they do render a satisfactory account of their disposition before they receive new supplys or their former accounts are past. Advise us particularly what is the method of Proceedings in this case under what regulations you have put the Enquiry & how for the same is yearly pursu'd.

22. Our people at St. Helena have of late got from y<sup>e</sup> shipping so large a supply of Arrack and Longcloth that they will not stand in need of any recruits for Two or Three years to come Wherefore we give you this notice that you do not send them any more Arrack White Long Cloth or other Goods answering the same purpose till further Order.

SECONDLY CONCERNING GOODS SENT FROM EUROPE OR FROM ONE PART OF INDIA TO BE DISPOSED OF IN ANOTHER.

23. The Invoices and Bills of Lading will show you the Amount of the Treasure Woollen Goods, stores of all sorts and supplys sent on the respective ships which with their Charterpartys you will find in their severall Packets.

24. We have wrote so much and so often as the Letters before Us gave Us a handle touching the early disposal of Our Woollen Goods suffering none of them to lie spoiling in the Warehouse the annual vending of the other Goods stores and Merchandizes and other matters proper to be taken notice of under this Head which may serve as answers to some of the Par<sup>as</sup>. before Us that we need not add any thing by way of repetition only to desire you will review & observe those Directions or cautions when necessary to be regarded.

25. We observe your reasons for delivering Mr. Turner the Nine Thousand and fifty seven ounces of silver on producing Mr. Micklethwaits Receipt for the Freight thereof th<sup>o</sup> neither Invoiced nor manifested which was an Omission Our Officers are very rarely guilty of and We are assured will be particularly watchful against hereafter.

26. It was no small concern to Us to read the Accounts you give Us of Our Woollen Goods going of so heavily that the merchants with whom you made a new contract for Goods could not be prevailed on to take any in part of payment nor to meddle with them till the arrivall of the next shipping and that it was so very late before they could be induced to give you in a List of Demands for six Hundred Bales, These things did not use to be so there is some mistery in it that lies deeper than the Allegation about the famine and usettled Affairs in the Countrey by marching and Countermarching of Armies for till very lately We have been always assured that the souldiers in the army consum'd the greatest part of Our Woollen Goods and sure We are that the Joynt Stock Merchants Generally got handsomely by them Insomuch that the Fort St. David Merchants gave a few years since as a reason why they could not abate on their Contracts for Investments because they had no share in the Woollen Manufacture & where thereby debar'd any part of the Profits arising from thence.

27. You tell us that you had wrote for a Price Currant from Bengall of the mettals &c<sup>a</sup>. expected by the Bridgewater & that you would send part thither if the market encouraged you afterwards. add her whole Cargo sold so well that you disposed of it at outcry you ought to have let us know what those Prices were that we might have been satisfied also and wherein and how far the Madrass Market exceeded the Bengall Price Currant all such accounts look best w<sup>n</sup>. they are set in a plain and full light whereas to throw them into the shade by a

General Assertion that they sold very well is more likely to prove suspicious as it has done not very long since.

28. We observe what you write Us  $\text{p}$  Duke of Cambridge touching the disposition and to what Places of thirty eight of the One hund<sup>d</sup> and fifty Pipes of Madeira Wine  $\text{p}$  Cardonnell which produced but One hundred and Twenty and that the remainder you had distributed as usual among your selves & reserv'd for the use of the Garrison in Par<sup>a</sup>. 56  $\text{p}$  Monmouth you will see we did not at all like the distribution of the Madeira Wine  $\text{p}$  Godfrey which we took to be a mere fraud upon us. & a direct contradiction of Our Orders. the first that we had taken notice of on that head. this before us is but a second and yet must be called a usual practice so easily does the introducing one fraud vouch for a following In that Par<sup>a</sup>. We told you what we expected from you with relation to the disposal of the Godfreys Wine the same reason holds and you must take care to comply with for so far as concerns the Cardonnells and that those Persons be they who they will who receiv'd any part of said ships Wine (as appears to us at Prime Cost th<sup>o</sup> Leakage and sourness and even Interest & Insurance were taken into the Account which by the wording We apprehend was not) shall make good the difference between what they paid and what the same did or would have yeilded at a moderate rate by outcry for even then it would stand them in but little if compared with what such Wine would sell for if We did not send the supplys the further reason of this will appear to all such as are allowed Dyet money for that includes Liquors And as to our other People who partake of the Generall Table We will not grudge them a moderate allowance of a Glass or two every now & then at their meals provided you take care it be mannaged with good husbandry which if so as we shall judge by the amount we will upon notice Confirm.

29. We find in your Consultations Two Pipes order'd to be deliverd the steward and sold because sour but no return made what they produced or how that money was brought to Account and that the President had Two Pipes deliver'd him monthly for the use of his Table and We find it continued in the following months but must Observe the 20<sup>th</sup>. June in the Paymaster's accounts for May where there is Four more Pipes mention'd for the Governours Table they are charged but at Twenty six Pag<sup>os</sup>. a Pipe which considering that We paid for it in silver at Madeira is not Prime Cost and seems to Us to Confirm what We have before mention'd of the abuse upon us in the disposing of the said Wine.

### THIRDLY TOUCHING OUR INVESTMENTS OF GOODS PROPER FOR EUROPE.

30. Herewith you will receive Triplicate of Our orders for Investments sent by the Fordwich and Bouverie wherein you will observe the sorts and Quantitys wrote for and the Directions therein containd whether Negative or Positive. Take care the whole be duiy comply'd with.

31. Several of the Par<sup>as</sup>. under this head being either promises of what you will do in Obedience to Our Orders or Otherwise in answer to our Letters require no reply.

32. We have before taken notice of your commendable diligence in getting your Investments ready to hasten away the Tonnage on your hands in due season which we again mention here to excite your perseverance in well doing.

33. We observe from your Letters and Consultations the difficultys you were then under to prevail with the Merchants to set on foot a new Contract. We hope all those real or appearing Objections which the Merchants made will henceforward be at an end as certainly they must be when they shall be effectually perswaded as we hope they are by this time that they may rest secure that we will not so soon as we know it suffer them to be longer opprest by any of our People whomsoever and will afford them our utmost assistance to get Reparation for their damages.

34. It is with pleasure we take notice in your Letter of the 2<sup>d</sup>. Sep<sup>r</sup>. that you had a flowing Cash before the ship's arrival and were in no apprehension of taking up money at Interest with good ma<sup>n</sup>agem<sup>t</sup>s. such a stock must contribute to the getting your Investments cheaper, another good effect We foresee from it is that the Apprehensions we were last year under by the generall stagnation of Trade in Europe will be less than we fear'd adding thereto the large Draughts you have made upon Us & the surplus Remains in Warehouse.

35. We observe that you sold the first part of Our Silver rec'd by the then shipping at Fifteen Dollar weight for Ten Pag<sup>os</sup>. and the remainder at Fifteen and One eighth If those were the fair market Prices of the Silver at those times it is very well But we have been possitively Assured good Husbandry would have disposed of the first silver at Fourteen Dollars three Quarters at furthest if not better & if We rightly understand the Entrys in Consultation it seems to Us you did not make the Enquiry as you ought because you Authorized the Wareh<sup>o</sup>keeper to sell it at Fifteen Doll<sup>r</sup>. & a Quarter unless that was design'd as a peice of management to raise a merit to the then Wareh<sup>o</sup>keeper, that he may make a better bargain for Us than he needed but what most concerns Us is the selling of the latter parcel yet cheaper for We find in your Consultation the 9<sup>th</sup>. February in settling the accounts of the Bridgewater's supra Cargo's of some silver they disposed of. of Ours in China you make them allow Ten Pag<sup>os</sup>. for every fourteen & a half Dollar weight of that silver giving for reason that it is reckon'd the Currant value of silver at Fort St. George why then our silver should sell so much cheaper as aforesaid is what We cant understand and believe the Account you have given Us is not true.

36. We take notice of the necessity you write you were under of raising the Prices for dying your Blew Cloth since that necessity as you say arose from the excessive price of Indigo and the other Ingredients for which reason we have order'd but few this year Remember your promise and take due care to reduce them to their former rates so soon as ever the Prices of those Commoditys shall fall and dont fail in your Enquirys from time to time whether they do or no and how much that so the same may be reduc'd accordingly in part or in whole.

37. Whatsoever contributes to our real benefit relating to the Providing the Investments or Shipping them speedily on board bespeaks its own justification and therefore it is that we take notice of your Consultation of the 24<sup>th</sup>. October for advancing the Boatmen One hundred Pag<sup>os</sup>. to repair their Mussoolas and do approve your reasons for so doing since you could not get sufficient Supplys from St. Thoma when you desir'd them about that time.

FOURTHLY TOUCHING THE TRADE OF INDIA IN GENERAL & THEREIN ANY  
TRANSACTIONS WITH THE COUNTRY GOVERNMENT.

38. We have as occasion offerd given you directions at large on this head which may serve for Answers to most of the particulars now lying before Us in your Letters Consultations &c<sup>a</sup>. what we think proper at present to remark thereupon We shall now add as follows.

39. Your repelling force by force when the Juncanners insulted you at the Metto near Egmore and thereby suppressing them was a due compliance with our standing Orders the same We say as to your making so speedy a Complaint to Sadatulla Caun of those Insults and the Event answer'd accordingly.

40. We have it confirm'd from all hands that the two Siad Brothers are cut off which gives Us a hopefull Prospect that your affairs with the Country Government will move smoother than of late years those Syads being as such Enemy's to the Christians & Hosenally in particular to Us which we apprehend was the cause of his Creature Sadatulla Cauns taking all occasions to embarrass you & continually insisting on the five Villages because part of Hossenallys Jaggeir, we

hope that demand is dead with him but if Sadatulla should be continued in his present station tis not improbable he may revive the Complaint to court the favour of whoever shall succeed to the same Jaggeir We understand the present great favourites at Court are some of them Friends to the English and the others men of fair Characters so that if you mannage with prudence a face of resolution and good Conduct you will be able to silence any future demand, the only reason We have to fear Sadatulla Cauns reviving it is the large Present you made him & Ducknaroy, but even in that case a little dextrous manangement may turn it upon them as a reason why the demand should not be reviv'd because We have paid so dear for what we ought not to have given a penny. If Sadatulla Caun be remov'd and the demand should be made from any other hand tell them (and if he be not and you see it proper tell him) plainly the Grant was from the Mogul that you have enjoy'd it hitherto it is now become Sallabaud and you will not put such a slight upon His Royal Majestys favour as to part with it without the last extremity and even in that case you know how to get reparation from the Moors shipping though you should be heartily sorry to be forced to the Experiment.

41. We shall be glad if the Influence of the new settled Affairs at Court shall reach your side of the Countrey so that you may keep a friendly correspondence (at the less charge the better) with the Subah Duan or other principle superintendants of the Governm<sup>t</sup> round you because if they are heartily disposed to your Interest they can give a home stroke for preventing the settlement at Covelon or at least to prevent the merchants furnishing them with goods, the effectually defeating their endeavours is what lies at Our hearts and will be one of the best proofs of your hearty Zeal to your native Countrey the benefit of Our Trade and even of yo<sup>r</sup> own too in consequence If you can bring it about.

42. It is plain from your own shewing that the Merchants main Objection against commencing a new Contract was the great Demands of the French at Ponticherry and those of Covelon who as you write did expect at least Five hundred Bales of Goods. and tis self evident Goods will rise according to the largeness of demands at Market, and that the Natives will deal with those from whom they can get most unless watcht very strictly and continually which we hope you will take care to do to prevent the said Evils that threaten the National Trade our own and that of all our Covenant servants in the East Indies.

43. As to the Affair of the Chittees We have wrote what we thought proper in Our Letter of the 26<sup>th</sup>. April aforesaid whereto we refer you And therein and in former Letters have sufficiently explain'd what we would have done for giving encouragement to the left as well as right hand cast Merchants which your Letters before Us seem to put a perverse Construction upon, because you say you will see the Laws relating to the casts duly enforced but at the same time seem to intend only those Laws which were lately settled to the great disfavour of the Chittys whereas you will find on reperusing our Orders they extended to the encouraging of both and keeping them in Peace.

44. We approve your behaviour to the Moors ships in Madrass road when afraid of being taken by the Danes who had declared War against them by giving them leave to wear our Colours so as they had one or more English men on board. It being necessary always to keep fair with the Moors and to perswade them of your respect when it will cost you only a few complements or such like common civilitys.

45. We take notice of your Assurance of keeping yo<sup>r</sup> Granarys well stored with Grain giving the Church stock liberty when the Mannagers please to be concern'd therein if they have a prospect to improve that stock thereby.

46. We observe in your Consultations a prudent liberty given to the sea Customer to Rate the Patans Goods moderately for the reasons given in Febry. 1719 & Febry. 1720. to encourage their further importations. if the circumstances of Affairs continue such that you think it best not to attempt publickly the get-

ting them from S<sup>t</sup>. Thoma lest you should disgust Auga Moghœem We can say no more to it than to wish they may speedily alter more in our favour but surely if you wish their increase (as We do because they are considerable merchants and beneficial to whatever place they reside in) you had a very fair handle given you when the Augas Son in Law crees'd one of them to have at least underhand let them know they never need stand in fear of such like usage at Madrass.

47. By the Accounts you give us of the ships and stock belonging to the Mississippi Company imported at Pondichery and what we have receiv'd of the like nature from Bengall that they are paying off all their old Debts, have orders to make large settlements & where the Old are decay'd to rebuild them, have granted such Large Sallarys and expensive allowances & equipages to their Head Mercantile and Military Officers it seems very plain to Us that their real imports to the East Indies will soon be drain'd so as not to afford sufficient for their Trade which is the hearts blood of every Company and only can cause them to flourish & if the same want of Silver has affect'd them equally with the other parts of Europe as we have reason to believe tis more than probable their Trade will soon droop and their Competition with you be nothing near so considerable as at present may be apprehended; however be that as it will what we expect from you is That you mannage Our affairs with diligence & assiduity remembering they are Competitors with Us and what Directions We gave you thereupon in Our Account of their first setting out which you must upon all occasions have a due regard unto.

48. We take notice of what you write Us the 2<sup>d</sup>. Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1720 Par<sup>a</sup>. 57 in answer to Par<sup>a</sup>. 60 of our Letter then before you but it is to tell you that We cant at all approve of the reasons therein given for not contributing towards the War against Angria for the Loss of the Charlotta (which we are sorry for) did not happen till after the complaint of your refusal and therefore could not be an Ingredient to warrant it tho' urged for that purpose.

#### FIFTHLY TOUCHING OUR FORTIFICATIONS BUILDINGS AND REVENUES

49. We are glad to find that Excessive Charge of Building which consumed so much of our Quick stock is so near towards an end and do depend upon your Assurances that no more shall be set about without our Orders and you gave Us a small Instance of it the 7<sup>th</sup> July in rejecting the Proposal of Building a Wall from the mud point to the Block house which was for so far well done. Consider whether the planting of Palmeira Trees will not be a sufficient security in case of Troubles in the Countrey for that part as well as for your outermost Extent of your Bounds where you placed the Choultrys if it will the cost cant be much and it will be a growing defence if not if all be at peace round you there is the less occasion for the expence of Four hundred Pag<sup>os</sup>. which you say such a wall will cost the Building.

50. We rely upon your Assurances that the Buildings at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. David's yet unfinish'd shall be well lookt after to prevent superfluous Expences and the Account of the Charge of each kept apart as We order'd for our more certain examination which we would come to a more tollerable certainty for judging when as We directed you should you do send us a particular description of every such Building & We expect it be done as well as promised.

51. We are sorry to find that our Farms let out on Lease do some of them droop and with difficulty others prevail'd upon to renew them on the former terms It looks to Us a very bad Omen that our settlement decreases in the Number and riches of the Inhabitants that the people are not easey with their Treatment and therefore choose to try other Places. We hope the Applications we have lately made to stop the Progress of Oppressions loudly complain'd of, To help the injured to reparation and to prevent future complaints of the like kind will fully answer our expectations. And then we may hope our certain Revenues

Viz<sup>t</sup>. Those farmed out on Lease and those more uncertain such as the Sea Customs Land Customs &c<sup>a</sup>. will again flourish and revive as in times past, We have often told you and cannot but again repeat it that the General increase or decrease of Our Revenues is a Demonstrable Evidence of the Good or Bad mannagem<sup>t</sup>. of those who have the executive Authority in their hands.

52. Your reason for choosing rather to put the Collection of the Rents of Egmore &c<sup>a</sup>. Towns under the care of one of Our Covenant servants than let them out to Farm at much under their former rents appears to Us well grounded. But we hope you will since the rains have come in so kindly make a new Essay as you promise to let them and the Fishery out to Farm.

53. Touching the Declension of the sea Customs We observe your answer which seems to Us to consist much more of Art than Integrity as is very easy to be made out were we inclin'd to take up a great deal of time in descending into the particulars as we sometimes have done and used expostulations thereupon which turned to very little account of late where Artfull men have pretended to answer them by positive but unprov'd Assertions or deceitfull reasonings thereupon which when we discover'd and exposed so as not to be contradicted it was thought a sufficient reply to say We humbly beg your Hon<sup>rs</sup>. Pardon for the mistake and will endeavour to do better for the future. We mention it here to let you know We will not hereafter be put off with such cobweb pretences that every body may easily see through, but will exert the Authority we have by telling you in short what we expect and dealing as roundly with such as notoriously disobey or are negligent and will not duly observe our Orders.

54. We think it proper here to observe in perusing yo<sup>r</sup>. Consultation Book that the Collectors of our Sea and Land Custome tho' they read their Accounts monthly yet it is but rarely that they pay in the Ballance due thereon especially the Sea Customer We are sensible of the indulgence given as to time for the actual payment of those Customs which we are willing to connive at provided you are sure of making no bad Debts and allow but a reasonable time but in this case in most months at least one half of that Ballance ought to be paid in and once in six months or sooner the whole as it will prevent the trouble of retrospect Examinations but as to the Land Customer &c<sup>a</sup>. It seems to Us they ought to clear their Ballances more frequently because as We apprehend there is not the like indulgence of time.

55. Your Consultation of the 15<sup>th</sup>. Sep<sup>r</sup>. mentions the Highway from the Town of Egmore was order'd to be mended and the charge made good by occasional Fines This appears to Us somewhat dark for if as We apprehend the mending that Highway was for the common benefit of all the Inhabitants we can see no reason why they should not contribute to and pay the charge as is the Practice here of Highways belonging to every Parish and without you can give Us such a One as we shall approve of. We expect it be so now and in all time Coming. As to the pretence of reimbursing it by occasional fines that is in short making us pay it out of Our Cash whither those occasional Fines should come. but are thereby cut off unless they are such as have by warrantable Custom been levy'd for the benefit of the Corporation.

56. We cannot but take notice in the List of Debts standing out at Fort St. Davids receiv'd by the Duke of Cambridge one Article says the Board Renters stand Debtors Pag<sup>os</sup>. Twelve hundred & sixteen and the Arrack Farmers Pag<sup>os</sup>. Seventeen hundred & forty nine for which they are detain'd in Prison. This shews to Us very great carelessness in those who should have look't after both these Branches of our Revenue who ought not to have let them run so far in Arrears. for in such Cases the shorter the Errors the better, and we expect you look on it as an additional reason why whoever has the farming of them by Cowl should be thereby obliged to pay in the rent monthly if possible as is the practice of Fort St. George in those for Tobacco Beetle Arrack &c<sup>a</sup>. Or if there should appear an absolute necessity to Indulge them a little longer to make it not to exceed two months.



SIXTHLY TOUCHING FACTORS AND WRITERS OFFICERS AND  
SOULDIERS AND THEIR ACCOMPTS.

57. Very probably you will have heard before this of Presid<sup>t</sup>. Feakes desire to lay down our service in Bengall and return to England alledging that his years cant so well bear the Climate We now write him that if he finds his Indisposition continue We shall not refuse his request but that while he stays We allow him the liberty to keep the Chair. That M<sup>r</sup>. Dean succeeds him and that M<sup>r</sup>. Henry Frankland and M<sup>r</sup>. John Surman who take passage on the present shipping be next in council to M<sup>r</sup>. Deane.

58. We send you over M<sup>r</sup>. Richard Higginson whom we have entertaind a Jun<sup>r</sup>. Merchant and to be station'd in the same place M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Bulkley was by our late Letters that is to say next to M<sup>r</sup>. George Tullie and to succeed to the Council accordingly. This we have done in regard to the memory of his Father who served the old Company many years with great reputation & for sometime as President of Fort St. George this young Gentleman was bred up a Merchant here, and in good Business and as fair a Character We have given liberty to his mother M<sup>rs</sup>. Higginson to reside at Fort St. George therefore direct she be treated with the respects due to the station her husband was in.

59. What Factors or free Merchants take passage on Our Shipping this season you will have an Account of in a List in the Packet sign'd by the Secretary.

60. The several Par<sup>as</sup>. and Clauses relateing to this head as well in your Consultations as Letters before Us have been in part answer'd so far as we thought fit in Our aforesaid Letter of the 26<sup>th</sup>. April others of them giving an Account of Persons suspended or dismist or changing their Offices—Dying—or returning to England require no Answer.

61. We observe the Assistance you gave to the Persons nominated in the Commission out of Chancery deliver'd you by M<sup>r</sup>. Turner to examine Witnesses in the cause between M<sup>r</sup>. Chitty &c<sup>a</sup>. & Us and by what appears the whole was satisfactorily executed.

62. You did well to write to Bombay to recover the Forty Pounds' advanc'd Engineer Johnson, he being gone thither but had you well attended to what we wrote you need not have been in doubt that it was the Thirty Pounds Gratuity and Ten Pounds fresh Provisions mention'd in Our Letter by the Townshend, but a Forty Pound lent him after that Letter was closed We wonder how you could imagine that whenever We give peremptory Gratuitys or Money for fresh Provisions We should afterwards demand the same as if only a Loan.

63. We wrote you in Par<sup>a</sup> 90 ¶ Derby concerning Samuel Raworth sent out at Our Charge as a souldier but speedily discharged and made second mate to the surgeon and that we ought to be reimbursed our Charge or he bound to serve Us the five years. but you have not thought fitt to give us any answer, dont forget it nor give Us any such other Instances of Omission if you value our service In cases of this nature thô the Penman is more immediately culpable yet the council and secretary too ought to share the blame because it was their duty to examine and see whether our Orders were obey'd in sending an answer to every Par<sup>a</sup>. of Our said Letter & We should have censur'd the Secretarys on Account thereof but more particularly for the unjustifiable keeping the Consultations & Dairys receiv'd ¶ Godfrey (for from the 30<sup>th</sup>. May to the end of the Book in Aug<sup>t</sup> We cant find one Entry between the Consultations in the nature of a Diary advising when ships arriv'd, departed, when Letters, Pattamars or Cossids were receivd or sent &c<sup>a</sup>. matters of the like nature) and as we have reason to believe the Consultations were either not enterd or not sign'd for several weeks together contrary to our standing Orders which requires that the preceding Consultation should be enterd & read and if approved sign'd at the next meeting.

64. We might add the same as to all Lists sent in the Packets for Our notice, We requir'd these also should be dated and Certify'd to be examin'd and found right and then sign'd but none of this was done except the bare putting the Secretarys name to what concerned him and the Chaplains to the Registers We have before mentioned the want of the Lists of ships importing and exporting but as the Proceedings of that year thro' a great part of it intituled it to the name of a year of misrule so we hope the remedy we have apply'd thereto will prevent a second.

65. Your Letter in Sep<sup>r</sup>. gave Us as we thought hopes to believe that you would set about the retrenching of Expences that the Paymaster and steward had particular Charges and Directions for that purpose, and you would consider of new methods as in Par<sup>as</sup>. 91. & 97. But your Letter of the 20<sup>th</sup>. January following seems to hint as if very little would come on it and that y<sup>e</sup> Disbursements cannot be limited when we wrote to know what occasion there was to keep so great a number of Peons and how many were absolutely necessary that the rest might be discharg'd We had an Artfull Generall but dissatisfactory Answer much of the same nature with that of the aforesaid 91<sup>th</sup> Par<sup>a</sup>. which assures Us the President has put Us to a very little charge on acco<sup>t</sup>. of Pageantry or unnecessary Grandure having seldom any other Retinue of Peons and serv<sup>ts</sup> with him than are barely enô to be distinguisht by as Governour.

66. That we may have no more such dealing We require you to send Us annually the following Branches of Expences which we pay for Viz<sup>t</sup>. What number of Peons are in Our service and Pay directly or allow'd to Others, what stations they are severally appointed to, what Wages and allowances they have  $\frac{7}{8}$  month or any other time certain. How many are realy necessary in each Place and station, what other servants and in what stations the Governour and each of the council has at Our charge and whether some or more of them might not be reduc'd, what is monthly charge We are at upon Acco<sup>t</sup> of Horses or other Cattle because we find that M<sup>r</sup>. Turner had an allowance of Pag<sup>os</sup>. 51

for servants wages and of Pag<sup>os</sup> 30.20. for his Horse keeping during the Two and twenty months of his suspension what number of Horses you have of Ours. In the Consultation of Sep<sup>r</sup>. 1720, We find Orders were given to Buy some Horses to the amount of Pag<sup>os</sup>. 712, and in the next month there is an Article charged of Pag<sup>os</sup>. 1210 for Twelve Horses bought by Order of Consultation tho' we find no other. Pray do you explain these things to Us for we cant understand them advise Us also what charges are allow'd and for what reason to any of our Conve- nant servants &c<sup>a</sup>. on all other Acco<sup>ts</sup>. as We find lately a new one of Pallankeen hire to M<sup>r</sup>. Wendy. We might mention in other particulars. but leave it to your Ingenuity to direct such an Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Paymasters Expences in the above and other the like Articles to be sent as you realy think will fully answer this Our Demand that we may try at retrenching them since you don't. Do you sign this Acco<sup>t</sup>. w<sup>th</sup>. drawn that we may know whom to blame, if we find it short or wrong stated.

67. Send Us the like Account of Stewards monthly expences for so far as relates to the Provisions for Our Covenant & other servants.

68. In the Cambridges Packet you sent Us Copy of the Transfers of remains in the Warehouse and storehouse made and delivered over to the Officers succeed- ing in those Employments wherein We find there is no Acco<sup>t</sup>. in words at length of the total value of each Species in Goods or Stores or the generall amount of y<sup>e</sup> value of the whole which ought to have been incerted for preventing mistakes or future disputes on both sides.

69. In your Consultations the Import Warehousekeeper and Storekeeper on reporting their Monthly Accounts have very large ballances especially the first remaining in their hands after the su<sup>ms</sup> they pay in, This we cant at all approve of lest at one time or other We should have the case of Mess<sup>rs</sup>.

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Raworth and Martin again Introduced as We have lately and heretofore taken notice of, therefore when such large ballances are standing out enter the reasons in Consultation for your remembrance to be speedily calling of them in and for Our notice here to see you do so.

70. We have mention'd before our suspicion that we were not well dealt with in letting Mr. Hill so easily return to England We cant at all doubt but you must know from Coimon Report that he had dealings with the Ostender. And as your had our orders at large how to deal with any under you who should be found guilty of the like Crimes by a Parity of reason you ought to have detain'd him till you had heard from Bombay under whom he was that they had no charge upon him and this We expect you always do for the future when a Chief or other Factor under any of Our Indian Settlements should desert his station and come within your reach, and even as you your selves state the case in yours of the 20<sup>th</sup>. Ja<sup>ry</sup>. Par<sup>a</sup>. 31 There appears sufficient reason for your so doing til you heard from Bombay and for the future We hereby direct and order that in all the like cases you do detain such stragling servants of Ours if they cannot produce Authentick Discharges from those to whom they were Subordinate for no chief of such subordinate Factory ought to quit the service on his own Capricio or until he has obtain'd his superiours leave.

71. The Cause between the Company and Mr. Shipman as Adm<sup>r</sup> to Mr. Raworth has lately been heard in Chancery Mr. Shipmans Council laid a great stress why Mr. Raworth ought not to be accountable for the Embezlements in the Warehouse which they would suggest to be all Tonapa's doing and because Tonapa was recommended to him by the then President and Council therefore he should only be answerable The whole matter was argued by the Top Council on both sides at the Chancery Bar and after several hours debate my Lord Chancellour was clearly of opinion and accordingly decreed That any black servant employ'd under any of Ours in those affairs which were comitted to the Care and manngement of Our said servants they were answerable for such Black servants behaviour because they ought to look better after them and frequently call them to account or intrust less to them and then the fraud if any would be soon discover'd and a stop put to its further Progress so that his L<sup>d</sup>. ship dismiss Mr. Shipmans Bill which costs to be paid Us.

72. We think it necessary here to acquaint you that some of Our servants in Our settlements abroad who have been charged with failures of their Duty in Lavishing Our Money or Effects unjustifiably or in other like cases have urged in their defence (and thought it a full answer not to be disputed) that they were not lyable to be called to account here because they had a discharge from the Council who being as they urged our Representatives that was virtually our discharge whereas what they got was only by Friendship or Power to prevent even the Temptation to such a Practice in future We hereby direct that in case of any ones Quitting or being otherwise out of our service you and your successors do for the future take care to give no body a Generall Discharge or Certificate that you have no demands on them on the Companys Account. But we allow you to give them (which is all they can reasonably require) a Certificate that they have delivered over the Ballance of what they were intrusted with or answerable for (if they have so done) and that by what at present appears they dont stand Debtors in the Books of accounts.

73. We have a further reason to lay down this general Rule from an Observation made on the Paper sent Us in the Duke of Cambridges Packet Entitled Mr. Berlues Report about the Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids Charges wherein mention is made that President Collets coming thither from Madrass occasioned an increase or addition to the S<sup>t</sup>. Davids Charges Extraordinary of Two Thousand Two hundred Pag<sup>os</sup>. We wonder the then Dep<sup>ty</sup>. Governour & Council should have been all this while silent as to that Article which is not great proof of their Integrity or Frugality for us And that even our Council at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George should

not have advised Us of it who must know it on the coming up of the S<sup>t</sup>. Davids Books and also the great charge of that Journey brought to Our Acco<sup>t</sup>. by M<sup>r</sup>. Collet and reimbursd out of Our cash at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George which as we remember was about Fourteen or sixteen hundred Pag<sup>os</sup>. They ought also to have compared therewith the charges of President Harrisons Journey there who had with him some hundreds of Souldiers and Other necessary Attendants to reduce M<sup>r</sup>. Raworth and the Rebellious Garrison which took him up a Considerable time, And advise Us of both leaving it to Us finally to determine whether M<sup>r</sup>. Collet ought to be allow'd the whole or what part of his Demands and makeing that the condition of paying it because that Charge at first view must appear very extraordinary We add that for the future you do take care to consider well any such or other like considerable Charge brought in by a President and if you see fit to allow it in part or whole and to reimburse the money, Enter it that you do so only on condition that We approve it.

#### SEVENTHLY TOUCHING OUR ACCOMPTS

74. We think fit to begin this Head with acquainting you that on reviewing the liberty We gave you and Bengall the 24<sup>th</sup>. of February 1720 ¶ Stretham & Monmouth of Drawing Bills upon Us at Bottomree on the Contingency therein supposed as also Our present Orders for detaining Two of the Coast and Bay ships Cargo's and the Flowing Cash & Large Remains of Bales you had when our last ships were dispatcht as before herein taken notice of We think it necessary to revoke and hereby do revoke the said Order for drawing Bottomree Bills from the Day this notice comes to your hands unless upon an extraordinary Emergency on dispatch of the shipping.

75. The severall Bills of Exchange you advise to have drawn on Us We have accepted as tenderd and paid when due.

76. We take notice of the Twelve hundred and fifty Pag<sup>os</sup>. surplus paid the Proprietor or Claimer of the Junk taken by the Ann but are sorry the Account came so late We have acquainted the Proprietors of the Ann therewith that they may reimburse Us.

77. We refer you as usuall to Our Accomptants Letters that you may comply with their Directions Remarks and Observations from time to time as occasion requires.

78. By the Paymasters Account as enterd in your Consultations We find as in Par<sup>a</sup>. 66 beforementioned that M<sup>r</sup>. Turner was allow'd Pag<sup>os</sup>. 51. for servants.

Wages and Pag<sup>os</sup>. 30.20 for his Horse keeping during his Two Twenty months suspension We cant allow these two Articles and therefore Order he forthwith repay it into Our Cash, for We allow'd him only sallary and Dyet and wonder you should assume a Liberty to extend it further.

#### EIGHTHLY TOUCHING THE WEST COAST.

79. We have little to add to what We wrote you last spring on this head It appears very plain to Us that M<sup>r</sup>. Pyke was not well treated by the then President and Council who were resolved to support their own Authority and those that submitted to it in direct breach of Ours, but We hope We have applyed an Effectuall cure to that Evil that it shall never break out again We yet continue the West Coast under your Controul for so far as relates to the Examining their Accounts rectifying mismannagements & keeping our Affairs in a regular course of Administration but will not have that power extended to controul or supersede any orders from hence without the utmost enevitable necessity and that plainly made appear We add this because as you are nearer & have more frequent opportunitys of being inform'd of the state of their affairs than we can, it may possibly happen that the orders We give which on the then prospect of Affairs were very proper may by the change of Circumstances require to be alterd

but we will not have this extend any more to the giving unlimited Powers to any creature of yours thô clothed with the Pompous Title of supravisor Generall.

## MISCELLANIES.

80. It has been represented to Us by the Friends of M<sup>rs</sup>. Bickley that her son M<sup>r</sup>. Godfrey Van Ittern was Ensign at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Davids and dyed the 14<sup>th</sup>. of August 1719, as she was advised by a Letter wrote her by M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Wright there in the said month of August wherein he advised her that the deceaseds Effects were put into his hands by order of Council and promised to act faithfully on her behalf That M<sup>rs</sup>. Bickley has since frequently wrote to him but rec<sup>d</sup> no answer, that she sent to the said Van Ittern by the Townshend Four Gold Edg<sup>d</sup> hatts and a Box of Books which were delivered into the Companys storeroom, M<sup>r</sup>. Van Ittern dying before their arrival at her desire We hereby direct that you enquire into the truth of the said allegations and if the deceased dy<sup>d</sup> Intestate as it seems, that you cause his Effects to be paid into Our Cash advising Us thereof that we may pay it here to the legal Claimers or if he left a Will and all or part of his Effects were bequeath<sup>d</sup> to his Mother or other Friends here that the amount be so paid into Our Cash and advis<sup>d</sup> as aforesaid.

81. M<sup>r</sup>. Edward Purslow having by Petition represented to Us that captain Edward Bell of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. George paid into the Church stock there about Eight hundred Rupees of the Estate of James Hammond deceased then in his hands because he did not know who were his Relations that the said M<sup>r</sup>. Purslow as nearest akin having administered to the mother of the said Hammond since deceas<sup>d</sup> as to her Personal Estate unadministerd and having also administered to the said James Hammond and therefore desiring the moneys so paid into the Church stock may be paid into Our Cash for his account, we direct that you receive the same accordingly Advising Us what is so receiv<sup>d</sup> that We may pay it to the legal claimer here.

82. We have already herein told you what we expect from you to defeat the new Upstart Traders who endeavour<sup>d</sup> as you write to obtain a settlement at Covelon We have Assurances which we believe we can depend on that none of them will come on your side this approaching season. If so it will give you the better handle with good manngement of getting those new Erected or intended Foundations and Buildings entirely demolisht. And the persons if any yet remain as pretending to keep Possession and all appearances of such Possession remov<sup>d</sup> by such ways and means as may best answer our desires, and your endeavours at the same time preventing the Proof of your being indeed concern<sup>d</sup> therein. If Ducknaroy continues in his Post or keeps the Influence he has had hitherto on that side of the Countrey. We apprehend he is as good an Instrument as you can make use of in this Affair, because if what you wrote Us of his concern therein be true he may and we hope you will take care he be given to understand why he ought to pull down what he first endeavour<sup>d</sup> to build up.

83. We have it from very good hands that the main reason why our President and Council of Bombay have not had that good success against Angria, as the strength of our Grabbs and the courage of the people on board foreboded was that Angrias Grabbs were better sailors so that when they found themselves in danger they trusted to their heels wherefore we have now Built & shall send out with our Bombay shipping three Galley built Vessells of about One hundred and sixty Tons each built more particularly for sailing and Rowing that they may at least keep his Grabbs in play till Ours can come up with them by this you will see that we are willing to spare for no Cost to Defend our Countrey shipping against Angria's attempts in hopes to curb that Insolent Pickaroon.

84. The Cargo's We intend this season for the Coast and Bay with what already sent by the Fordwich and Bouverie will amount to ab<sup>t</sup>. Three Hundred and ninety Thousand Pounds of which We direct Two Hundred and seventy Thousand Pounds for the Bay to be Invested there and the Remainder with you

Of this the Woollen and other Goods for the Fort and which are consign'd thither Amount to near Thirty three Thousand pounds and the Woollen &c<sup>n</sup>. Goods to the Bay to almost Twenty four Thousand pounds but that you may know the better how to repart the said Cargo's the more exactly and to supply the Bay with their proportion beforemention'd We herewith send you short abstracts of the Cargo's of all the said five Coast and Bay Ships.

85. We have of late years taken particular Notice of the Extravagant Expence Charged to Our Acco<sup>t</sup>. for Provisions at Fort St. George and herein before taken notice of your Intimations that you cannot reduce the Stewards Expences to any Certainly. Whereupon we have resolved to try what we can do And have caused our Accompt<sup>t</sup>. to take out an Acco<sup>t</sup>. from the Generall Books of the Charges of the General Table at Fort St. George for the last Eleven Years Viz<sup>t</sup>. from the 1<sup>st</sup>. May 1709. to the Last April 1720. and do find that in the first of those years the said Charge was under Pagodas seven Thousand The next seven years successively amounted in a medium to under Pagodas Eight Thousand Five Hundred a year. and the last Three years to near Thirteen thousand Three hund<sup>d</sup>. Pag<sup>os</sup>. in an average  $\text{₹}$  Annum which being so Excessive considering at the same time that Our Revenues Decrease We can no longer bear it and therefore We hereby Direct and order that the Charges of the General Table be for the future reduced to Pagodas seven Thousand  $\text{₹}$  Annum not to be exceeded. We are.

Your Loving Friends.

JOSEPH EYLES.	HENRY LYELL.
JO <sup>s</sup> . WORDSWORTH JUN <sup>r</sup> .	THOMAS HEATH.
EDW : TURNER.	JOHN GOULD.
SIMON THEUNEMANS.	RICH <sup>p</sup> . BOULTON.
FRAN : CHILD.	ROB <sup>t</sup> . HUDSON.
ABRA : ADDAMS.	W <sup>m</sup> . GOSSELIN.
JOHN COOKE.	WILL <sup>m</sup> . AISLABIE.
JOHN ECCLESTON.	CALEB COTESWORTH.
	JOHN HEATHCOTE.

[Another Copy of the above letter is available in Vol. XXIV.]

SECRETARY'S LETTER TO FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED FEBRUARY 23, 1721. RECEIVED AUGUST 14, 1722. PER NIGHTINGALE. [*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 23, p. 71.*]

TO THE HON<sup>BLE</sup>. THE PRESIDENT & COUNCIL OF  
FORT ST. GEORGE.

GENTLEMEN

I send this by Order of the Chairman and Directors to Acquaint you that since the Closing of the General Letter to you they have a Complaint made them of the Cowries  $\text{₹}$  Cardonnell having a great deal of dirt in them more than usual in what brought from other places This they wonderd at because your Letters and Consultations say that you caused the Cowries you Bought to be washt and Cleans'd of the Dirt in them which diminisht their weight. Whereupon a Committee being appointed to Inspect said Cowries found the complaint very just Wherefore you are desir'd to take particular Care if you meet with any more Cowries to send for Our Acco<sup>t</sup>. they be well freed from the Dust or sand that may be in them. because they will thereby yeild a better price at Our Candle and We shall save in the Customs which are calculated on their weight be they foul or clean. We are told by the Buyers here that the washing them do's them hurt because it diminishes their outside brightness for which they are most valued and likewise thickenes and fixes great part of the Dirt or sand that is in them. Whereas the best

way to cleanse them is to let them ly till fully dry'd and then by well shaking them the Dirt and sand will be loosen'd and run out of them. In hopes this may overtake Our Coast ships now in the Downes under their Dispatches I send it Our Agent at Deale to be put on board them for your Notice and direction being.

S<sup>rs</sup>.Yo<sup>r</sup>. very humble Ser<sup>t</sup>.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, LOND<sup>c</sup>.  
23<sup>d</sup>. February 1721.

THO: WOOLLEY,  
Sec<sup>ry</sup>.

[Another copy of the above letter is available in Vol. XXIV.]

GENERAL LETTER TO FORT ST. GEORGE, DATED JUNE 14, 1721. PER DRAKE. [*Public Despatches from England, Vol. 23, p. 75*].

LONDON, 14<sup>th</sup>. JUNE 1721.

OUR PRESIDENT & COUNCIL  
OF FORT S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE.

1. Our Letters by the Monmouth Marlborough & Heathcote sent you this season will show what liberty We gave you to raise money for the Investments at the Coast and Bay and what further supplys We added to the Two last Ships which We sent as fast as we could get it from Holland We have lately got a further parcell of Bullion which We now Lade on Board the Drake bound first to S<sup>t</sup>. Helena and thence to the West Coast We have Directed she shall not stay there longer than the time of her Unlading and taking in such Pepper as shall be ready for her but from thence proceed to yo<sup>r</sup>. Port and Deliver you Fourteen Chests as <sup>is</sup> Enclosed Invoice and Bill of Lading.

2. As We know not in what Circumstances Our Affairs on the West Coast now are We are unable to say whether the Drake shall be return'd thither to fill up for England or be dispatcht by you to Us We therefore leave it to your Discretion as you will have much fresher advices what Tonnage will be likely to ly on their hands and what pepper they will have to fill it up Our Aim in Generall is to pay as little Demorage as possible and to prevent Dead Freight which is a disreputation as well as Loss.

3. Dont fail to supply the West Coast with such Peice Goods stores and necessarys as they shall really want for Our service from time to time and to that end direct them to send you by all opportunitys what they have remaining of all kinds what they have done with the rest & what more they have occasion for and for what pruposes.

4. Herewith you will receive our Côm<sup>tes</sup>. of Warehouses Observations or amendments of the Orders of Investments sent to the Coast & Bay made on their examination how the Goods yeilded at the sale That for the coast do you take care to comply with The other for the Bay send thither as soon as possible for the President & Councils notice & direction w<sup>th</sup>. Copy of this paragraph. We are

Your Loving Friends,

W <sup>m</sup> . GOSSELIN.	HENRY LYELL.
RICH <sup>d</sup> . BOULTON.	THOMAS HEATH.
JN <sup>o</sup> . HEATHCOTE.	EDW <sup>d</sup> . HARRISON.
JN <sup>o</sup> . COOKE.	JOHN GOULD.
HENRY KELSEY.	EDW <sup>d</sup> . TURNER.
ABRAHAM ADDAMS.	FRANCIS CHILD.
ROB <sup>t</sup> . HUDSON.	JOSIAS WORDSWORTH.
CALEB COTESWORTH.	JOHN ECCELSTON.
JN <sup>o</sup> WARD.	

[A duplicate of the above letter is available in Vol. XXIV.]

LONDON THE 7 DECEMBER 1721.

ABSTRACT OF THE FORDWICH<sup>s</sup>. INVOICE BURDEN 480 TONS OR THEREABOUTS FOR FORT  
S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE CAP<sup>t</sup>. RICHARD GOSFREIGHT COMMANDER VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

Lead 537 Piggs & Slabs w <sup>t</sup> . 1,002.	0 <sup>r</sup> qt. lb.	1. 4	at 13. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ O	£ 659.	16.	9
Broad Cloth 250 Bales cont <sup>a</sup> . 750 cw <sup>s</sup> amounting to			...	7,868	—	—
Iron mongers Ware 10 Casks & 40 Bundles amounting to.			...	314.	19.	7
Grind stones 6			...	1.	—	10
Anchors 64 w <sup>t</sup> . 582	0		... amounting to	870	—	—
Grapnols 20 w <sup>t</sup> . 25.3			... at 29. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ O	38.	3.	11
Iron Guns 12 w <sup>t</sup> . 259. 3.12			... at 13. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ O	178.	13.	—
Iron 2,299 Bars w <sup>t</sup> . 50 Tons...			... at £ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ton	800.	—	—
Cordage 55 Coyles & 6 Cables w <sup>t</sup> . 313.	0 qt. lb.	3. 26	amounts to.	461.	19.	1
Lanthornes 3 casks & 2 cases			...	21.	15.	6
Stationary Ware 2 chests			...	35.	2.	5
Silver 50 Chests w <sup>t</sup> . 174,682.	oz. owt.	16	... at 5. 9. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz	50,221.	6.	1
Pitch 30 Barrells			... at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrell	21.	—	—
			£ ...	61,491.	17.	2
			Charges ...	307.	9.	2
				61,799.	6.	4

LONDON THE 7 DECEMBER 1721.

ABSTRACT OF THE DESBOUVIE<sup>s</sup>. INVOICE FOR FORT WILLIAM BURDEN 450 TONS OR  
THEREABOUTS CAP<sup>t</sup>. JAMES CHAMBRE COMMANDER VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

Lead 394 Piggs & Slabs w <sup>t</sup> . 1002.		1. 5	... at 13. 2	£ 659.	16.	10
$\frac{1}{2}$ O			...			
Broad Cloth 191: Bales cont <sup>a</sup> . 573 Clo <sup>s</sup> amounting to			...	6,050.	17.	—
Ironmongers ware 10 Casks			...	144.	17.	9
Anchors 80 w <sup>t</sup> . 551.	0 qt. oz.	1. 7	... at 29. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ O.	817.	15.	7
Iron round shott 1300 & cross Bar shot 500			...	100.	2.	—
Iron—2278 Bars w <sup>t</sup> . 50 Tons			...at £ 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	800.	—.	—
Cordage 80 coyles w <sup>t</sup> . 313.	0 qt. oz.	3. 26	...at 29. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ O	465.	3.	7
Iron—Guns 100 w <sup>t</sup> . 350.		2. 23	...	275.	4.	4
Velvets 1 case			...	102.	12.	11
Lanthorns 4 casks			...	19.	3.	10
Tin plates 1 Barrell q <sup>t</sup> . 200 sheets			... at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.	15.	—
Gun Powder 12 Barrells			... at 71. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrell	42.	18.	—
Stationary Ware 3 Chests			...	53.	—.	11
Silver 50 Chests w <sup>t</sup> . 1,77,935.	oz. dwt.	3	... at 5. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	51,156.	7.	1
Pitch 30 Barrells			... at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrell	21.	—.	—
			£ ...	60,712.	14.	10
			Charges ...	303.	11.	3
			£	61,016.	6.	1



LONDON THE 16 FEBRY 1721.

ABSTRACT OF THE ENFIELD'S INVOICE BURDEN 450 TONS OR THEREABOUTS FOR FORT  
S<sup>r</sup>. GEORGE CAP<sup>t</sup>. CHARLES RIGBY COMMANDER VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

	O.	qt.	lb.	s.	d.			
Lead 660 Pigs. w <sup>t</sup> . 1,201.	2.	10		13.	2	⌘ O £	791.	— 11
Broad Cloth 214 Bales cont <sup>a</sup> . 642 do <sup>s</sup> .				...	...	...	7,251.	3. 6
Long Ells 6 Bales cont <sup>a</sup> . 120 Pieces				...	...	...	269.	— —
Cables 3. w <sup>t</sup> . 74.	1.	8	...	29.	2	⌘ O.	108.	7. 8
Iron 1917 Bars w <sup>t</sup> . 40 Tons...			...	16	⌘ Ton.	...	640.	— —
Iron Gunns 40. W <sup>t</sup> . 271.	2.	26		13.	9	⌘ O.	186.	16. 3
Tellescopes & Spectacles 1 case			...	...	...	...	37.	13. —
Anchors 45. W <sup>t</sup> . 451	3.	15	...	...	...	...	674.	6. 2
Grappols 15. 17.	2.	2½	...	29.	S	⌘ O	26.	2. 6
Looking Glasses 5 Cases			...	...	...	...	170.	10. —
Silver 80 Chests w <sup>t</sup> . 2,79,393.	Oz.	dwt.	10	5.	9	⌘ O	80,325.	12. 7
							£	90,480. 12. 7

GOODS RETURN'D VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

24 Anchors. W <sup>t</sup> . 280.	O.	qt.	lb.	s.	d.	at £	385.	13. 6
3 D <sup>o</sup> .	£8.	3.	10.	30.	10		106.	2. 4
3 Grappols	3.	1.	27.	29.	8		5.	3. 6
44 Slabs Lead	80.	—.	12.	13.	2		52.	14. 9
							549.	14. 1
							£	89,930. 18. 6
Charges						...	449.	13. 1
							£	90,380. 11. 7

LONDON THE 16 FEBRY 1721.

ABSTRACT OF THE DEVONSHIRE<sup>s</sup>. INVOICE BURDEN 480 TONS OR THEREABOUTS FOR  
FORT WILLIAM CAP<sup>t</sup>. LAURENCE PRINCE COMMANDER VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

Lead 531 Pigs. W <sup>t</sup> . 1,400.	O.	qt.	lb.	s.	d.	⌘ O £	922.	4. 2
Broad Cloth 210 Bales cont <sup>a</sup> . 633 clo <sup>s</sup> .				...	...	...	6,328.	14. —
Ironmongers Ware 10 Casks			...	...	...	...	144.	2. 8
Iron 1788 Bars W <sup>t</sup> . 40 Tons...			...	16	⌘ Ton	...	640.	— —
Long Ells 102 Bales cont <sup>a</sup> . 2040 Pieces			...	...	...	...	5,008.	10. —
Stationary Ware 3 Chests & Hamper Ink			...	...	...	...	57.	15. 8
White Lead 20 casks Gr <sup>o</sup> . 112.	O.	qt.	lb.	s.	d.	⌘ O.	140.	16. —
106. 3. 21	⊗	...	...	26.	4	⌘ O.	...	...
Silver 80 Chests W <sup>t</sup> . 2,82,928.	Oz.	dwt.	13...	5.	9	⌘ oz.	81,341.	19. 8
Gold Thread 3 Boxes cont <sup>a</sup> . 2014 oz			...	...	...	...	949.	17. 4
Glass Lanthornes 9 cases			...	...	...	...	33.	15. 8
Medicines 4 Chesys & 2 Cases			...	...	...	...	205.	17. 6
Tar 50 Barrels			...	30.	8	⌘ barrell	76.	13. 4
							£	95,850. 5. 6
Charges						...	479.	5. —
							£	96,329. 10. 6

LONDON THE 16th FEBRY 1721.

ABSTRACT OF THE NIGHTINGALE'S INVOICE FOR FORT ST. GEORGE BURDEN [480] TONS  
OR THEREABOUTS CAPT. WILLIAM MACKETT COMMANDER VIZ<sup>t</sup>.

Lead 408 Pigs. W <sup>t</sup> . 1,401. 1. 3...	...at 13. 2 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0	£ 922. 10. 1
Broad Cloth 218 Bales cont <sup>a</sup> . 654 d <sup>o</sup> .	... ..	7,397. 13. 6
Long Ells 6 Bales cont <sup>a</sup> . 120 Pieces	... ..	276. —. —
Iron 1733 Bars. W <sup>t</sup> . 40 Tons	... at £ 16 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0 Ton.	640. —. —
Ironmongers Ware 12 Casks & 40 Bundles	... ..	340. 19. 11
Grindstones 6 ...	... ..	1. —. 10
Anchors 44. W <sup>t</sup> . 444. 1. 23...	... ..	663. 3. 9
Grapnols 15. 17. 2. 27½	... at 29. 8 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0	26. 6. 6
Iron Guns 30. 425. 3. 12	... at 13. 9 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0	292. 15. 6
Coals—31½ Chaldrons	... at 34. 10 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0 Chald <sup>n</sup> .	51. 17. 3
Cordage 55 Coyles & 3 Cables. W <sup>t</sup> . 248. —. 3	... ..	363. 19. 9
Looking Glasses 5 Cases	... ..	192. 10. —
Gilded Leather 1 Case	... ..	20. —. —
Stationary Ware 2 Chests	... ..	33. 15. 4
White Lead 4 Casks Gr. 22. 2. 11 t <sup>a</sup> . 122 Nett 21. 2. 1	... ..	28. 16. 15
at 26. 4 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0	... ..	28. 16. 15
Silver 68 Chests. W <sup>t</sup> . 2,39,234. 8	... at 5. 9 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0 Oz.	68,779. 17. 10
Medicines 3 Chests & 2 Cases	... ..	143. —. —
Linseed Oyle 6 Jarrs cont <sup>a</sup> . 203 Gallons	at 4. 3 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0 Gall <sup>o</sup> .	43. 2. 9
Fire Armes 2 Chests	... ..	247. 1. 8
Flints 2 Caskes q <sup>t</sup> . 20,000	... at 8. 7 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0 1000	8. 11. 8
Leather 1 Bale cont <sup>a</sup> . 20 Backs w <sup>t</sup> . 866.	at 8 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0 lb	28. 17. 4
Compasses 2 Cases	... ..	21. 16. 8
Time Glasses & Cards 4 Cases	... ..	20. 7. 3
Furees Divers & Setters 4 Casks	... ..	62. 14. 1
Bouge Barrells 1 cask q <sup>t</sup> . 6	... at 3. 4 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0	1. 0. 0
Copper Ladles	... ..	16. 13. 4
Lead-3 Sheets. w <sup>t</sup> . 20. 1. 2	... at 15. 6 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0	15. 14. 2
Hollands Duck 6 cases q <sup>t</sup> . 120 Pieces	at 52. <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0 Piece	312. 0. 0
Lines 1 Hogshhead	... ..	22. 18. 7
Jarr—40 Barrells at 30. 8 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0 Barrell	... ..	61. 6. 8
Anchors 27 w <sup>t</sup> . 328. 3. 11	... ..	491. 15. 10
Grapnols 3	... at 29. 8 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0	5. 3. 6
Lead—44 Slabs	... at 13. 2 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0	52. 14. 9
Ship Bells—2 Casks	... ..	49. 3. 10
Drum Lines & snares 1 Box	... ..	3. 6. 8
Ashen staves 7 Bundles q <sup>t</sup> . 16 Doz. and 8	at 20 <sup>s.</sup> <sup>d.</sup> 0 Doz.	16. 13. 4
Brass wire sieves 1 cask 9. 4.	... at 10	2. 0. 0
Nails 1 Box of 20 <sup>d</sup> q <sup>t</sup> . 500	... ..	0. 4. 6
	... ..	£ 81,660. 3. 3
J. FLETCHER.	Charges	408. 6. 0
		82,068. 9. 3

## LIST OF GOODS TO BE PROVIDED ON THE COAST OF CHOROMANDELL FOR THE SHIPS GOING OUT IN THE YEAR 1721.

	Pieces.
Long cloth. ordinary from Madrass and Fort S <sup>t</sup> . David One Hundred Thousand	100000
<i>N.B.</i> —We do order this as of late years is one article and refer to what We then said about the sorts and to the observations made on the Goods and must press you to have regard thereto.	
Ditto—Middling No. 1. 2. from Madrass better than we have had of late Six Thous <sup>d</sup> .	6000
Ditto—N <sup>o</sup> . 1. 2. From Fort S <sup>t</sup> . David Four Thousand	4000
Ditto—Dark blew from Madrass well dried to prevent mildew Three Thousand	3000
Ditto—Fine N <sup>o</sup> . 1. 2. Madrass Six Thousand	6000
Ditto—Fine Fort S <sup>t</sup> . David Six Thousand	6000
Ditto—Ordinary from Vizagapatam Twenty Thousand	20000
See our observations on this sort in 1717.	
Ditto—Fine the sort V. 1. as formerly from Vizagapatam Three Thousand	3000
<i>N.B.</i> —Whatsoever shall be wanting of the Quantity of Long cloth.—	
Order'd now to be provided at Vizagapatam must be made up at Madrass and Fort S <sup>t</sup> . David.	
Salempores. Ordinary N <sup>o</sup> . 1. 2. of Thirty two Covids Long and full two Covids and a Quarter broad from Madrass Eighty Thousand	80000
Ditto—Ordinary Worriapollam N <sup>o</sup> . W. 1. W. 2. Twenty Thousand	20000
Salempores.—Ordinary . . . . From Fort S <sup>t</sup> . David N <sup>o</sup> . 1. 2. Fifty Thousand	50000
Ditto—Middling N <sup>o</sup> . 1.2. from Madrass Eight Thousand	8000
Ditto—N <sup>o</sup> . 1.2. Fort S <sup>t</sup> . David Six Thousand	6000
Ditto—Fine from Madrass Ten Thousand	10000
Ditto—Ordinary from Vizagapatam and Ganjam Thirty two Covids Long and full Two Covids and a Quarter broad of the sorts directed in Our Observations in 1719. Twenty Thousand	20000
Ditto—Fine of the B. sort or any other that is still better Two Thousand	2000
<i>N.B.</i> —In this article as in that of Long-cloth, Whatever shall be wanting of the Quantity now Ordered to be Provided at Vizagapatam must be made up at Madrass and Fort S <sup>t</sup> . David.	
Bettelles. Ordinary. None	
Ditto—Oringal. N <sup>o</sup> . 1. 2. from Madrass Thirty two Covids Long Thirtyfive Hundred	3500
These to be as fine as can be made and truly sorted.	
For the Finer sort in Our former Observations to which we refer you of the severall sorts about Five Hundred	
Bettelles Oringal N <sup>o</sup> . 1. from Fort S <sup>t</sup> . David Five Hundred	500
Ditto—Policat Two Covids broad and no more the finest can be had Five Hundred	500
Ditto—Policat three Covids board Two Hunderd	200

	Pieces.
Bettelles. Stript from Vizagapatam	None
Chints Salempores	None
Chints Madrass whole pieces the sorts Order'd in former years	
Eight Hundred	800
Moorees. Fine Ten yards long and One yard eight Inches bare board	
Four Thousand	4000
Ditto—Ordinary Ten yards long and bare One yard eight Inches board—see the reason below	
Six Thousand	6000
Ginghams, stript of the Policat sort as lately directed	One Thousand
Ditto—White small	Two Thousand
Ditto—White large	Five Hundred
These if cheap otherwise send but 2. or 300.	
Fine Izzarees, Two Hundred	200
Fine Dimaties, from Fort S <sup>t</sup> . David	Two Hundred
Allejaes. Five Hundred	500
Calloway Poose Five Hundred	500
Sacerguntes Five Hundred	500
Romals Ditto. Seven Eighths broad	Five Hundred
Romals Desta Seven Eighths broad	Five Hundred

We mean fine Chay Policat Handkerchiefs.

Shellack. None

Cowrees, If any Ship put in from the Maldivie Islands with Live ones.

Good and cheap Fifty Tons and not otherwise ... Tons 50

Buy of all these severall sorts of Goods in Proportion to the Quantity of stock We shall send You and also to the Tonnage actually sending out

The Moorees both Ordinary and Fine we would have to be Ten Yards Long and one yard eight Inches broad very bare because then they will be computed at Ten Yards to a Callico whereas if they be One yard nine Inches broad or more they are Computed at Six Yards to a Callico, And the difference of this one inch amounts in the Duty to about Two shillings on each piece therefore We order thus.

A single Bale of Long cloth from Vizagapatam by the Derby Markt  $\star$  prov'd very Good at Thirty two pagodas Eighteen Fanams  $\text{P}$  Corge send three or four Thousand of the same sort if to be got as Good.

The Cloth V. I. from thence was also a good Cloth but all the rest from thence was worse than formerly All that Cloth should be Whited at Madrass.

The other Callicoes should be made thicker and full yard & eighth broad and especially at Fort S<sup>t</sup>. David care should be taken herein.

Notwithstanding We have in this Investment mention'd the Ordinary Long-cloth in one article to be One Hundred Thousand peices yet for your better direction herein and especially because of late We have not had some sorts hereof, which we used formerly to have We therefore Order the severall sorts and Quantitys of Ordinary Long-cloth as follows Viz<sup>t</sup>.

		From Madrass.	Pieces.
N <sup>o</sup> . 1. 2.	Forty thousand	... ..	40,000
1. W. 2. W.	Worriapollam	Ten Thousand ... ..	10,000
N <sup>o</sup> . 1. G. 2 G.	Carwore	Ten Thousand ... ..	10,000
Fort S <sup>t</sup> . David.			
N <sup>o</sup> . D. 1. D. 2.	Twenty Thousand	... ..	20,000
D. 1. W. D. 2. W.	Worriapollam	Ten Thousand ... ..	10,000
1. N. 2. N.	Nagore	Ten Thousand... ..	10,000

Sxamind

LAURE<sup>n</sup>. LANE.

LIST OF THE COMPANYS COVENANT SERVANTS AND FREE MERCHANTS FOR  
FORT S<sup>t</sup>. GEORGE ON THE SHIPS UNDERMENTION'D.

Mr. Richards Higginson	Jun <sup>r</sup> . Merch <sup>t</sup> . on the	Nightingale
Samuel Hyde—	Factor—	Enfield
John Bardet—	Free Merch <sup>t</sup> . on the	Nightingale
Peter Cleeve—	D <sup>o</sup> .	Devonshire
John Bulkley—	D <sup>o</sup> .	Nightingale
Rich <sup>d</sup> . Acton—	D <sup>o</sup> .	Enfield

The above List of Covenant Servants and  
Free Merchants Certifyd this 16<sup>th</sup>.  
Febry 17[21] by me

THO : WOOLLEY  
Sec<sup>r</sup>.

Know all Men by these Presents, That we are held and firmly bound unto the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies, in the Sum of           Pounds of Lawful Money of Great Britain, to be paid to the said United Company or their certain Attorney or Successors. To which Payment well and truly to be made, we bind our selves and           of us, jointly and severally, and our and           of our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals, dated the

Day of           in the Year of our Lord           and in the  
Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE, by the Grace  
of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That is the abovebounden his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, and every of them, shall and do well and truly observe, perform, pay, fulfil and keep, all and every the Conditions, Covenants, Payments, Articles and Agreements, contained and specified in One Pair of Indentures, bearing even Date with these Presents, and made between the above-named United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies, of the one Part, and           of the other Part, which on the part and behalf of him the said           his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, or any of them, are or ought to be observed, performed, paid, fulfilled and kept, and that in all Things according to the Tenour, Effect, and true Meaning of the said Indentures; Then this Obligation to be Void and of none Effect, or else to remain and be in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and delivered, being first  
Stampd according to the Act  
of Parliament,

Anno Regni.

GEORGII REGIS.

*Magna Britannia, Francia & Hibernia.*

SEPTIMO.

At the Parliament Begun and Holden at *Westminster*, the Seventeenth Day of *March*, Anno Dom. 1714. In the First Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

And from thence Continued by several Prorogations to the Eighth Day of *December*, 1720. .Being the Six Session of this Present Parliament.

G

R

## LONDON.

Printed by *John Baskett*, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majesty, And by the Assigns of *Thomas Newcomb*, and *Henry Hills*, deceas'd 1721.

An Act for the further preventing His Majesties Subjects from trading to the *East-Indies* under Foreign Commissions; and for encouraging and further securing the lawful Trade thereto; and for further regulating the Pilots of *Dover*, *Deal*, and the Isle of *Thanet*

Whereas it is of Importance to the Welfare of this Kingdom, that the Trade to and from the *East-Indies*, as the same is now regulated, be carried on in such manner, as that the *British* Nation may have and enjoy the full Fruits and Advantages thereof: And whereas by Virtue of several Acts of Parliament and Letters Patents, the whole Trade to and from the *East-Indies*, and other Places beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*, in the said Acts and Letters Patents mentioned, is now solely vested in the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the *East-Indies*; notwithstanding which, and notwithstanding the Prohibitions, Injunctions, and Penalties contained in such Acts and Letters Patents, for securing the said Trade to the said Company, several evil-minded Persons, Subjects of his Majesty, preferring their own private Gain to the good of their Country, have not only clandestinely, and without any Authority from the said Company, trafficked and traded to and from the *East-Indies*, but have also, by Colour or upon Pretence of Commissions obtained from foreign Governments, opening and publickly, in Defiance of the said Laws, and in Contempt of his Majesties Authority, fitted out, manned, and loaded great and defensible Ships, and have sent out the same, or sailed therewith, to the *East-Indies*, and Parts aforesaid, and have prevailed upon several *British* Seamen, and other Subjects of his Majesty, to serve on board the said Ships, and to engage in the same Undertaking, to the Dimunition of his Majesties Revenue, and of the Naval force and Commerce of this Kingdom: Now to the Intent that such wicked, mischievous, and destructive Practices may be prevented for the future; and that the Trade aforesaid may be more effectually guarded; and successfully carried on; Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That if at any time, from and after the four and twentieth Day of *June*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, any of His Majesties Subjects shall fail, go, or repair to, or shall trade, traffick, or adventure in, to, or from the *East-Indies*, or Parts aforesaid, contrary to the Laws now in being, or contrary to the Tenor of this Act, in every such case it shall or may be lawful, either for his Majesties Attorney General for the time being, or for the said United Company, at any time within the Space of Six Years, to file or exhibit in any one of his Majesties Courts of Record at *Westminster*, one or more Information or Informations against such offender or offenders for the Offence by him or them committed; and if the Party or Parties, Defendant or Defendants, to such Information or Informations, shall, by due Course of Law, appear or be found to be guilty thereof, in the Court where such Information or Informations shall be so filed or exhibited, shall forthwith proceed to give Judgment against the Defendant and Defendants, by such fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, as the said Court shall think fit; and shall also award the Prosecutor or Prosecutors his and their full Costs of Suit; but in case the Defendant or Defendants shall be, upon any Information exhibited by the said Company, acquitted or found not Guilty, in such Case the said Company shall pay such Defendant or Defendants his or their full Costs.

And it is hereby further Declared and Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all Contracts and Agreements whatsoever, at any time from and after the said four and twentieth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, made or entred into by any of his Majesties Subjects, or any Person or

Persons in Trust for them, for or upon the Loan of any Monies by way of Bottomry on any Ship or Ships in the Service of foreigners, and bound or designed to trade in the *East-Indies*, or Parts aforesaid, and all Contracts and Agreements whatsoever, made by any of his Majesties Subjects, or any Person or Persons in Trust for them, for the Loading or supplying any such Ship or Ships with a Cargo or Lading of any sort of Goods, Merchandize, Treasure, or Effects, or with any Provisions, Stores, or Necessaries, and all Copartnerships, or Agreements in the Nature of Copartnerships, made or entred into, relating to any such Voyage, or the Profits thereof, and all Agreements for the Wages of any Person or Persons serving on board such Ship or Ships to be employed in in such Voyage, shall be and are hereby declared to be void.

And it is hereby further Enacted and Declared, That every Person and Persons, Subject and Subjects, of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, who shall at any time or times from and after the said four and twentieth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, sail, go, or repair to the said *East-Indies*, or Places aforesaid, contrary to the Laws now in being, shall be deemed and accounted to be a Trader, and to have traded and trafficked there; and all the Goods and Merchandizes that shall be there bartered or trafficked for, or be purchased by any such Offender or Offenders, as shall be found in his Custody, or in the Custody of any other Person or Persons, by his or their Order of Procurement, shall be forfeited, together with double the Value thereof.

And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the Goods, Merchandize, Treasure, and Effects, that shall, at any time or times from and after the said four and twentieth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, be shipped, or put on board any Ship or Ships, Effect or Effects, bound to the *East-Indies*, or Parts aforesaid (other than and except the Goods, Merchandize, Treasure, and Effects of the said Company, or such as are licenced by them, or the Naval Stores, Provisions and Necessaries for such Ship or Ships performing their Voyage) and all and every the Goods, Merchandize, Treasure, and Effects (except as before is excepted) that shall, from and after the time aforesaid, be taken out of any such Ship or Vessel, in her Voyage homeward from the *East-Indies*, or Parts aforesaid, to *England*, before her Arrival there, the same, and every of them, shall be forfeited, together with double the Value thereof; and the Master or Commander, or other Officers of such Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, for the time being, knowingly permitting, or suffering any such Goods, Merchandize, Treasure, or Effects, to be shipped, or put on board any such Ship or Ships so bound to the *East-Indies*, or to be taken out of any such Ship or Ships bound from the *East-Indies*, or Parts aforesaid, to *England*, shall forfeit for every such Offence the Sum of One thousand Pounds, and moreover shall not be entitled to have, demand, or receive any Wages whatsoever; nor shall the said Company be obliged, or compelled or compellable to pay any Wages to, or to the Use, or upon the Account, of any such Master, Commander, or Officer, for or in respect of the Voyage so made, or to be made, by such Master, Commander, or Officer, but shall have an Allowance or Deduction in respect thereof out of the Monies payable by them on Account of the Ship to which such Master or Officers belong.

But forasmuch as it happens many times, that the above-mentioned illegal Trade is carried on and managed so artfully and covertly, that the said United Company cannot come to the Knowledge and Proof of the same, and at most cannot ascertain the Quantities, Qualities, and Values of the Goods, Merchandize, Treasure, and Effects, so traded for, nor therefore obtain any Satisfaction or Compensation for the Damages by them sustained, to their great Loss and Detriment, and to the great and apparent Lessening of his Majesties Revenue: Therefore it is Provided and further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for His Majesties Attorney General for the time being, at the Relation of the said Company, or by his own Authority, to exhibit a Bill or Bills of Complaint in His Majesties Court of Exchequer against any

Person or Persons Trading, Dealing, Trafficking, or Adventuring, at any time from and after the said Twenty fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, in, to, or from the *East-Indies*, or Places aforesaid, contrary to Law, or against any Person or Persons concerned as Agent, Factor, or Copartner with such illegal Traders, for Discovery of such their Trading, Dealing, Trafficking, and Adventuring, and for Recovery of such Duties and Damages as are herein after mentioned, waiving or disclaiming in every such Bill all the Penalties and forfeitures incurred by such Person or Persons for the Matters in such Bill contained; and that such Person or Persons shall answer the said Bill or Bills, and not plead or demur to the Discovery thereby sought, and pay to His Majesty the Customs and Duties of the Goods and Merchandize arising, produced, or purchased by the said unlawful Trade, Traffick, or Adventuring; and shall answer and pay to the said Company for the same Thirty Pounds *per Centum* according to the Value thereof in *England*; and if such Offender or Offenders pay the said Duties and Customs, or the Amount of the same, into His Majesties Exchequer for the Use of His Majesty, and Damages to the said Company, he or they shall not be prosecuted upon any other Branch or Article in this Act, or upon any other Law or Statute whatsoever, for the same Offence; and if such Bill or Bills (if exhibited at the Relation of the said Company) be dismissed by the Court where the same shall be exhibited, the said United Company shall pay every such Defendant and Defendants his and their Costs of Suit; and in case there be a Decree obtained against the Defendant or Defendants, such Defendant or Defendants shall pay Costs to His Majesty and the Relator respectively.

And it is hereby further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every the forfeitures and Penalties herein before appointed and enacted, or which are appointed or enacted in and by one Act made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William*, Intituled, An Act for raising a Sum not exceeding Two millions upon a Fund for Payment of Annuities after the Rate of Eight Pounds *per Centum per Annum*; and for settling the Trade to the *East-Indies*; or in and by one other Act made in the Sixth Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, Intituled, An Act for better securing the Duties of *East-India* Goods; or in and by one other Act made in the fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, Intituled, An Act for the better securing the lawful Trade of His Majesties Subjects to and from the *East-Indies*; and for the more effectual preventing all His Majesties Subjects trading thither under Foreign Commissions, shall, from and after the said four and twentieth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, be sued for, recovered, and recoverable, in any of His Majesties Courts of Record at *Westminster*, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, at the Suit or Prosecution of His Majesties Attorney General for the time being, or of the said United Company, or of any Officer or Officers of the Customs, such Officer or Officers of the Customs first taking such Consent and Directions as is or are contained in the Proviso for the Purpose hereafter; and that One third part of all such forfeitures and Penalties shall be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; One other Third part thereof to the Use of the said United Company; and the remaining Third part thereof to the Use of such Officer or Officers of the Customs as shall inform, and so, as aforesaid, sue for the same; in which Suits or Prosecutions no Essoign, Wager of Law, or Protection shall be allowed, or any more than one Imparlance.

Provided nevertheless, and it is hereby further Enacted and Declared, That before any Suit or Prosecution shall be commenced for the Recovery of all or any the Penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, by any such Officer or Officers of the Customs, such Officer or Officers shall first repair and go to the Court of Directors of the said United Company for the time being, and make known to them the Offence committed, and his or their Intentions to sue or prosecute for the same; and if the said Court of Directors shall elect to have the Suit or Prosecution brought or commenced by Bill or Bills of Complaint, to be filed or exhibited in the Court of Exchequer, with such Waiver and Disclaimer of the Penalties and



forfeitures, as aforesaid, then in such Case, such Bill or Bills of Complaint shall be filed, and exhibited, and prosecuted accordingly, in the Name of the Attorney General, as aforesaid, and then and thereupon there shall be yielded and paid by the said Company to such Officer or Officers, One Quarter Part of the Monies that shall be recovered upon such Suit, for the Benefit of the said Company; and the said United Company shall moreover bear the Charges of the said Suit or Prosecution; but if the said Court of Directors shall elect to have the Suit of Prosecution commenced for the Penalties or forfeitures by Informations or Actions of Debt at Law, then the said Officer or Officers shall accordingly sue and prosecute for the same at Law; and the said Informations or Actions shall be proceeded upon, and shall not be discontinued or determined, but by and with the Consent of the said United Company or their Court of Directors.

Provided always, That this Act or any thing herein contained, shall not extend, or be construed, deemed, or taken to extend, to subject the Governor and Company of Merchants of *England* trading into the *Levant Seas*, or any Member thereof, to answer any such Bill, or subject him or them to any other the Penalties and forfeitures hereby Enacted, for and in respect of his or their trading into the *Levant Seas*; Any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And it is further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said four and twentieth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, no Commodity of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture of the *East-Indies*, or other the Places aforesaid, shall be imported or carried into the Kingdom of *Ireland*, the Islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, *Sark*, or *Man*, or into any Land, Island, Plantation, Colony, Territory, or Place, to His Majesty, or to the Crown of *Great Britain* belonging, or which shall hereafter belong to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in *Africa* or *America*, but such only as shall be *bona fide*, and without fraud laden and shipt in *Great Britain* in Ships navigated according to the several and respective Laws now in being, as to the several Places to which the said Goods shall be imported or carried, under the Penalty of forfeiting all such Goods, or the Value thereof, together with the Ship or Vessel in which they shall be imported, with all her Guns, Tackle, furniture, Ammunition, and Apparel; and such Ship and Goods shall and may be seized, and the same or the Value thereof, shall and may be prosecuted in any of His Majesties Courts of Record at *Westminster*, or in *Dublin*, or in any of His Majesties Courts in such Land, Island, Colony, Territory, or Place where the Offence shall be committed, or in the Royal Courts of *Jersey* and *Guernsey* respectively, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allowed, nor any more than one Imparlançe; one Moiety of which forfeiture shall be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety to him or them who shall seize or sue for the same; except such Offence shall be committed in any of His Majesties Plantations in *Africa* or *America*, in which case one Third part of the said forfeiture shall be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, one other Third part to the Governor of such Land, Island, Colony, or Place, where the Offence shall be committed, and the other Third part to the Informer or Prosecutor; Any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding: And if any Officer or Officers of the Customs, in the said Kingdom of *Ireland*, or in the Lands, Islands, Colonies, Plantations, Territories, or Places aforesaid, shall willingly or knowingly connive at the fraudulent Importation of any such Commodities as is before mentioned, contrary to the true meaning hereof, or if any such Officer or Officers shall take upon him or them to seize any of the said Commodities, and shall, by fraud or Collusion, desist or delay the Prosecution thereof to Condemnation, he, or they, so conniving, desisting, or delaying, shall forfeit and lose the Sum of Five hundred Pounds, to be sued for and recovered in manner aforesaid; one Moiety of which forfeiture to be to the Use of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and the other Moiety thereof to him or them who will inform and sue for the same; and such Officer or Officers shall also for the future

be incapable of holding any Office or Employment under His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors.

And whereas by an Act passed in the fourth Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for granting to Their Majesties certain Additional Impositions upon several Goods, and Merchandizes, for the Prosecuting the War against *France*, the several Duties charged by that Act upon Amber Beads, Amber Rough, Coral Beads, and polished Coral, and upon Cowries, are to be repaid to the Merchants exporting the same, if exported within Three Years from the Importation thereof; which Act is now in force: And whereas by several other Acts of Parliament now in force, the time for Exportation of some foreign Goods by *British* Merchants is limited to the space of Twelve Months, and of other foreign Goods to the space of Eighteen Months, or thereabouts, from the times of the Importation thereof: And whereas the time for Exportation of some foreign Goods, by Aliens, or Merchant Strangers, is limited to the Space of Nine Months, and of others to the Space of fifteen Months, or thereabouts, from the times of importing the same; but forasmuch as it hath been found by Experience, that the said respective times of Nine Months, Twelve Months, fifteen Months, and Eighteen Months afore mentioned, are too short, and very inconvenient to Traders; and for as much also as it will be for the Benefit of the Trade of this Kingdom, if the time given for repaying or drawing back the Duties upon the Exportation of all Goods and Merchandizes of His Majesties Plantations, and all other Foreign Goods and Merchandizes whatsoever, be enlarged; Be it therefore further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the respective times for Exportation of all Goods and Merchandizes of His Majesties Plantations, and all other foreign Goods and Merchandizes, as the same are now limited by any Law or Laws in being, shall, from and after the said Twenty fourth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, be extended and enlarged, so that in all Cases where Repayments, Allowances, or Drawbacks are made upon the Exportation of any Goods and Merchandizes of His Majesties Plantations, and all other foreign Goods and Merchandizes imported, and afterwards exported by virtue of any Law now in force, all Merchants and Traders, Bodies Politick, and Corporations shall, from thenceforth have, and be allowed Three Years time, from the Importation of such Goods, to export the same, accounting such Importation from the Masters Report of the Ship; and all and every such Merchant and Merchants, Trader and Traders, Bodies Politick, and Corporations, shall have the like Repayments, Allowances, and Drawbacks, by and for such Exportation, as if the same had been exported within the respective times before mentioned, or any other times limited by any Law now in being for that purpose; such Law or any other Law, Rule, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding: Provided nevertheless, That Certificates and Oaths be made, and all other Requisites performed according to the Laws now in being relating to the Importation or Exportation of such Goods.

And whereas by the several Acts which granted the Duties of fifteen *per Centum* upon Muslins and White Callicoes imported (which Acts are now in force) the Importers, before the Landing thereof, are to give Security by Bond for Payment of the said Duties, as soon as the same shall be sold, and for exposing the said Goods to Sale openly and fairly by way of Auction or Inch of Candle, within the City of *London*, within the time of Twelve Months after the Importation thereof, and in case the said Goods shall, within the time limited, be fairly sold, as aforesaid, and in case the Importers shall pay down the said Duties in Ready Money, within Twenty Days after such Sale, they are to have an Allowance after the Rate of five Pounds for every One hundred Pounds of Duties so paid: And whereas by several Acts of Parliament now in force for granting, continuing, and better securing the Duties payable *ad valorem* upon unrated *East-India* Goods, and for ascertaining the Values according to which such Duties shall be paid, the Importer or Importers thereof are, in like manner, to give Security by Bond for Payment of the said Duties according to the real Values of the said

Goods, to be ascertained according to the respective Acts of Parliament in that behalf made (except Coffee) as soon as the said Goods shall be sold, and also for exposing the said Goods to Sale openly and fairly by way of Auction, or by Inch of Candle, within the City of *London*, within the time of Twelve Months after the Importation thereof ; and for as much as the restraining the said Muslins, White Callicoes, and unrated *East India* Goods to be sold within Twelve Months from the Importation thereof, may some times be detrimental to the Revenue ; and that the enlarging the said time of Sale will be for the Benefit of the Trade of this Kingdom : Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for such of the said Goods as are at present imported and unsold, or shall, from and after the said four and twentieth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, be imported, the Importer or Importers thereof may, at any time within the Space of Three Years from the Importation of such respective Goods, expose the same to Sale, and after such Sale, there shall be allowed the like Discounts on Payments of the respective Duties on such Goods, as if the same had been exposed to Sale within the time of Twelve Months, as before mentioned, or any other time heretofore limited by Law ; and from and after the said four and twentieth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, The Condition of the Bond or Bonds to be given by the Importers for Payment of the said Duties on the Goods before mentioned, shall be to expose the same to Sale within the Space of Three Years from the Importation thereof ; and the Importer or Importers of the said Goods shall be entitled to the same Discounts, Allowances, and Payment of the Duties upon the said Goods, as if the same had been sold within the said time or Twelve Months ; Any Law, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas by an Act passed in the Third Year of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, for continuing Duties upon Low-Wines, and upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices and Pictures, and upon Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty Chapmen, and upon Muslins, and for granting new Duties upon several of the said Commodities ; and also upon Callico, *China* Ware, and Drugs ; It is Enacted, That any Person or Persons may import into this Kingdom Tea, subject to the several Duties payable for the same, from any Parts beyond the Seas, in *British* Ships, navigated as therein mentioned, so as Notice be first given to the Commissioners of Her Majesties Customs of the Quantity and Quality of the said Tea so intended to be imported, and the Place in which they intend to import the same, and taking a Licence under the Hands of the said Commissioners for the time being, or any Three of them, for the landing and importing thereof, as aforesaid ; which Act hath been since continued, and is now in force : And whereas the Method of granting those Licences, by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for preventing Frauds and Abuses in the Publick Revenues of Excise, Customs, Stamp-Duties, Post-Office, and House-Money*, is altered and explained : And whereas under the Colour of such Licences great frauds are committed, to the Prejudice of His Majesties Revenue ; and forasmuch as it hath been found by Experience, That the allowing the Importation of Tea, by Virtue of such Licences or Certificates, from *Ostend*, and other Places, not being the Place of its Growth, tends to promote the illegal Trade carried on by His Majesties Subjects to the *East-Indies* under foreign Commissions, and in Conjunction with foreigners, and is very prejudicial to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom : For the preventing thereof, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the said four and twentieth Day of *June*, One thousand seven hundred and twenty one, so much of the said Act of the Third Year of Her said late Majesty, and of the Several Acts continuing the same, and so much of the said Act of His present Majesty which past the last Sessions of Parliament, and every other Act which relates to or allows of the importing Tea by Licence or Certificate as aforesaid, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed, annulled, and made void, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said United Company, shall for the future be allowed to ship out Stores, Provisions, Utensils

of War, and Necessaries for maintaining their Garrisons and Settlements, free of all Duties, so as such Duties if they had been to be paid, would not have exceeded or do not exceed in any One Year the Sum of Three hundred Pounds.

And whereas frauds are frequently committed in clandestinely Running of Goods out of Ships and Vessels homeward bound, as well from the *East-Indies* as other Parts, on pretence of Boats plying with Pilots for such Ships and Vessels at a great Distance from the proper Stations of such Pilots, by means whereof they escape the Inspection of the Officers of the Customs, and several Mischiefs and Inconveniencies have happened, as well to His Majesties as to Merchant Ships, by the Disorders and Negligencies of Pilots residing at *Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet*, which are not sufficiently prevented by an Act made in the Third Year of His present Majesties Reign, Intituled, *An Act for the better regulating of Pilots for conducting of Ships and Vessels from Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet, up the River of Thames and Medway*; Be it therefore Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, for the time being, or his Deputy, with the Assent of the Commissioners of Load-Manage, and of the Masters and Wardens of the Society or fellowship of Pilots of the *Trinity House* of the Cinque-Ports, or the major part of them, at an Assembly commonly called a Court of Load-Manage, to be held by the said Lord Warden or His Deputy, during the Continuance of the said Act of the Third Year of His Majesties Reign, to make such Rules and Orders for the better Government and Regulation of the Pilots residing at *Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet*, as shall be thought fit and convenient, and to order and direct a proportionable and sufficient Number of the respective Pilots, residing at *Dover, Deal, and the Isle of Thanet*, not less than Eighteen, to ply constantly at Sea, at all seasonable, times, to be ready to conduct such Ships and Vessels up the said Rivers of *Thames and Medway*, as shall have Occasion for them; and that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports for the time being, or his Deputy, during the Continuance of the said Act, with the Assent of the said Commissioners, and the Master and Wardens of the said Society or fellowship, for the time being, or the major part of them, at a Court of Load-Manage to be held, as aforesaid, to suspend or deprive any of the said Pilots for breaking such Rules or Orders, or omitting any thing required by the same, or for acting in any wise contrary to such Rules or Orders; and if any of the said Pilots so suspended or deprived, during the time of such Suspension or Deprivation, shall take upon him or themselves to conduct any Ship or Vessel by or from *Dover, Deal, or the Isle of Thanet*, to any Place or Places in or upon the said River of *Thames or Medway*, such Pilot or Pilots shall be liable to all such Pains and Penalties, to be recovered and applied in like manner and from as are provided by the said Act of the Third Year of His present Majesty, against such Person or Persons as shall conduct Ships from and to the Places aforesaid, without being first examined and approved by the Master and Wardens of the said Society or fellowship at the said Court, and admitted into the said Society.

FREE MERCHANTS COVENANTS WITH BOND TO PERFORM THEM.

This Indenture Made the \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ Anno  
 Dom. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty and in the \_\_\_\_\_  
 Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE, the Second by the  
 Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, King, Defender of the  
 Faith &c., Between the *United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the*  
*East-Indies*, of the One Part, and \_\_\_\_\_ of the Other  
 Part. Whereas the said \_\_\_\_\_ upon  
 his Especial Request and Instance, hath obtained Liberty and Licence of the Pre-  
 sid<sup>t</sup>. and Council of Fort St. George to Dwell and Inhabit, in Fort St. George on  
 the East Indies together with free Liberty, to Use and Exercise any Trade and

Commerce, in the way of a Merchant, or otherwise, in any Commodities whatsoever, to and from any Ports and Places in the said *East-Indies*, or elsewhere, within the Limits of the said *United Companies* Charter, upon the Terms, Covenants and Agreements hereinafter expressed, and not otherwise. *Now this Indenture Witnesseth*, That the said \_\_\_\_\_ for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, doth Covenant, Grant and Agree, to and with the said *United Company*, and their Successors, by these Presents, in manner and form following, That is to say, That as well he the said

as also his Wife, if he shall have any, and such of his Children and Servants, as heretofore have had, now have, or hereafter shall have Liberty from the said *United Company*, to go over to him, and every of them, shall and will, during the time of their respective Abodes, and Continuance in the said *East-Indies*, Reside and Dwell at \_\_\_\_\_ as Inhabitants thereof, and shall not,

nor will remove his or their Dwelling, to take up his or their Habitation, in any other Part or Place of the said *East-Indies*, save at Fort William in y<sup>e</sup>. Bay of Ben<sup>n</sup>. or at Bombay or at Bencoo<sup>n</sup>. having first obtained leave and consent of the said *Court of Directors*, or of the Presid<sup>t</sup>. & Council of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Geo<sup>r</sup>. afores<sup>d</sup> and that he the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall and will, if he shall so long live, reside and be at

one or other of the said Places, under the Limitations aforesaid for the Term of Five Years, before his return to *Great Britain*, unless he shall obtain Liberty to return sooner, by Writing under the Seal of the said *United Company*, or under the Hands of Thirteen or more of the *Court of Directors* thereof, or under the Hands of y<sup>e</sup>. Presid<sup>t</sup>. & Council of Fort S<sup>t</sup>. Geo<sup>r</sup>. afores<sup>d</sup>. That neither he the said

nor his Wife, Children or Servants, if he shall have any, shall receive any Consignments from *Great Britain* by way of Merchandize, except only for *Diamonds*, and *Diamond Boart*, or such other Commodities, as shall from time to time be Licensed and Allowed by the *Court of Directors* of the said *United Company*, for the time being, for Free Merchants or others to Trade in: *And* that when he the said \_\_\_\_\_ or his Wife, Children or Servants, as aforesaid, shall receive any

such Consignments separately, and without the said Companies President, Agent, or Chief or Council, being concern'd therein, In such Case, He or They shall give an Account thereof from time to time, to the said Companies President, Agent, or Chief and Council; *And* that the said President, Agent, or Chief for the Time being, shall receive One *per cent.* and no more, of the Value of what shall be so Consign'd. *And* also, That neither he the said \_\_\_\_\_ nor his Wife, Children

or Servants, by his Privy, shall directly or indirectly write, or cause to be written over to *Europe*, any Thing or Matter, relating to the said *United Companies* Trade in *India* or *Europe* except to the said *United Company*: Nor shall he or they receive from *England*, or any part of *Europe*, any Goods, Merchandizes, or *Gold*, or *Silver*, in *Coin* or *Bullion*, but such as shall be, before the Shipping thereof, Licenced by, and Enter'd with the said *United Company*. *And* also that neither he the said \_\_\_\_\_ nor his Wife, Children or Servants, with his Privy,

shall Ship, or cause to be Ship'd for *England*, or any part of *Europe*, any Goods or Merchandizes, but such as shall, before the Shipping thereof; be Enter'd with, and Licenc'd by the said *United Companies* President and Council, or their *Agent* and Council, or Chief and Council respectively. *And* also that he the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall from time to time, give to the said *United Companies* President, or *Agent*, or

Chief and Council, where he shall then reside and be, a true and faithful Account, of whatsoever he shall Trade for, from Port to Port in *India*, To the end the said Account may be Enter'd in the Registry of the Factory, where the said Account shall be given in. *And* also that he the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall and

will, well and truly pay such *Duties* and *Customs*, as shall by Order of the said *United Company*, or their *President* and *Council*, or *Agent* and *Council*, or *Chief* and *Council*, respectively, from time to time, be appointed to be paid, at the Port or Place, where such Trade shall be driven to or from, by such Persons as Trade to and fro within the Limits of the said *Companies Charter*: *And* also that he the said \_\_\_\_\_ shall and will be subject to such other and

further Rules and Regulations, as the said *United Company*, or their *Court of Directors* for the time being, shall think reasonable and fit to make, for the better Government of Trade in, to, and from the said *East-Indies*, and elsewhere, within the Limits of the said *Companies Charter*. And also that whenever the said *United Company*, or their *Court of Directors*, shall apprehend the said his Residence or Trade in the said *East-Indies*, or elsewhere as aforesaid, inconvenient to them, and shall thereupon Order him the said to remove to *Great Britain*, he the said will within One Year after Notice, Transport himself and his Effects to *Great Britain*, in the Ships Employed by the *Court of Directors* aforesaid, and no others; which Effects shall be returned in *Diamonds*, or *Diamond Boart*, or such other Commodities as shall from time to time be *Licensed* or *Allowed*, by the said *Court of Directors* for the time being, for Free Merchants to Trade in; or else in Bills of Exchange, drawn on the said *Court of Directors*, and not otherwise. And the said *United Company* do hereby for Themselves, and their Successors, Covenant, Promise, Grant and Agree, to and with the said That upon his observing and performing the Covenants and Agreements herein expressed, faithfully and truly, He the said shall Enjoy the *Companies Protection*, within the Limits of their *Charter*, beyond the *Cape of Good Hope*. And it is further Agreed, That the said shall not Trade, Correspond or Deal, with, or for, any Person or Persons whatsoever, who do or shall at any time or times hereafter, Traffick, Adventure, or Trade, at, to, or in the *East-Indies*, *China*, *Persia* or *Mocha*, by or under, or by Vertue of any Foreign Commission, Licence or Authority, nor with any other Person or Persons with whom the said shall be forbidden or prohibited by the said *Companies President and Council*, or *Agent and Council*, or *Chief and Council* aforesaid, to Trade or Deal with; nor shall be aiding, abetting or assisting, to any person or persons whatsoever, that shall carry on any illegal, unlicensed or clandestine Trade to or from the Parts aforesaid; nor shall do, or wittingly or willingly suffer any Damage to be done to the said *United Company*, their Actions, Affairs, Commerce or Estate; but on the contrary shall, to the best of his Skill and Power, prevent any such Damage, and give Notice, and make Discovery thereof as soon as may be. And in case the said shall fail in performance of his Covenant, then the said shall be the first Opportunity offering, after Orders receiv'd to that purpose, Transport himself to *Great Britain* in manner as above mentioned. In Witness whereof, to the One part of this Indenture, the said hath set his Hand and Seal, and to the other part thereof, the said *United Company* have caused their Common Seal to be affixed, the Day and Year first above-written.

Sign'd Seal'd and Deliv'd.

where no stamp'd paper can be hand  
in presen[ce] of

Part-Owners

Ships  
Burthen.

Master.

Let to  
Freight.

THIS CHARTER-PARTY Indented, of a Freightment, made the 13<sup>th</sup>. day of December in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and twenty one *Between* Edward Fenwicke and John Hyde Jun<sup>r</sup>. of London Merchants Part-Owners of the good Ship called the *Nightingale* of *London*, which the said Part-Owners affirm to be of the Burthen of 480 Tons or upwards, now Riding at Anchor in the River of *Thames*, and Captain William Mackett of *London*, Mariner, Master of the said Ship, of the one Part; And the *United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies*, of the other Part; *Witnesseth*, That the said Part-Owners for themselves, and the rest of the Owners of the said Ship, and the said Master for himself, his Executors and Administrators, have Granted and Letten to Freight all the said Ship unto the said *United Company*; and that the said *United Company* have hired and taken to Freight all the

said Ship, for a Voyage with her to be made (by God's Blessing) as hereafter mentioned, in Trade, and also in Warfare, as the said *Company*, or any their Governours, Presidents or Agents, Authorized thereunto by the *Court of Directors*, for the time being, of the said *Company*, or any *Committee* thereof, shall require or direct: Whereupon the said Part-Owners for themselves, jointly and severally, and for the rest of Part-Owners of the said Ship, and for their respective Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and the said Master for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, Do in Consideration of the Sum of £1,200 Pounds of Lawfull Money of *Great Britain*, by the said *United Company*, to be Imprested, or Paid, to them at the Ship's Arrival at *Gravesend* Outwards, in Part of the Freight and Demorage to grow due in respect of the said intended Voyage, and of the further Sum of £36 to be then likewise Paid by the said *Company* to the said Master, in full Satisfaction of and for all Primage and Average, which might otherwise become due or payable to the said Master, or for or on account of the said Ship's intended Voyage, And for and in Consideration of the Concessions and Covenants herein after, on the Part of the said *Company*, contain'd, and every of them, doth Covenant, Grant, and Agree, to and with the said *United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies*, their Successors and Assigns, by these Presents, in manner and form following; That is to say, That the said Ship is of the Burthen of 480 Tons at the least, and capable of Taking in, Stowing and Holding, over and above her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture and Provisions, at least 480 Tons, of the Goods and Commodities of the *East-Indies*, and other the Places comprehended within the Limits granted or allowed to the said *Company* to Trade in, reckoning and accounting the Tonnage of Goods and Commodities, as herein after is mentioned: And further, That the said Ship on the 14<sup>th</sup>. day of this Instant December shall be ready Fitted and Manned, with so many Men as shall be sufficient to take in and preserve all such Bullion, Goods and Merchandizes, as the said *United Company* shall send on Board; and shall before the said Ship's Departure from *Gravesend* be Manned with the said Master, and 96 Men and a Boy; where of the said Master, and at Least Three fourths of the said Men, or Mariners, shall be *English*, and shall so continue Manned during the Voyage; and that the said ship shall, during the Voyage, both Abroad, and also Outward and Homeward bound, keep at least 29 Tons of *Ballast* under her Pallating, and carry out and bring home 77 Tons of *Iron Kintlage*, which is to be reckoned as and for 25<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> Tons in Goods, and no more: And that the said Ship shall from and after the 15<sup>th</sup>. day of said December be afloat in the River of *Thames* at or on this side of *Long Reach* in the said River, and there be ready to take in, and shall take in there, and at *Gravesend*, and in the *Hope*, and in and at every other Port in the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, or elsewhere, in her Outward-bound Voyage, all such Goods, Merchandizes, Bullion and Passengers, as the said *United Company* shall send on Board, not exceeding in the whole 320 Tons, out of which agreed Tonnage is to be deducted One Ton for every Passenger or Soldier that shall be carried in the said ship, for the said *United Company's* Account, or Service And for such Part of the said 320 Tons as shall be tendred to be laden on Board the said Ship, and shall not be taken in, the said Part-Owners for themselves, jointly and severally, and for the rest of the Part-Owners of the said Ship do, and the said Master for himself doth Covenant, Promise and Agree to Pay; or if the said *United Company* shall so elect to allow to the said *Company*, out of the Freight and Demorage hereby payable, after the rate of £7: 10 per Ton for the same. And the said Part-Owners, and Master, do in manner aforesaid, Covenant that the said Ship shall on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of December aforesaid proceed to *Gravesend*, Wind and Weather permitting: And on her Arrival there, the said Master shall give Notice thereof in Writing to the *Secretary*, for the time being, of the said *United Company*; after which Notice is received, the said *United Company* may keep the said Ship at *Gravesend*, or in the *Hope*, 20 Days longer, to take in such further Goods, Merchandizes, Bullion and Passengers, as they shall think fit to order or send on Board her: And that after the said 20 Days stay at

Imprest.

Primage and Average.

Covenant, that the Ship will carry Tons.

When to be ready fitted

Men;

Whereof three fourths English Tons of Ballast

Tons of Iron Kintlage.

When the ship to be afloat.

Tonnage outward reserr'd to the Company.

Penalty for not taking it in.

When to sail to *Gravesend*.

Notice to be given of her Arrival.

How long to stay at *Gravesend* or in the *Hope*.

**When to be dispatch for the Downes.**  
**Demorage for Detention-Ship to be strong, and sufficiently fitted, Etc.**  
**Pieces of Ordnance- Barrels of Powder. Company to have Liberty to survey the Ship &c. at any time. To lye by for Waiters. Etc.**  
**The Hatches to be seal'd. etc. if requir'd. If Ship, Etc. be defective, the Part-Owners to amend and supply.**  
**Ship, if over-laden, to be lighten'd. Guns to be kept clear.**  
**Arrival in the Downes and Dispatch from thence.**  
**If not Dispatch'd the Company to pay Demorage.**  
**If the Ship does not Arrive at Gravesend, and the Downes, and sail at the Times**

*Gravesend*, or in the *Hope*, the Master of the said Ship, for the time being, shall send to the said *Secretary* Notice thereof in Writing, which Notice, when receiv'd, shall be deemed and taken as a Dispatch for the said Ship from thence to the *Downes*, unless the said *United Company* shall detail her longer there, which the said Company may do, by Order in Writing within Two Days after such Notice receiv'd; In which Case the said Ship shall be allowed Demorage after the rate of £ 11-12-6 *per Diem*, for and during such Detention: And that the said Ship shall not only before her Departure from *Gravesend* Outwards, but also at the time and times of her Departure from Port to Port Abroad, and also at her last Departure from the *East-Indies*, or elsewhere within the Limits aforesaid, be strong and tight, and well and sufficiently Victualled, Tackled, and Apparell'd; and also well and sufficiently furnished with all necessary Stores, 30 Pieces of Ordnance mounted, whereof 4 in the Gun-Room, 45 Barrels of Gunpowder, Shot Thirty Rounds, Ammunition and Furniture equal to and sufficient for such a Ship and Voyage. And that the said Company, their Surveyors, Agents, Officers, Waiters and Servants in *England*, and Abroad, shall have free Liberty from time to time, and upon all Occasions, during this whole intended Voyage, and until finally unladen, to repair and remain on Board the said Ship, as they shall be thereunto appointed: And to this end and purpose the said Ship, upon proper, usual and known Signals, made to or for her, shall lay by if Sailing, and shall stay till such Person or Persons shall and do come on Board: And the said Master shall civilly treat and entertain the said Person or Persons with reasonable and convenient Food and Lodging during their stay, at the Charge of the said Part-Owners and Master: And it shall be lawful to and for all and every such Persons to put Locks on the Hold, or seal the Hatches of the said Ship, if they please; and to take a Survey of the said Ship, and every part thereof, and of the Ship's Cargoe, Ammunition, Furniture, Provision and Stores. And if the said ship shall not be sufficiently Fitted, Victualled and Manned; or if any thing shall be deficient, wanting or amiss, the said Part-Owners, or Master, shall from time to time, upon reasonable Notice given by such Officer or Officers, Person or Persons, cause them to be furnished, provided, amended and supplied, according to the Directions of such persons as shall be appointed thereunto, as aforesaid; And if upon such Survey it shall be found that there is a greater Quantity of Goods in the said Ship, than what she can reasonably carry in her, so as to be free between Decks, and jocund and fit to sail through the Seas, and capable to defend her self; and that all her Guns be clear, and at least two thirds close within Bulk-heads: In such Case, It shall be lawful for the said Company, their Presidents, Agents or Chief Factors, to lighten the said Ship so as to reduce the Cargoe to such a degree, as that the said Ship can reasonably carry the same in manner as aforesaid. And that the said Ship so Furnished, Provided, Supplid, Fitted, Victualled and Manned, Wind and Weather permitting, The Restraint of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, and Detention by the said Company as aforesaid excepted, shall sail to and arrive in the *Downes* by the 30<sup>th</sup>. day of January next, and shall immediately after her Dispatch at the *Downes*, sail from thence on her intended Voyage, as hereafter is mention'd: But if the said *United Company* shall not give the said Ship her Dispatches within Ten Days after such her Arrival in the *Downes*; the said Ship being so fully Fitted, Victualled, Manned, Furnished and Provided as aforesaid, and ready to sail, then they shall pay or allow unto the said Part-Owners, and Master, Demorage after the rate of £ 11-12-6 *per Diem* from the end of the said Ten Days unto the time the said Ship shall be so dispatched; the Time for which Dispatch is hereby agreed not to exceed the 28<sup>th</sup> day of February next But if the said Ship shall not at the Times appointed for that purpose, as aforesaid, sail unto *Long Reach* and *Gravesend*, and from thence, Wind and Weather permitting, and the Restraint and Detention aforesaid excepted at the Time before mentioned, arrive in the *Downes*, and from thence directly sail on her intended Voyage: In all and each of the said Failures, the said Part-Owners and the rest of the Owners, and the said Master, shall pay or



at the Choice of the said *United Company*, allow to them out of the Freight and Demorage hereby payable, after the rate of £ 11-12-6 *per Diem*, for every Day that shall intervene between the Times before appointed for the said Ship's Arrival at the respective Places aforesaid, and her actual Arrival there and sailing from thence, as aforesaid. And it is hereby further Covenanted, as aforesaid, That the said Master, and the Master for the time being, together with the Ship Officers and Ship's Company, shall in and during the said intended Voyage with the said Ship at Sea, and with the said Ship and her Skiff and Boats in Port, together with such part of the Ship's Company as shall be necessary, not exceeding at any one time 29 Men, unto, from and upon the Land, in a Defensive and Offensive manner, in Trade and also in Warfare, if so required, as aforesaid; and otherwise at all Times, as Occasion shall require, be ready to serve, and shall accordingly Honestly, Faithfully and Manfully, serve the said *Company*, their Factors and Assigns. And the said Part-Owners, and Master, do, as aforesaid, jointly and severally Covenant and Agree to and with the said *United Company*, That the said Master, and the Master of the said Ship for the time being, during this whole intended Voyage, shall observe such Commands, Orders, Directions and Instructions, as shall from time to time be given by the said *United Company*, or their *Court of Directors* for the time being, or by any *Committee* to be appointed by them, or by their Governours, Presidents, Agents, Chiefs, Factors or Assigns. And the said Part-Owners and Masters, do, as aforesaid, hereby Covenant and Agree That it shall be lawful to and for the said *United Company*, their Presidents, Agents and Chief Factors, Authorized thereunto by the said *Court of Directors*, or a *Committee* thereof, from time to time (if they see Cause) to restore or continue, to displace or remove out of the said Ship, the said Master, or the Master for the time being, or any other Officer or Officers belonging thereto: And further, That no Officer shall at any time, during this Voyage, be taken or imployed on Board the said Ship, who shall be disliked or disapproved of by the said *Company*, or their *Court of Directors*, or any *Committee* thereof, or by the said *Company's* Governours, Presidents, Factors or Agents; and that neither the said Master, nor the Master for the time being, or Part-Owners, or any other Part-Owners of the said Ship, shall or will sell, or wittingly, or willingly, permit or suffer any other Person to sell to the Master, or any other Officer of the said Ship, his or their Place or Places, Office or Offices; nor shall, nor will take, exact, have or receive, or wittingly, or willingly, permit any other Person to take, exact, have or receive, any Money or Gratuity, or any Promise, Agreement, Service, or Reward whatsoever, directly, or indirectly, for or in respect of any Place or Office, in, or belonging to the said Ship; or for admitting any Officer or Officers, or other Person or Persons, to go in the said Ship; and in Case the said Part-Owners, or any of them, or the Master for the time being, shall offend against the true Tenor and Meaning hereof, the said Part-Owners, and Master shall pay, or, as aforesaid, allow to the said *United Company*, double the Sum for which any such Place or Places, Office or Offices, Admission or Admissions, shall be Sold or Dispos'd of; One half or Moiety whereof, shall be to the Use of the said *Company*, and the other Moiety, to be paid or returned to such Person or Persons, who shall give the *Company* a due and true Information thereof, and make Proof of the same. And whereas, It is convenient that all Ships Freightd by the said *United Company*, should carry his Majesty's, Commission, or a Commission from the Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*, or the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, for the time being, or both of them, It's hereby Agreed, by, and between the Parties, to these Presents, That the said Ship shall carry such Commission, or Commissions, in case the same can be had or procur'd, according as the said *Company* shall judge proper, and direct; and such Commission, or Commissions shall be procur'd and paid for by the said Part-Owners: And the said Part-Owners and Master, do in manner aforesaid, further Covenant, that the said Master, and the Master for the time being, of the said Ship, shall before the said Ship's departure from the *Hope*, put up in the most visible Place thereof, for

above, the Part-Owners to pay Demorage.

Master, and Ship's Company, with Boats and Ship to serve the *Company* at Sea, or on Shore,

With Men at a time.

Masters to observe the *Company's* Orders.

And their Agents and Factors.

Liberty to displace, restore and continue, the Master or Officers.

None to be imploy'd if disapproved.

No Place to be Sold in the Ship.

Ship to carry and pay for Commissions.

Order of  
Encourage-  
ment, to be  
put up in  
the Ship.

the Information and Encouragement of all the Mariners, an Order in the Words, or to the Effect following, *Viz.*

“*The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East-Indies*, being willing to encourage the Mariners of all their Ships, to be Just to the said *Company*, and careful of their Effects, and Trade, and observant of all Injuries done, or doing thereto; as also to animate them to defend their said Ships, and their Estates on Board, in case they should be assaulted by an Enemy: Do hereby declare, that they will allow and pay, the following Rewards, at the return of the Ship from the *East-Indies*, into the River of *Thames*, and finishing this present intended Voyage: *Viz.* To every Seaman that shall prevent any wilful and malicious Damage, to any part of the said *Company's* Effects, or shall save the same from being lost, a Reward suitable to their Merit herein. To the Widow, Children, Father or Mother, of every Seamen that shall lose his Life in defence of the Ship as aforesaid, Thirty Pounds. To every Seaman that shall lose a Leg, or an Arm, or both, in such Defence, Thirty Pounds. To every Seaman that shall receive any other Wound, such sum of Money as the said *Court of Directors* shall think fit, upon producing a Certificate from their Commander, or superior Officer, touching their Merits. That every Seaman so wounded in defence of his Ship shall be cured of his Wounds at the Charge of the said *Company* and Owners. And it is hereby agreed, That the Charges and Sums of Money mentioned in the said Order, to be payable for, or in respect of the defence of the Ship and Cargo, shall be born in the proportion following; that is to say, Two thirds by the said *Company*, and one third by the Owners of the Ship. And it is hereby agreed, that the said Order, or others of the same Tenor in the room thereof, shall be in large legible Characters, and continue in the Place aforesaid during all the said Voyage. And it is hereby further agreed, that the said Ship after her departure from the *Downes*, shall as aforesaid, Wind and Weather permitting, and the restraint aforesaid excepted, directly sail to such Ports and Places in the *East-Indies*, or other the Limits aforesaid, or elsewhere, as the said *Company*, or their *Court of Directors* for the time being, or a Committee appointed by the said *Court*, to that purpose, of the major part of them shall direct in Writing, and shall there according to such Direction, fully, duely and in safety, discharge and deliver in manner accustomed all such Bullion, Goods, Merchandizes and Passengers, as shall be loaden, or put on Board the said Ship; and shall also receive and take on Board the said Ship, and well, and securely, stow and place therein, all such other Bullion, Goods, Merchandizes and Passengers, as shall be loaden or put on Board, or tendred to be laden or put on Board for, or on the Account of the said *United Company*, or by their Order, or by the Order of any of their Presidents, Agents, Chiefs and Councils, or other their Servants, and afterwards shall sail therewith directly to such other Ports, Rivers and Places, to which the said Ship shall be appointed by the said *United Company*, or the said *Court of Directors*, or a Committee thereof, or the said *Company's* Presidents, Factors or Assigns; And shall at all or any of those other Ports or Places whereunto she shall be so Ordered, not only duely, and in safety, discharge and deliver, in manner accustomed, all such Bullion, Goods, Merchandizes and Passengers, as shall be carried in her thither, for the Account of the said *United Company*, there appointed to be landed; but also receive and take in her all such other Bullion, Goods, Merchandizes and Passengers, as the said *United Company*, their Presidents, Factors or assigns shall lade on put on Board her, or tender to be laden or put on Board her for *England*, or elsewhere, leaving so much Room, as that therein she may (over and above the same) reasonably stow and carry her Victuals, Naval and other Stores, Tackle and Apparel. And it's hereby further agreed, by and between the Parties to these Presents, That is shall and may be Lawful to, and for the said *Company*, or the said *Court of Directors*, or a Committee thereof, to order, direct or appoint, the said Ship in her Outward-bound Voyage, to touch at, and receive in, and deliver

And to continue during the Voyage.

From the *Downes*, to sail directly to the Places appointed.

And deliver out, and take in Goods if requir'd.

Ship to touch at any Places Out-

out, any Goods or Merchandizes, at any Island, Port or Place in *Europe* or *Africa*, or any other Ports or Places on this side of her consigned Port or Ports; for which Deviation, if any be, the said Part-Owners and Master shall be allowed as much as such Deviation reasonably deserves, unless it shall be otherwise agreed on before the said Ships departure from *England*: But it is the meaning of the Parties hereto, and the said Part-Owners and Master, do as aforesaid, Covenant that the said Master, or the Master of the Ship for the time being, shall not Outward-bound, stop or stay, or take in any Foreign Coin or Bullion, Goods or Provisions at any of the *Western Madera* or *Canary* Islands, or at any other Place on this side her consigned Port, without an especial Order or License in Writing from the said Company's *Court of Directors*, or a Committee thereof. And in case the said Master, or the said Ship shall stop, stay, or take in any Goods or Provisions, at any of the said Places, without such especial Order or Licence, the said Part-Owners and Master, shall pay, or at the choice of the said *United Company*, out of the Freight or Demorage, which shall or may grow due, by virtue of this Contract, allow to the said *Company*, One Hundred Pounds *Sterling*, *per Diem*, for every Day the said Ship shall so stop or stay, at all, or any of the said Places or Islands, and the said Foreign Coin or Bullion, and Goods so to be taken in, unless the same be Wine, shall be deemed and accounted to be unlicensed Goods; and if the same be Wine, then the said Part-Owners and Master shall (over and above the said One Hundred Pounds *per Diem*, pay, or, at the choice of the said *Company*, allow out of the said Freight and Demorage, unto the said *United Company*, Twenty Pounds *Sterling*, for every Pipe or Butt of such Wines as shall be so taken on Board the said Ship, and so *pro rata* for a greater or lesser Quantity. And the said Part-Owners and Master, do as aforesaid Covenant, that the said Goods and Merchandizes receiv'd, or to be receiv'd into the said Ship, for Account, or by Order of the said *United Company*, their Factors or Assigns, shall be in the best manner stowed in the said Ships Hold and Orlope, and no part thereof between Decks, or in any other Place or Places of the said Ship, without Leave in Writing given by the said *United Company*, or their President, Agent or Chief Factor, and the Council, where such Goods shall be taken on Board; or without the like Leave given in Writing by the *Supra-Cargoes* of the said Ship; and that no kind or sort of Goods whatsoever (*pepper* only excepted) shall without such Leave, as aforesaid, be shot Loose in the Hold; nor any Bale, or Package, after its coming Aboard, be alter'd by cutting off the Luggs of the Bales, or otherwise: And that if the Master, or Mariners, of the said Ship, shall do any thing in breach of this Covenant, that then and in such Case, the said *United Company* shall pay, or allow, unto the said Part-Owners and Master, but One Half of the Freight, otherwise agreed to be paid for the said Goods so unduly stow'd, shot or alter'd in the Package: And the said Part-Owners and Master shall make good all other Damages that shall arise thereby. And it is further Agreed, That for every Bale of Cloth, or other Goods, that shall be Opened on Board the said Ship, and Repacked, during the Voyage, and whereof the said Part-Owners and Master shall not give Notice unto the said *Company*, or their respective Warehouse-keepers, within Ten Days after the Ship's Arrival in the River of *Thames*, the said Part-Owners and Master shall forfeit and pay to the said *Company*, and their Successors, the Sum of Ten Pounds *Sterling*. And it is further Covenanted and Agreed, as aforesaid, That no *Canes*, or other Merchandizes, nor any Stores, Provisions or Things whatsoever, shall at any time, during this whole Voyage, be stowed, laden

or carried to or from any Port or Place whatsoever, either in the Great Cabbin, or Steerage, or between the Decks abaft the main Mast thereof, or in the Ship's Limbers, without particular Leave in Writing first had and obtained from the said *United Company*. And if the said Master, or any other Master of the said Ship, during this Voyage, or any Officer or Mariner thereof, shall do any Thing contrary to, or in Breach of this Agreement and the true Meaning thereof, then the said Part-Owners and Master, shall pay, or as aforesaid allow, unto the said

ward bound, if required, And be allowed for the Deviation.

Ship not touch at the *Western* Islands, *Canaries*, *Maderas*, etc. without Order.

What Penalty if she doth.

Goods to be stowed in the Hold.

And not between Decks without leave.

No Goods, except *Pepper*, to be shot loose in the Hold, or Package altered.

Penalty if they be.

Goods not to be repack'd without Notice Penalty.

No *Canes*, Etc. to be stowed in the Great Cabbin, Steerage, Etc.

Or in the Limbers, without Leave.

Penalty.

*United Company Sixty Pounds Sterling per Ton* for all such Canes, Merchandizes, Stores, Provisions, Goods or Things whatsoever, as shall be so Stowed or Carried in the said Ship; and so after that Rate, for a greater or lesser Quantity than a Ton. And it is also Covenanted and Agreed by and between the Parties to these Presents, That if any of the Goods or Merchandizes, that shall be laden aboard the said Ship in *England*, or at any other Place in her Outward-bound Voyage, shall be lost, or not delivered to the said *Company*, their Presidents, Factors, Agents or Servants, at the Ship's consigned Port or Ports abroad: In such case, the said Part-Owners and Master shall pay or, at the election of the said *Company* as aforesaid, allow to the said *Company*, out of the Freight and Demorage to grow due by Vertue of these Presents, the full Prime Cost of such Goods so lost and undeliver'd, together with Fifty *per Cent.* on such Prime Cost: Except nevertheless, and It is hereby Agreed, That no such Payment shall be made, if there happens to be an utter and inevitable loss of the said Ship and Cargo; nor shall any other Payment be made, for such Goods, as shall necessarily perish, or be cast into the Sea, in the Out ward-bound Voyage, for the preservation of the Ship and Cargo, than by an Average, to be born by the said Ship, Freight, Demorage and Cargo. And it is further Agreed, That if it shall happen, that any of the said Goods, loaden on Board the said Ship, shall within 30 Days after the Delivery thereof, be by the said *Company's* Servants, or any of them, declared to the Master for the time being, to be wet or damaged, and accordingly found so to be, That then the said Part-Owners and Master shall pay at such consigned Ports, the Difference in Value between such wet or damag'd Goods, and such as are found; which Difference shall be adjusted by and between the Master of the said Ship, for the time being, and the said *Company's* Presidents or Factors, at such consigned Ports; and in Default of such Adjustment and Payment, shall pay or, as aforesaid, allow to the said *Company* the Prime Cost thereof, and moreover, the damag'd Goods shall be and remain to the Use of the said *Company*. And if any of the Homeward-bound Cargoe shall be lost, or undeliver'd to the said *Company's* Warehouses, at the said Ship's Arrival in *England*, Except as above excepted, The Part-owners and Master shall pay, or allow to the *Company*, as aforesaid, the Prime Cost of such Goods, and Fifty *per cent* on such Prime Cost as above: But if any of such Homeward-bound Cargoe, when deliver'd into the *Company's* Warehouses in *England*, shall be found to be injured by *Assa Fortida* on Board the said Ship, or shall be found to be prejudic'd, wet or damnify'd, by any occasion or accident whatsoever, It shall and may be lawful to and for the said *United Company*, to refuse any such Goods or Merchandizes. And in such case, the said Part-Owners and Master shall take and accept of the said Goods, so prejudic'd, wet or damnify'd, or such part thereof, as the said *Company*, their Agents, Servants or Assigns, shall refuse, to the Use of the said Part-Owners and Master, and pay or, as aforesaid, allow unto the said *United Company* for the same, after the Rate of Seven Shillings and six Pence for and upon every *Piece of Eight*, and after the Rate of Thirteen Shillings and six Pence for and upon every *Pagotha*, and after the Rate of Three Shillings and nine Pence for and upon every *Rupre*; and so in proportion for any other *Coins*, or Values, on the respective Sums which the said Goods are Invoiced at, with Charges, and all Customs and Duties to be accounted and reckon'd according to the Invoice: And that in such case the said *United Company* shall pay no Charges of Freight, or otherwise, for the said Goods so prejudiced, wet or damnify'd, unless in case of *Damag'd Pepper*, which the said Part-Owners and Master are to allow the said *United Company* for at the current Price, such *Pepper*, if found, would be sold for here in *London*; And the said *United Company* are to pay the Freight and Charges on such *pepper*, as if the same were not damnify'd. And the said Part-owners and Master do, as aforesaid, Covenant and Agree, That the said Ship having receiv'd in her Lading, and the Master his Dispatches, shall depart from her last Lading Port, and (unavoidable Danger of the Seas excepted) shall, as Wind and Weather permit, sail and return into the said River of *Thames*, within the Port of the said

If Goods laden in England are not deliver'd in India.

Part-Owners to pay Prime Cost, and 50? per cent.

In what case to allow an Average.

If Goods are Damag'd how the Damage shall be adjusted.

If Homeward Goods lost, what the Part-Owners are to pay. If any ways prejudiced,

and the *Company* refuse them,

what the Part-Owners are to allow.

*Pepper* excepted.

The whole Cargoe to be delivered into the *Company's* Warehouses

City of *London*, and as near to the said City, as she may safely arrive and come, and shall there Anchor and Ride by her self, and make a right and due Discharge into the said *Company's* Warehouses and Possession, of all the Goods and Merchandizes that shall be laden and receiv'd into the said Ship, at any Port or Place in the *East-Indies*, *China*, *Mocha*, or elsewhere, within the Limits granted or allowed to the said *United Company*, or that the said Ship shall take in on her Homeward-bound Voyage, either beyond or on this side the *Cape of Good Hope*, or on the High Seas, or elsewhere, either for Account of the said *United Company*, or for the Account of any Person whatsoever, excepting only such Goods as shall be laden on Board, and consigned for the Island *St. Helena*, as herein after is mentioned, and upon such Discharge the said Ship shall finish her intended Voyage. And it is further Agreed, That if the said Ship shall in her Homeward-bound Voyage, touch at the Island of *Ascension*; or if the said Ship, touching at *St. Helena*, shall sail from thence in the Night-season, without Leave of the Governour and Council, attested under their Hands; the said Part-Owners and Master of the said Ship, for the time being, shall pay, or, at the election of the said *Company*, allow to the said *Company* the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds *Sterling*, out of the Freight and Demorage to grow due by vertue of these Presents: And if the said Ship shall in her Homeward bound voyage, without an inevitable necessity, touch at the Island of *Barbadoes*, or at any other Island or Port in *America*, without particular Orders in Writing from the said *Company*, or their Presidents, Agents, or Chiefs and Councils, from whom she shall receive her last Dispatch; then and in such case the said Part-Owners and Master shall pay or allow, as aforesaid, unto the said *Company*, after the Rate of Ten Pounds *Sterling per Ton*, for every Ton the said Ship is hereby Lett for. And it is also Covenanted and Agreed, That (unavoidable Danger of the Seas excepted) the said Ship shall not put into any of the *Western Islands*, or *Plymouth*, or any Port of *England* or *Ireland*, or any other Port or Ports of *Europe*, unless the said Master be so directed by the said *Company*, or their *Court of Directors* for the time being, or some *Committee* thereof, or by their Presidents, Agents or Factors. And the said Part-Owners and Master do, as aforesaid, further Covenant and Agree to and with the said *United Company*, That the Master and Chief Mate of the said Ship for the time being, shall respectively keep true and exact Diaries and Journals of the Ship's daily proceedings, from her first taking in of Goods in the River of *Thames*, to her return and discharge of her Cargoe in *England*, and of the Wind and Weather, and all remarkable Transactions, Accidents and Occurrences, during the whole Voyage: And furthermore, That the said Master, and the Master, Purser and Boatswain, for the time being, shall each of them daily, duely, fully, truly and in due course of time, Register and Enter, into Particular Books for that purpose, true and perfect Accounts of all Private and other Trade, that shall be had or carried on, and of all the Goods, Bullion, Merchandizes and Passengers whatsoever, that shall be from time to time taken into, or delivered out of the said Ship, either in her Outward-bound or Homeward-bound Voyage, or in the *East-Indies*, *China*, *Mocha*, or elsewhere, or in her Voyaging from Port to Port, until her return into the River of *Thames*, with the Quantities, Qualities, Marks and Numbers, of each Parcel, for whose Account, and of whom receiv'd, and to whom deliver'd, or to be deliver'd, and the Names of the Passengers, and Places they were taken in at, and where landed or delivered; unto which Books, Accounts, Journals, Registers and Diaries, not only the Supra-Cargo's on Board the said Ship, if any shall belong thereunto, shall and may have free access and resort, to view and inspect the same, and take Copies thereof at their pleasure; but also the said Master and Officers shall produce the same to be inspected, perused, and copied if necessary, or required by the President, Agent or Chief Factor of the said *Company* in the said *East-Indies*, *China*, and other the Limits aforesaid, at each and every Port and Place respectively, where the said Goods, Bullion and Passengers shall be taken in, or laden, or unladen, or

on the Ship's return to the *Thames*.

If the ship touch at *Ascension* Homeward-bound, or sail from *St. Helena* in the Night, without Leave, Penalty.

Or touch at *Barbadoes*, or elsewhere in *America*, without Orders, Penalty

Nor in any parts of *Europe*.

Master and Chief Mate to keep true Accounts, and Journals, of the Ships proceedings, Etc.

And the Purser and Boatswain of whatsoever taken into, or deliver'd out of the ship.

To whom these Accounts are to be produced.

And by whom Copies taken.

landed, before the said Ship shall depart from such Port or Place: And in case there be none of the said Company's Presidents or Factors there, that then the said Registers, Journals, Diaries and Accounts, shall be (for the purposes aforesaid) produced at the next Port or Place to which the said Ship shall proceed, and where any such President, Agent or Chief Factor shall reside or be; and upon the return of the said to *England*, the Books in which such Entries are made, or agreed to be made, as aforesaid, shall together with the Journals and Diaries so to be kept by the Master or Mate, or Purser or Boatswain, of the said Ship for the time being, be deliver'd unalter'd to the said *Company*, upon the Oath of the said respective Persons so keeping the same, if requied; and in case the said respective Persons shall not deliver the same, and if requir'd, make Oath, before one of the Masters of the Court of *Chancery*, that such Books, Journals, Registers, Diaries and Accounts, do respectively contain a true, full and perfect Account of the Acts, Proceedings, Accidents and Occurrences aforesaid, and of all the Bullion, Goods, Merchandizes and Passengers, taken in and deliver'd out of the said Ship, as aforesaid, and that such Books respectively have not been alter'd, that then it shall be deemed and construed, that the said Ship has deviated from her intended Voyage, and taken in, and traded with and for unlicensed Goods; and in or towards Reparation of Damages to the said *United Company*, for and in respect thereof, The Goods and Merchandizes which otherwise would belong to the said Master and Officers, as an Indulgence and Encouragement to them, to perform the Covenants of this Charter-Party, as herein after is mention'd, shall for failure of performing this Covenant in particular, so far as concerns the Offenders or Defaulters respectively, be taken, retained, held and enjoyed by the said *Company*, to and for the Use and Behoof of the said *Company*: And moreover, and until such Delivery, It shall and may be lawful to and for the said *United Company*, to retain and keep to their own Use, the last Moiety, or half part, of all such Freight and Demorage as shall be due or payable to the said Part-Owners and Master, for the Hire of the said Ship, by Vertue of this Charter-Party, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And the said Part-Owners and Master do, as aforesaid, Covenant and Agree, That there shall not be laden or taken on Board the said Ship, by the said Master, Officers or Seamen of the said Ship, or any of them, or any other Person whatsoever to be carried in the said Ship, for towards the *East-Indies*, or elsewhere within the Limits granted or allowed to the said *Company*, or to be carried from one Port or place to another there, or to be brought from thence, or elsewhere, to or towards *England*, any greater or other Quantities or Kinds of Goods, Merchandizes, Bullion or Effects, than what are for the said *Company's* Account, or expressly and particularly allowed by the said *Company* in Writing, under their Common Seal; Nor shall they, or any of them, Carry or Transport in the said Ship to the *East-Indies*, or elsewhere within the said Limits, to stay there, or carry, or suffer to be carried or transported from one Port there to another, or bring Home from thence, or from *St. Helena*, any Person or Persons but the said Ship's Company, and such as are then actually in the said *Company's* Service, Except by and with the especial Orders, or Licence, in writing of the said *Company*, or their Governours, Presidents, Agents or Chiefs: And if it shall appear that any Goods, Merchandizes or Persons, have been carried in the said ship contrary to this Agreement, such Goods, Merchandizes, Bullion and Effects, and every part thereof, shall be deemed and accounted to be, and the same are hereby declar'd to be unlicensed Goods, and the same shall be taken, held and enjoy'd by the said *United Company*, and their Successors, as their own Goods and Chattels, and to and for their own proper Use and Behoof for ever; And moreover, the Parties offending herein shall be subject and liable to such Pains and Penalties, as any Law or Statute made in that behalf Enacts or Directs: And furthermore, it shall be lawful to and for the said *Company*, and their Successors, to retain to their own Use and Behoof Fifty Pounds *Sterling* for every Passenger, or other Person that shall be carried in the said Ship contrary to this Covenant, or the true

To be deliver'd to the *Company* upon Oath, if requir'd.

Penalty for not doing it.

Ship not to take in, or carry, unlicensed goods.

Or any Passengers not licensed.

Penalty.

Company to

Meaning thereof. And it is Agreed, and the said Part-Owners and Master do hereby Consent, that the said *Company* shall and may do all or any such Acts as they shall think fit, for the preventing or discovering of all or any unlawful, unlicensed or clandestine Trade. And it is hereby Declar'd Covenanted and Agreed, as aforesaid, that neither the Master of the said Ship, for the time being, nor any of his Officers or Sea-men, shall during the Voyage, have any Trade or Dealing with any Planter, or other Persons, residing in the Island of *St. Helena*, on Board the said Ship, but may for such Things as shall be bought or sold in the open Market-place, or Buzar built and appointed for that purpose, upon pain of Forfeiture of Ten Pounds *Sterling* to the said *United Company* for Breach of this Covenant, to be paid or, at the choice of the said *Company*, deducted out of such Freight and Demorage, as shall grow due for the said Ship in this present Voyage; Except nevertheless, and it is further Agreed, that for promoting the good Estate of that Island, the Master of the said Ship, for the time being, shall, during his stay there, take and receive from the said *United Company's* Governour and Council, and they shall accordingly deliver, for the Use of the Ship's Company 3 Hundred weight of fresh Beef, alive or dead, for every Twenty men the Ship is oblig'd to carry by this Charter-Party; for which he shall pay after the Rate of 25 Shillings *per* Hundred weight, in *Arrack*, *Sugar*, or other necessary Provisions which the said Island shall want, and the Ship can well spare, on reasonable Terms to be Agreed on between the said Master, and the said Governour and Council: And in case of the non-observance, or breach, of this Covenant, the said Part-Owners and Master shall forfeit and pay to the said *United Company* the Sum of Twenty Pounds *Sterling*, to be paid to or at the choice of the said *Company*, deducted by them, out of the Freight and Demorage that shall grow due to the said Ship in this present Voyage. And the said Part-Owners and Master do, as aforesaid, hereby Covenant and Agree, That the said Master, or the Master for the time being, or any the Officers, Seamen or Mariners of the said Ship, or Persons employed therein, during the said Voyage, shall not do or suffer to be done, any act, matter or thing, against the Act commonly called the *Act of Navigation*, or against any Law, or Statute, Laws, or Statutes of this Kingdom, whereby, or by means whereof, all or any the Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, laden or to be laden on Board the said Ship, shall or may, in part or in all, be or become forfeited, or lyable to be forfeited or seized. And to the intent that the Ship may be the better Navigated and secured, and that Justice may be done by the Master, for the time being, to the Seamen of or belonging to the said Ship, and to the said *Company*, It is Agreed by the said Part-Owners and Master, That if any of the Seamen, or others acting as such in the said Ship, shall happen to dye before her arrival at, or during her stay in, or before her setting Sail from the *East-Indies*, or elsewhere within the Limits aforesaid, or from *St. Helena*, for *England*, That then, and in such case, the whole Number agreed to be carried out in her from *England*, shall, if procurable, be supplied by the Master for the time being, at the place where she shall take in her Lading, or elsewhere, or in default thereof, the said *Company's* President, Agent or Chief, or the Governour of *St. Helena*, shall and may put on Board such number of Seamen, or other Persons, as shall compleat the said Number to be brought for *England*, at the Charge of the Owners, and the *Company* shall not be obliged to pay for any such Persons Passage or Diet. And it is further Covenanted and Agreed, as aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful for the said Master, or the Master of the said Ship for the time being, or any other Officer of the said Ship, during this present Voyage, (directly or indirectly) to furnish any of the Seamen of the said Ship, with any Money, Liquors, Provisions or Necessaries, beyond the Value of One Quarter part of what the Wages of such Seamen shall amount unto, at the time of furnishing the same, (Excepting what they shall take up for Dead Mens Cloaths bought at the Mast,) nor for a higher Profit or Advantage on such Monies, Liquors or Provisions, or other Necessaries, than after the Rate of Forty *per cent.* advance in time of Peace, and Seventy *per cent.* in time of War, upon their real Prime Cost; And

do what's necessary to prevent unlawful Trade.

Master and Ship's Company not to Trade at *St. Helena* on board Ship.

Ship shall take in Beef of the Council there.

Penalty on refusal.

Covenant not to do any thing against the *Act of Navigation*.

The Ship to have her Complement of Seamen during the Voyage.

How far, and at what Rates the Seamen shall be furnish in the voyage.

Owners to pay Seamen's Wives Etc. One Months Wages in Six, by the Pay-master appointed by the Company.

Or the Company to pay the same.

What advance to be thereon.

Master to deliver the Pay-master on Account of what is due to the Seamen.

Master to have the use of great Cabin, unless for Accommodation of Factors, Etc. What to carry out for Ships extraordinary Expences in the Voyage.

Allowance of Tonnage to Master and Ship's Company, out & home, and in the East-Indies.

in case any Money, Liquors, Provisions or Necessaries, shall be furnished above the said Quarter part, or charged at a greater Price than as aforesaid, no Deduction shall be made for the same from the Pay of the said Seamen, for the Excess; but contrariwise, It shall be lawful for the said *United Company* to retain the Exceedings out of the Freight and Demorage hereby payable, and to render the same to the respective Seamen aforesaid. And it is further Agreed, as aforesaid, That it shall be lawful to and for the said *Company*, to provide such Pay-master of the Wages of the Seamen as they shall think fit; by whose hands the said Part-Owners agree that they will, at the end of each Six Months after the Ship's Departure from *Gravesend*, duely pay unto the Wives, or Relations, of the Seamen serving in the said Ship, and duely authorized thereunto, One Month's Pay of their Wages during the whole Voyage; (for whose good Behaviour, in that particular, the said *Company* agree to be Security) And in case of Default of such Payment, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said *United Company* to make Payment thereof: And the said Part-Owners and Master shall pay or, as aforesaid, allow unto the said *United Company* out of the Freight or Demorage of the said Ship, the Money so paid, and 30 per Cent. Advance, or *Premio*, on all such Money so disbursed by them, for and in Consideration of the Risque of the Ship's Return for *England*. And it is further Agreed that the said Master, or the Master for the time being, shall deliver to the said Pay-master, A fair and just Account of the Wages due to the Officers and Seamen of the said Ship for this present Voyage, according to a Form in Writing, to be deliver'd unto the said Master by the said *Company's* Pay-master, for that purpose; and shall pay the Wages due to the said Officers and Seamen in such place, and manner, as the *Court of Directors* of the said *Company*, for the time being, shall appoint, and not elsewhere, or otherwise. And to the Intent That the Master, Officers and Mariners, of the said Ship, may have and receive, from the said *Company*, all fitting Encouragement and Rewards, for the due keeping and performing the Covenants in the Charter-Party, on their part to be perform'd; and upon Condition of performing the same, It is agreed, that the Master of the said Ship may have the use of the great Cabin, unless it be for the Accommodation of any of the Factors of the said *United Company*, or such others as the said *Company*, their Presidents, Agents or Factors shall appoint thereunto. And furthermore, that it shall be Lawful to or for the said Part-Owners and Master of the said Ship, to send out, or carry in the said ship, the Value of 480 Pounds *Sterling* in Foreign Coins or Bullion, to be made use of for the Supply of the said Ship's extraordinary Occasions in *India*, over and above the Sum allowed by the Indulgence herein allowed to the Master, Officers, and Ships Company, but the same is not to be Employ'd in Trade. And as further Encouragement and Reward, and upon Condition of performing the Covenants herein, It is further Covenanted and Agreed, by and between the Parties to these Presents, that as a part of the said 480 Tons, for which the said Ship is let, the said Master, Officers, and Ship's Company shall be allowed to carry in the said Ship, for their own Accounts only, and not for the Account or Accounts of any other Persons whatsoever, the Quantity of 24 Tons outwards, and of 15 Tons, if the said Ship shall proceed from Port to Port in the said *East-Indies*, or elsewhere, within the Limits aforesaid, and no more; and also 15 Tons homewards, of such Goods, Effects and Commodities only, and of such Values, as shall be allowed by License under the Seal of the said *Company*, and no more; Provided nevertheless, that the Goods purchased with the said Sums or Values, so allowed as aforesaid, or with the produce thereof, be wholly and intirely delivered into the said *Company's* Warehouses and Possession, to be viewed at the said Ship's Return, and to be Sold by the said *United Company* publickly by Inch of Candle, the produce whereof (the Customs and Duties payable to the Crown, and the Duties and other Charges usually payable, on such respective Goods and Commodities, to the said *United Company* being deducted) shall be paid to the Persons respectively, to whom the same shall of right belong,



upon their making due Proof, (upon Oath if required,) that the said Goods were the proper Goods, and brought over in the said Ship for the proper Account of the Master, Officers and Seamen of the said Ship, or some of them, according to such License or Allowance, as is or shall be given them by the said *United Company*, and not otherwise. And to the end the Tonnage of the said Ship, and the Freight hereby payable, may be the better ascertained, It is hereby Covenanted and Agreed by and between the Parties to these Presents, That no Claim shall be admitted, or allowance made, by the said *United Company*, for short Tonnage or Deficiency in Loading the said Ship, in or for her Homeward-bound Voyage, unless the same shall be certified by the said *Company's* Presidents, Agents or Chiefs and Councils or Supra-Cargoes, from whence she shall receive her last Dispatch, which Certificate, the said Presidents, Agents or Chiefs and Councils, or Supra-Cargoes respectively shall give to the Master for the time being, if reasonably demanded; and also unless such short Tonnage be found and made to appear, on her Arrival in the River *Thames*, upon a Survey to be taken by Four Shipwrights or others, to be indifferently named and chosen, by the said *United Company*, and the said Part-Owners of the said Ship; but no such Survey may be taken, or Allowance made, in Case Bulk shall be found to have been broken before Demand for such short Tonnage is made. And it is hereby agreed, that Tons of the said Ships Loading, shall be *Kintlage* Goods. And it is further agreed, That whatsoever Goods shall, by the Direction of the said *Company's* Agents, Presidents or Factors, be shot loose in the Hold of the said Ship, the Tonnage thereof shall be reckoned in, or after such manner or rate, as when the same are pack'd up, and that Eight Hundred Weight nett of *China Raw Silk* in Chests, be accounted a Ton, and that Eight Hundred Weight nett of *Tea* be accounted a

No Tonnage allowed unless certified.

And also appear on a Survey before breaking Bulk.

*Kintlage* Goods.

Tonnage of Goods shot loose in the Hold, how reckoned.

Ton; That the Tonnage of all *Uhina* and Lackered Ware, and of all other measurable Goods, of which the Tonnage is not herein before or hereafter settled, be computed at Fifty Cubical Feet to the Ton, measuring the Tubs, Chests, or other Package of such Goods from Outside to Outside; and reckoning and accounting Twenty Hundred Weight of *Canvas* to the Ton, and all other the Tonnage of other Goods, according to the Computation of Tonnage, used by the late

Tonnage of *China Raw Silk*, and *Tea* Of *China* and lacker'd Ware, and other unsettled measurable Goods.

*Governour and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the East-Indies*, and not otherways; and the Tares according to the usual Allowance and Settlement made or practiced by the said *United Company*. And it is agreed that the 77 Tons of *Iron Kintlage*, and the aforesaid 3 per Cent. allowed to the Master, Officers, and Ship's Company is, and shall be accounted and taken as part of the said 480 Tons, for which the said Ship is so let, as aforesaid. And it is also Covenanted and Agreed, by and between the Parties to these Presents, that notwithstanding the said Ship is let to Freight but for 480 Tons, yet the said *United Company*, their Factors or Assigns, and they only, may (if they think fit, and not otherwise) lade what more they please, if the said Ship be capable to take it in, paying to the said Owners Freight for the same, according to the Tonnage aforesaid, and the Rates hereiu after mentioned. And as touching the Freight to be paid or allow'd by the said *Company*, It is agreed, and the said *United Company* for themselves and their Successors, do Covenant to, and with the said Part-Owners and Master, That they the said *United Company* and their Successors shall, and will, in case, and upon Condition that the Ship performs her Voyage, and arrives at *London* in Safety, and the said Part-Owners and Master do perform the Covenants on their part to be perform'd, and not otherwise, well and truly pay or allow, or cause to be paid or allow'd unto the said Part-Owners in *London*, at the Times hereafter mention'd, and not before, or otherwise, Freight for and upon every Ton of Goods that shall be brought Home in the said Ship, for Account of the said *Company*, to the said Port of *London*, as followeth; That is to say, For *Saltpetre*, *Sugar*, *Cowries*, *China* and *lacker'd Ware*, *Turmerick*, *Pepper*, and

Of *Canvas*, Description of other Tonnage.

*Iron Kintlage* and Officers per Cent. how reckoned.

*Company* has Liberty to load more than the Ship is let for.

Freight for *Saltpetre*.

Etc. Gross Goods. all other Gross Goods whatsoever, excepting for such Goods, as are to be paid for at a less Freight, the Sum of £22-10-0 of Lawful Money of *Great Britain*, per Ton, And for *Callicoes*, *Indico*, *Spices*, (except *Pepper*) and all other fine Goods whatsoever, the Sum of £25-10-0 of like Money per Ton, and after the said respective Rates, for any greater or lesser quantity than a Ton; And for any Goods which the said *Company's* Factors shall shoot, or direct to be Shot loose in the Hold of the said Ship, Half Freight only for the same, by the Ton, and after the said respective Rates, for every greater or lesser Quantity than a Ton, excepting and reserving hereout, all such *Pepper* shall be so Shot loose either on the West Coast of *Sumatra*, or at *Surrat*, *Bombay*, *Carwarr*, or on the Coast of *Malabarr*, or at the Island *Borneo*. Provided Nevertheless, and it is further Covenanted and Agreed by and between the Parties to these Presents, That for every Ton of *Iron Kintlage*, that the said Ship shall carry out, or bring Home in her, by the Appointment of the said *Company*, the said *Company* shall pay or allow only £7-10-0 per Ton Freight, and so far as the amount of 29 Tons of *Calliatore*, or other heavy Wood laden by the said *Company*, the said *Company* shall pay or allow, but £11-5-0 per Ton Freight. And for such single Bolts or Pieces of Canvas, as shall be laden on Board the said Ship, and Stowed between the Beams and other void Places in the Ship, where there is no Room for Bale Goods, not exceeding 5 Tons, there shall only be paid or allow'd by the said *Company*, after the Rate of £6-5-0 a Ton, the said 5 Tons being not to be reckoned as any part of the Ships Tonnage hereby letten to the said *Company*. And it is further Covenanted and Agreed, That the 29 Tons of Ballast before mention'd to be loaden in *England*, under the Ships Pallating, or any part thereof, shall not be remov'd or taken from thence during this intended Voyage, except only, and it is hereby declared, That it shall be Lawful to and for the said *Company*, or their Presidents, Factors, Agents or Servants, to cause the said Ballast, or any part thereof, to be thrown out, Provided that in its stead, they Lade, or cause to be Laden, the like Quantity of *Copper* or *Tootenague*, under the Ship's Pallating, for which *Copper* or *Tootenague*, the said *Company* shall pay or allow, to the said Part-Owners and Master, only £7-10-0 per Ton Freight, and no more; And it shall be Lawful to and for the said *Company* to Lade, or cause to be Laden in the Hold of the said Ship 24 Tons more of *Copper* or *Tootenague*, at the said of £7-10-0 per Ton: But if the said *Company* shall not have Laden the before mention'd Quantity of Tons of *Kintlage* Goods, that then, and in such Case, so much of the said 24 Tons of *Copper* or *Tootenague* to make up the said Tons of *Kintlage* Goods as would be otherwise wanting, shall be taken and esteemed as part of the said *Kintlage* Goods, and Freight accordingly be paid or allow'd for the same. And its hereby Covenanted and Agreed as aforesaid, That for all *Saltpetre* that the said *Company* shall, at the Desire of the Master for the Time being, lade in the *West-Indies*, or elsewhere, within the Limits aforesaid, to be brought for *England*, over and above the Tons (which is the limited Proportion of *Kintlage* Goods hereby agreed for) the said *Company* are to pay, or allow, only £13-15 per Ton. and no more. And in Case it shall so fall out, That the said *Company* do not Lade, or cause to be Laden Tons of *Kintlage* Goods, as part of the Goods they are obliged to Lade as aforesaid, and that by reason thereof, the said Ship shall not bring Home, or Stow in her, for the Account of the said *Company* 465 Tons, That then, and in such Case, the said *Company* shall pay or allow one half Freight, for so many Tons of *Stones*, or other Ballast, as the said Part-Owners and Master shall, for the necessary Preservation of the Ship, cause to be Laded for want thereof; Provided that if it happens, that the said Ship shall not bring to her first consigned Port in *India*, *China*, or other the Limits aforesaid, the full Quantity of *Iron Kintlage*, which by these Presents the said Ship is obliged to do, that then the Tonnage of *Iron Kintlage* so wanting, shall be first supplied; and then for so much *Stones* and Ballast only, as shall over and above such supply be Loaden, by Virtue of this Covenant, The said *Company* shall pay the aforesaid half Freight, and no more. Provided also, and it is hereby Agreed, That it shall not be Lawful for the said Master, to take in Sea-Sand for Ballast, unless the same be dry, and

For *Callicoes*, and Fine Goods.

Half Freight for Goods shot loose.

Except *Pepper* at *Sumatra*, Etc.

Freight for *Iron Kintlage* carried out and brought Home. For *Calliatore* Wood.

For *Canvas*.

Ballast not to be remov'd.

Unless *Copper* or *Tootenague* be Laden under the Pallating.

The Freight for the same.

And for the Five per Cent thereof in the Hold.

*Saltpetre* Freight above the *Kintlage* Proportion.

What Freight for *Stones*, Etc. Laden instead of *Kintlage* Goods.

*Iron Kintlage* wanting to be supply'd, and how.

put into Cask. And it is further Covenanted and Agreed as aforesaid, That one Third part of the said Ship's Lading shall be in *Pepper*, in Case she be Laden at *Surrat*, *Bombay*, *Carwar*, or the Coast of *Mallabar*, for which the said Company shall pay the said Part-Owners and Master but £18-15 *per* Ton Freight; and in Case of the want of one Third part of *Pepper*, that a just and reasonable Consideration shall be allowed for the same. And that it shall be Lawful for the said *United Company*, their Presidents, Agents or Factors, to Lade on this Ship, Five Tons in *Arrack*, *Sugar*, *Rice*, *Cloth*, or any other Provisions or Necessaries, for the use of the Island of *St. Helena*, for which the said Part-Owners and Master shall be allowed only one half Freight, which said Provisions and Necessaries (in Case the said Master shall think fit) shall be Laden between Decks, or in the Lazaretto, or any other vacant Places in the Ship. And it is likewise Covenanted and Agreed, by and between the Parties to these Presents, That the before mentioned Freights upon the said *Iron Kintlage*, and the said Goods and Merchandizes to be brought from the *East-Indies*, or elsewhere within the Limits granted or allowed to the said *Company*, as aforesaid, to *England*, or to *St. Helena*, shall be in full Satisfaction and Payment to the said Part-Owners and Master, for the Freight of all or any Goods that shall be carried out, and brought home, or carried in the said Ship, from Port to Port abroad; And all other the Freight, Hire or Earnings, of the said Ship, during this present intended Voyage, and every part thereof, shall be to the Use of the said *Company*. Provided also, and it is hereby Agreed, That it shall be lawful to and for the said *Company*, to send out and bring home, or to have carried out, and brought home to or from the said *East-Indies*, or elsewhere within the Limits allowed as aforesaid, in the said Ship 2 Factors, or other Persons, who shall have the Use of the Great Cabbin, and the said Ship's ordinary Diet, Lodging and Accommodation, without any Allowance to be made to the said Part-Owners for the same: And may likewise send, or cause to be sent out or brought home, any other Person or Persons, exceeding the 2 before mentioned, and the said *Company* shall allow or pay, unto the said Part-Owners and Master the Sum of £3 *Sterling*, for the Diet and Accommodation of every Person so carried out, or brought home in the said Ship to or from the *East-Indies*, as aforesaid. And it is further Agreed, That the Part-Owners and Master of the said Ship shall not demand or take of any Person, licensed by the said *United Company* to take Passage on the said Ship to the *East-Indies*, *China*, or elsewhere, above 15 Pounds *Sterling*, for fresh Provisions to be allowed such Person in the Outward-bound Voyage. And that the said Master, or the Master of the said Ship for the time being, shall receive on Board the said ship, all such Passengers, Merchants or others, as the said *Company's* Presidents, Agents, or Chief Factors and Council there, by Writing under their hands, or the hands of the majority of them, shall appoint and direct to take their Passage from one Port to another, within the Limits aforesaid, and transport them accordingly, providing them fitting Lodging, and room for their Provision, during their continuance on Board; provided always, That all such Passengers, Merchants and others, shall first contract and agree with the said President, Agent, or Chief Factor and Council, at the respective Places, where they shall take Shipping, What they and each of them shall allow and pay for their said Transportations, Lodging, and room for their Provisions: All which Sum and Sums of Money so agreed for, or which the said Passengers shall pay, shall wholly be made good, and applyed to the Use of the said *United Company*, and no part thereof to the Use of any others whomsoever. And the said Part-Owners and Master do, as aforesaid, Covenant, That all and every the Passengers, that shall at any time be taken in on Board the said Ship, and carried from Port to Port within the Limits aforesaid, shall be civilly and kindly treated and used; And in Case any of them shall be abused, assaulted, imprisoned or ill-treated, the said Part-Owners and Master shall, for every such Offence, forfeit to the said *Company* to Sum of Fifty Pounds *Sterling*, to be paid, or, at the choice of the said *Company*, allow'd to the said *Company*, out of the Freight and Demorage hereby payable. And in Case any *Moneys*, *Bullion*, *Diamonds*, or any other precious *Stones*, *Musk* or *Ambergreese*, for Account of other Persons authorized

One third of Ships Lading to be in *Pepper* if the Ship be Laden at *Surrat*, Etc.

To Lade *Arrack*, Etc. for *St. Helena*, at half Freight.

The above Freights to be in full for all Goods and other Earnings of the Ship.

All other Freights, Etc., to be to the Use of the *Company*.

Liberty to put Factors, Etc. on Board out or home.

Free of Charge.

What to pay for other Passengers.

What to pay for fresh Provisions.

Liberty to put on board Passengers from Port to Port.

Such Passengers first agreeing with the Presidents, Etc. abroad.

Passengers to be civilly treated,

under a Penalty.

or licensed thereunto by the said *Company*, or their Servants, shall be carried from Port to Port in the *East-Indies*, or elsewhere within the Limits of the said *United Company's* Charter, All the Freight due for the same, shall be paid for the Use and Account of the said *Company*, unto their Presidents, Agents, or Chiefs and Councils there, Out of which the said Master shall be allowed One fourth part, for

Freight of Diamonds, Etc., in India, to be paid to the *Company's* Use.

Allowing the Master One fourth part for his Care,

if he discovers the whole ship'd on board.

In Case of Embargo,

the *Company* may annul this Charter-Party.

On what Condition.

What Allowance to make if they don't.

Demorage now ascertain'd

If the Ship arrives in India in Months after Dispatch'd from England.

When to be laden home.

When the Demorage to commence.

his Care and Pains in looking after, and preserving the same, So as he make a faithful and speedy Discovery, upon Oath if required, of the whole so put on Board the said Ship, and carried from Port to Port, as aforesaid, together with the Names the Persons unto whom the same belong, and to whom, and when, and where deliver'd. But if he conceals any part thereof, in such Case no Allowance shall be made him. And to the end That Justice may be done, both to the said *United Company* and the Part-Owners and Master of the said Ship, in Case the ship is stayed, or detained, by any Restraint or Embargo, by His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, It is Agreed by and between the Parties to these Presents, That if by reason of any such Embargo, or Réstraint, from His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, or His or Their Council, Secretaries, Ministers or Officers, the said Ship shall be stayed from proceeding on her intended Outward-bound Voyage, It shall be in the said *United Company's* power to annul this Agreement, and all the Covenants and Clauses therein contained, and to make and declare the same void, upon Notice given by the said *Company*, their Agents or Servants, to the said Part-Owners and Master, or any of them for that purposé; And that upon such Notice, these Presents shall be null and void: But in such Case the said *Company*, or their Successors, shall allow or Pay to the said Part-Owners and Master, Two thirds of the real Charge which the Owners of the said Ship shall be at, for Victuals and Wages, from the time of such Embargo, to the time of such Notice given, as aforesaid: And in case the said *United Company* shall not give any such Notice, but shall be willing, that this Charter-party shall stand and remain in full force, That then, and in such case, the said *Company* shall at the return of the said Ship, allow or pay to the said Part-Owners Two thirds of the real Charge, which the Owners of the said Ship shall be at for Victuals and Wages, during the time of her being so Embargo'd, or detained; any thing, aforesaid, to the contrary notwithstanding. And to the end the said Ship's Detention and Stay in *India*, and her Demorage for the same, if any shall happen, during her present intended Voyage, may be ascertained, It is Covenanted and Agreed by and between the Parties to these Presents, That in case the said Ship shall within 8 Months after the delivery of the said Ship's last Dispatches from *England*, arrive at her first consigned Port in the *East-Indies*, *China*, *Mocha*, or elsewhere within the Limits granted, or allowed, to the said *Company*, and Notice be given thereof, in Writing, of her Arrival, to the said *Company's* President, Agent or Chief Factor there, the said *Company* will, in such case, in 4 Calendar Months afterwards, or on or before the 31<sup>st</sup>. day of January which shall be in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and twenty two or at farthest so soon after, as that the said Ship may save her *Monsoon*, lade, or cause to be laden, on Board the said Ship, at some Ports or Places in the said *East-Indies*, *China*, or elsewhere within the said Limits, for *England*, so much Goods and Merchandizes (including therein the said 77 Tons of *Iron Kintlage*) as the said Ship can conveniently stow and carry in her, in manner as aforesaid, as shall amount in the whole, and together, to the Quantity of 465 Tons: But in default of loading the said Ship within the space of 4 Calendar Months after such Arrival, and Notice given, as aforesaid, the said Ship from thenceforth enter into Demorage of £11-12-6 *per Diem*, for so long time, as she shall be detained in *India*, *China*, or elsewhere within the said Limits, in the Service and Employment of the said *Company*. And furthermore, if the said Ship shall within the said 8 months after she shall be dispatch'd from *England*, as aforesaid, arrive at such Port or Place, to which she shall be consigned, and give such Notice, as aforesaid; and yet is not

dispatch'd for *England* within the said 4 Calendar Months, or the said 31<sup>st</sup>. day of January or so soon after as to save her Monsoon for *England* that Year, nor detained by Vertue of the next ensuing, or following, Proviso or Covenant, Then the said *United Company*, or their Assigns, shall allow or pay unto the said Part-Owners and Master 4 Months Demorage, commencing from the said 31<sup>st</sup>. day of January after the Rate of £11-12-6 *per Diem*, for and in Consideration of the Monsoon so lost, and her stay in *India* after the said 31<sup>st</sup>. Day of January. But in such Case, no other Demorage shall be paid, in respect of the said Ship's stay after the said 31<sup>st</sup>. day of January. *And* contrariwise, if the said ship shall not arrive at her first consigned Port, within the space of 8 months after such Dispatches deliver'd, as aforesaid, That then the said *Company* shall load the said Ship, as aforesaid, within 4 Months after such her Arrival, and such Notice given thereof, as aforesaid; Or in Default thereof the said Ship shall enter into the Demorage of £11-12-6 *per Diem*, immediately after the Expiration of the said last mentioned 4 Calendar Months, for and during such time as she shall be detained by the said *Company's* Presidents or Factors, in the Service and Employment of the said *Company*, within the Limits aforesaid: But then the said Ship shall not have any further or greater Allowance, though she be not dispatch'd so soon as to save her Monsoon that Year, than 2 Months Demorage only in Consideration of the Monsoon so lost, and her stay in *India*, or elsewhere abroad on that account: Nor shall such 2 Months Demorage, for the Loss of such Monsoon, be allowed, if the said Ship be by Vertue of the said next ensuing Proviso, or Covenant, detain'd

What Demorage to be allow'd for loss of the Monsoon.

If the Ship do not arrive in time, Nor is dispatch'd in Months, then to have Demorage afterwards for Detention

But if she looses her Monsoon that Year, to have but Months Demorage.

in the said *Company's* Service, or if she be dispatch'd within the said last mention'd 4 Months, Unless it evidently be made appear, to the Satisfaction of the Court of Directors, for the time being, of the said *United Company*, That the said Ship was hinder'd from her Arrival in Time, at her first consign'd Port, by unavoidable Accidents only: *Provided* always, and it is hererby Covenanted and Agreed, That the said *Company's* Presidents, Factors and Agents, shall have Liberty to detain the said Ship after the said 31<sup>st</sup>. day of January in their Employment in Trade,

And no Demorage for such Loss if dispatch'd in Months after Arrival: Unless, Etc. Liberty to detain the Ship in *India*, etc. for Months longer, if signify'd in writing.

and also in Warfare; and shall have Liberty to lett out the said Ship to Freight for the said *Company's* sole Benefit, for so long time as they please; so as such Detention be signified in Writing, and doth not exceed 12 Months from the said 31<sup>st</sup> day of January and so as the said Ship be dispatch'd in a proper Season, to save her next Year's Monsoon: In which case the said *Company* shall pay Demorage, for and during the time of her Detention, after the afore-mention'd Rate of £11-12-6 *per Diem*, 'till she shall afterwards be dispatch'd from her last lading Port, or the Expiration of the said 12 Months, which shall first happen: But after the said 12 Months are expired, the said Ship may return for *England*, and the said *Company* shall not be liable for any further Demorage, or any Damage, that may accrue by her Detention after that time: And in case all, or any part of the said Ship's Lading, shall, after the expiration of the said 12 Months be wanting, yet the said *Company* do Agree, That the said Ship may then return for *England*, the Master having first made Legal Demand Thirty Days before his coming away, and due Protest, for want of the said Lading. *And* furthermore it is Agreed, That if the said Ship shall arrive at her consigned Port within 8 Months after delivery of the said Ship's Dispatches, as aforesaid, and shall not on or before the said 31<sup>st</sup> day of January which shall be in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & twenty two be dispatch'd for *England*, as aforesaid, Then the said *United Company*, their Presidents, Agents, Factors or Assigns, shall, over and above the Value of the said 480 Pounds *Sterling* before-mentioned, to be allowed to be carried out, Supply

And to lett her out to Freight for the *Company's* sole Benefit.

Moneys to be supply'd the Ship in *India*.

unto the Master of the said Ship for the time being, so many *Pagotha's*, *Rupees* or *Pieces of Eight*, *Dollars*, or other Coins, as need shall require, for buying Victuals or other necessary Provisions for the said Ship, not exceeding the Value of 300 *Dollars* for every one Hundred Tons the said Ship is lett for, valuing the Money so supplied at Six Shillings and Six pence a *Piece of Eight*, or *Dollar*, in time of Peace, and Seven shillings and Six pence in time of War, and in the same proportion for *Pagotha's*, *Rupees*, and other Coins: And in case the said Ship shall not be dispatch'd by the said *Company's* Presidents, Agents, or Chiefs and Councils aforesaid, on or before the 31<sup>st</sup>. day of January which shall be in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred & twenty three. Then the said Persons, who so keep the said Ship, shall over and above the said Sums of Money before-mention'd, furnish and lend the said Master, or the Master for the time being, if he desires it, so many *Pagotha's* or *Rupees* more, not exceeding the Value of Three Hundred Pounds *Sterling*, for every Hundred Tons the said Ship is lett for, as upon a Survey, to be taken as before directed, shall appear necessary, to enable the said Ship to proceed for *England*, So as the whole of the Money so furnished be actually laid out in Necessaries for the said Ship, valuing each of the said *Pagotha's* at Nine Shillings, and each of the said *Rupees* at Two Shilling and Six Pence: Both which Moneys so supplied, with the Advance, or *Premio*, of Forty *per Cent.* on the last mention'd supply of *Pagotha's* and *Rupees*, for and in Consideration of the Risque of the said Ship's return for *England*, shall be

At what Rates.

What more Moneys to be supply'd if kept 12 Months longer abroad.

At what Rates. To be allow'd out of the Freight and Demorage.

What Demorage for Detention at *St. Helena*.

No Demorage to be paid for Time taken up in repairing Ship.

Except, Etc.

No Freight or Demorage to be paid till the Ship's safe Arrival in the River:

But then to be paid in Moneys; *Viz.*

paid or, at the *Company's* Choice, allow'd them out of the Freight and Demorage, payable by Vertue of these Presents. And if the said Ship shall, by written Orders from the said *Company*, be detain'd at *St. Helena*, or any other Port, to stay for Convoy, In such Case the said *Company* shall allow the said Part-Owners and Master Two Third parts of the Demorage *per Diem*, before agreed on, for every Day she shall be so detain'd; But no Allowance shall be made to the said Part-Owners or Master, on Account of the said Ships keeping *Company* with any others of the *Company's* returning Ships. But the said *Company* shall not allow or pay any Demorage, for the time that the said Ship shall take up in amending any Defects: And further, if by the time taken up in repairing any Defects in the said Ship, she should exceed the times respectively limited, for her stay in the *East-Indies*, *China*, or other the Limits aforesaid, or should thereby happen to lose her Monsoon for *England*, The said *Company* shall, in such case, pay no Demorage, for such Time so lost, by repairing, or amending, any such Defects, or for the Monsoon lost thereby; Except and provided nevertheless, And it is hereby Agreed, That if the said Ship be detain'd in the *Company's* Service longer than the said 31<sup>st</sup> day of January which shall be in the Year One thousand seven hundred and twenty three and by reason thereof, shall have need of being repair'd, That then the said *Company* shall pay, or allow, Demorage after the Rate aforesaid, for every Day the said Ship shall be so Repairing, so as the same do not exceed 30 Days. *Provided* nevertheless, and it is hereby Agreed, That in case the said Ship do not arrive in safety in the River of *Thames*, and there make a right delivery of the whole and entire Cargoe and Lading on Board the said Ship, as aforesaid, The said *Company* shall not be lyable to pay any of the Sums of Money herein before agreed to be paid for Freight or Demorage; Nor shall the said *Company* be subject to any Demands of the said Part-Owners and Master, for or on account of the said Ship's Earnings, in Freight Voyages for the said *Company*, or on account of any other Employment, any Law, Usage, Practice or Custom, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding: Howbeit, it shall be lawful for the said Part-Owners and Master, to detain to their own Use, all the Imprest Money agreed to be paid them at *Gravesend*, as aforesaid: But if the said Ship do arrive in safety, and make such Delivery as aforesaid, Then it is hereby agreed, That all the Freight and Demorage which shall grow due, according to the Terms and Conditions of this Charter-Party, as aforesaid, shall become due

and payable, and be paid in manner following, and not before or otherwise, (that is to say) The whole in two equal parts being divided, The one Moiety, or half part thereof, Ten Days next after the said right, full and true Discharge, into the said *Company's* Warehouses and Possession, of all the Goods and Merchandizes that have been laden aboard the said Ship, at any Port or Place in the said *East-Indies, China*, or elsewhere, for *England*, during this Voyage, for any Account whatsoever, And the other Moiety, or half part thereof, Sixty Days then next following, or so soon after either of the said times, as the said Owners shall demand the same. *Provided* nevertheless, and it is hereby Covenanted and Agreed, by and between the Parties to this Charter-Party, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said *United Company*, to deduct out of the Freight and Demorage which shall grow due to the said Part-Owners and Master, One Shilling and six pence *per* Ton, on the said 480 Tons, and to apply the same to the Use of the said *Company's* Hospital at *Poplar*: And the said Part-Owners and Master do hereby agree to allow the same accordingly. *Provided* always, and it is hereby Agreed, That if the Part-Owners and Master of the said Ship, shall, or do, by their own Neglect or Default, fail in the Performance of all, or any, the Covenants on their part to be performed, before the Ship's last Departure from *England*, on her Outward-bound Voyage, That then and in such case, It shall be lawful to and for the said *United Company*, upon Notice in Writing given to the said Part-Owners and Master, or either, or any of them, to determine this present Charter-party, and all and every the Clauses and Covenants therein (this Proviso, and the Clauses and Covenants herein after contained, for redelivering to the said *Company*, their Goods, and for making Satisfaction, for their Damages sustained, and Money advanced, only Excepted): And it is hereby declar'd, That upon such Notice so given, these Presents (except as before Excepted) shall be null and void; And in such case The said Ship shall forthwith come, as near as it safely can, to *London*, and unlade and Redeliver to the said *Company*, all such Goods and Commodities, as the said *Company* may or shall have laden on Board, and Restore, Return and Repay to the said *Company*, all such Moneys, as shall have been Imprest or Paid to the said Part-Owners and Master, or on theirs, or the Ship's Account; And shall moreover satisfy and answer to the said *Company*, all such Damages as they shall or may sustain, by reason of their having loaded the said Ship, or by the reason of the Breach of all, or any, of the Covenants on the Part of the said Part-Owners and Master to be performed, or otherwise howsoever. *Provided* also, and it is hereby further Agreed, That if the said *Company's* Presidents, Agents, or Chief Factors Abroad, shall displace or remove (and it is hereby agreed, that it shall be lawful for them to Displace or Remove) the Master or Masters, or any Officer or Officers, of the said Ship, for the time being, that then and thereupon, such other Master or Masters, Officer or Officers, shall succeed to him or them so displaced, or Removed, as shall or may be thereunto appointed by the Part-Owners of the said Ship for the time being; provided such Appointment, or Appointments, be to the good liking of such Presidents, Agents, or Chief Factors; but in Default of such Appointment, or Appointments, with such good liking, as aforesaid, that then the next in Degree to such Master or Masters, or other Officer or Officers, so Remov'd or displac'd, shall succeed to his and their Employments, and so *toties quoties*, as any Master or Masters, Officer or Officers, shall be Remov'd, the next in Quality shall succeed to, and take, and hold the Place or Places, Office or Offices, of the Person or Persons, so remov'd, 'till they shall also happen to be displac'd, and others succeed to him or them; And if such new constituted Master or Masters, or other Officer or Officers shall not be received into, or shall be kept out of, such their Employments or Offices, or not readily, duely, and in all Things submitted to, and obey'd, That then the said *Company* shall be, and they are hereby declar'd to be acquitted, exonerated, and discharg'd of, and from, all and every the Clauses, Covenants, Articles, Conditions and Agreements, in these Presents contained, on the part of the said *Company*, to be performed, observed

Deduction  
for Hospital  
at *Poplar*.

Proviso to  
make  
Charter-  
Party void,  
if Covenants  
are broken  
by the  
Part-Owners  
and Master,  
before the  
Ship leaves  
*England*.

On the  
removal of  
the Master,  
or any  
Officers.

Who to  
succeed  
them.

Penalty for  
not  
admitting  
the suc-  
ceeding  
Officers.

Mutual Cove-  
nant,

for the Part-  
Owners and  
Master to  
perform  
their Parts  
of this Char-  
ter-Party.

And the  
Company to  
perform  
theirs.

and fulfilled; and in such Case the Money paid to the said Part-Owners and Master, or for their or the Ship's Account, shall be restor'd. And to the performance of all and singular the Covenants, Grants, Articles, Payments and Agreements, above-written, and in the Endorsement which as well on the part and behalf of the said *United Company*, and their Successors, as on the part and behalf of the said Part-Owners and Master, their Executors and Administrators respectively, well and truly to be holden, paid, kept and performed, in all Things as above, the said Part-Owners and Master bind themselves jointly and severally, their joint and several Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and the Ship aforesaid, with the Freight, Tackle, Boats, and Apparel of the same, unto the said *United Company*, and their Successors: And the said *United Company* do also bind themselves, their Successors and Assigns, to the said Part-Owners and Master, their Executors and Administrators. In Witness whereof to the One Part of this Charter-Party Indented, remaining with the said *United Company*, the said Part-Owners and Master have put their Hands and Seals; And to the Other Part thereof, with the said Part-Owners and Master remaining, the said *United Company* have caused their Common Seal to be put, the Day and Year first above-written.

Provided always and it is hereby agreed That the Company shall not have Exact or receive by or from all or any the penaltys in the withinwritten Charter-party any Sum or Summs of Money exceeding the Value of the ship and appurtenances her Freight Demorage and Earnings and the Masters Private Trade any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding and it is further Agreed by and between the Partys to these Presents That the *United Company* will be Security to the withinmentioned Part-owners for all such Moneys as shall from time to time be advanc'd the said Companys Paymaster for the time being by the said part owners or on their account for Payment of Imprest or Wages to the Mariners of the said Ship *Nightingale*—and that in case the said Ship shall be Dispatcht for Europe from the Bay of Bengall such dispatches shall not be given to the withinmention'd Captain William Macket or to the Commander for the time being before the last day of November nor after the last day of February any thing contained in the within written Charterparty to the contrary notwithstanding and further that if upon a Survey to be taken at the said Ships last Lading port in the East Indies by the said Companys President or Chief and Council or others by them authorized to take the same It shall thereby appear that the said Ship can conveniently take in more than the within mentioned Quantity of 465 Tons Including therein the said 77 Tons of Iron Kintlage in such case the said President or Chief and Council shall Lade so much more Goods on board her as she can so take in not exceeding 25 Tons &  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>ds</sup>. of a Ton in the whole allow'd on account of carrying Iron Kintlage.

Ex<sup>d</sup>. Y.L.L.

15<sup>th</sup>. December 1721.



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