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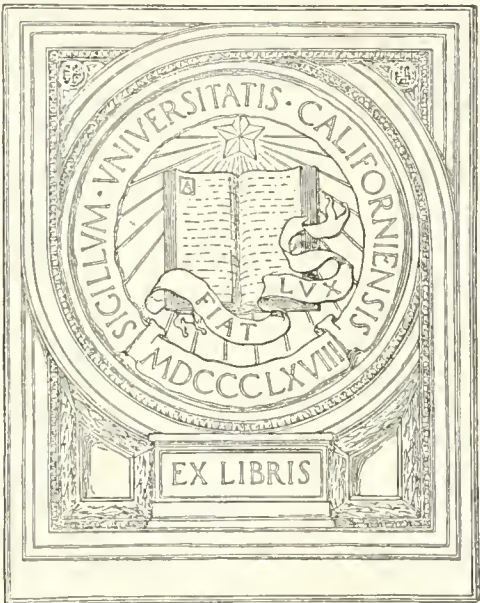


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ORIGINAL PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

T A N J O R E.

ORIGINAL PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

T A N J O R E :

CONTAINING ALL THE

LETTERS which passed, and the CONFERENCES
which were held, between his Highness the Nabob
of ARCOT and Lord PIGOT, on the Subject
of the Restoration of TANJORE.

TOGETHER WITH

The material Part of LORD PIGOT's last Dispatch to the
EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The Whole connected by a NARRATIVE, and illustrated with
NOTES and OBSERVATIONS.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following collection contains all the letters which passed, and the conferences which were held, between his Highness the Nabob of Arcot and Lord Pigot, on the subject of the restoration of Tanjore, to the displaced Raja. Most of the papers were transmitted by the Nabob, by a special messenger in a French ship, which left Pondicherry in the end of July last; and the remainder consists of the *material part* of Lord Pigot's dispatch to the East-India Company, by the same vessel.

To render the subject more intelligible to the reader, the papers are connected by a narrative and illustrated with notes. An INTRODUCTION is prefixed, explaining the right of the Nabob to Tanjore; and OBSERVATIONS are annexed to the whole, which, it is hoped, contain a COMPLETE REFUTATION of such arguments, as are advanced by the adherents of Lord Pigot, and the authors of the unjust and impolitic orders, for the restoration of Tanjore. Nothing, in short, has been omitted, that was thought conducive to the throwing light on a subject, which must come under public discussion, on account of its own importance, and the flagrant injustice of the East-India Company's servants.

INTRODUCTION*.

THE flagrant acts of injustice committed by the EAST-INDIA COMPANY, as well as by their *servants*, against the natives of India, have always called forth the *pity*, and sometimes the *animadversion* of the nation. At present, the *attention* of the public, and (it is to be hoped) its *resentment*, are roused by the unheard-of oppressions heaped upon *Mahommed Ali*, NABOB of ARCOT, the old, faithful, and strenuous ally of the British nation. The catalogue of the grievances of that unfortunate prince would fill a large volume; but we shall, at present, confine ourselves to the affair of TANJORE, in which the COMPANY'S Servants have not only violated the *Rights* of the *Nabob*, but have even broken and trampled under foot the *Treaties* and most *solemn Engagements* of the *British Nation*.

Mahommed Ali, Nabob of *Arcot*, or the *Carnatic*, is descended from an ancient family, who accompanied the first Mogul conquerors into India, and who were eminent in the favour and service of the emperors of the Mogul race, ever since they established themselves on the throne of Delhi, in the year 1526. *Anwar*, the grandfather of the present Nabob, whilst

* A *State of Facts relative to Tanjore*, with an *Appendix of Original Papers*, was published, before the papers, which chiefly form this collection, were received from India. The *Facts*, contained in the *State*, are briefly recapitulated in this Introduction, with a design of throwing the *whole subject*, at once, before the eye of the reader. The *argument* is stated, with greater precision, in the OBSERVATIONS annexed to the papers; and *objections* are either *obviated* or *refuted*.

Dewan of the province of Patna, entered into the strictest friendship with the English nation. His father, *Anwar-ul-dien*, having obtained the Nabobship of Arcot, in the year 1744, uniformly sided with the English against the French, till he was killed in battle by the latter, on the 23d of July 1749, bravely fighting for his allies and friends.

The present Nabob succeeded his father, in his affection for the English as well as in his government. He had done them the most essential services, when his father was alive; he *saved* them, in a manner, from destruction, after his father's death. He supported the whole expence of the war on the coast of Coromandel; he advanced money for the expedition to Calcutta, which procured for us the kingdom of Bengal; he defrayed the expence of the siege of Pondicherry, and thus broke the power of the *French* in Hindostan. The friends of the English were his friends; he made their enemies his own; he communicated with them in all his councils; he made them partners in his authority, his power, and his resources.

In return for these favours and services, he was declared, in the *eleventh* article of the treaty of Paris, *lawful Nabob* of the *Carnatic*, and consequently *Sovereign* and *feudal Lord* of TANJORE; a province in the very heart of the *Carnatic*, and ever since the Mogul conquest, uniformly *dependent* upon it. In addition to this solemn investiture, by two of the greatest nations in the world, the Mogul emperor, *Shah Allum*, by a Firmaun, dated in the year 1765, rendered him *independent* on the crown of Delhi.

Tanjore, before the conquest of it by the Moguls, was governed by its *native* princes, who became Zemindars or vassals to the conquerors. One of these princes, being pressed by his neighbours, about eighty years ago, imprudently called to his aid a *Marattoe plunderer*, named *Eckogee*, who, with a perfidy common to his nation, seized *Tanjore*, and drove into exile the unfortunate man, to whose assistance he came. *Eckogee* and his family governed *Tanjore*, ever since, with the cruelty and ferocity natural to their race.

The Mogul emperors, as long as the tribute was paid, gave little attention to the title or inherent right of the Renter. They, however, augmented the tribute to *thirty lacks* per ann. which sum was always paid to the Nabob of Arcot,

Arcot, within whose government Tanjore was always considered to lie. After several assassinations, one *Pertaub Sing*, a *bastard*, of the family of the usurper *Eckogee*, took possession of Tanjore in the year 1741. This perfidious tyrant, being execrated by the public, Ali Dooft Chàn, *Nabob of Arcot*, imprisoned him, upon an allowance of *half a crown* a day, to the great joy of the people of *Tanjore*. *Pertaub Sing*, however, upon the death of Ali Dooft, in the year 1744, obtained the Zemindary, upon engaging to pay annually *fifty lacks of rupees*, or *six hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds STERLING*.

His former misfortunes produced no favourable effect on the treacherous mind of *Pertaub Sing*. When his *feudal Lord*, the present Nabob's father, was strenuously fighting for the *English*, this *vassal* avowedly aided the *French*. When *Anwar-ul-dien* was killed, by the *French*, on the 23d of July 1749, the hands of his son and successor, the *unfortunate prince* whom the East-India Company now *oppress*, were so much weakened, that he could not enforce the obedience of his vassal, *Pertaub Sing*; and the consequence was, that he refused to furnish his quota, for the defence of the country, against the *French* and *their allies*.

Notwithstanding a conduct so hostile to the *English*, and to their faithful ally, Mr. (now Lord) *Pigot*, concluded a treaty with *Pertaub Sing*, in direct violation of the *just rights* of his *feudal Lord*. *Pertaub Sing's* tribute was reduced to little more than *forty thousand pounds* per ann.; a small sum was taken, in the place of all arrears, though Mr. *Pigot* had given the most *solemn assurances* to the *Nabob*, that he would assist him to recover the former tribute. A debt of seven lacks, (about *seventy-five thousand pounds*) for which *Pertaub Sing* had given his bond to the *Nabob's* father, was declared to be cancelled. In vain did the unfortunate Nabob remonstrate against the *negotiating* away his undoubted rights. A tributary Zemindar, or Renter, who had abetted the *French*, is placed by an *English governor* on the same footing with an *English ally*, an old, tried, and faithful friend. This unfortunate friend had his troops cut off on various occasions, his country depopulated, his revenues exhausted in fighting *our* battles. But, as his treasury was empty, he could not *purchase* even *justice*; but *Pertaub Sing*, having *not* done his duty, was in a condition to *obtain favours*. The remonstrances

monstrances* of the *poor* Nabob were, therefore, lost on the presidency of Madras; for their *hearts* had been turned into *stones* †.

Soon after the conclusion of this *just* and *honourable* treaty, *Isoof Cawn*, a subject of the Nabob, rebelled in the province of Madura. *Pertaub Sing* aided his rebellion with his councils, treasure, and troops ‡; and, upon *Pertaub Sing's* death, his son *Tuljagee*, the now restored Zemindar of *Tanjore*, succeeded him in his government, profligacy, and inveterate enmity to the *English* and the *Nabob*. He entered into a close connection with *Isoof Cawn* §, and afterwards with *Hyder Ali*; he aided that indefatigable partizan in invading the Carnatic. He gave him money, elephants, and provisions; he enabled him, in short, to push the war to the very gates of Madras ||. Upon every occasion he *insulted* the *English* and the *Nabob*. Contrary to the remonstrances of *both*, he invaded the territories of their vassals, he plundered the country, and turned, with the utmost indignity, their agents from his presence †.

This hostile and unjust conduct must, in its very nature, have cancelled the treaty of 1762, had even that treaty been founded on *justice*: besides, the treaty had expired with *Pertaub Sing*. Neither that Zemindar nor his son *Tuljagee* considered the treaty *perpetual*. It would not, in fact, be *perpetual*, as the *election* of the son was *eventual*, and de-

* Vide his letter to Mr. Pigot, of the 17th of July 1762, printed (p. 103.) in the following Collection.

† The treaty of Sept. 20th, 1762, is critically examined in the Observations annexed to these papers; which renders it unnecessary to enlarge upon it, in this place.

‡ Vide an original letter from *Pertaub Sing*, Raja of *Tanjore*, to *Isoof Cawn*, and two letters from *Isoof Cawn* to *Pertaub Sing*, printed No. III. of the *State of Facts relative to Tanjore*, p. 46, 47, 48.

§ Vide two original letters from *Isoof Cawn* to *Tuljagee*; and a letter from *Monfieur Merchant* to *Tuljagee*, on the same subject; printed in the Appendix to the *State relative to Tanjore*, No. III. p. 49, 50.

|| Vide two original letters from *Tuljagee* to *Hyder Ali*, printed in the Appendix to the *State of Facts*, No. IV. p. 50, 51, 52.

† Vide Consultations at Madras in 1768 and 1769, and general letters during those two years. *India-house. Consultations*, Feb. 11, 1771.

pended on the favour and pleasure of the *feudal superior*, the Nabob of Arcot.

But should it be granted, contrary to every idea of *justice*, and opposition to *truth* itself, that the treaty was *perpetual*, must the *English* and their ally, the Nabob, be precluded from enforcing * the *performance* of an obligation by which they themselves are bound? Must they be *bound*, and *Tuljagee* be left at *liberty*? Does the *infamous* and *unjust* treaty of 1762 prohibit the Nabob from removing his *vassal* (even acknowledged as *such* by Lord Pigot himself †) upon his failing to perform his *feudal duties*? Was not his father removed by a Subadâr of the Carnatic? Shall the *present Nabob* FORFEIT his rights for his alliance with the *English*; for his being *guaranteed* by the treaty of Paris; for his being declared *independent* of the empire of the Moguls? Shall every thing that established the *rights* of other princes, deprive the *unfortunate* MAHOMED ALI of *his* rights, because his situation has placed him within the *reach* of the *insatiable avarice* of individuals of a nation that has cost him so much of his *treasure* and his *blood*? This is an insult upon *common sense*, as well as an unprecedented attack on *common justice*!

Had even the treaty of 1762 extended to the son of *Pertaub Sing* (which, it has been already proved it could not) that *son* shewed that he was not worthy of deriving any benefit from it. He manifested, upon every occasion, a determined, an inveterate enmity to the *English* nation. He held an *avowed* correspondence with their *avowed* enemies. He withheld his tribute from his *feudal superior*, the Nabob of Arcot; and he added *insult* to *disobedience*. When he was required, by the Presidency of Madras, to abstain from *injustice*, he prepared for war. This induced the Presidency to recur to the *positive orders* of the Court of Directors, relative to *Tanjore*.

Orders were accordingly issued to General Smith to lay siege to *Tanjore*. The place was invested in September 1771; but the Nabob, with more *bu-*

* The Company, as guarantees of the treaty, engaged "to the utmost of their power to assist the party performing against the party failing to perform." Vide p. 117 of this Collection.

† Vide a letter under the seal of Governor Pigot, to the Killidars, Halmildars, &c. printed in the Appendix to *the State of Facts relative to Tanjore*.

manity than *policy*, accepted the *pretended* submission of the Zemindar, on the 24th of October. The rear of the army had scarce ceased to be seen, from the walls of Tanjore, when the *perfidious* Zemindar began to encourage the *Marattoes* to invade the Carnatic. The *Marattoes* accordingly, under the command of Trimbuckrow, entered the Carnatic, and pillaged the country; and the *Nabob* was obliged to save his dominions, by *buying off* those plunderers. The intercepted letters of the Zemindar of Tanjore prove, beyond contradiction, that the invasion was undertaken by his advice and at his instigation, at the very time he pretended to throw himself at the feet of the *English* and the *Nabob*, for forgiveness and mercy. When the *Marattoes* retreated, he renewed his applications for a *second invasion* of our territories; yet this *perfidious* Zemindar or *Renter* is the INJURED KING, whom Lord Pigot has restored to dominions which *never* belonged of *right* either to him or his family!

The intrigues of Tuljagee were not confined to the *Marattoes*. He sent several embassies to *Hyder Ali*, the determined enemy of the *English*. He entered into the strictest connections with the *French*, the *Dutch*, and the *Danes*. With the *French* he actually concluded a treaty. Large sums of money, an *exclusive* privilege of trade and valuable territories, were to have been exchanged for a body of Europeans and a train of artillery. He *sold* whole districts to the *Dutch*; he *mortgaged* others to the *Danes*. The *three* nations were to lend him their troops, to declare themselves his allies, in his meditated war against the *English* and the *Nabob*: yet this is the *injured King*, whom Lord Pigot restores to dominions which *never* belonged to his family*!

When this storm was gathering, the *Nabob* applied for the aid of the *English* to dispossess a *perfidious Renter*, whom no treaties, no oaths could bind. The laws of *self-preservation*, as well as the laws of India, had rendered the measure indispensably necessary. The matter was debated with a coolness suitable to its importance. The *pretended guarantee* of 1762 was carefully canvassed and scrupulously weighed. There was not a single person at the Board so biassed in his judgment, so lost to every idea of common justice, as to suppose, that a treaty forced by the *heavy hand* of power upon

* The intercepted letters, and papers proving all the facts mentioned in this paragraph, are printed in the Appendix to the *State of Facts relative to Tanjore*.

the *Nabob*, had not expired with *Pertaub Sing*; even if it had not been broken, in *every article*, by his son, the *perfidious* Tuljagee †.

The necessity of displacing that Zemindar appeared to the whole Board. An expedition was resolved upon *unanimously*, as the only means to preserve the power of *this nation* on the coast. Sir Robert Harland, his Majesty's plenipotentiary in the Carnatic, urged, in the name of the King, the propriety of depriving Tuljagee of his Zemindary. His Majesty himself, in a letter dated in April 1772, had congratulated the *Nabob* upon the expedition in the year 1771. The *King of Great Britain*, in this letter *subscribed* by himself, is pleased to say, "It gave us satisfaction to hear, that the Governor and Council of Madras had sent the Company's troops with yours to reduce your tributary, the *Raja of Tanjore*, to obedience; in which we hope, with the *blessing of God*, they will be successful." The *King of Great Britain* calls the *Raja of Tanjore* a TRIBUTARY; yet *Lord Pigot* dignifies that very Raja with the title of *King*, and restores him to dominions which never belonged in property to his family!

It is now time to introduce *his Lordship's KING* to the acquaintance of the reader. When *Tuljagee* succeeded his father *Pertaub Sing*, as *Renter of Tanjore*, the first act of his government was expressive of the futility of his character and principles. He disgraced the servants of his father, and raised to the office of Minister, and to the command of his troops, a fellow whose former employment was to hold to him the *spitting-box*, when he chewed beetle-nut. He had been also his *Baraswar* or *pimp*, which *honourable* office he continued to hold with that of Minister. In the capacity of *Baraswar*, he recommended his *own sister* to Tuljagee; whilst, in that of *Minister*, he executed his most cruel and wanton orders. Tyranny, cruelty, oppression, laid waste the country without; riot, debauchery, and every species of vice, reigned within the palace. To supply the extravagance of the *Zemindar* and his *principal servant*, money was extorted from the wretched farmers by unheard-of tortures, and the cry of the oppressed people ascended to Heaven. There was, in short, no species of *public injustice*, none of *private profligacy*, which *Tuljagee* did not practise *himself* or encourage in *others*. The effects of drunkenness, riot, and debauchery, together with *disorders*

† The subject of the Treaty 1762, is discussed in the OBSERVATIONS annexed to these Papers.

incident to his course of pleasures, enervated his mind and enfeebled his body. He often lay wallowing for whole days in the most beastly intoxication; and having, at times, acquired *fictitious* courage from the fumes of strong liquors, he would talk of nothing but *extirpating the English*, or driving them out of India. But when danger came, he betrayed every symptom of terror; and his pusillanimity during the siege deprived him of that pity which is seldom denied to the unfortunate.

Such is the character of the profligate Zemindar, whom the India Company have raised to a *throne*, and the title of *King!* Neither his *Barawar Gilbilliapaw*, nor any one of the *Directors* who *signed* the orders for restoring him to his *pretended* dominions, can, with truth, affirm that the colouring is overcharged. The picture would be still more like the *original*, had not his *secret* vices been left in the shade; but over these we shall draw a veil, for the honour of human nature. Such is the man for whom an *old* and *faithful* ally of *Great Britain* is *dishonoured* and *stript* of his dominions, by some of the *subjects* of *Great Britain*, in direct *violation* of a *public treaty*, by which HIS MAJESTY guaranteed those very dominions to the *Nabob of Arcot*. But it seems *Lord Pigot* guaranteed *Tanjore* to *Pertaub Sing*, in the year 1762; and therefore the *guarantee* of the KING OF GREAT BRITAIN must yield to *that* of his Lordship!!!

Preparatory to the injustice of restoring *Tanjore* to the displaced *Renter*, injurious reports of the bad treatment he met with from the Nabob were industriously propagated. The enemies of *Mahommed Ali* thought it necessary to *ruin* his reputation before they *robbed* him of his dominions. Nothing, however, could be more unjust. Upon the taking of *Tanjore*, the fort and country came into the hands of the *Nabob*, as a forfeiture from a rebellious *vassal* to his feudal lord. The *Renter* remained in his *palace*. He was scarcely less at large than when he secluded himself from the world for the gratification of his own *secret* and *abominable* vices. He received a revenue suitable to his rank. His mother, his women, his relations, the *companions* of his vices, (for who could be the friends of *Tuljagee*?) remained with him; and all were maintained at the *Nabob's* expence. His mother and he himself were thoroughly satisfied with their situation. In a letter to the Nabob, which is now published, *she* says, "I want words to express my gratitude. Be pleased to continue your friendship; we shall rely henceforth on your Highness for support." *Tuljagee* himself, in another letter, says, "Your
" Highness

“ Highness is more dear to me, in my esteem, than the deceased Maharaja, (his father, *Pertaub Sing*) for your Highness has manifested a greater degree of kindness for me than ever he did*.”

Upon the whole, it may be affirmed, with truth, that the opinion of the *Select Committee*, on the 22d of June 1773, when they deliberated on the expedition against *Tanjore*, was just in every respect. They *unanimously* agreed, “ that it was *dangerous*, in the present system, to have such a power as the *Raja* of *Tanjore* in the heart of the *Carnatic*; and that it was expedient, for the safety of the *Carnatic* and the *Company’s possessions*, that the *Raja* of *Tanjore* should be reduced.” The measure, in fact, was founded on the law and principle of self-defence. It has already appeared, from the constitution of the empire of the *Moguls*, and the nature of the feudal system in India, that the *Zemindar* of *Tanjore*, as a *vassal* of the *Carnatic*, held his country by certain *tenures*, which he had avowedly and repeatedly *broken* and *violated*. In consequence of such breach and violation, his *feudal Lord* was authorised by the law of nations and every principle of justice to dispossess him. But if the *Nabob* was authorised to dispossess him, by what *law* or by what *justice* did the Court of Directors take upon them to send *orders* to restore him, in breach of a *solemn treaty* made by the *KING*, and approved of by the *Parliament* of Great Britain? Is it just, or even is it *prudent*, for a few Directors in *Leadenhall-street* to violate, with *their orders*, the *engagements* of the Nation?

This business requires farther explanation. In the treaty of Paris, the Crowns of Great Britain and France expressly *guaranteed* Mahommed Ali, Nabob of Arcot, in *all* his possessions; that is, in the *whole* of the *Carnatic*. *Tanjore* is not only a *dependent province*, and its *Zemindar* a *vassal*, but it is also in the very heart of the dominions of the *Nabob*. *Tanjore*, therefore, is expressly comprehended in the *guarantee*, as a *part* of the *Carnatic* †. The

* Tuljagee never passed his time more agreeably, than when he lived a *nominal* prisoner in his own palace. The walls, which surround the palace and pleasure-gardens, are near a mile in circumference. There he passed his time, with his women, mother, relations and friends. The whole time was spent in festivity and joy, in piping, dancing, and one continued round of diversions. An English gentleman (Mr. Salmon) at present in London, who held a respectable office at *Tanjore*, and lived in that place till the *Raja* was restored, is ready to vouch for all these circumstances.

† The subject is very fully canvassed and explained in the *Observations* annexed to these Papers.

treaty was made by *one*, and approved of by the *three* Estates of Parliament; it is, therefore, binding on *all* the subjects of Great Britain. What right have subjects to cede dominions *guaranteed* by the treaties of the Sovereign? Would not Parliament, should the Nabob petition them, examine into this *daring breach* made by *individuals*, on the public faith? What answer will the *then* LEADING DIRECTORS give, when called to the Bar of the House, to the question, “Have YOU brought about by YOUR *Influence*, have YOU “authorised by YOUR Signature, the cession of a territory *guaranteed* by the “Crown and Parliament of Great Britain †?”

The orders given to Lord Pigot for the restoration of Tanjore to the *displaced Renter*, were evidently founded on *false* as well as *unjust* principles. They take it for granted, with an effrontery scarce excusable in the most *ignorant* (not to use a more severe epithet), that Tuljagee, the son of a *Bastard*, and of the *race of an Usurper*, is the *hereditary Sovereign* and *lawful Proprietor* of Tanjore. But the very reverse has been repeatedly proved to the Public, and ought to have been *always* known to men who decide on the fate of empires.

The *orders* are, to the last degree, *unjust*; because it has been *proved*, that the Nabob had an *inherent right*, as Subadar of the Carnatic, to dispossess his *vassal*, the *Renter of Tanjore*, when he failed to perform his feudal duties. But if the right is *inherent* in the Nabob, what title has the East-India Company to restore his feudatory without his consent? Is not the territory his own? Has the Company any right, has it even any *pretence* of claim on his dominions? Have the servants of the Company, have the *Directors* who signed the orders, a right, not only to break every tie which ought to bind themselves, but even the *treaties* and *guarantees* of their Sovereign, the King of Great Britain, approved by the two other Estates of Parliament?

Did not the Company's Governor and Council deliver over, under the most solemn engagements, stipulations, and conditions, the fort and country of *Tanjore*, to its lawful Sovereign the Nabob? Has that unfortunate and oppressed Prince broke any part of the treaty? Nay, has he not fulfilled his engagements with the utmost justice and honour? What then can justify

† The objections raised against Tanjore's being comprehended in the national guarantee of 1763, are examined and *refuted*, in the *Observations* cited in the preceding note.

the Company to make such a flagrant breach on *their* side? Do these *men* think that they will be permitted to break the *treaties* of the nation, to gratify their *resentments*, or to serve their *interests*? What retribution can they make to the Company, should the *Nabob* recover, in a *court of law*, more than *two millions Sterling*, for his expences in reducing *Tanjore*? What amends can they make to *Great Britain*, for involving her, perhaps, in a war? What, if France, who has, as well as *Great Britain*, *guaranteed* his dominions to the *Nabob*, should make the support of that *guarantee* a pretence of war? Are a few victims to *public justice* a sufficient recompence to *this nation* for the lives of *thousands* and the expence of *millions*? Are these events either improbable or impossible? And what prospect have we of friends in the East, after having made such a flagrant breach on the *Nabob's* undoubted-rights? Is the oppressing and ruining *old friends* the way to acquire *new allies*? The patience of this nation has been great, but the nation was designedly misled.

Upon every principle of expedience and policy, as well as of justice, the orders deserve to be *reprobated*, and ought to be reversed. *Lord Pigot* and the Directors who procured the orders have deprived of a rich country a power, whose fidelity *Great Britain* has long tried, whose attachment she has long experienced. They restore it to another, who has been uniformly *treacherous* and *hostile*. The *former* is, from early affection and inclination, our *friend*; the *latter*, from early prejudices and recent injuries, our *enemy*. The *one* has added the affection of his *father*, to his own regard for the *English interest*; the *other* has joined an hereditary aversion to us, to his own particular regard for the *French interest*. But should the *Renter of Tanjore* throw off his *natural disposition*, and wish to be *grateful*, will not common prudence teach him not to put any trust in *British faith*? Can a *newly-acquired Ally* place any confidence in our treaties, after we have broken every *public* and *private* tie, which bound us to an *old* and *faithful friend*, after we have *seized*, when we pretended to restore, his country, after keeping him in a manner a prisoner, when we boast of raising him to a throne*?

On the ground of expedience, a thousand arguments might be urged from reversing immediately the *orders*. *Tanjore* is one of the most fertile and

* See the letter written, it is supposed, by *Lord Pigot* to himself, in the name of *Tuljagce*; it is printed in this Collection.

most opulent provinces in the Decan. When it remained in the hands of the *hostile Renter*, whom *Lord Pigot* patronizes, the *French, Dutch, and Danes*, were enabled to provide more considerable investments in the southern countries than the *English Company*. But should the French possess themselves of the province of *Tanjore*, (a circumstance which will infallibly follow its being restored to the former *profligate Renter*) they will derive from it great resources of war; a revenue, provisions, coolies, beasts of burden. They will also intersect the Carnatic, and so cut off the communication between the southern provinces and *our* principal force. *Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely*, the countries of the Great and Little *Marawar*, must fall into the hands of *French*: besides, they will have it in their power to starve *Madras*, by stopping the importation of grain from *Trimili Wash* and other sea-ports of *Tanjore*.

Should *Tanjore* remain in the hands of the *Nabob*, with an *English* garrison in the fort, it would be impossible for an European enemy to march six miles from the coast, for want of coolies and beasts of burden. The investments of the Company might be increased; the resources of *Tanjore*, instead of strengthening our enemies, would supply *ourselves* in war; our territories, and consequently our commerce, would extend from the Ganges to Cape Comorin; the sea on one side, the western mountains on the other, would form a double barrier for *our* protection; and the *Nabob*, by the addition made to his revenue, would be enabled to entertain a body of horse, to secure the country from the predatory incursions of the *Marattoes*. These being incontrovertible facts, what excuse had the *Directors* for gratifying *Lord Pigot*, at the expence of the British nation? Had they been of the Duke de Choiseul's cabinet, in the year 1770, they could not forward, with a greater appearance of *zeal*, or with more *real success*, the views of that ambitious minister on the coast of *Coromandel*, which exactly corresponded with the arrangements made by their orders. *His* object was to establish a *force* in the heart of our territories, and they have actually done with a *stroke* of the *pen*, what *France meditated* to do by the *sword*.

On the universally admitted principles of justice, on those of equity and common law, on those of the law of nature and nations, in point of expedience and policy, on the score of public treaties and solemn engagements, the *orders* ought to be *reprobated*, and must be *reversed*. An expedition is undertaken, a conquest is completed by the *express orders* of the Com-

pany, and under the *sanction* of the state. This expedition and this conquest were carried on and finished at the *sole* expence of the *Nabob*. The *particulars* of that expence have been already made public *. They amount to between *two* and *three* millions sterling. Is not the *Nabob* (NOW he is dispossessed of Tanjore) entitled by *equity*, and even by *law*, to have his expences refunded? Who then is to refund this great sum? Is the Company to be encumbered with a debt of millions, because a *few Directors* have chosen to gratify *Lord Pigot's* RESENTMENT, or to forward his INTEREST? Or will they, in *mere friendship*, pay the debt out of their own private fortunes? But granting that the *Directors*, by *assuming* the name of the East-India Company, are immediately freed from suits at law, will the legislature of this kingdom suffer an ally to be *robbed*, and *public treaties* to be *broken*, with *impunity*? Will even the Proprietors of India Stock sit down in tranquillity, under the loss of a free-gift of 400,000 l. and the expence of a body of horse, and three battalions of seapoys, *for ever*? Will they bear with patience the paying the expences of the Nabob, because Lord Pigot, by intrigues at the India-House, obtained orders subversive of every principle of justice, and every rule of policy? The *Directors* have been truly generous to *Lord Pigot* and his friend, the *Renter of Tanjore!* They break treaties to *please* his *Lordship*: they restore provinces to a man, who has been uniformly an *enemy* to Great Britain!!!

Some profligate persons have been very busy in adding *defamation* to *injustice*. They charge the *unfortunate Nabob* with *ambition*, and a *design* of *independence*. Where have they gathered this idle tale, or how can they support it? The most inveterate of his enemies cannot produce a single instance of his ever having entertained a wish of being *independent*. But should accumulated acts of *oppression*, *rapacity*, *indignity*, and of public and private *injustice*, suggest hereafter such a design to his almost distracted mind, how is it possible for him to execute it? Are not his forts garrisoned with *our* troops, his army commanded by our officers, his own person, his children, his family, his servants, under the very guns of Fort St. George †? This *infamous aspersion* has been raised by some of the servants of the Company, because the *Nabob* has appealed to the *justice* of the Nation from the *injustice* of the Company, as well as of individuals in its service.

[* Vide the Appendix to the *State of Facts* lately published.

† Yet Lord Pigot made a motion in the Council at Madras, that it should be *recommended* to the Nabob to remove to Arcot. His Lordship left the question, on a division, by a majority of *seven* to *four*,

ORIGINAL PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

T A N J O R E.

LORD Pigot, having obtained † orders, from the Court of Directors, to restore the province of Tanjore to the displaced Zemindar, arrived at Madras in the beginning of December 1775. The first three weeks after his Lordship's arrival passed in a *pretended* harmony with the Nabob of Arcot. It was certainly *pretended*, on the side of Lord Pigot; but, on that of the Nabob, it was really *serious*. He gave his Lordship some *valuable marks* of his confidence and friendship, which shall be fully explained in another place. When the *Eastern* ceremony of presents was over, Lord Pigot resolved to explain the object of his mission in the following letter.

† Lord Pigot's great and avowed object, in going to India, was the restoration of Tanjore to the displaced Renter. The Chairman and Deputy-chairman of the Court of Directors, at the time, were no strangers to his Lordship's wishes on this head; yet it was only proposed, at first, to *intercede* with the Nabob, for an assignment of an allowance proper for the Raja, and a guard for the protection of his person. Lord Pigot, however, by his frequent visits to the India-House, OBTAINED, as mentioned in the text, the orders for the total restoration of Tanjore. This was a point of great difficulty, notwithstanding the utmost exertion of influence and intrigue. The orders lay a fortnight in the India House, before a *legal* number of signatures could be obtained in the Court of Directors; and they were at last signed, on the very day of the *annual election*, the 17th of April 1775, when the Court of Proprietors were met to chuse *new* Directors, and consequently for the time, suspended the authority of the *old*.

Letter from Lord Pigot to the Nabob, dated 30th December, 1775.

To the Nabob.

May it please your Highness,

UNDERSTANDING from your sons, Umdaht-ul-Omrah and Ameer-ul-Omrah, whom I had the honour to see this morning, that it was your wish, I should communicate to you in writing the purport of the Orders I have received from the Company respecting Tanjore, I think I cannot comply with your request in a more satisfactory manner, than by giving you an extract of those orders.

“ In order to remedy so far as may be the inconveniencies occasioned by the misconduct of our late President and Council, we have thought proper to constitute, and by our commission under our seal, dated the 11th instant, have constituted and appointed you, to be our Governor and Council of Fort St. George, for governing and managing all the Company’s affairs on the coast of Coromandel and Orixa, and all our Forts, Factories, and Settlements thereunto belonging; subject however to the limitations and restrictions contained in a late Act of Parliament, intituled, ‘ An Act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company, as well in India as in Europe.’ It behoves you to avoid all measures of a like tendency with those which have involved our servants in *the consequences of our displeasure* *.

“ In the execution of the trust now reposed in you, several important objects claim your immediate and most serious consideration. We shall point out what we wish to have accomplished, and suggest such means as appear to us most likely to be effectual for obtaining the ends proposed; but we are convinced that success must in a great measure depend upon the wisdom of your Councils, the integrity and firmness of your conduct, and in no small degree upon the seasonable exertion of those peculiar abilities for which your right honourable President is so justly and eminently distinguished †.

* This expression is highly ridiculous and absurd; and totally *inconsistent* with the Orders of the Year 1769. It is ridiculous, because the few Directors who signed the Orders assume the language of sovereignty; and absurd, because it contradicts the express Orders of a former Court.

† The world will be probably enabled to judge concerning the *justice* of this *eulogium*, after perusing the following papers.

“ As the solemn promise made by our Governor and Council, at the request of the Nabob of the Carnatic and the King of Tanjore, to guarantee the Treaty of 1762, has been fully approved by the Court of Directors, we cannot but consider the public faith of the Company as forfeited, and the honour of the British nation deeply affected, by the measures taken for de-throning that unhappy prince, whose kingdom has been wrested from him by our servants, and put under the government of Mahommed Ali Cawn, in direct violation of that Treaty, and *contrary to our repeated orders and instructions, which have uniformly and expressly prohibited them from attempting to enlarge our own or the Nabob's dominions* †.

“ And as we have resolved to contribute, so far as in us lies, towards the restoration of the king of Tanjore, which, by every tie of honour, we conceive ourselves bound to do, we hereby direct that you take the most effectual measures, without loss of time, for securing the person of the king of Tanjore; and that you forthwith appoint him a *proper guard for his protection, and also for the protection of his family* *; and inform him, that we have determined to replace him upon the *throne of his ancestors*, upon certain terms and conditions to be agreed upon for the mutual benefit of himself and the English East India Company, without *infringing the rights of Mahommed Aly Cawn, Nabob of the Carnatic* †.

“ As

† The Directors who signed the Orders fall here into an absurdity. *General principles* can ONLY govern, where there are no *positive* or *specific orders*; a contrary position would be subversive of all government; and indeed is, in itself, so ridiculous and absurd, that it was never adopted by any state or society whatever. It remained for the Directors of the 12th of April 1775, to hold forth to the world this strange position,” *Our servants have incurred our displeasure, for obeying our POSITIVE ORDERS.*

* The anxiety here expressed, by the Directors, for the protection of the person of Tuljagee, is superfluous. He was in perfect safety in his own palace, and scarce more confined, than when he sat (as it is here *intelligently* expressed) *on the throne of his ancestors*. The palace of Tanjore is very large, with gardens of pleasure so extensive, that the wall, which surrounds both, is little short of a mile in circumference. Here Tuljagee ranged at pleasure, with his family, women; relations and friends. Not a person belonging to the Nabob, lived within the gates; and those who were without, *acted entirely as his servants*. The palace was a perpetual scene of festivity and joy; dancing, piping, and every sign and demonstration of happiness. Women were brought to him from every corner of India, as when he sat on the Musnud; and, indeed, Tuljagee had the candour to own to Lord Pigot himself, that he never lived more happily than since his country fell into the hands of the Nabob.

† Ignorance cannot possibly be admitted as an excuse for the absurdity of this injunction. The

“ As our faith stands pledged by the Treaty of 1762, to obtain payment of the King of Tanjore’s tribute to the said Nabob of the Carnatic, as it is our interest and sincere desire to maintain the public tranquillity, and as we find, to our great concern, that other Europeans have obtained *undue influence in Tanjore*, which if permitted and encouraged may operate unfavourably for the Company, render it difficult to perform the part of guarantee to the said Treaty, and even tend to *endanger the peace of the country*; we therefore direct, that you declare to the King of Tanjore, that as we have no security for the performance of *any engagements* which may be entered into by him, and as in times past the payment of the tribute has been evaded or delayed, and several of his districts *mortgaged to Europeans*, contrary to the *interests of the Company* †, we shall insist upon his admitting a garrison of our troops into the Fort of Tanjore, not only to insure the regular payment of the Nabob’s just demand in future, but also to enable us effectually to watch the motions, and to counteract the views, of any European or Country power, who may attempt to form connections, or make establishments, in Tanjore, to our prejudice; and you are likewise to insist upon having an assignment of revenues made to the Company, sufficient for the maintenance of the said troops, and for providing military stores necessary for the defence of the garrison.

“ You are however, in our name, to assure the King of Tanjore, that no *diminution of his authority* over his subjects is intended by us, and that we

Directors desire Lord Pigot not to *infringe the rights of the Nabob*; yet they, with one dash of the pen, give away his dominions and conquests, obtained in a necessary and regular war.

† It appears, from this paragraph, that the authors of the Orders *deliberately*, and with their eyes open, do great injustice to an ally of Great Britain. They declare themselves no strangers to the hostile conduct of the Raja; they own, that other Europeans had obtained undue influence over his counsels; that this circumstance tended to endanger the peace of the country, and that they had no security for the performance of his engagements; that he had evaded the payment of the tribute, and had mortgaged several of his districts to Europeans. This and much more the Raja did; yet *they restore* him to power, and throw into his hands the means of working the destruction of the Company. By what rule or line of policy can this be accounted for? How can men, entrusted by their constituents to manage their affairs, thus deliberately destroy the interest they were meant to protect? By their misconduct, they have endangered the valuable trade and great resources of this country on the coast; and have thus given a fatal stab to the Company. One might be tempted to ask, are such men fit to dispose of kingdoms, and to govern empires; or is it prudent in the State, to suffer the great interest of the nation to be sacrificed to influence, or lost by ignorance.

will

will severely punish every military officer, or Company's servant, who shall in any respect interfere in the affairs of his government; and you are to take especial care that this article be punctually fulfilled on the part of the Company.

“ Although justice to our own honour, and to the King of Tanjore, compels us to take measures for delivering him out of the hands of the Nabob of the Carnatic, you are nevertheless to declare publicly, in our name, that we will by no means protect the King of Tanjore in withholding from Mahommed Aly Cawn his stipulated tribute of four lacks of rupees *per annum*, or any part of it; but that on the contrary we will do our utmost to procure payment thereof to the said Nabob.

“ We direct, that in case the King of Tanjore shall not be living at the time of your receipt hereof at Fort St. George, you forthwith proceed to place the next of the royal line, or some other proper person of the King of Tanjore's family, upon the throne of his ancestors, subject however to all terms and conditions required by the Company, respecting Tanjore, in these our orders and instructions*.

“ If any of our servants, civil or military, shall oppose the execution of these our orders and instructions, or refuse to assist in carrying them into full effect, we hereby declare, that upon proper representation of the case to us, every such person shall be absolutely dismissed from the service of the Company.

“ And in order to add the greatest weight in our power to our proceedings, and to insure, as far as may be, success to your measures, we have directed our Governor-general and Council of Bengal to co-operate with you, if you shall find it necessary, and to yield you all proper assistance in bring-

* Upon this paragraph several remarks might be made. There is “ more than meets the ear meant;” by these words, “ in case the King of Tanjore shall not be living.” To facilitate the Orders, reports were propagated, “ that the Raja's life was in danger.”—This was a falsehood. He was said to have been “ removed to Trichinopoly:”—This was also an impudent fiction. Men, who ought to be (and actually were) better informed, said, he was “ kept a close prisoner;”—this was a purposely fabricated calumny. He is here called a *king*, yet he is the great-grandson of a Maratto Freebooter, who, by a piece of unheard-of treachery, seized Tanjore, when he was called to defend it.

ing the important affairs hereby committed to your management to a speedy and happy conclusion †.

I have the honour to be
Your Highness's most obliged,
and obedient humble servant,

Fort St. George,
30th Decemb. r, 1775.

PIGOT."

The Orders contained in the preceding letter have been already exposed as unjust, inexpedient, and impolitic, in the *State of Facts*, now in the hands of the Public. The *Raja* of Tanjore is ignorantly called *King* of that place, though it is known that his ancestors were originally usurpers and always vassals. It is the custom of illiterate and ill-informed persons in both the Indies, to call Chiefs, by the name of Kings. The negro in Madagascar who prostitutes his daughter for a glass of arrack to the Midshipman of an East India-man; and the savage Cherokee, who sells a bearskin to the North American trader for half a blanket, are dignified with *royal titles*. Thus we hear of the *standing turkey KING*, on the confines of Virginia; and thus, of the kings of Johanna and Tanjore.

Upon the ground of expedience, a thousand arguments might be produced, against the measure of restoring Tanjore to the Raja. That province is one of the most fertile and opulent countries in the Decan. When it remained in the hands of the Raja, the Dutch, as well as the French and Danes, were enabled to provide more considerable investments in the southern countries, than the English Company. But, should the French possess themselves of the country (a circumstance scarce to be doubted, should it happen to be restored to the Raja), they will derive from it great resources for war, and be enabled to intersect the Nabob's dominions, and so cut off the communication between the southern provinces and our principal force in the Carnatic. Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, the countries of the great and little Marawar, would, in such case, inevitably fall into their hands; besides, they would have it in their power to starve Madras, by stopping the exportation of grain, from Trimili Wash, and other sea-ports of Tanjore*.

† There is a *vehement sincerity* in these Orders, a strength of *wish*, if not of *expression*, which shews, that the labourer is worthy of his hire; only *one person* is meant, *et verbum sat sapienti*. We may say to the *rest*, in the language of holy writ, "they knew not what they did."

* Should Tanjore remain in the hands of the Nabob, it would be impossible for any European enemy to march six miles from the coast, for want of coolies and beasts of burden.

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On the other hand, should the country remain in the possession of the Nabob, the investments of the Company might be increased; the resources of Tanjore, instead of strengthening the enemies of the Nabob, would provide the means of aiding his friends with success; our territory, and consequently our commerce, would extend from the Ganges to Cape Comorin; the sea on the one side, the western mountains on the other, would form a double barrier for our protection; and the Nabob, by the addition made to his revenue, would be able to entertain a body of horse, to secure the country from the depredatory incursions of the Marattoes.

The orders given to Lord Pigot, for the restoration of Tuljagee, were in every light founded on false as well as unjust principles. They take it for granted, that Tuljagee is the hereditary sovereign and proprietor of Tanjore. But it is demonstrable, that his first ancestor was an usurper, and the whole line vassals. Pertaub Sing, the father of the present Raja, a bastard of the line of the first usurper, was himself, in consequence of his misdemeanors, as a vassal of the empire, deposed and confined by his feudal lord, the Nabob of the Carnatic. During his confinement he received only half a crown a day for his subsistence; and few, who knew the character of the man, thought the allowance too small.

The orders are unjust, because the Nabob had an inherent right in himself, as Subahdar of the Carnatic, to dispossess his vassal, the Zemindar of Tanjore, when he failed in his obedience. But, if the Nabob's right of dispossessing is inherent in his office, what right has the Company to restore his feudatory, without his consent? Is not the territory his own? Have we any right or claim to his dominions? Should it even be allowed, that the Company, or rather a few Directors, may with impunity encroach on the authority of Mahommed Ali, have they a right to break through every tie that binds states and corporate bodies? Did not their Governor and Council, in the most solemn manner, deliver over to the Nabob, the fort and country of Tanjore, on certain stipulations and conditions? Has the Nabob broke any part of the treaty, to justify a breach on the Company's side? Has not the government of this kingdom, in the person of the King's representative, given its sanction, to the conquest? And does the Company presume to abrogate the deed of the nation?

The orders are incompatible with every idea of justice, on other grounds. An expedition is undertaken, and a conquest completed, with the aid and sanction of the Company and of the State. This expedition, and this conquest, were carried on and finished, at the sole expence of the Nabob. That expence was enormous: Prize money to the army, donations to the principal servants, a voluntary gift of 400,000*l.* to the Company, a sum nearly equal to redeem, from the Dutch and Danes, the districts, which Tuljagee had either *mortgaged* or *sold* to those nations; together with immense sums laid out in improving the country, in supplying with seed and bullocks the farmers, impoverished by the rapacious cruelty of Tuljagee, and on the fortifications of Tanjore, by the express advice of the presidency, and under the inspection of one of the Company's Engineers †.

But, if the Company chuse to be unjust to the Nabob, is it consistent with common prudence, to be unjust to themselves? If the Nabob must be dispossessed of Tanjore, has he not an undoubted claim in equity, if not in law, to have the sums he has expended on the conquest, refunded? Is it a trifling consideration to the proprietors, to lose the free gift of 400,000*l.* Is it a matter of no consequence to be deprived of the pay of three battalions of Sepoys, from the year 1769, to the restoration of Tanjore, in terms of the Treaty? Did not the Nabob agree to maintain ten instead of seven battalions; and did he not engage to raise a body of horse, so necessary for the defence of our possessions? The Company have truly carried their generosity to Tuljagee, their avowed enemy, to a pitch beyond example. They not only break treaties, but either forego or squander treasures, to gratify a profligate young man, who will use his good fortune, only as the means of pursuing with more ease his own abominable vices.

† Nothing could equal the distress of the country during the government of Tuljagee. No man's property was safe, no woman's chastity secure. The wretched inhabitants, reduced to poverty by his unheard-of extortions, *sold* their children for a rupee a head. The French and Dutch, availing themselves of that circumstance, carried this species of commerce to such a height, that the Nabob, after he had taken possession of the country, was obliged to put a stop to the *exportation* of children by an edict; and to alleviate the distresses, which had forced parents to become the sellers of their own offspring, that humane prince plac'd a number of persons, in every district, to boil and distribute rice to the poor. These are facts of public notoriety; and stand in need of no proofs.

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The orders are as contrary to true policy, as they are destitute of common justice. We deprive a power, whose fidelity we have long tried, whose attachment we have long experienced, of a rich country. We restore it to another, who has been uniformly treacherous and hostile. The former is, from habit and inclination, our friend. The latter from early prejudices, as well as on account of recent injuries, our enemy. The one has added the affection of his father, to his own regard, for the English interest; the other has joined an hereditary aversion to his own particular resentment. But granting that the Raja may wish to be grateful to the Company, will not common prudence teach him to put no trust in British faith? Can a newly acquired ally place any confidence in our treaties, after we have broken all the public and private ties which bound us to an old and faithful friend?

Men who wish to cover injustice with an excuse of expediency, have charged the Nabob with ambition, and a design of emancipating himself from the controul of the Company. The injustice of the Company has not been able to suggest a wish of that kind to his injured mind. But he may defy the most inveterate of his enemies to produce a single instance of such a wish. But should he entertain any design of that kind, how is it possible for him to execute it? Are not his forts garrisoned with our troops? His army commanded by our officers? Is not his country open to our invasion? His person always in our power? Is not he himself, are not his children, his family, his servants, under the very guns of fort St. George? This silly calumny of independence has been fabricated by some of the Company's servants, who were jealous of the Nabob's correspondence with Government. But had he met with justice from the Company, he would not now stand in need of the protection of the sovereign, and the justice of the nation, for securing his rights and establishing his authority.

To shew the injustice of insinuating in the orders, that the Raja's person was in danger, the following letter from the Nabob's military governor at Tanjore is submitted to the reader.

*Translation of a Letter from Mahomed Nagif Cawn, dated 1st Jummaudalouwell
1189 Hegira, received on the 4th.*

I Have received the favour of your Highness's gracious letter dated the 29th Rabbasauney, wherein your Highness is pleased to mention, that your enemies report that the Raja Tuljagee and his wife killed themselves; and that I should particularly inform your Highness of the present situation of the Raja, and all his family.

I am astonished at what your Highness mentions. This story was made by people who wanted something to talk about, and disturbers who invent lies; no such thing has happened in the Raja's family since the reduction of Tanjore, to give rise to any such report as disturbers have propagated: however, by the blessing of God and your Highness's favour, the Raja, his mother, his father's other widow, his own two wives, his younger brother, his *daughter and his son* †, are all in good health and spirits, besides his relations slaves both men and women, and his attendants, who are in house, are all very well. Of all the people who have been from the beginning in the Raja's house, there has but one died, who was a relation and above eighty years old; he was carried off four or five months ago, by a tedious sickness. This I informed your Highness of at the time it happened; all the other people are in good health and spirits, and Tuljagee often expresses his thanks to your Highness, and his satisfaction in his manner of living. The Circar people who are at his gates, act entirely as his servants, except in taking care of the gates according to my order.

Lord Pigot had arrived in the beginning of December; and received a service of gold plate, horses, carriages, and other presents, from the Nabob. Finding *nothing more could be done* at Madras, he bethought himself of the Company's orders, and resolved to make a journey to Tanjore. Yet, as things were not *sufficiently prepared* for his reception at Tanjore, he did not set out for that place till the beginning of April. The intermediate time, from December 1775 till April 1776, being *four months*, he employed in conferences and correspondences with the Nabob.

† By concubines.

Translation of a Conference between his Highness the Nabob and Lord Pigot.

ON the 19th Zucaud 1189 Hegiry, or 12th January 1776, his Lordship came to his Highness, and told him, that he could not express to his Highness how much his (his Lordship) honour was hurt by the delay in his business, and that he would wait on his Highness to-morrow morning, to ask a single question from him, and was then going to take his leave, and went away.—His Lordship stood for some time in the Nabob's garden with Omdaht-ul-Omrah, Ameer-ul-Omrah, and Syful Mulk Behawders, and told them, that he never suffered so much disgrace in his whole life; that he was a *man of family*, and had *friends* and *money*; that it was not necessary to him to return to this country, and to take so much business on himself, with any view of advantage to himself, but that he came here in friendship to the Nabob; that the Nabob would not yet give him up the Fort of Tanjore, but that he would ask him to-morrow morning, whether he, his Lordship, must go to Tanjore in order to place an English garrison there, or should send Sir Robert Fletcher, or any other councillor, that his Highness might approve of. His Lordship further said, that the business of the country was but trifling and might be settled afterwards; and that he would never set his name to a letter to the Company, till he could mention that this business was settled; but that the Council might write that he was gone to Tanjore for that purpose. That he would to-morrow morning go into his Pallenkeen, and set off for Tanjore, and there declare, that the same troops belonging to his Masters, who took the Fort of Tanjore and delivered it to the Nabob, now want the possession of the Fort again; and that he would see whether the Nabob's troops would fire on him or not; that he hoped to God that the day would never come, when he should be obliged to send for the Company's troops from the seaports and the Circars, to take the Fort by force; that this business must be settled before the departure of the Europe ship; and that he would sooner be *hanged* or have his head *cut off*, than give up his honour. Seyful Mulk on hearing this expression turned so pale, that his Lordship expressed words of comfort to him.

The harsh treatment received by the Nabob, from Lord Pigot, in the preceding conference, had thrown the unfortunate prince into a severe illness. His sons were, therefore, appointed to confer with his Lordship.

Translation of a conference between Omdaht-ul-Omrah, Ameer-ul-Omrah Behawders, and Lord Pigot, 24th Zucaud 1189 Hegiry, or 16th January 1776.

OMDAHT-UL-OMRAH, and Ameer-ul-Omrah went this morning to Lord Pigot, who was waiting at his garden gate to receive them; when he saw them, he advanced towards them crying. They were surprised, and enquired after his health; he told them, that he did not sleep a moment last night, because business goes on worse and worse, and that his arguments were of no consequence; that the Nabob was become an enemy to the Company, and that the friendship between him and his Lordship was broken from this day. They asked him how he could say so, that his Highness would give up his life, fortune, family, and all his countries to the Company, but would by no means become their enemy. His Lordship said, that the Nabob would not comply with the Company's order. They observed, that the arguments between his Lordship and his Highness had been upon business, and as his Lordship had expressed his sentiments, it was proper his Highness should do the same, therefore his Lordship should not say that his Highness was become an enemy to the Company. Lord Pigot said, the Company do not wish to have all the countries, but only wish to settle this business. They then went into the garden house, where his Lordship cried very much, and would not speak or sit down for an hour, and could not shew his face. His Lordship produced a paper, a copy of which he sent to his Highness by Omdaht-ul-Omrah, that his Highness might copy it, and send it to him. His Lordship read it and cried, and they comforted him and put their hands on his feet, desiring (for God's sake) that his Lordship would be so good as to put off this business till he received further orders from England, and that in the mean time he might put an English garrison in Tanjore, and that his Highness would increase the Raja's allowances, and when he should be more fully convinced of the determination of the Company and his Lordship, he would comply with them. That enforcing this business with his Highness, was as bad to him

as cutting his throat! Lord Pigot said he could not wait, and that his crying was for this, that after he should be obliged to settle this business by force, how could he look in the face of his old father, meaning his Highness; and that this was the last day he would come to the garden, but would stay in the fort; that he would remain all this day at the garden, and would not even go to his dinner. He frequently said, that he had ruined himself; he exclaimed, why did he come upon this business? That if he had not come upon this business, the fall of the house would not have happened: That when this business was finished he was sure the Nabob would not survive it: That the sin and great trouble would be upon him. Why did he come here? If he had not made a proper peace between the Nabob and the Raja, he would not have been brought into this trouble; but that some rascals had, since his departure for Europe, broke that peace. Omdaht-ul Omrah and Ameer-ul Omrah then came away.

In about an hour after, they returned to his Lordship; he said then, that he was a little better; that when his mind was overwhelmed with sorrow, he found relief in shedding tears; that he would now converse: That there were several rascals and disturbers about the Nabob who gave him bad advice: That the Nabob should (through his favour to him) never listen to their advice: That he had not stopped any gentleman from going to the Nabob, but had told him, that whoever he thought proper might go to him, and give him advice: That he had done so, that his Highness might be assured, that he (his Lordship) was firmly determined in this business, and that he might see that it was so; That it would be better if his Highness did not listen to their advice, and that if he would permit him, he would prevent their going to him: His Lordship further said, if this business should be carried into execution by disagreeable measures, it would not be then in his power to shew any friendship to the Nabob: That people would say, where was the advantage of sending Lord Pigot on this business? Any man might do it by force, then what extraordinary good has Lord Pigot done? If the Company and the Nabob keep up such a large body of troops, what will be the consequence? They cannot pay them, therefore 'tis proper that they should reduce them, and regulate their business. They will then attend to their affairs, and they should establish a treasury; they will then be
ready

ready to undertake any thing that may be necessary ; there will be no harm if matters should not be conducted to the Nabob's satisfaction for two years, as after that time his affairs would be in a good situation. His Lordship further said, that he was not acquainted with Mr. Hastings, though he had been twice in his company at Mr. Vansittart's house, and once in his company in England; that he had heard he had several such rascals about him as Mr. Stewart, who is here now, and that he listened to their advice: That General Clavering was a very good and honest man, and though General Monson was an enemy to the Company, he was a brave officer, and a man of sense: That he (his Lordship) did not know in what manner business would be settled in England, and that his Highness should not place any confidence in rascals, or give any money to them, as it could be of no service to him. Omdaht-ul-Omrah and Ameer-ul-Omrah told his Lordship, that on seeing his weeping and affliction, they had gone to his Highness, but could not see him as he was ill; that they had heard that his Highness was laid down, therefore they would sit down and converse with his Lordship, and would this evening or to-morrow morning again see him in the Company's garden. His Lordship replied, perhaps he might not have time to-morrow morning, as he would be employed at the Sessions; they said, they would then see him the day after to-morrow; but his Lordship said, he would come to-morrow morning to the garden. They then took their leave, and his Lordship sent his respectful compliments to his Highness.

The Nabob being a little recovered from his illness, wrote the following letter to Lord Pigot; hoping, perhaps, from the profusion of his Lordship's *tears*, at the conference of the 16th, that he would *relent*, and listen to his proposals, as well as have *some* regard to his *rights*. The letter is an answer to that of his Lordship of December 30 1775.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob, to the Right Honourable George Lord Pigot, &c. &c. dated 29th Zecaud, or 22d January, 1776.

I Have received your Lordship's letter, containing an extract of the Company's order to you relative to Tanjore. I am convinced that the Gentlemen of the Company were *entirely unacquainted* with the situation of affairs here,

here *, and with the true reasons for taking Tanjore, as also with my rights, when they wrote such orders as they now have, and have been influenced by false and groundless reports, or they would not have given them.

I understand that it has been represented to the people of England, that I have taken Tanjore through ambitious motives, and that I and my son treated in an oppressive manner Tuljagee and his family †. As you are a well-wisher to the Company, and my old friend, and are come here on their part, I beg that your Lordship will make strict inquiry into the truth of such reports as prevailed in England. As the Gentlemen of the Company are not acquainted with the true state of affairs, it is necessary that I should mention some things for their information.

Being sensible of the bad conduct of Tuljagee, his connections with the French, Dutch, Danes, Hyder, and other Powers, his selling and mortgaging some districts of the Tanjore country to other Europeans than the English, and receiving assistance from them in troops, military stores, &c. his sending large sums of money, and an Ambassador to the Marratta Chiefs, to induce them to bring their troops to make disturbances in the Carnatic and to destroy the country; his making use of persuasions with other Powers to engage them in the same measures; his having assisted Hyder with money, provisions and other things which he stood in need of, in his invasion of the Carnatic; his making an expedition against the Marawars and Mallacotty, which are my tributaries, and taking from them great sums of money, jewels, horses, elephants, guns, &c. though the Governor and Council and I forbid him this proceeding; and his not paying him tribute, which the Company observed in their orders he had delayed. In order to secure the tranquillity of the Carnatic, I thought it necessary to explain the matters full to your former Governors.

* This is the most favourable construction he could put upon the absurd Orders of the Court of Directors; if indeed they were a *Court* when they signed them. This is a matter which a court of *law* can only decide. They were certainly not *entirely unacquainted* with the situation of the Carnatic. The reader is requested to look back to page 4, where this subject is fully discussed.

† These misrepresentations are now removed by facts.

*

From

From the beginning of my connection with the Company, my business has been conducted (as it is at present) by the approbation of the Governor and Council, and I have always considered the Governor and Council as the Company. Governor Du Pré himself, who was deputy to Tanjore in the year 1762, to make a peace and settle matters; who afterwards went to England, was appointed a Director there, and came here as Governor of Fort St. George, was well acquainted with the sentiments of the Company. He as well as the Gentlemen of the Company (as appears by their letter to me, dated the 17th March 1769, mentioning their trust and confidence in the wisdom of Mr. Du Pré, whose conduct was approved by them on his return to England) thought the behaviour of Tuljagee in the year 1771, contrary to the treaty made in 1762, and to the interests and honour of the Company and me; and subversive of the peace and tranquillity of the Carnatic, and the Company's possessions and commerce; and employed their troops (by the advice of Governor-general Hastings, who was then second in Council at Fort St. George, and the other Counsellors and the King's Ministers) with mine to take the fort and country of Tanjore; and to put them into my hands. In Mr. Du Pré's letter, dated the 15th Jemaudefanny 1185 Hegira, or 25th September 1771, he acquainted me with the Company's order for giving me assistance. A copy of our correspondence on this subject has been sent to the Court of Directors. At that time Tuljagee submitted to me, and agreed to discharge the tribute, and act in a different manner from what he had formerly done. For the performance of which, he gave an obligation under his seal; and in consequence I recalled my troops from that country, though I might then have got possession of the fort of Tanjore, and it was then the real wish of the Governor and Council that I should do so; but he did not attend many days to his promises and submission, but resumed his former bad conduct. On the return of the Company's and my troops to Trichinopoly, when peace was concluded on the 17th Rajeb 1185 Hegira, he prevailed on Trimuckrow (who was at that time in the command of forty thousand horse in the Hyder's country) by giving him large sums of money, to send twenty thousand of them to his assistance; in consequence whereof, on the 5th Shawban Trimuckrow crossed the Gauts, and his troops plundered my country as far as Callespawk, but I prevailed on them to retire; on giving them a great deal of money; besides this, Tuljagee applied to the Dutch for their assistance, and they gave

it in the strongest manner, as may appear by the letter of the Governor General of Batavia to me, dated the 26th July 1771, regarding his giving assistance to Tuljagee. Tuljagee's bad conduct I have mentioned to your late governor Mr. Wynch, in my letter of the 18th of June 1773, or 26th Rabelowell 1187 Hegira. He, General Smith, and all the Council thought it very proper and necessary, to take possession of his country, and sent the Company's troops with mine a second time against him; and by the blessing of God, the Fort and country fell into my hands; but I continued Tuljagee and all his family in his Palace in the Fort, and ordered honour and respect to be observed to them as before; there is not the least alteration in his table, nor amongst his family. It is due to the reduction of this place, that all interior disturbances in my country (recommended to my attention by the Company's letter of the 4th of March 1767) are at an end, according to their wishes. Had it not been for the capture of Tanjore, we cannot say what troubles might not have since prevailed in the country, because Tanjore is so situated in the middle of my country, that it cannot be attacked by an enemy, without their first passing through my country. It is now five years since Governor Du Pré gave orders to take the Fort of Tanjore, and employed the Company's troops for that purpose; and it is near three years that Tanjore has been taken, as has been already known to the Company at home; *but they have been silent on the subject* *. I have paid large sums of money to the Europeans of other nations, which they demanded from Tuljagee, for the release of some districts which he had sold to them; besides, I paid considerable sums which he owed to individuals, and to his army, as also the expence of the Company's army and mine; and I have prevented the Marrattas from coming into this country, by buying them off with a large sum of money.

I have borrowed considerable sums from English gentlemen, who lent them to promote the capture of Tanjore. I have, besides, borrowed from the people of the country large sums of money, which I expended in improving it, in repairing the water-courses, the mounds, and the fortifications, which last was done by Major Stephens, a Company's engineer. I have made great advances to the inhabitants, towards buying bullocks and seed

* This silence certainly implied the entire approbation of the measure.

grain; and I have borrowed Paddy seed from the country people, &c. and given it to the inhabitants, which has made the Tanjore country flourish more than in Tuljagee's time. I have consented to paying three additional battalions out of the revenues of the Tanjore country, which I was not before able to do, and the balance on their account, being two lacks sixty odd thousand pagodas, I agreed to pay out of the revenues of the Tanjore country only. I have paid considerable prize-money to the army for their trouble and fatigue, and other expences for provisions, &c. and for the Zemindars and Collaries, who came to my assistance in great numbers. Was I to write all the expences attending these two expeditions, this paper would not contain them. Very large sums have been expended in this business. It surprises and astonishes me, that the Company should, *after five years*, give you this order. My sorrow and concern on reading the Company's order are inexpressible; because, carrying it into execution would not only be prejudicial to the honour and rights of me and my family, but also to the honour, justice, and interests of the Company and the English nation, and the tranquillity of the Carnatic. His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, wrote me a letter of congratulation, in which he mentions, that my troops and the Company's have been successful, which letter his Majesty's plenipotentiary publicly read in my Durbar, in the presence of all my people, and the Vaqueels of the neighbouring powers*. The king of Delhi †, and all the Hindostan and European powers, being convinced of my rights, sent me letters of congratulation. Could I suppose that the Gentlemen of the Company could now disapprove of what they had before approved of. Now, on delivering up Tanjore, what will every body say? Besides, how can I provide for the payment of my creditors, who lent their money, depending upon my honour, and which I was obliged to borrow from them, to carry on the before-mentioned business? Their money depends upon me, and my dependence is on the revenues of the Tanjore country. The gentlemen of the Company have frequently written to me in favour of my creditors. You and your council are men of justice and wisdom, and well acquainted with business, you yourselves will please to judge herein. The Gentlemen of

* His Majesty's words were, "It gave us satisfaction to hear, that the Governor and Council of Madras had sent the Company's troops with yours to reduce your tributary the Raja of Tanjore to obedience; in which we hope, *by the blessing of God*, they will be successful."

† Shâh Allum, the present Mogul emperor.

the Company mention in their order, that they are guarantees to the treaty of 1762, which treaty, so guaranteed, was with Pertaub Sing *only*‡. Even Pertaub Sing, by his bad conduct) as appears by a letter of his in my possession), did not merit the protection of the said guarantee. His promoting disturbances I have already mentioned to you, as also to Governor Palk, in a letter dated the 4th Junaudelowell, or 30th October 1764; Tuljagee (according to the custom of this country) is not included in the said guarantee. If you consider his disobedience and disturbances, and his selling and mortgaging some districts of his country to Europeans, who are enemies to the English interest and mine, you may judge whether the taking of Tanjore was just or not.—You may besides consider, if (supposing Tuljagee guaranteed in 1762 as well as his father) he did not lose all right to such guarantee by his conduct, because he destroyed the guarantee by drawing his sword §.

The Gentlemen of the Company, in their letter of the 17th March 1769, wrote as follows :

“ It appears most unreasonable to us, that the Raja of Tanjore should
 “ take possession of the most fruitful part of the country, which can alone
 “ supply our armies with subsistence, and not contribute to the defence
 “ of the Carnatic. We observe the Nabob makes very earnest representations to you on this subject in his letter, entered in the book of
 “ country correspondence, wherein he takes notice, that the Zemindars of
 “ the Carnatic have been supported, and their countries preserved to them,
 “ by the operations of our forces employed in his cause; and that nothing
 “ was more notorious, than that three former Princes of the Carnatic had
 “ received from the Tanjore Raja 70, 80, nay even 100 lacks of rupees at
 “ a time; that to the preceding Nizam he had paid a contribution of 50
 “ lacks, and the present, if he had met with success against our army, would
 “ not have been content with less than a crore of rupees from this Raja.
 “ How just does it then appear, that he should be made to bear some part
 “ of the expence of these measures, to which he owes his security and the

‡ It could not be otherwise; as the succession of his son was eventual, and depended on the favour of his feudal Lord, the Nabob of Arcot.

§ What answer can the Directors who signed the orders make to these facts?

“ peace of his country? We therefore *enjoin you* to give the Nabob such support, in his pretensions on the Raja of Tanjore, as may be effectual; and if the Raja *refuses* * to contribute a just proportion to the expence of the war, you are then to pursue such measures as the Nabob may think consistent with the justice and dignity of his government †.”

I am a true friend to the Company, and an old friend to you also, and I trust the prosperity of my affairs to you. Though it is not consistent with the former promises of the Governor and Council that I should take a Company's garrison into Tanjore, I am willing to receive them as my best friends, in the same manner as in the fort of Trichinopoly, to pay the expence of the garrison, and to shew the most friendly treatment to the country, and to the Company, and to increase the allowance of Tuljagee and his family ‡.

I have entrusted to the protection of the Company, my life, and that of my sons, and all my family, and entirely depended on their friendship, and am living in their settlement at Madras; then how could I refuse to give up the fort, which is composed only of stones and bricks? But what answer can I say about restoring to Tuljagee the fort and country of Tanjore, as it will be extremely prejudicial to my rights and honour.

I am obliged to the Gentlemen of the Company, and it is due only to their friendship and assistance that I have possessed my rights. I have never harboured a suspicion that they would infringe my rights on *false* and *groundless reports*. I understand, from your Lordship's representation, that should I not comply with the Company's order, relative to Tanjore, it will be hurtful to the affairs of my government, and that the Gentlemen of the Company will be displeas'd with me. When by taking a garrison of their troops into the Fort of Tanjore, I put a power in their hands, by which

* Which he did.

† These Orders form a striking contrast to those of the 12th of April 1775. In the latter, the Directors assert, with inexorable temerity, that the attack and capture of Tanjore was contrary to their repeated orders and instructions.

‡ How will Lord Pigot answer to this nation, for not accepting such just, equitable, and advantageous offers? How will the *present* Court of Directors answer to the King, parliament, and people of Great Britain, for not receiving still more advantageous proposals than those? *Quis deus vult perdere prius dementit.*

they may always act according to their pleasure, and only wish that they would, through their favour, consider my rights and do me justice; how can they be offended with me!

I have, my Lord, a long time since gained the friendship of the Company, from my father having given up his life for them; and from having been plundered of our fortune and effects acquired in a series of years; and from spending my youth with them. This friendship I regard, as the most valuable acquisition. I hope you will (through your favour) shew mercy to my old age and white hairs.

As the Gentlemen of the Company have left the management of the Tanjore business to your Lordship's wisdom, abilities, and honour, you have it in your power to represent fully to them the bad conduct and enmity of Tuljagee, my right to take the fort and country of Tanjore, my consent to receiving a Company's garrison therein, as in Trichinopoly, &c. and my desire of increasing the allowance of Tuljagee and his family.

I will give Tuljagee his liberty before I receive the garrison of my friends into the Fort of Tanjore. He shall owe that favour to me, as he is my subject. I am much in debt to my troops, and have given many orders on that country for large sums of money, which I borrowed on account of it; therefore I hope, that your Lordship will do me the favour to give orders to your officers, that they may not interfere in any respect that may disturb me in the management of the country, till a fresh order arrives from the Company. Your Lordship will much oblige me by giving these orders, and I will receive your garrison into the Fort."

The proposals offered by the Nabob, in the preceding letter are so explicit, so just and equitable, that they require no comment, and stand in need of no commendation. The conduct of lord Pigot, and the orders upon which he proceeded, are as contrary to the common prudence, as they are to true policy. A faithful ally of Great Britain, found himself obliged to displace a profligate ruler of one of his provinces, because he not only refused to perform his feudal duties, but even entered into treaties with the enemies of this kingdom, as well as the Carnatic; yet the Court of Directors, under the influence of a *pretended* fit of humanity, do an act of injustice; and give back to a man, who has been uniformly the enemy of the Company, the
power

power of doing them more harm. Can any friend of Great Britain hesitate where to draw the line whom to prefer, if preference was necessary? Or where justice is only desired for whom to decide?

The Nabob still continuing ill, the following conference was held between his two sons and Lord Pigot.

Translation of a Conference between Umdah-ul-Omrah, Ameer-ul-Omrah, and Lord Pigot, dated the second Zehige 1189 Hegira, or 24th January 1776.

OMDAH T-ul-Omrah and Ameer-ul-Omrah Behawders, went this morning to Lord Pigot to the Company's garden, by order of his Highness, and told him, that the Nabob was not well, and that they had left the Doctors with him; that after he had delivered the draught of his Lordship's letter to his Counsellors and Moonheer's, he had desired them to shew him a copy of his letter to the Governor and Council of the day before yesterday; and that after he had read it, he would send an answer to his Lordship to-morrow morning. His Lordship said, Why is it necessary for his Highness to peruse the copy? the letter he wrote me yesterday he should forget, as it is not a proper one for him to write*; his Highness should only write in two lines, that he will receive the Company's garrison into the fort of Tanjore, and that he will give an order to his officer commanding there to that purpose; that if his Highness would not do so, it will not be in his (his Lordship's) power to do any service to him. They replied, that the Nabob had agreed to receive the Company's garrison into the fort of Tanjore, as he had written in his letter, and what could his Lordship want more; and that his Lordship should write only two lines in answer, as his Highness had no objection to receiving the garrison. Lord Pigot replied, that the Nabob's letter was not fit to be entered in the *Company's book* †, or to be answered by him ‡. Omdaht-ul-Omrah then told him, that they would, to-morrow

* It is hard, if an ally of the King of Great Britain is precluded from remonstrating against the injustice of his Majesty's own subjects.

† His Lordship appears to be in some measure sensible, that the arguments and facts contained in the letter were not much in favour of the *sovereign* authority, which *those who lead the Company* wish by their orders to establish in their own persons.

‡ His Lordship seems to be sensible, that the letter *could not be answered* by him.

morning,

morning, bring an answer from the Nabob to what his Lordship said. Lord Pigot told him, that it gave him concern that the Nabob placed no confidence in him, and would not attend to his advice on this subject; and what did it signify their bringing the same answer to-morrow morning. That his Lordship had received a letter from Mr. Hastings, congratulating him on his arrival here, and mentioning the affair of Bafalet Jung, brother to the Nizam; and that his Lordship having so much business on his hands, had not time to write an answer to Mr. Hastings's letter; that he wanted to settle the Tanjore business, and to write the *pleasing news* § of having done so to Bengal; that if he could not do so, he would write to Mr. Hastings, that it gave him great concern that the Nabob would not comply with his wishes, by which his Highness's displeasure appeared; that the whole country and the Company's Jaghier were in the Nabob's power; and that the situation of the Governor and Council here was such, that they would be starved if the Nabob did not furnish them with money, as they had not got any; that in this case Mr. Hastings must supply them with money from Bengal to carry on this business*. They told his Lordship, that they were much surprised that, considering the Nabob's friendship, he should allow such thoughts to enter his mind, and asked, Who is here to fight with your Lordship? we only explain our situation to your Lordship, and agree to take the Company's garrison into the fort without any objection. They then took their leave and returned to his Highness, and told him, that Lord Pigot wanted that his Highness should give him leave to return his letter. His Highness told them, that he was very ill, that Doctor Boswell and Doctor Storey were with him; notwithstanding which, he would give orders to his Moonshiee to shew him the draught of his letter to his Lordship, either in the evening or at night, and that after he had read it he would send an answer to-morrow morning.

They went again the same morning, and told him, that the Nabob was very ill, and had taken physic; that Doctor Boswell and Doctor Storey

§ This *pleasing news* he did not chuse to write, till a *requisitorial letter* came from Bengal; which shall be printed in this collection.

* This is plainly threatening the Nabob with a war; Lord Pigot having declared, that he would send for money to Bengal to take Tanjore by force.

were with him; that they had explained to him his Lordship's message; and that his Highness said, though he was very ill, he had ordered his Moon-see to be ready to shew him the draught of the letter, either in the evening or at night; and that he would send an answer to-morrow morning. His Lordship answered, that he could not have any longer patience; that he had promised his Council that he would settle this business this morning. They replied, that their father's health was such, and the impatience of their uncle (meaning Lord Pigot) was so great, that they were in great difficulty how to act. His Lordship said, he did not understand to-day or to-morrow morning; that to-morrow morning his Highness would not attend to his proposal, but would send the same answer; that he (his Lordship) was going to send *for money to Bengal* †. They asked him, Why are you going to send for money to Bengal, who is to fight with you? Your Lordship *may kill* any of the Nabob's family that you please, he will say nothing against it. Lord Pigot answered, he would not delay any longer to manage the Company's business; that the Nabob should *forget* the letter he had written; that his Highness should write, in two lines, that he would receive the Company's garrison into Tanjore, and that he would give orders to his officers to that purpose, and that his Highness should not mention any thing about the Country, &c. but that he should forget the letter he had written to him, as it was a very *bad letter*; and that his Highness should, through favour, leave this business to him; and that he (his Lordship) would write a *very good letter*. They replied, that they would bring his lordship an answer to-morrow morning. His Lordship said, this delay has happened by saying to-day and to-morrow morning, and that it appeared they would put off the ship from sailing, by to-day or to-morrow morning; that he would not allow business to be delayed in such a manner; that he would immediately go to their father, and ask him one question, Whether he would do the business or not; and that he should not put it off any longer. Omdaht-ul-Omrah and Ameer-ul Omrah then talked together in Persian, observing that his Lordship talked in an extraordinary manner; for though the Nabob had written plainly, yet Lord Pigot expected a letter from him; and that his Lordship's real meaning seemed to be this, that his Highness should not write

† To levy war on an unoffending ally of Great Britain!

any letter or desire any promise from him, before he had taken the Company's garrison into the fort; that he would do what he thought proper afterwards, but no promise now. His Lordship said, that he would come to the Nabob's house, and stay there till he finished this business. They told him that the house was *his*, but that it would be unnecessary for him to do so. His lordship said, it was very necessary for him to settle this business; that if the Nabob refused it, he would write to the Company that the Nabob was an *enemy to them*, and that he would regard him as such. They told his Lordship that the Nabob regarded the Company's friendship more than his life, and that these harsh words were an injury to his Highness. His lordship said, suppose them *harsh* or *smooth*, I must do the business; if the Nabob chooses he may write a letter as long as the room, but it will be of no advantage to this business, and I will not stir to-morrow morning till it is settled. They then took their leave, and his lordship gave them a letter from Mr. Hastings, addressed to his Highness, which they delivered to him."

On the 25th of January, the Nabob was *forced* to send the following note to Lord Pigot.

Letter from the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 25th January, 1776.

Chepauck, January 25th, 1776.

I Have perused the STRICT order of the Company given to my Friend, and have written a reply thereto in mine of the 22d instant, THAT AGREEABLE TO THAT I HAVE CONSENTED, AND that I have given permission for their garrison to be put in Tanjore. Fifteen days hence you may send your people, and I shall withdraw my own supernumerary people*.

His Lordship returned the following answer.

Letter from Lord Pigot to his Highness the Nabob, 25th January, 1776.

To the Nabob.

May it please your Highness,

I Am to thank your Highness for the mark you have, by your letter of this day, given of your steady friendship for my employers, the East India

* To the words in *capitals* the Nabob *did not* consent.

Company, by complying with the orders I have received from them, to put a garrison into Tanjore; and although it was impossible for me to receive that place on any conditions, yet you may be assured of every mark of my attention to your interest, so far as shall be consistent with the Company's orders.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness's most obedient,
and most humble servant,

Fort St. George,
25th January, 1776.

P I G O T.

The following answer was returned, next day, by the Nabob.

Translation of a Letter from the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 4th Zebige, 1189 Hegira, or 26th January, 1776.

I Have received your Lordship's note, dated the 25th Instant.

In my answer, dated the 29th Zecaud, or 22d Instant, to your Lordship's Letter, I wrote to you in regard to Tanjore, and have great hopes of the prosperity of my affairs, from the favour and justice of the Gentlemen of the Company and you, who are my friend; and my whole dependence is on them and you.

I hope you will shew favour to my rights."

The Nabob renewed his solicitations to Lord Pigot on the 3d of February.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, February 3d, 1776, or 12th Zebige 1189 Hegira.

I Understand, from your intimation, the desire of the Gentlemen of the Company to have a garrison in the Fort of Tanjore. As I have been from the beginning their true friend, and invariable well-wisher, and as they are bound to protect my honour, and to secure my country and my rights, and are assistants to me in all my affairs; as they, my best friends, have had all my strong forts put under their care by me, and I have, through friendship, considered our interests as the same; therefore, except to explain my situation

tion and my rights, I have *not opposed* their intention in any respect; but have, with great integrity of heart and great friendship, wrote in my letter to you, dated the 29th Zecaud 1189 Hegira, or 22d of January 1776, that the Fort of Tanjore might be kept in the care of my friends; and therefore send the inclosed order to Mahommed Nagif Cawn, Bahauder, to deliver up the Fort to the care of my friends, whereby I have given to the whole world a proof of the sentiments of my heart, which is filled with friendship for the Company and the English nation. I am entirely convinced, that you will represent to the Gentlemen of the Company, my friendship and regard to them, in the same colours as you have seen them with your own eyes. And I have strong hopes, that you will (through your favour) give orders to the officer whom you appoint to the command of the Fort of Tanjore, to preserve the honour of my representatives and servants, and act jointly with them, and not to obstruct the business of the country, but to give his assistance in it."

Lord Pigot, eager to accomplish his views, paid no attention to the supplications of the Nabob. The following laconic note was received, by that prince, on the day it was written.

*Translation of a Note from Lord Pigot to the Nabob, dated 3d Moburram 1190
Hegira, or 23d February 1776.*

I Want to know how many orders are given for the payment of the money on the Tanjore country, and what person the Nabob thinks proper to be deputed *from me* to settle the business of Tanjore.'

Lord Pigot, on the same day, sent a copy of the following paper to the Nabob.

What the President, Lord Pigot, wanted the Nabob to agree to.

THE President acquaints the Board, that the Nabob has delivered to him a paper, containing the amount of the orders he has given upon the Tanjore country. That the Nabob has likewise given him an order, directed to all his Hamildars, &c. commanding them to account with such persons as he, *the President, may name*, for all the sums collected in the Tanjore country

country *since the 9th instant**; and directing the said Hamildars, &c. to relinquish all manner of authority, should they be required by him so to do.

The President thinks, therefore, the Company's orders may *now* be carried into effect †; and that the Raja should be placed in the full possession and management of the country, by a public order to all the Hamildars, &c.

The safety of Tanjore, and the security of the Raja and his family, appearing to make it necessary, that an English garrison should not only be in the Fort, but the country also be protected by the Company's troops, the President recommends, that the Raja be requested to permit the same; and to allot for this purpose a sum not exceeding the amount of what he formerly paid to his own troops.

The safety of the Carnatic depends upon a well-disciplined force, regularly paid, being kept up. The particular safety and quiet of every individual seems to require, that no other force should be permitted to be kept up; and these considerations induce the Board to wish that the Raja would join them in their endeavours to place the country in this situation.

In order to induce the Nabob to assent hereto, the Raja may be *desired* to allow the amount of the several orders the Nabob has given upon the Tanjore country to be discharged out of the Revenues thereof.

The provision thus made towards the support of the army by the Raja of Tanjore, will render it unnecessary for the Nabob, in time of peace, to be at a greater expence than the sum the Company now charge him with, and such of his regiments of horse as have been long in his service, and he is desirous of having continued in pay, may be kept up without putting him to that expence.

* Why his Lordship should fix on the 9th of February as the day of commencing *his* receipt of the revenue of Tanjore merits *explanation*. He had arrived in the first week of December. He had in his pocket *positive Orders* for giving back Tanjore to the Raja. Why has he delayed their execution so long? Had he negociations at Madras which took up all his time? It is believed he had. But men *unacquainted* with his Lordship will say: "Either the orders were *just* or *unjust*. If they were *just*, how could you, my Lord, defer so long their execution? if they were *unjust*, why did you execute them at all? You had a fair opening for putting off the business, till a further explanation should arrive from Europe?" These questions are not easily answered; and therefore an answer is not expected.

† Why might they not have been carried into effect before? Lord Pigot's Dubasch could, if he pleased, answer this question.

The President adds, that having explained this to the Nabob, his Highness, in testimony of his sincere friendship to the Company, readily *assents thereto* †.”

The following affecting Paper was sent by the Nabob, in consequence of the preceding Paper and Note.

Translation of a Paper from his Highness to Lord Pigot, dated 6th Mohurrum 1190 Hegira, or 26th February 1776.

BEFORE the reduction of Tanjore, I was not much loaded with debt, but there remained a little due to my old creditors, as I was obliged to pay ten lack of Pagodas, on account of Myfore.

On the first expedition against Tanjore, my eldest son settled matters there, and took agreement for the payment of the money, which I assigned to my creditors; but Tuljagee was totally deficient in the payment, whereby they suffered delay. For this reason, and the other bad conduct of Tuljagee, which I have mentioned in my former letters, we were induced to send the Company's troops and mine to take Tanjore. From Arcot, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Trinevelly, and from all my other countries, fighting people are assembled and provisions, bullocks, sheep, &c. in great quantities for the use of the army, were provided for this expedition.

In carrying on this business I contracted heavy debts, by raising troops for the defence of the forts and countries which were weakened by the old troops being drawn from them to go against Tanjore, by paying Batta to the army; and to those who brought assistance, by paying prize-money to the army on both expeditions, and other expences; and by paying money to the Dutch to release the districts possessed by them: as all the countries belong to me, I gave orders on such places as I thought proper, for the payment of the said debts, and the pay of the troops, &c. Now, your Lordship requires a particular account of the orders I gave on Tanjore. If I give you only an account of the orders on that country, all the debts that lie upon me and my country for the two expeditions against Tanjore,

† His Highness had the spirit not to *assent*. He resolved to submit to force, and even to indignity; but he stood firm to his rights,

and

and the money paid to the Dutch, will be lost.—In this case, how am I to write you only an account of the orders given on the Tanjore country? Should any hindrance happen in the affairs of that country, the clamours of my creditors and my troops will be very loud; considering which, I beg of your Lordship to excuse me on this subject (as I desired in my letter of the 29th of Zecaud, or 22d of January last), till you receive a further order from the Company. I now again beg the same favour.—I have cheerfully received the garrison of my friends in the Fort of Tanjore, and am ready (till the further order arrives) to increase Tuljagee's allowance, and to pay the expence of the garrison in any manner you think proper, and may write me.

If Tuljagee had not obliged me to undertake those two expeditions against Tanjore, I should by this time have been master of much treasure.—I took Tanjore thinking that my honour, the honour of the King of Great Britain, the Company, and the English nation, and of the Governor and Council, were concerned, and that it was my right to take it. Had I foreseen the difficulties that attend this business before we took Tanjore, though the tranquillity of the Carnatic was much disturbed, and our interests suffered by it, we would not have had any thing to do with it. I am therefore under great sorrow and uneasiness, and put myself under your protection. It is worthy of your long friendship, that you should take by the hand your *old friend*, who is *sinking in the whirlpool*, and give him protection*.”

The Nabob sent also the following answer to Lord Pigot's note and paper of February the 23d.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 7th Mohurrun 1190 Hegira, or 27th February 1776.

I N answer to your Lordship's request of the 23d of February 1776, or 3d Mohurrun 1190 Hegira, to be informed, what order I had given on the Tanjore country, and what person I wished to be sent on a deputation

* Application to the *weaker* passions have little effect, when the *strong* prevail. His Lordship only can determine which of his passions is the *strongest*, at *his* age. One would have thought, that the state is too feeble to *defend* its allies, when such an humiliating application is made in vain to the representative of a company of Traders.

thither;

thither ; I sent you by my two sons a paper, containing my opinion on the 26th February. Upon this, your Lordship sent me, by Mr. Chambers, a paper written in *your own hand* for my perusal. The contents of that paper surpris'd me much ; from the time in which a garrison of my friends has been put in Tanjore, I have repeatedly explained to your Lordship, as in my letter of the 22d January, my sentiments relative to my rights, and the difficulties that would arise from interfering with the business of the country. I now write your Lordship, that I *did not* explain to you my sentiments in the manner you have been pleas'd to write in the paper, sent by Mr. Chambers. I beg your Lordship may write me what you propose to say on this subject. I will in return, write your Lordship my sentiments plainly. I always regard my good friends, the Company, as the protectors of my honour, my reputation, and my family."

Lord Pigot endeavoured to *obtain* the following paper from the Nabob. But the Nabob *never consented*, either to the paper or the proposals it contains.

A Paper sent by Lord Pigot to his Highness the Nabob 26th February 1776, or 6th Mohurrum 1190 Hegira.

THE President acquaints the Board, that the Nabob has delivered to him a paper, containing the amount of the orders he has given upon the Tanjore country. That the Nabob has likewise given him an order, directed to all his Amildars, &c. commanding them to account with such persons as he, the President, may name, for all sums collected in the Tanjore country, since the 9th instant ; and directing the said Amildars, &c. to relinquish all manner of authority, should they be required by him so to do*.

The President thinks, therefore, the Company's orders may *now* be carried into effect † ; and that the Raja should be placed in the full possession and management of the country, by a public order to all the Amildars, &c.

* No such order was ever given.

† Why were they not carried into effect before ? Were the *preparations* necessary for the *restitution* at Tanjore so important, that, on their account, the *positive orders* of the Company must be suspended ?

The safety of Tanjore, and the *security of the Raja and his family* ‡, appearing to make it necessary, that an English garrison should not only be in the Fort, but the country also be protected by the Company's troops, the President recommends, that the Raja *be requested* § to permit the same, and to allot for this purpose a sum not exceeding the amount of what he formerly paid to his own troops.

The safety of the Carnatic depends upon a well-disciplined force regularly paid being kept up: the particular safety and quiet of every individual seems to require, that no other should be permitted to be kept up; and these considerations induce the Board to wish, that the Raja would join them in their endeavours to place the country in this situation.

In order to induce the Nabob to assent hereto, the Raja may be desired to allow the amount of the several orders the Nabob has given upon the Tanjore country, to be discharged out of the revenues thereof*.

The provision thus made towards the support of the army by the Raja of Tanjore, will render it unnecessary for the Nabob, in time of peace, to be at a greater expence, than the sum the Company now charge him with; and such of his regiments of horse as have been long in his service, and he is desirous of having continued in pay, may be kept up, without putting him to that expence.

The President adds, that having explained this to the Nabob, his Highness, in testimony of his sincere friendship to the Company, readily assents thereto †.

Received 6th Mohurram 1190 Hegira,
or 26th February 1776."

The Nabob complains, in the following letter, of Lord Pigot's unfairness, in the preceding paper.

‡ This insinuates a suspicion of the Nabob, which has been already disproved by facts.

§ Pretty language to a *man of straw*, from the representative of a body of men who dispose of kingdoms with the dash of a pen!

* Lord Pigot afterwards changed his mind; but he was out-voted by his Council, who disapproved of *all* his proceedings at Tanjore.

† His Highness never gave his assent.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 7th Mohurrun 1190 Hegira, or 27th February 1776.

IN answer to your Lordship's request of the 23d February 1776, or 3d Mohurrun 1190 Hegira, to be informed what orders I had given on the Tanjore country, and what person I wished to be sent on a deputation thither: I sent you by my two sons, a paper containing my opinion on the 26th February: upon this, your Lordship sent me, by Mr. Chambers, a paper written in your own hand for my perusal. The contents of that paper surpris'd me much.—From the time in which a garrison of my friends had been put in Tanjore, I have repeatedly explained to your Lordship, as in my letter of the 22d January, my sentiments relative to my rights, and the difficulties that would arise from interfering with the business of the country. I now write your Lordship, that I did *not* explain to you my sentiments in the manner you have been pleas'd to write in the paper sent by Mr. Chambers.—I beg your Lordship may write me what *you* propose to say on this subject. I will, in return, write your Lordship my sentiments plainly. I always regard my good friends the Company, as the protectors of my honour, my reputation, and my family.

The following is Lord Pigot's answer to the Nabob's letter of the 26th February.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Pigot, to his Highness the Nabob, dated the 6th March 1776.

I Have received your Highness's Letter of the 26th February, in which you represent to me the very great distress of your finances, by the expences you have incurred on account of the Tanjore expeditions. Turn your own thoughts towards a remedy, and I can assure you, that no assistance, which is consistent with the orders of my masters, shall be omitted, on my part, to relieve you from every distress.

The orders I have received from the Company, are to restore the country of Tanjore to the Raja; but such has been my solicitude to do every thing in concert with your Highness, that this is *yet* unexecuted, notwithstanding that an English garrison has been almost a month in Tanjore*.

* This is but a lame excuse for his Lordship's delay.

Humanity to the wretched inhabitants, distressed beyond measure, by the miserable state in which the country now remains, without any established government, either of your Highness † or the Raja; justice to the Raja, who is scarcely better than a prisoner still ‡, and attention to the public honour, make it absolutely necessary to carry into immediate effect the orders of the Company.

I must therefore beg leave to repeat my request, that you will give an order, directed to all your Hamildars, &c. in the Tanjore country, to relinquish all manner of authority when called upon by me so to do, and to account with such persons as *I may name*, for all sums collected in the Tanjore country, from the day I had the honour to deliver the Company's letter to your Highness.

I beg also that you will be pleased to give me the amount of the orders, you have given on the Tanjore country.

I have the honour to be

Your Highness's

most obedient humble servant;

Fort St. George,
6th March 1776.

(Signed) PIGOT.

Lord Pigot writes a paper to *himself*, and desires the Nabob to father it. Upon this the following conference was held.

Translation of a Conference between the Nabob and Lord Pigot, March 18th, 1776.

LORD Pigot came to his Highness about ten o'clock this morning, and explained to him, by Mr. Chambers, a paper which he desired that his Highness should write to him. His Highness told his Lordship, that he would write him to-morrow what he wished to say to him.

† He himself had destroyed the Nabob's government; and here he complains of his own act.

‡ It is remarkable, that the Company's commanding officer at Tanjore considered the Raja as a prisoner, after the Nabob had delivered up the Fort. The Nabob offered to set the Raja at large, *before* he admitted a garrison into Tanjore; yet Lord Pigot rejected that proposal; and notwithstanding the *strict orders of his Masters*, (to use his own words) kept him still a prisoner. Here something "more was meant than meets the ear." Had Tuljagee been set at liberty before his Lordship's arrival at Tanjore, he might *forget* the favour.

Translation.

Translation of a Paper which Lord Pigot desires that his Highness the Nabob should write to him, received the 28th Murrum 1190 Hegira, or 19th March 1776.

IN answer to your Lordship's Letter in regard to the country of Tanjore, I inform you, that I did not take that country from the Raja until his disobedience was so evident to the Company, the whole world, and to me, that we were convinced he deserved chastisement. Therefore I cannot return that country to him; but it is not my desire that even my enemy should despond of receiving the favour that the Company wish to shew him; for I am well convinced that in shewing him that favour, my friends will attend to preserving my honour and the interests of the Carnatic; wherefore I will cheerfully deliver the country of Tanjore into the hands of the Company, provided my sovereignty therein may be assured to me. For these purposes I have sent the necessary orders. *The Raja will be always disobedient**; his nature leads him to this: I should therefore have a strong agreement from him not to entertain troops in future, for I should otherwise be obliged to punish him again. It is also my wish that such a part of the revenues of the Tanjore country should be set aside for the Company as may be sufficient for the payment of the troops which they may appoint there for its security, and for the defence of the Carnatic. I consent to all this, from my intention that the Company may have the most evident proof of my firm friendship to them, and to convince them that I consider their advantage as my own. This is the strongest test of my friendship. I therefore trust that my friends will not leave on me the present burden of my debts. The pressing distresses of my finances are too clear to require my enumerating them to your Lordship. I only mention this, that their rise have been principally due to the desire of me and my family to assist my friends. However, the business has succeeded well, and I am happy in the remembrance of it. My sons will follow my example. God has pleased to give me many sons, and he has, through his divine favour, given them another father (which is the Company), and I commit them to their protection.

* This is a strange character given of the Raja, by the very man who restores him! If he is a dangerous and profligate man, how can Lord Pigot, how can those who gave the orders, answer for having placed the power of doing harm, in his hands?

Contrary to Lord Pigot's wishes, the Nabob adheres with spirit to his undoubted rights. But, at the same time that he is determined to support his own rights, he makes offers and concessions to the Company, which the world will not justify his Lordship in rejecting. The whole conduct of Lord Pigot seems more calculated to mortify and oppress the Nabob, than to serve his Masters. It is said he has *effectually served himself*. There is not a single fact advanced in the following letter, that cannot be proved from the Records of the Company. Their conduct, therefore, to their old friend and benefactor, is replete with ingratitude as well as injustice.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 19th March 1776, or 28th Mohurrum 1190 Hegira.

I Have received your Lordship's letter of the 6th instant, in which you are pleased to say, in answer to my representation of the great distress of my finances, from the two expeditions against Tanjore, that I should turn my thoughts towards a remedy, and that no assistance, which is consistent with the orders of your Masters, shall be omitted on your part to relieve me from every distress; for which I am obliged to you.

If your Lordship is resolved, notwithstanding my representations and requests, both to you and the Company, about the country of Tanjore, to give it to Tuljagee, to what remedy shall I turn my thoughts?

I have not contracted my debts by *spending money in ostentation and useless pursuits*; but I have contracted them in the national war against Madras, in the reduction of Pondicherry, and the expedition against Madura †; in the disturbances made by the Nizam, when the Company took possession of the Circars, and afterwards by their taking the Dewanship of Mysore, and making an expedition against that country, which occasioned Hyder Aly to enter the Carnatic, and plunder it as he thought proper, which put me to great expence, as well for the support of the Company's army as my own.

† Lord Pigot is no stranger to the particulars of that expedition; it is also said, that his Lordship was in correspondence with Isouf Cawn; but this was *before* that partisan rebelled; Colonel Monson, now a member of the Supreme Council at Bengal, can, when he pleases, refresh his Lordship's memory on this subject.

All these things have *not* been brought on by me ‡, as I have already mentioned in my letter dated the 2d Showall 1183 Hegira, to the Governor and Council. My debts have been also increased by my paying ten lacks of Pagodas, on account of the Mysore expedition, which I had no right to pay. All these expences have been incurred by me for the assistance of my friends, and I am happy in the remembrance of it. I have paid off great part, and very little now remains. If the before-mentioned affairs had not happened, I should not owe any thing; the money which I was obliged to borrow for the reduction of Tanjore was with a view to preserve the tranquillity of the Carnatic, and to assure the general peace and safety. If I had not done so, what disturbances would not have happened in this country from the bad conduct of Tuljagee, his application to the Marattas for assistance, and to the Dutch and other powers, as I have set forth in my letters to your Lordship of the 22d January and 26th February last *? I can clearly explain

‡ No. The servants of the Company *brought on* the wars, and the Nabob bore the expences.

* Though the Court of Directors have shewn so much favour to Tuljagee, the following facts are incontrovertible. In compliance with his solicitations, twenty thousand Marratto horse appeared on the frontiers of the Carnatic under the command of Trimbuckrow, in the year 1772, and threatened the whole country with fire and sword. To gratify these marauders, the Nabob was obliged to pay down a considerable sum of money, besides presents of jewels, fire-arms, and elephants. The intercepted letters of Tuljagee to Poonah prove, that this invasion was undertaken by his advice, and at his instigation.

Though the Marattos retreated, contrary to the expectations of the Raja of Tanjore, he continued his intrigues at Poonah. In the beginning of the year 1773, he sent a person to that capital, to entertain a body of horse, and to solicit the alliance of the State for a war against the Carnatic. Mr. Mostyn, the English Resident at the Court of Poonah, was no stranger to this negotiation. He advised the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, that the Carnatic was to be invaded by the combined forces of the Marattos and the Raja. The Nabob, as well as the Company's servants, being averse to a fresh war, perhaps delayed too long the only effectual means to deprive Tuljagee of the power of injury.

It is evident, from the whole tenor of Tuljagee's conduct, from the day the first siege of Tanjore was raised, that he meditated another war. He only waited for a fit opportunity of carrying fire and sword through the dominions of the Nabob, his lawful and acknowledged superior. Happily for the prosperity of the Carnatic, fortunately for the English, the abilities of the Raja were not equal to his perfidy. His intrigues, however, were not confined to Asiatic powers. Though he had sent several embassies to Hyder Ali, he turned chiefly his views to quarters still more alarming to the Nabob and the Company. He entered into the strictest connections with the French, the Dutch, and the Danes, as appeared from the original Sunnuds, delivered up

plain to your Lordship the nature of my debts on account of the Tanjore country, provided you do not obstruct my management of the revenues.

Your Lordship has written to me, that the Company's orders to you are, to put the Tanjore country into the hands of Tuljagee, but that it is your wish to transact every business in concurrence with me; and though the English Company's garrison has been one month in the fort of Tanjore, you have not yet complied with the orders of your Masters. I consider the Gentlemen of the Company as my friends, and it is by their favour and assistance that I have got possession of my right. I am always thankful to them, and I readily received their garrison into the fort of Tanjore, as into my other forts, to take care of it, in order that the Company might have the strongest proof of my friendship towards them; yet if any one imagines that the *putting the fort into their hands, agreeing to give a suitable Jaghirc to Tuljagee, paying the expence of the garrison, and performing the same as the Company expect from Tuljagee (as I have proposed in my letter of the 22d January), is not complying with their sentiments, it is my misfortune*!* It is my misfortune that the
Gentlemen

to the Nabob after the capture of Tanjore by the respective governors of those three nations. He had actually concluded a treaty with the French. Large sums of money, an exclusive privilege of trade, and valuable territories, were to have been exchanged for a body of Europeans and a train of artillery. To the Dutch he sold some districts, mortgaged others; and set aside the Suba of Manugeody, for the express purpose of paying a body of troops, with which they were to supply him in his meditated war against the Nabob. He mortgaged some other districts to the Danes; and raised money by these means from their settlement at Tanquebar. The Dutch actually began to assemble troops at Nigapatnam; and their alliance with the Raja of Tanjore was openly avowed by the Governor of Batavia, in a letter to the Nabob. All the facts stated in this note are proved incontrovertibly, by original letters and papers annexed to the *State of Facts relative to Tanjore* lately published.

* I should be glad to know what will the Directors, who opposed the signing of the orders for restoring Tanjore, say to Lord Pigot's rejecting these proposals. How will those who *signed them*, answer to their constituents, their Sovereign, the Parliament, and the Nation, for their conduct in this unhappy affair? What will the leaders in the India-House say, when called upon to give an account of orders, which stript a faithful friend of his dominions, and gave them to an avowed enemy? Did not ten Directors vote against those orders; and one of them enter a strong protest against them? Did not the orders lie two weeks on the table before a sufficient number of signatures could be obtained? Did not several of those Directors, who signed the orders, *declare*, that they could only be induced to sign them, by the consideration that there was other important
and

Gentlemen of the Company have not been acquainted with the free and full state of affairs, even so much so, that they are assured that Tuljagce is at Trichinopoly. When his Majesty, the Parliament, and the Company fully understand the true state of affairs, they will approve of the conduct of their ally and friend here, in not consenting to his own disgrace, and the ruin of the future interest of the Company and the English nation, by establishing his subjects in the Carnatic, which would be the foundation of many troubles and disorders. I have set forth, in my writing to my friends the Company, all my situation and rights, and reminded them of their former orders in regard to Tanjore; and I do not expect from them (who are men of justice) that I should lose my rights. Your Lordship will not interfere (as I have desired in my letter of the 22^d January last) in my management of the country of Tanjore which belongs to me, till we hear further from the Company. Why should not I lay before you the prejudice that will arise to my affairs, should I comply with your desire? for it would not only be attended with the loss of the Tanjore country, but with the total confusion of my government. Therefore I again intreat your Lordship, *in the name of the King of Great Britain, the Parliament, and the Company*, that till you receive a fresh order from the Company, you will not interfere in the management of the Tanjore country, and do me the favour to spare the honour of the *oldest and truest friend* the English ever found in India. By shewing me this favour, and giving me leave to explain how much it is for the good of the Company, that those rights should be supported, your Lordship will not only do me justice, but gain the highest approbation of your King and Nation. I am, by the blessing of God, the first Prince in Hindostan, for the support of whose right the King and Nation of Great Britain have pledged the honour of their protection and guarantee.

Your Lordship writes, that humanity to the wretched inhabitants, distressed beyond measure by the miserable state in which the country now remains, without any established government either of me or the Raja; justice to the Raja, who is scarcely better than a prisoner; and attention to the public honour, make it absolutely necessary to carry into immediate effect the orders of the Company.

and necessary business contained in the public letter? As to the *pretended approval*, SURREPTITIOUSLY OBTAINED, the Reader will find that matter explained, in a manner not much to the credit of some Persons, in the OBSERVATIONS annexed to these Papers.

The miserable situation, my Lord, of the Tanjore inhabitants, and their deserting the country, proceeded from the *oppressions of Tuljagee* *, before it came into my hands. No one oppressed the inhabitants more than he did, and he possessed himself of the fortune and cattle of many of those who quitted his country, and pulled down their houses in hopes of finding money buried under them. He did not, for several years, repair the water-houses, mounds, and tanks. After the taking of Tanjore, by sending my second son Ameer-ul-Omrah Behauder, by advancing money to the inhabitants for bullocks for the cultivation of the ground, promising to give them their share of the produce, repairing the mound, water-courses, &c. I gave such encouragement to the inhabitants, that they returned from Trivancore, Mysore, &c. The Cavery river, at the same time, swelled more than it had done for ninety years before, and overflowed the country to such an extreme, as to destroy all the Paddy fields, and to break away the mounds and water-courses. Ameer-ul-Omrah Behauder himself went there, and at the expence of many lacks and great pains, compleatly repaired them, and twice made advance to the inhabitants of ready-money and Paddy for seed, which prevented their ruin, and set them again to cultivation; which they performed in such a manner as had never been done in Tuljagee's time, as is well known to the whole world, now the crop is ripe, and ready for reaping, and the time for the advantage of the inhabitants is arrived, and for their giving my share and taking theirs; but they have abandoned the country, by which it appears, that from the former oppressions of Tuljagee, they renewed their apprehensions.

Whilst Tuljagee was in the custody of my servants, he passed his time *more happily than during his own government*, and I will not omit increasing his allowances according to your opinion. He has been in custody of the Company's people since their garrison went into Tanjore. You wrote me

* Nothing could equal the distress of the province of Tanjore during Tuljagee's government. He extorted money by unheard-of tortures from the farmers. If he heard of a woman of beauty in any part of the country, she was forced from her husband, her father, or her friends, and submitted to his own lusts or those of the companions of his infamous pleasures. The people fled from his oppressions to the neighbouring provinces, towns and villages were depopulated, and desolation and poverty covered the whole face of the country. When the Nabob got possession, the confidence of the people in his justice and humanity induced them to return. The towns and villages began to be rebuilt; cultivation was revived; but the confusions of which Lord Pigot complains, began afresh, when it was known that Tuljagee was to be restored.

that

that you repeat your request, that I should give an order directed to all my Hamildars, &c. in the Tanjore country, to relinquish all manner of authority when called upon by you so to do, and to account with such persons as you may name, for all sums collected in the Tanjore country, from the day your Lordship delivered me the Company's order. From your first question on this subject, I have been uniform in my explanation of my sentiments in regard to the country of Tanjore which is my right, and part of the Carnatic, and I now make my request to your Lordship as before, on this subject.

The Nabob having strenuously adhered to his rights, Lord Pigot came to confer with him the day after the preceding letter was written. The conference needs no comment. The most remarkable passages are printed in *Italics*, to call the attention of the reader. Among other matters of information his Lordship (perhaps through inadvertence) makes the Nabob acquainted with the *true motives* of his voyage to India.

Conference between his Highness the Nabob and Lord Pigot, dated 20th March 1776, or 29th Moharrum 1190 Hegira.

HIS Lordship came to his Highness about ten o'clock this morning. Nabob Shaw Hammud Jung, Omdaht-ul-Omrah, Ameer-ul-Omrah, and Syfel Mulk were present. His Lordship told his Highness, that his Highness promised him, on his going to England, that he would not shew favour to any other person or attend to any advice but his ; that he would not shew favour to the Governor and Council for the time *then to come* †, as he had shewn to him : That his Highness had not observed this, and that he (his Lordship) had heard that he had shewn *favour* to the *governors* and *council*, and attended to the advice of *bad people* : That therefore his Highness's business was in confusion : That his Lordship had formerly left his Highness in tranquillity and honour, but that he was not so now : That the *rascals* who had advised his Highness to take Tanjore, now gave his Highness hopes of keeping it, and bad advice also. What good consequence did his Highness find from their advice in taking Tanjore, that he should expect any from their advice now to keep it ? That he should not

† The Governor meant was Mr. Palk.

hope that country should again be in his hands from the assistance of the people of England. That when his Lordship formerly engaged in the affairs of Tanjore, the faith of the whole nation was concerned therein* : That when he formerly left this country, *the kingdom of England was in a good situation : That after the late king died, his present majesty managed the business of his kingdom very well, lived in pleasure, and gained victories : That ONE BAD MAN came, and gave his advice, therefore that the business of the kingdom was ruined †, and the people of America were fallen into rebellion : That the city had given a petition to his majesty ; and in the same manner his Highness's business was spoiled by the advice of bad people : That if his Highness did not do the Tanjore business, the company would think him their enemy, and that he acted in opposition to them, and had connection with the king's people § : That he did not say, that his Highness should not express his rights, that he might strongly explain them : That his Highness might say, that the Tanjore business had been done by the approbation of the governor and council, and the king's two ministers, and that, notwithstanding, his Highness had given up the country at the desire of the Company, which would increase their friendship to him.*

Ameer-ul-Omrah told his Lordship, that the Company might form suspicions against the Nabob, had he not put the Fort of Tanjore into the care of the Company, but that now he had done so, they could have none. That the country was open, and that his Lordship might do what he wanted, by *force and oppression* ; but that the Nabob could not give his consent to destroying his own rights. His Lordship proposed the business of taking Tanjore. His Highness answered, I did ; and the Company assisted me.—His Lordship said, it was his opinion, that his Highness had desired it, and that the Company had done it. He further said, that he had in England, began the business of restoring to the Raja his country, as his honour was concerned therein ; that he was the beginner of this business ||, and would go to

* That is in his treaty with *Pertaub Sing* in 1762. The nation knew nothing of the matter, and the *Sovereign* contradicted it in the *guarantee* of 1763.

† The kingdom is much obliged to his Lordship.

§ A mighty crime truly for an ally of Great Britain to have connection with the servants of the king of Great Britain.

|| We know his Lordship was the first mover in this business. We are no strangers to his visits to the India House, and his *proper applications* to the *Leaders* of the *then* Court of Directors. Time has unveiled the intrigues and influence used upon the occasion.

England after he had finished it †. That the business of this place was so far confused, that it could not be settled by his hands; and that, no doubt, it was of great prejudice to him. *That the King and Parliament would do him great injury on account of this business, and would take his estate from him.* His Lordship said, my situation is as when the General of an army picks out some men and sends them to storm a place; though they are killed, it is for the general advantage.—So I am going to Tanjore, and by *ruining myself* ‡, I shall establish friendship between your Highness and the Company. His Lordship further said to his Highness, For God's sake settle my business, and give an order under your hand to the Hamildars of Tanjore. His Lordship then stood up, and reached a gum bottle, thinking there was ink in it, and took a pen out of his pocket, and laid his hands on his Highness's feet, and his Highness laid his hands on his Lordship's feet. The young Nabobs told his Lordship, that he was as a father to them, and begged that he would spare them in this business: that he had power and might do what he pleased. His Lordship perceiving that what he had said had not effect, sat down again, and told his Highness that he might be assured, that the friendship between him and the Company would be lessened, and that he (his Lordship) wished to increase it; and that the report which had prevailed of his Highness's withdrawing his confidence from the Company, and placing it in the *Minister's and King's people* might be removed; and that his Highness's goodness and reputation might be talked of. That when his Lordship had formerly departed for England, his Highness was a great Prince; and that when his Highness used to go to Tanjore, the Raja sent his sons and other ambassadors to him with presents; and that when his Highness went farther, the Rajas of Nallacoty, Tondyman, and other Polygars, used to do the same; but that if he was to go there now, it would be some Conocplys * bringing plantains that would come. That his Highness said, that he would lose his honour, but that he (his Lordship) said it would be increased. His Highness got up in great concern, and went into another room. His Lordship said, that as some people were blown up by the springing of a mine, so should he, for that the King and the Parliament would *cut off his head*; and that his house would be destroyed. Nevertheless, he would go and settle the Tanjore business, as he had un-

† Here his Lordship avows, that it was only to restore Tanjore he went to India.

‡ Credat Judæus.

* Inferiour Servants.

dertaken it, let what would happen afterwards: that his Highness might remember this. Ameer-ul-Omrah told his Lordship, that if a man had committed a fault, and was to have his *head cut off*; if he asked a little time, it would be given to him. That the Nabob was a true friend to the Company and the English nation, and had done the Tanjore business by the approbation of the Company, the Governor and Council, and now waited for an answer from the same Company; and now requested, that his Lordship would stay till it arrived: that it was surprising that his Lordship would not agree to it. His Lordship said, that if any delay happened in this business, the people of England would think that he could not do it, and would send Mr. *Rumbold* here.—His Highness then returned from the room, and his Lordship took a paper out of his pocket and shewed it to him. It mentioned, that the Nabob would not agree to the order about Tanjore; therefore that his Lordship was going there, and intended to send Sepoys there. His Highness said, why will your Lordship send Sepoys there? that country belongs to your *friend* not to your *enemy*!

The following is Lord Pigot's answer to the Nabob's letter of the 19th March. His Lordship deserts the argument, and has recourse to the positive orders of his *Masters*.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Pigot to the Nabob, dated 22d March 1776.

To the Nabob.

I Have had the honour to receive your Highness's letter, dated the 19th instant, and after having paid the most respectful attention to every argument you have been pleased to enforce, I find myself obliged to observe, that the business of Tanjore has been well deliberated by *my Masters*, has been by them condemned, and their orders in consequence were not delivered to me, till after they had been laid before his Majesty's Ministers for their approval*.

Let me entreat your Highness to call to your remembrance, the difficulties you were able to encounter, when your friends power was united to

* This *pretended approval* was *surreptitiously obtained*, upon a state of facts, which those who procured the orders *knew* to be FALSE. This *imposition* upon the Secretary of State, is exposed in the *Observations* annexed to these Papers.

your own.—Remember that union was in the cause of justice, and in *that* cause only can they *be* united. What consequences may attend *even the appearance* of a dis-union?

My Masters gave you their support, when you were alike destitute of money and of power; they will continue their support to you, but the *public faith is pledged* to the Raja of Tanjore †, as well as to your Highness; and the orders to me are, “That the country of Tanjore shall be again “ put into the possession of the Raja.”

What words shall I use to induce your Highness to make this your *own act*, if all the arguments I have been able to suggest have not had their proper force; and with what an aching heart, after acting in concert with you through so many difficulties, shall I now carry the Company's orders into effect by *their* authority *alone*? The world will justify me in the obedience I shew to the command of my Masters; and having never failed in the part of friendship, in *respect*, and in *propriety of behaviour towards you**, I trust I shall now stand excused, after the pressing manner I have so often urged your Highness to do that what is right and proper, as well respecting your interest as your dignity.

I have the honour to be,

Your Highness's most obedient,

and most humble servant,

(Signed) PIGOT.

Fort St. George,
22d March 1776.

The following is a full and spirited answer to the above letter from Lord Pigot.

† He alludes to the treaty which he himself made with *Pertaub Sing* in the year 1762. The treaty was *forced* upon the Nabob, as appears from his letter to Mr. Pigot of July 17th 1762; besides, the treaty terminated with the life of *Pertaub Sing*; and it had been broken by him, in all its articles.

* For the truth of this assertion, the conferences printed in this collection are recommended to the perusal of the reader.

*Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 4th
Sepker 1190 Hegira, or 25th March 1776.*

I Have, on the 25th instant, received your Lordship's letter, dated the 22d March, and understand the contents thereof.—Your Lordship writes me, “that after having paid the most respectful attention to every
“argument I have been pleased to enforce, you find yourself obliged to
“observe, that the business of Tanjore has been well deliberated by your
“Masters, has been by them condemned, and their orders, in consequence,
“were not delivered to you, till after they had been laid before his Majesty's
“Ministers for their approval.”

I have already wrote you, in my letter of the 22d January, or 29th Ze-caud, the bad conduct of Tuljagee; his requiring assistance from the Morattas and Hyder Aly Cawn; his selling the countries of Tanjore to the Dutch and others, in order to obtain their assistance in destroying the Carnatic and my rights. This letter the Gentlemen of the Company have not yet received, nor have they been informed that the countries of Tanjore, belonging to the Carnatic, were sold by Tuljagee to the Dutch, which he had no right to do; then how could they give orders on this subject? Were they (after they were well informed on this subject) to ask my opinion, as I am their old friend, and have a knowledge of those affairs, and have a right in them, I would agree that they decided justly in this business; but this is not the case. When the Gentlemen of the Company, who have their representatives in this country, are not informed of the state of affairs here, how can I imagine that their orders have been approved of by the King's Ministers? In regard to the order which your lordship enforces, I have written to your employers, who are my friends, and have left this business to their justice and enquiry, and wish (through your favour) that you may not obstruct my management in the Tanjore country, till you receive fresh orders. The revenues of that country are laid aside for the payment of my creditors, who lent their money for that business.

Your Lordship says, “Let me intreat your Highness to call to your remembrance the difficulties you were able to encounter, when your friend's
“power was united to your own; remember that union was in the cause of
“justice,

“ justice, and in *that* cause only can they be united. What consequences
 “ must attend *even the appearance* of a disunion ?”

I very well remember, that in the time of trouble my father assisted the Company; and from the beginning of my connection with them and the English nation, I have been their invariable friend, in adversity as well as in prosperity, and have been joined in alliance with them; and I am happy in the recollection of it. It is indeed very true, that my friends the Company justly remembered my former friendship, and gave me their assistance, through their great favour to me; and by the blessing of God, as long as I live and my posterity remains, we will assist my best friends the Company, and we will not forget our obligations to them. I am deeply impressed with the friendship of the Company and the English nation, and my heart is so much affected by it, and the hope of its continuance in future, that I cannot express what I should feel from an appearance of its diminution. From the beginning my friendship with the Company and the Nation, and theirs to me, has been so firmly established and known to the world, that it can never be dissolved.

Your Lordship says,—“ My Masters gave you their support, when you
 “ were alike destitute of money and of power; they will continue their sup-
 “ port to you, but the public faith is pledged to the Raja of Tanjore, as
 “ well as to your Highness; and the orders to me are, that the country of
 “ Tanjore shall be put into the possession of the Raja.”

It is very true, that when my treasury and power were *expended in the assistance of my friends the Company*, they gave me their assistance, for which I and my sons are obliged to them. I have firm hope that they will continue it to me for ever, for they have strongly promised it to me in their letters; and I place my dependence on the royal letters and promises of his Majesty, and upon his having *included me in the Treaties with the other crowned heads*. I depend upon the letters of the Ministers, who have written to me in the strongest terms on the part of his Majesty. I have already explained to your Lordship in my letter of the 22d January, how far the public faith was concerned in regard to Pertaub Sing, who broke it in his lifetime. Tuljagee likewise broke it, though I have proved that he was *not* concerned in it. I have also in the first paragraph of that letter given an answer in re-
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gard to the order of your employers, wherein they desire the country of Tanjore to be given up to Tuljagee.

Your Lordship says, “ What words shall I use to induce your Highness to
 “ make this your *own Act*, if all the Arguments I have been able to fug-
 “ gest have not their proper force ; and with what an aching heart, after
 “ having acted in concert with you through so many difficulties, shall I now
 “ carry the Company’s order into effect by their authority alone ? ”

I can scarcely say any thing further to your Lordship, having already set forth all the difficulty, loss, and disgrace to me, which will attend your carrying into execution this business in regard to Tanjore ; and have begged, *in the name of the King, the Parliament, and the Nation*, that your Lordship would delay it, till you have the fresh orders of the Company ; therefore am at a loss to express to your Lordship what pain my heart feels, nor can I explain (in the manner that I ought) what I suffer.

Your Lordship says, “ The world will justify me in the obedience I shew
 “ to the orders of my Masters ; and having never failed in the part of
 “ friendship, in respect, and in propriety of behaviour towards you, I trust
 “ I shall now stand excused, after the pressing manner I have so often urged
 “ your Highness to do that which is right and proper, as well respecting
 “ your interest as your dignity.”

Seeing the justice of the English nation, I hope that you will not act contrary thereto, and destroy the *rights* of the *old* and *firm friend* to the Company, and not hurt the honour of *the Ally of the King of Great Britain*.

I am sure, that in securing my honour and my rights, which is just the same as securing the honour of the King of Great Britain and the English nation, you will be clear in the eyes of his Majesty, *who is my protector*, the Parliament, the Company, and the English nation.

As it is well known to the powers of India, that his Majesty and the Company have promised me their support for ever, it will be for your honour, that you secure this reputation in the eyes of those powers ; I firmly trust, that you will shew me favour in supporting my honour, and that you

will shew friendship and good treatment to the invariable friend of the English nation.

On the 26th of March, Lord Pigot came to the Nabob, about ten of the clock in the morning; and wrote the following paper, with his own hand, and delivered it to his Highness, in the presence of his five sons.

AS I am now going to Tanjore, I hope the Nabob will let the little time there is, be employed, in considering which way I can execute the Company's orders, the most to his satisfaction; and that when I come away from Tanjore, he will be so good as to let Nagif Cawn accompany me, as a guard; it will have a good appearance in the eyes of the world, and shew the faith and confidence Lord Pigot has in the Nabob's officers and troops."

Lord Pigot, the day after, sent to his Highness the following letter.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Pigot to the Nabob, dated 27th March 1776.

To the Nabob.

May it please your Highness, *Fort St. George, 27th March 1776.*

THE honour I have in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th, gives me another opportunity of expressing my desire to execute the orders of the Company, as conformably to your Highness's wishes, as the faith of my nation and my duty to my employers will admit.

I am, with the greatest respect and esteem,

Your Highness's most obliged,

and most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) PIGOT.

The Nabob, perceiving that Lord Pigot was resolved to carry into execution the orders with respect to Tanjore, made the offers contained in the following letter, as his last effort to save his rights.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 7th Saphur 1190 Hegira, or 28th March 1776.

I HAVE received your Lordship's letter, dated 27th instant or 6th Saphur. I have already explained this business to your Lordship, by every means in my power, and I now again request, that I may not be *obliged* to give up my rights. Considering my dependence on the nation, and the Gentlemen of the Company, who are your masters and my best friends, I will (after discharging the debts which I contracted on account of the Tanjore country, and deducting the expences I have been at on account of that country, and the English garrison which I received into the Fort) *keep the revenues in my possession, without expending one shilling of them, till the further order of the Company arrives.* The difference between your Lordship's intentions and mine is this, your Lordship wishes to do this business by *force*, and without my *consent*, and I want to *delay* it, till the Company's letter arrives from England. Do me the favour to attend to this representation of your old friend.

Lord Pigot, despairing to induce the Nabob to relinquish his *rights*, left Madras on the 29th of March, to execute his design of restoring the Raja, in person. Having arrived at Cuddalore, and being pleased with the conveniences, which the Nabob had ordered to be provided for him at every stage, he wrote to him the following letter.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Pigot to the Nabob, dated 4th April 1776.

To the Nabob.

May it please your Highness,

I Will not offend with writing upon business, but I cannot avoid thanking you for your great attention in writing to your Hamildars and servants, who have supplied me upon the road with every thing necessary. I am now at Cuddalore, and shall proceed on my journey in the afternoon.

I am, with great esteem,

Your Highness's

most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) PIGOT.

Cuddalore,
4th April, 1776.

The Nabob answered his Lordship's *polite* letter, in the following manner.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 19th Saphur 1190 Hegira, or 9th April 1776.

I Have received your Lordship's letter, dated 4th instant, wherein you mention that you will not trouble me with matters of business, but you cannot omit thanking me for the great attention that has been paid you by my Hamildars; and that you leave Cuddalore that evening, with intention to proceed to Tanjore.

I am an old friend to the Company and to you, and think without doubt that your Lordship will neither say nor do any thing that will give me pain. I wrote to my servants to prepare every thing that might be necessary to your Lordship, and it was my duty to do so. The thanks which your Lordship expresses are returned on my part for your thinking yourself obliged.—But I should have been glad if your Lordship had *returned to me*, from Cuddalore, instead of proceeding from thence.

On the 6th of April, Lord Pigot arrived before Tanjore. He encamped, for the night, on the glacis of the Fort; and, in the morning, went privately to wait upon the Raja. He went, afterwards, in state, with his whole suite; and as the Raja (having declared, that had he the treasures of the Mogul empire his *friend* deserved them all) complained of the want of money, his Lordship told him, that he had brought all the moneyed men in the Company's districts to see him. This was a genteel method of suggesting a *loan* to an *unfortunate* prince, who had declared, some weeks before, he had only *twelve lacks* in reserve, and his family jewels. The sum was small;—but the stones were valuable. Notwithstanding the *poverty* of Tuljagee, his Lordship was not wanting in paying him the respect due to his rank. He visited him twice every day; yet the ceremony of the Restoration did not come on till the 11th of April, though his Lordship had arrived on the 6th. The intermediate time was filled up with *private* conferences, for the *service* of the Company. During this week of suspense, the Nabob reminded his Lordship in the following letter; of some late promises he had made.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 10th April 1776, or 10th Saphur 1190 Hegira.

YOUR Lordship very well knows, that when it was agreed that the Company's garrison should be employed in taking care of the Fort of Tanjore, and that a number of my troops should remain there, with Nagif Cawn at their head, as Killidar, your Lordship and I were concerned, that the troops there were so much in arrears, as we apprehended that they might mutiny. Your Lordship then made me *strong promises*, that you would not impede their receiving their pay out of the revenues of the country, according to the Tunkas I had given them; and you likewise *assured me*, that a thousand of my Sepoys should remain in the Fort, under the command of Nagif Cawn, and desired that I would withdraw the others; and it was then determined between you and me, that they should be cantoned at Cumbonum, and receive their pay, according to the orders I had given, on the revenues of that country. In consequence of this, I wrote to Nagif Cawn, ordering him to give assurances to the troops that they should receive their pay out of the revenues of the Tanjore country. This order I shewed to your Lordship, and you approved of it, and sent it inclosed in your letter to Colonel Harper, to be delivered by him to Nagif Cawn, who accordingly received it from the Colonel. Nagif Cawn is therefore bound to pay the troops; and I have a great reliance on your Lordship to shew me favour in this business, according to *your promise*, that I may be clear of any demands on me from the troops.

The following proclamation is a matter of curiosity. Lord Pigot founds the restoration of the Raja, on a treaty *forced* by himself, or the Nabob, in 1762; as appears from the Nabob's letter of the 17th of July 1762. The treaty was to continue in force, *only* during the life of *Pertaub Sing*; his Lordship's *very good friend*. But his Lordship makes it here to supersede not only the posterior orders of the Company, and the repeated annulments of the treaty itself, but even the national guarantee, entered into by his Majesty, and approved by Parliament.

Tanjore

Tanjore, 11th April 1776.

IT is the right honourable Lord Pigot's orders, that the following proclamation, this day made public on the restoration of the Raja to the Mufnuk, be read at the head of each corps, and explained to the Seapoys of the different battalions at 7 o'clock.

By order,

(Signed) ROBERT WOOD, Aid de Camp.

The right honourable Lord Pigot, President of the Council for affairs of the East India Company on the coast of Choromandel, and governor of Fort St. George, &c. To all whom it may concern :

“Whereas a treaty was concluded in 1762, between the Nabob of the Carnatic, and the Raja of Tanjore, to which treaty, *the English* became *guarantee*; and whereas, in *direct violation of the above treaty*, the *troops* of the East India Company, at the *instigation* of the *said Nabob*, did remove the Raja from his government; the East India Company disapproving the conduct of their servants, have thought proper to require, that the Raja be again restored; and in virtue of the orders of the said Company, all officers civil and military, and all persons under the protection of the said Company, are hereby required to consider the Raja of Tanjore as again restored to the government of his country in the full extent of that government, *as at the conclusion of the treaty of 1762*, and to give him all proper aid and assistance; dated in Tanjore, this 11th day of April 1776.

(Signed) PIGOT.”

The Raja made his appearance a quarter before three in the afternoon; on his appearance on the parade, he was saluted with 21 guns, and then was carried round the capital streets, accompanied by the troops of cavalry, the grenadier company of Europeans, the artillery two guns, and six companies of grenadier Seapoys, his Lordship, &c. and on the Raja's return, he went round the square, was saluted by all the officers as he went round; on his going in into the palace, a second salute and three volleys of small arms by whole troops; and at 8 o'clock at night, the Raja, in company with his Lord-

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ship,

ship, Mess. Dalrymple, Jourdan, Benfield, and Chambers, Colonel Harper, captains Wood and Thomson, sat at the couchery, and read the above proclamation in Maratty language, in the presence of all the Madras merchants and the people of that place; and then all the Madras merchants went with his Lordship, Namid Moodu-Kistnah, Chippermall Chitty, Chocapah Chitty, Sunca Ramy Chitty, Arnachitte Chitty, Ganduvady Suly Chitty, Bugavan Puntaloo, and Ballur Moodu Chitty, and also Sree Salupudy and Irshippah Chitty of Cuddalore, merchants; they all paid their respects to the Raja, with the usual Nazir of a few pagodas and few gold mohurs, and received Beetle-nut and Rosewater as customary: Thus ended the ceremony. It was remarked, that the day of Tuljagee's restoration was one of the hottest in the season; yet Lord Pigot, in full dress, was carried, without a hat, in an uncovered Palanquin; such was his zeal for the service!

Though Lord Pigot spent many days at Tanjore after the Raja's restoration, we do not find him employed in any very important business. He ordered, it is true, one Cummerow, a man of large property, to be *chabucked*, or whipped on the public parade, for going to visit the Raja without previously asking his permission; and he commanded, that a poor shipwrecked Dutch pedlar, should be bound, on his horse, with his face towards the tail; and so to be driven out of the town, for presuming to enter it, without his Lordship's leave. During these acts of *summary justice*, he wrote the following letter to the Nabob.

Copy of a letter from Lord Pigot to his Highness the Nabob, dated 20th April 1776.

May it please your Highness,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your two letters of 10th April. It would have given me great pleasure, if you had condescended to attend to my advice when I was at Madras, as it would have made my journey to these parts unnecessary. Be assured, Sir, that I will do every thing in my power to protect your rights, and that I will never interfere in *your business*, as you are pleased to express yourself, but when that *business* is connected with the interest of my employers; in such case, you may be assured, that

shall always act as appears to me proper, and as you are their old friend and ally, I dare say you will approve of my making use of your authority.

When I took my leave of you, I acquainted you I was going to Tanjore to replace the Raja in his government, and put him in possession of his country by the authority and express commands of the Company. I am sorry to observe to you, that I found, as I passed through the country, the proper officers, with all the accounts, had been removed, by your orders, from every village; and I was soon informed, that every part of the country was in the same situation. Every means had been taken to throw difficulties in my way in the execution of the Company's orders, and to distress the country and inhabitants. In this situation, Sir, I thought it the properest method to escort the Dobeer hither by the Company's troop of cavalry. He is now here, and having been at the head of the revenue department, formerly in the service of the Raja, and lately in yours, if you will please to order the different Amildars and other officers to return to me with their accounts, justice may be done to every man, and the country restored in that proper and equitable manner which the world will expect from a friend and old ally of the Company.

It is very true, Sir, that I, as well as every friend you have, and every friend and well-wisher to the prosperity of the Company, were, are, and must continue to be alarmed at the great arrears of pay due to your troops. Perhaps, Sir, it might be made appear, that as much money has been collected from the Tanjore country since you were acquainted with the Company's orders*, as would have paid the troops of Najib Cawn, and gone a great way towards discharging the arrears due to the rest. If you turn back to the letters which have been wrote to you, you will find that it was expressly insisted upon, that an English garrison should be put into Tanjore and the Raja set at liberty, *without any terms*†; terms would have been disgraceful on that occasion.

I always thought that you and your managers had great merit in being able to remove a body of troops to whom such large arrears were due, but I

* This is a mistake or misrepresentation, as will appear from the Nabob's answer.

† The reader is requested to look back to the Nabob's letter of the 10th of April. It seems his Lordship's promises were verbal, and therefore not *binding*.

never made you any promises *on the part of the Company**; you know well, they had directed the country to be restored to the Raja.

There was one method, and but one which ever occurred to me, likely to relieve you from that burdensome debt due to your troops. I repeatedly told you of it, and I will do so now. It was, that if you would consent to the disbanding these troops, or to the Company's enlisting into their service such of them as I might chuse to accept of, I would use my *endeavours with the Raja of Tanjore* † to suffer a part of the revenues of his country to be applied to the purpose of paying off their arrears; but as this is what you would not hearken to, I see not at present how the Company can be of any service to you upon the occasion. I tell you again and again, that troops *ill-paid will always be the masters of the man who employs them*. Those you have, if they do not disband themselves, which I understand some of them have done, must be disbanded by your Highness, or you will be more and more distressed.

I have the honour to be

your Highness's most obedient humble servant,

Tanjore,
20th April 1776.

(Signed) PIGOT.

Lord Pigot, having *whipt* Cummero, and *bound* the Dutchman on his horse, with his face towards the tail, applied himself to other affairs of no less importance. He ordered *hostile incursions* to be made into the Nabob's other countries, to seize his subjects by *force of arms*, and to bring them prisoners to Tanjore. The news of these outrages arriving at Madras, the Nabob addressed the following letter to the Council.

* But his Lordship made promises on his *own part*.

† It is pity his Lordship has not called Tuljagee *King* of Tanjore. He had the authority of *his Masters* for that appellation; while, at the same time, they divested the Nabob of Arcot, in their intrusions to his Lordship, of the title of Highness bestowed upon him by *their own Master*, the King of Great Britain. They call the Nabob only *his Excellency*, an appellation usurped by every petty Polygar.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob, to the President, Governor and Council of Madras, dated 21st April 1776, or 2d Rabelowell 1190 Hegira.

I N the *fulness of my heart* I now write to you!—I understand, by a letter from the Hamildar of Arrialore, that sixty European horse belonging to the Company, commanded by their officers, together with some of the Company's Sepoys, came from Tanjore, and having crossed the Covey and Colleroon rivers, suddenly entered Arrialore, which is *in my country*, and in the district of Trichinopoly; they surrounded the house of Dubeer and Butchenna, and others *my servants*, turned out by *force* my guard, and in their place put an European one. They then carried away by *force of arms*, as they would prisoners from an enemy's country, my people, together with my papers to Lord Pigot to Tanjore*. The coming of those troops, which are his Lordship's *body guard*, into my country in a *hostile manner*, and carrying away my people and my papers, which are my most sacred property, by *force*; contrary to the friendship, faith and honour of the Company, who are protectors of my honour and dignity in my dominions, is contrary to the *Guarantee* of the English nation to me, and a violation of the alliance of the King of Great Britain with me. Such a violent proceeding has not only destroyed the peace of my country and my authority as Sovereign, but has also been prejudicial to the honour of the whole English nation.—My subjects are all *astonished!* and such confusion has been thrown into my affairs, as Prince of this country, as I cannot possibly explain. I cannot now know what is my right, or what is not; nor in what I have or have not authority; nor how I can give the people of my country support! You, Gentlemen, very well know, that I am unacquainted with the extent of Lord Pigot's powers in this business; but I trust, that my friends, the English, will support my authority in my rights, as a Sovereign, as an ally to the King, and a firm friend to the Company; and that they will satisfy me in their justice.

* This is the outrage which the Supreme Council at Bengal say, in their letter of May 15th to the Presidency of Madras, *requires explanation*; as being "a violation of the independent rights of the Nabob of the Carnatic; in which character Mahommed Ali Cawn is acknowledged by the treaty of Paris, and is not warranted by the Company's orders."

I am so afflicted in my heart, that I am not able to say any thing more to you on this subject.

The outrage complained of in the preceding letter, is more particularly specified in the following.

Translation of a Letter from Conarirow Hamildar of Arrialore belonging to the Subah of Trichinopoly, to his Highness the Nabob, dated 23d Sheeffre 1190 Hegira, or 13th April 1776, received 17th April.

ON this day, being the 23d Sheeffre, about twelve o'clock at noon, there suddenly came here from Tanjore, sixty European horse belonging to the Company. Narrow Pundet Dubier and Butchana, servants to the Circar, were here. The Europeans rode up to the door of the house in which they were and dismounted. The commanding officer, a Deebah and a Brahmin went into the house, where the Deebier and Butchana were, and *God knows what they said.* The commanding officer some time after came out of the house, and obliged to come out the Sepoys of the Circar, who were with the Deebier as a guard, and placed an European guard on the house. No one was permitted to go in or out; and it is reported, that as soon as it was night, the European horse went off for Tanjore, and carried prisoners with them, the Deebier and Butchana, together with their papers. I will inform your Highness of what may further happen.

The following is the copy of a letter from Lord Pigot, to Major Martinz, who commanded the Nabob's troops at Tanjore, before that place was given up to the Raja.

Major Martinz.

S I R,

Tanjore, 21st April 1776.

I Received from Captain M'Kenzie, a letter of the 15th, inclosing a representation which you had made to him; and I answered his letter in such a manner, as I thought would have prevented any inconvenience of the kind you mentioned. This letter must have miscarried; I therefore send him another copy, and I have directed him to release your people. Your own prudence will shew you, how difficult it will be to prevent disputes arising,

arrising, whilst any of the troops of the Nabob remain in parts of the Tanjore country, where the Raja's servants are protected by the Company, in the collection of the Revenues; as such disputes would doubtless give the Nabob much uneasiness. You will therefore please to consider *this* as *sufficient authority* to remove without the limits of Tanjore. I am,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(A Copy.)

PIGOT.

Major Martinz, Commandant for the Nabob at Tanjore, had sent the following spirited paper to Lord Pigot.

Translation of a Paper sent by Major Martinz.

AS your Lordship has not brought any order from my master for me to give up my power and an account of the revenues of this country to your Lordship, I cannot obey your Lordship's orders; but I, as well as all the world, know that there is great friendship between the East India Company and my Master; therefore I cannot oppose your Lordship. I know very well that the Nabob my Master would be displeased if I conducted myself improperly towards the Company's people, and it is always his order to his servants to consider his honour and the Company as the same. His servants, therefore, strictly attend to this order. If any thing should happen contrary to the interest of my Master, your Lordship is answerable; and I declare publickly, in his name, that it is contrary to justice, and the intention of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, who is Protector to my Master, and contrary to the intention of Parliament and the English nation, that your Lordship is going to *oppress him*.

Major Martinz, Commandant for the Nabob in Tanjore, wrote from Amma Chattram the following answer to Lord Pigot's Letter of the 21st April.

Copy of a Letter from Major Martinz to Lord Pigot, dated 22d April 1776.

The Right Honourable Lord George Pigot.

May it please your Lordship,

I Acknowledge the honour of your Lordship's letter to me, and I am glad to find that your Lordship has taken into consideration the *unjust* confinement of the Subadar.

Your Lordship has been pleased to order, that I should move without the limits of Tanjore as it would be difficult to prevent disputes arising whilst any of the Nabob's troops remain in any part of the Tanjore country, where the Raja's servants are protected by those of the Company in the collection of the revenues.

I beg leave to represent to your Lordship, that at the time I was ordered to march out of Tanjore, a garrison was then under my command, consisting of about five thousand men, who were many months in arrears of pay. His Highness the Nabob wrote to me, that the whole should, without the least doubt, be paid at Combaconum, and that your Lordship had *agreed to the same* *; in consequence of which, as likewise by a prudent method, the garrison marched out; and now I find myself much disappointed, and in a very disagreeable situation.

In a letter which the Nabob wrote to me, dated the 31st of March, I am acquainted that after your Lordship's arrival at Tanjore, and all the country matters were settled, the troops under my command, dispersed about the country, were to join me at this place, in order that the whole might be paid off, *your Lordship having so promised*; and that I was to remain here until further orders: therefore should I march from hence without orders, supposing that the troops would accompany me, (which I doubt much without first being paid off) though authorized by your Lordship, I might be blamed by the Nabob, and perhaps my commission taken from me. I will

* There was some *Jeſuitry* in this affair. A promise was made, but as it was made by *Lord Pigot* and not by the *President* of Madras, it was evaded; besides, the promise was merely *verbal*, and therefore not binding.

immediately acquaint his Highness the Nabob; until such time that I am able to get an answer, beg leave to remain; likewise it will be some few days before all my people come in from the different parts of the country to join me.

I must further beg leave to represent to your Lordship, that from the time that each province or each village was put into the restored Raja's possession by the protection of the honourable Company's forces, not a man belonging to his Highness the Nabob has *opposed, prevented, or interfered*, in the collecting of the revenues, or the settling of the country matters.

The protection of the honourable Company to the restored Raja, cannot exceed that to his Highness, as every one is well convinced of the alliance and friendship that has and will exist between them.

As the Nabob wrote to me that the troops under my command should be paid off before I should be ordered to march, it being your Lordship's intentions, I beg to know, and have to request of your Lordship, what measures are to be taken on this head. I had an order on this country for the payment of the troops, but the change of government has put an entire stop to its being paid.

Myself, as well as other European officers, have been at the *expence of building** and repairing quarters, when in the garrison of Tanjore, the list of which was sent to his Highness the Nabob, amounting to 7000 pagodas, who has been pleased to send up an order on this country for its payment, but it has likewise been put a stop to.

I should not trouble your Lordship with such a long epistle, but knowing your Lordship's good inclinations towards giving justice to every individual, has been the reason of my being so bold; and so far from ~~thinking~~ your Lordship

* Many of those officers were forced to remove from houses, *their own property*, by the violence of his Lordship; particularly Mr. Salmon paymaster for the Nabob at Tanjore, though lying in bed of a dangerous illness, was turned out of a house he himself had built.

will:

will take it amifs of me, that I hope, and make no doubt, but that it will meet with your Lordship's approbation.

I have the honour to be
with the greateft refpect,

Amma Chattram,
April 22d, 1776.

My LORD,

Your Lordship's moft obedient,
and moft humble fervant,

(Signed)

The Nabob complains, in the following letter, of the *hoftile* incursions made into the territories of the Carnatic, by Lord Pigot's orders; under the *false* pretence of the diftricts invaded being a part of the province of Tanjore.

Translation of a Letter from his Highnefs the Nabob to Mr. Stratton. Dated April 27th 1776, or 8th Rabelowell 1190 Hegira.*

I Have, in my letter of the 2d Rabelowell, explained to you my uneafinefs of mind; I am now informed that the Company's Sepoys are marched to take poffeffion of fome diftricts of Ramnade and Shevagunga, on the *groundlefs representations* of Tuljagee, who fays that they *belong to Tanjore*. The countries of Ramnade and Shevagunga never depended on Tanjore, but were diftinct countries; but fome time fince, in the government of Mr. Du Pre, Tuljagee (prefuming on his power) took poffeffion of fome diftricts of thofe countries, for which he was punifhed; and he gave it under his hand, that he would not in future take any fuch liberties: therefore I am now very much furprifed, that the Company's people fhould march into thofe countries on the *false representations* of Tuljagee. Before Lord Pigot fet out for Tanjore, I fent orders to the Hamildars in that country not to oppofe any one fent by his Lordship. Though my people were very numerous, they gave no oppofition, even to fingle guards of the Company's Sepoys fent by his Lordship, though they treated them worfe than *enemies* would have done, and put my principal people in prifon, who quietly fubmitted to it. The countries of Ramnade and Shevagunga by no means depend upon Tanjore, as is known to every one; therefore I fent no orders to my Hamildars in

* The acting governor, during Lord's Pigot's abfence from Madras.

Ramnade. I therefore request that you will inform me what orders I am to send to my Hamildars there, in this business.

Nigif Cawn, the Nabob's military governor at Tanjore, wrote the following sensible letter to his Master, concerning the hostilities committed by Lord Pigot. He informs him by report, that the outrages complained of in the preceding letter were intended by his Lordship.

Translation of a Letter from Nigif Cawn to his Highness the Nabob. Dated 25th Saphur, Monday 15th April 1776.

AFTER a great deal of trouble, I could not obtain more than a hundred and ninety bullocks, and I very much wanted to go to Arrialore. These bullocks I divided amongst your Highness's servants, by giving to each of them one or two. This day the Company's troopers who went to Arrialore, returned, and brought with them, by *force*, the Debir, Bachannah, &c. and others of your Highness's servants to Tanjore. Lord Pigot is gone to Velum, and last night the Killedar there wrote to me to know what he was to do. I wrote him in answer, that we were so situated that matters were carried on by *force*, and should he be *turned out by force*, he should go with his people to Arrialore. People say that Lord Pigot wants to take Chivagunda, Ramanade, and other forts in that neighbourhood by his own power, on which he places great *value*; and it is my opinion that it is not far from his intention. Your Highness, therefore, does well, in *silently expecting justice* from his *Lordship's Master* * for his violent proceedings. God is your support, and you may expect justice without uneasiness, from his Lordship's *Master*, for all will end well. I have not yet heard that Nizam Udein Cawn has left Cumbeconum. The Company's people have got possession of the villages in this neighbourhood, and have, no doubt, before this possessed themselves of all the country.

The following letter from Major Martinz to the Nabob contains the particulars of the hostilities committed by Lord Pigot's orders, at Cumbeconum.

* The King of Great Britain.

To his Highness the Nabob Wallejaw.

May it please your Highness,

I Am sorry to acquaint your Highness, that yesterday the 14th instant, as I was at the Cutchery, with Nizam Mooddein Hummed Cawn, and several of the horsemen, a company of the Honourable Company's Sepoys, who in the morning arrived at *Combeconum*, and halted at the *Palace-gate*, came about twelve o'clock at noon into the *Cutchery* and said, that it was Lord Pigot's orders delivered to him, by Captain M'Kenzie, that he, the Jemidar, should apprehend the head manager of *Combeconum*, and make him tye the Zorran; and also beat the Zom Zom, and publish through the town, that henceforth no orders from your Highness, or any of your Highness's servants, were to be obeyed in the country. The manager was at this time in the garden, and whilst the Jemidar was talking to me, four Sepoys had seized upon him, and were pulling him away by force.—We remonstrated with them, and told them, that we had received no orders from your Highness concerning such proceedings; and that we could not give our consent thereto: To which the Jemidar replied, that such were his orders, and that he must comply with them, whether we choosed or not. We then told him, that all the world knew the friendship that subsisted between the Honourable Company and your Highness; and that your Highness would be very much displeas'd, should we offer any violence, offensive or defensive to the Honourable Company's servants, on this or any other occasion, and declared that it was a palpable violence done against your Highness; and that they, the Company's servants, were to be answerable to your Highness, for all the damages that might occur from such proceedings. The Jemidar returned for answer, that it did not concern him, but that he must comply with his orders; on so saying, the manager was pulled away by four Sepoys from our presence. A little while after, the Zoran was tyed, and the above-mentioned publication made through the town.

About half after six at night, Captain M'Kenzie with a battalion of the Honourable Company's Sepoys arrived, and with him one Hissindrow, a head Renter appointed by the Raja for that district. The said Captain came to the Cutchery, and told me and Nizam Moodeen Hammed Cawn, that it was Lord Pigot's positive orders to him, to march to *Combeconum* with his battalion, to take the said Hissindrow, and to see him placed and established
head

Head Renter of this district ; and that the Cutchery was to be cleared off for him immediately, and that we might go where we pleased.—We told Captain M'Kenzie, that we were placed in our different stations by your Highness, and that we could by no means willingly consent to their proceedings. Captain M'Kenzie replied, that such were his Lordship's orders, and he was obliged to obey : adding, that we must leave the *Cutchery*. We then told him, that we and all the world knew, the friendship and alliance that subsisted between your Highness and the Honourable Company and the English Nation ; and that your Highness would be exceedingly displeas'd were we to offer any violence, offensive or defensive, against any of the Honourable Company's servants ; and that this proceeding was an unjust violence against your Highness, contrary (as we imagin'd) to the will of his Britannic Majesty ; and that we therefore expected his Lordship would be answerable to your Highness, for any damages that might occur, from our being forced away from our stations in this country by his Lordship, without your Highness's order to us. We then went away from the Cutchery, and the said Hissandrow sat and took possession of it, where crowds of the inhabitants assembled.

I shall do myself the honour to acquaint your Highness of any thing else that may happen. I have the honour to be,

May it please your Highness,

Your Highness's most obedient, most

humble, and most faithful servant,

Amma Chattram,
April 15, 1775.

(Signed) M. MARTINZ.

The following letter to the Nabob, is on the same subject.

Translation of a Letter from Nizam Udeen Achmed Cawn at Cambeconum, to his Highness the Nabob, dated 24th Souffee, or 14th April 1776.

AT seven o'clock this evening, some Hircarrahs belonging to Tuljagee came to Papanassy, and with them were fifty Sepoys. Upon being asked who they were, the Sepoys answered, that they belonged to the Company, and were come with orders to the Hamildars, for them to deliver up to them the possession of the Papanassy country. The Hamildar told them, I am the Nabob's servant, what business have I with your orders ?

K

Upon

Upon this the Sepoys seized the Hamildar, his Pistcar and Ameen, and carried them to the Cutchery, where they confined them under a guard. I hear that one battalion of Sepoys and two Guns have marched from the Fort of Tanjore for Cumbeconum, and that they are advanced half the way. I have given notice to all the Hamildars, and now write this for your Highness's information.

The writer of the following letter is a foreigner and not master of the English language. Some further hostilities committed by Lord Pigot.

Copy of a letter from John Henry Pickard to his Highness the Nabob, dated 15th April 1776.

His Highness the Nabob Waiclaugaiee, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I MAKE bold to acquaint your Highness, that the 13th instant I was ordered by Major Martinz, to go to Mayavaram, and there to stay by the four companies of my battalion, and to be in conjunction with Albrur Cawn Cawnfahil, in case the Company's troops were to come and drive us out of the country, that we should by no means make any resistance against them. With this orders I arrived here the same evening, and this morning at 8 o'clock, one guard and three Arcars came into this place. I send my adjutant Zemindar, to ask them where they come from, and where they was to go to, and whom people they were. They made answer to my Zemindar, that they came from Tanjore, and they belong to the Raja, and so they went on to the Hamildar house; and Cawn Saib here had a guard over the Amildar of my people, and he had send for him several times, but he did not come; but when those guard from Tanjore, and the Arcars came to him, he then got up and came to Cawn Saib with my guard and the others along with him. Cawn Saib and I, we both asked the Havildar of the guard and the Arcars whoms people they were, they made answer the Raja's, and the Arcars had an open paper in their hands, which they shewed to Cawn Saib, but it was for the Amildar from the Raja, wherein he desires him to keep the rent from this country for him, and not to pay a lack more to your Highness. Cawn Saib and I then made answer, that we knowed nothing about the Raja of Tanjore, but your Highness was our master, and the country

country and revenues belonged to your Highness, and the same Amildar or Renter was yours, so that we did not know any thing about the Raja at all, so they might go where they pleased; as for the Amildar and country they had nothing to do with it. Upon that the Arcars wanted to talk more; Cawn Saib then told them, that he had nothing to do with them, they should go about their business, if not he would drive them away; upon that the Havildar of the guard said, that they were Company's people, were sent by Lord Pigot's orders with this Arcars, to take possession of this country for the Raja, and they belonged to Captain Mackenzie's battalion, and their captain would come to-morrow or next day with the battalion. Cawn Saib and I then told the Havildar, Very well, if you are Company's people, and sent by Lord Pigot's orders, we will not matter with you, but that we cannot leave the country without an order from our master, and we will immediately write to the Nabob about it, and likewise to Major Martinz, and if we do get an order from them, that we shall give the country up to you, we then will do it, but before we cannot; and if your captain comes with his battalion and drives us away by force, we then cannot help ourselves; but must go, as the Company and Nabob are in very great alliance together, we must suffer to be drove away without resistance; but hoping that Lord Pigot, or who comes to drive us away in his name, will be answerable to the Nabob for all the loss and ill-treatment. Upon that the Havildar said nothing for some time, after that they wanted to take the Amildar away, out of Cawn Saib's house, in order they might go and tie the Turane for the Raja; Cawn Saib then told them again, I have told you before, that this Amildar is in the Nabob's service, and Amildar of this country, and great quantity of accounts in his charge. I therefore cannot let him go with you. If you have orders from your master to make force with us here, or to take the Nabob's renters by force, that is indeed more than ever is heard of as yet. In the mean time, one Nagues guard more came to join the Havildars guard, and when the two guard got together in Cawn Saib's house, the two Amildars were sitting close by Cawn Saib, when they laid hold of them and pooled both the Amildar away from Cawn Saib, which was 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and so they began to tie new Turns in the Raja name. I humbly beg your Highness's pleases to be so kind and send me an order what I am to do in this case, to be drove away

out of the country by two guards of Sepoys ; so I beg leave to remain with the greatest respect,

Your Highness's

Mayararum,
15th April 1776.

most devoted, most dutiful,

most obedient and most humble servant,

JOHN HENRY PICKARD.

The same apology with regard to the language must be made for the following letter from the same officer. More hostilities.

Copy of a Letter from John Henry Pickard to the Nabob, dated 16th April 1776.

To his Highness the Nabob Waulaujak, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I Have done myself the honour yesterday to acquaint your Highness of what has happened here. Now I make bold to lay before your Highness's feet, that last night one company more of the Company's troops arrived here, and there has been one Amildar, which the two guards yesterday did not take ; but this morning, after that company is came here, they have send four guards to his house, and brought him prisoner to the Cutchery ; and after that, they send one guard to Abrai Cawn Cawnfaib's house, to take away all the Circar's accounts ; and is short, they send all round about, to catch all the Sarcars, Muffadirs, and all the writers, and Abrai Cawn Cawnfaib ; he is afraid that they will lay hold upon him very soon, if he stays here any longer, he therefore has desired me to march to Amma Chetrum, as soon I do get my people together, which I told him that I cannot do, or I cannot leave this place without an order from your Highness, or else from my commanding officer, Major Martinz. I have likewise been informed, that Lord Pigot has send the European troop and two companies of Sepoys to Argalore ; and they have carried the Dubin prisoner to Tanjore, and this morning one officer and one company of Sepoys is gone by here to Shealy, and Good knows how soon they do drive me and my people out of this place, as the Bramineys have this day drove the butcher out of the place, who has been here ever since our people have been here. This is the way they do go on with your Highness, and that in your Highness's own country.

I am

I am indeed at a loss to know your Highness's kind pleasure, I therefore humbly beg your Highness to honour me with your kind orders; so I beg your highness's kind leave to remain with the greatest respect,

Your Highness's

Most devoted, most dutiful, most obedient,

and most humble servant,

Mayararum,
16th April 1776.

JOHN HENRY PICKARD.

The Nabob sent the following answer to Lord Pigot's letter of the 20th of April; a very spirited letter! it overturns his Lordship's arguments, and accuses him of breaches of *verbal* promises.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 10th Rabbelowell 1190 Hegira, or 29th April 1776.

YOUR Lordship's letter of the 20th instant, written in the English language, has been presented to me. I am in sorrow; but so much of the meaning as I understand, I will answer.

Your Lordship says, "It would have given me great pleasure, if you had condescended to attend to my advice when I was at Madras, as it would have made my journey to these parts unnecessary."

From the beginning of my firm friendship with the Company and the English nation, I have always taken the advice of the deputies of my best friends, as they protected my honour and rights; but when their advice was repugnant to my honour and interest, I then explained to them my situation. Your Lordship well knows, that after your arrival, when I understood the Company's order, which you brought out, relative to that country, I agreed cheerfully to receive the Company's garrison, though I was sensible that the order had been given by the Gentlemen in England, from *their want of information** in the true state of affairs here. This I always uniformly represented to you, and very earnestly requested your permission to lay before the Company the true state of affairs, and that you would delay interfering in my rights, till the Company had considered this business, and given their answer. Notwithstanding this would not have been of any pre-

* This has been fully and repeatedly explained.

judice to the Company, your Lordship would not agree to it, but seemed *inclined on going yourself to Tanjore* *. I repeatedly told you that a single Peon belonging to the Company would be sufficient for that business, because my people had my orders against giving any opposition to the Company's people, therefore that your going was *unnecessary* †.

You say, “ Be assured, Sir, that I will do every thing in my power to protect your rights, and that I will never interfere in *your business*, as you are pleased to express yourself, but when *that business* is connected with the interest of my employers; in such case you may be assured that I will always act as appears to me proper, and as you are their old friend and ally, I dare say that you will approve of my making use of *your authority*.”

I thank you for your good disposition to protect my rights, and not to interfere in *my business*, and will be more thankful to you if you do so in future. From the beginning of the friendship between the Company and me, I have with all my authority, on every opportunity, contributed, and ever will contribute, to the interest and advantage of the Company, and they (who are my best friends) have always considered our mutual interest. I hope in God that our friendship will not be diminished during the lives of me and my posterity. You yourself may judge, if I, who am the *ally of the king of Great Britain*, and the first friend of the Company and the English nation, can approve of my authority being made use of in hurting my honour and destroying my rights. I never gave my consent in this business, but have always uniformly expressed my disapprobation of it, both verbally and in writing, which will appear by my letters of the 22d and 25th January, 3d and 26th February, and 19th, 25th, and 28th March last.

Your Lordship says, “ When I took my leave of you, I acquainted you I was going to Tanjore, to replace the Raja in his government, and to put him in possession of his country, by the authority and express commands of the Company. I am sorry to observe to you, that I found, as I passed through the country, the proper officers with all the accounts had been

* His Lordship had business of his *own* to transact in that place. The Nabob tells him, that a single Peon would have been sufficient, as nothing but *implicit acquiescence* was meant.

† His Lordship knew better the state of his *own* affairs.

“ removed by your orders from every village; and I was soon informed,
 “ that every part of the country was in the same situation, every means had
 “ been taken to throw difficulties in my way in the execution of the Com-
 “ pany’s orders, and to distress the country and the inhabitants. In this
 “ situation, Sir, I thought it the properest method to escort the Dabeer hi-
 “ ther by the Company’s troop of cavalry. He is now here, and having
 “ been at the head of the revenue department formerly in the service of the
 “ Raja, and lately in yours; if you will please to order the different Amil-
 “ dars and other officers to return with their accounts, justice may be done
 “ to every man, and the country restored in that proper and equitable man-
 “ ner which the world will expect from a friend and old ally of the Com-
 “ pany.”

Before your Lordship set out on your journey, I had ordered the Dabeer
 and my other servants to come to me, and they were come part of the way,
 and were at Arrialore, which is in the Trichinopoly country. When you
 reached the Tanjore country, all my principal Amildars, *viz.* Mahommid
 Abrar Cawn, Nizam Udan Mahommid Cawn, Ali Dil Cawn, &c. who
 were all my old servants, some of them for two generations, were there
 with their accounts, employed in their business, and received you with the
 greatest respect. After I gave orders for giving up the care of the fort of
 Tanjore to the Company, there were in it five or six thousand men. My prin-
 cipal Amildars as above mentioned had my orders not to give any opposition
 to your people; therefore, only *two guards of your seapoys*, in the face of a
large body of my troops, treated my said Amildars with the greatest indignity,
 contempt, and disgrace, they would not have treated enemies in the same
 manner, having disgracefully imprisoned them, and taken from them their
 accounts. They afterwards sent Drurus round the towers and the country
 of Tanjore, proclaiming that *no rice should be sold to my people*, nor any pro-
 tection given them; that whoever did protect any of my people should be
 punished and fined; yet this was not sufficient, but sixty European horse
 passed the Coleroon and Cavery rivers, and went to Arrialore which is in the
 Trichinopoly country. What they did there, my honour and concern will
 not allow me to dwell upon!—You know it full well!—After all this, I
 cannot discover what difficulties were thrown in your way in the execution
 of the Company’s orders. I never could suppose that such indignities would
 be offered to me.—There is such confusion now thrown into my affairs, that

no man in my country can place any dependance upon my protection. If your Lordship wishes to have the accounts of the country, according to the customs of the country, the accounts of every village are to be found in it.— My servants and my papers must come to me; now what person and what papers do you require of me, as being out of your power? You know best, if it is your intention to do justice to my creditors and my troops, for I have repeatedly wrote to you and spoke to you on this subject.

Your Lordship says, “ It is very true, Sir, that I, as well as every friend
 “ you have, and every friend and well-wisher to the prosperity of the Com-
 “ pany, were, are, and must continue to be, alarmed at the great arrears
 “ of pay due to your troops; perhaps, Sir, it might be made appear, that
 “ as much money has been collected from the Tanjore country since you
 “ were acquainted with the Company’s orders, as would have paid the troops
 “ of Najeeb Cawn, and gone a great way towards discharging the arrears due
 “ to the rest.

“ If you look back to the letters which have been wrote to you, you
 “ will find, that it was expressly insisted upon, that an English garrison
 “ should be put into Tanjore, and the Raja set at liberty without any
 “ terms. Terms would have been disgraceful on that occasion.”

There was but one district of the Tanjore country set aside for the payment of the troops; all the rest was for the payment of the creditors, as I set forth to your Lordship. At the time I received the garrison of my friends into the fort of Tanjore, I and my counsellors were sure, from your Lordship’s *fixed manner of speaking*, that you would have continued Najib Cawn Kelledar of the fort; and to be fully convinced of it, I repeatedly mentioned it to your Lordship, and was more confirmed in my opinion. As there are now doubts thrown into this business, perhaps there likewise may in your Lordship’s *promise* for the payment of the troops, with which I acquainted Najib Cawn when I wrote him the order to withdraw my troops from the garrison, and to remain at Cambeconum till paid off. This order Mr. Chambers transacted and shewed to you; and after you had approved of it, you inclosed it to Colonel Harper to be delivered to Najib Cawn who became security to the troops that they should be paid; in consequence of which, they were content and marched to Cambeconum. Had I then ima-
 gined

gined that these doubts would have arisen, I would have transacted this business by writing*.

Your Lordship says, “ I always thought that you and your managers had great merit in being able to remove a body of troops to whom such large arrears were due, but I never made you any promises on the part of the Company; you know well, they had directed the country to be restored to the Raja.”

What your Lordship says on this subject appears to me to proceed from your goodness, but it was the order that was approved of by your Lordship and sent to Najib Cawn, that was the cause of taking out the troops; therefore it is you that have the merit in this affair †.

Your Lordship says, “ There was one method, and but one, which ever occurred to me likely to relieve you from that burdensome debt due to your troops; I repeatedly told you of it, and I will do so now. It was, that if you would consent to the disbanding those troops, or to the Company’s enlisting into their service such of them as I might chuse to accept of, I would use my endeavours with the Raja of Tanjore, to suffer a part of the revenues of this country to be applied to the purpose of paying off their arrears: But as this is what you would not hearken to, I see not at present how the Company can be of any service to you upon the occasion. I tell you again and again, that troops ill paid, will always be the masters of the man who employs them; those you have, if they do not disband themselves, which I understand some of them have done, must be disbanded by your Highness, or you will be more and more distressed.”

Before your arrival from England, the revenues of my country were conveyed by Tunkas, given by me to my creditors and my troops, as I told your Lordship. The crops upon which the troops depended for their pay, were not ripe; when they were, they hoped to receive it, but my rights were disturbed. You know very well, that my honour will not permit me to receive, as a favour, any thing from my subjects or my servants.—*Such as*

* The promises were *verbal*, and, therefore, *not to be regarded*.

† These arguments *come home* to his Lordship.

Rajas I have many amongst my servants.—The Tanjore country *must* be answerable for the demands of my creditors, and my troops on it, and the justice of this I submit to my best friends. You know that always, and on every opportunity, I am the firm friend of the Company, and a *true* and *grateful ally* to the king of Great Britain, and a friend to the whole English nation, and that nothing can diminish my friendship for them.

An answer to his Highness's letter of April 27th, waving the entering upon the subject of it, as Lord Pigot was expected back in a few days.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Stratton to his Highness the Nabob, dated 30th April 1776.

To his Highness the Nabob, &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I Have had the honour to receive your letter, dated the 27th instant, copy of which I immediately transmitted to Lord Pigot, who I expect here in a few days, when I have not a doubt he will clear up every thing to your satisfaction.

I have the honour to be with profound respect,

May it please your Highness,

Your Highness's

most sincere, most obedient, and
most humble servant,

GEORGE STRATTON.

Fort St. George,
30th April 1776.

The following letter proves the exactness with which the Nabob fulfils his engagements to the Company, notwithstanding the injustice and tyranny of the Company towards him.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to George Stratton, Esq. dated April 29th 1776, or 10th Rabbicowell 1190 Hegira.

I Have paid for the Company, for which you will please to send me a receipt, 115,000 pagodas, and acquaint you, that 100,000 of this sum is
on

on account of the Kist of the districts of Tripassore, &c. due the 31st January last; and 1500 pagodas on account of Poonamallee Kist, from the 1st of January last, to the 30th April 1776.

The following is also on money transactions.

Translation of a Letter from the Nabob to Mr. Stratton, acting Governor of Madras, dated and received the 30th April 1776.

THE current charges of the seven original battalions belonging to my service, kept up by the Company, and of the three additional battalions I agreed to take into pay at the time of the Tanjore expedition †, together with extra expences and 2 lacks 65,045 pagodas 45 fan 16 cash for the pay of three battalions of Sepoys, from the 16th August 1770, to the 31st June 1773, which my letter to the Governor and Council of the 25th October 1773, mentions it to be given as a present to the Company, in consideration of the Tanjore expedition, amount in the whole to 871,666 pagodas 24 fan. This sum I have paid into the Company's cash, from the 1st of May 1775, to the 30th April 1776; as follows.

In ready money, on account of the pay of the before-mentioned 10 battalions of Sepoys, one of which is gone to Bombay, three lacks of pagodas (300,000 pagodas), on account of the present to the Company above-recited, pagodas two hundred and sixty-six thousand and forty-five, two fanams and sixteen cash (266,045 2 16), on account of extra charges forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-five pagodas, twenty-one fanams and sixty-four cash (42,685 21 64). In bills two hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-six pagodas (262,936). Total in ready money 608,730 24; and in bills 262,936 pagodas, make the sum of 871,666 24 pagodas, the whole amount of my agreement, which, by the blessing of God, I have entirely cleared off; and the expences of the army, on account of both Tanjore expeditions, have been also discharged.

† The keeping up and paying those three additional battalions, were among the conditions, which the Nabob granted to the Company, in consideration of their assistance in taking Tanjore.

It used to be a rule with former governors, to send me my accounts every three months, but it is now fifteen months since I received any.—I shall esteem it a favour, if you will send me my accounts, commencing from the date of those you last sent me, and brought down to the 30th of this month. Consider me always as the firm and obliged friend of the Company.

What can I say more?

Mr. Stratton sent the following answer to preceding letters from the Nabob.

Copy of Mr. Stratton's Letter to his Highness the Nabob, dated 3d May 1776.

To his Highness the Nabob, &c. &c.

May it please your Highness,

I Have had the honour to receive your two letters, dated the 29th April, one accompanying a letter for Lord Pigot, which, agreeable to your Highness's request, I forwarded immediately to him. The other letters advises me of your Highness having sent into the Company's cash one hundred and fifteen thousand pagodas; and that one hundred thousand of this sum is on account of the Kist of the districts of Trepasore, &c. due 31st January last; and fifteen thousand pagodas account Poonamallee Kist, from the 1st January last to the 30th April 1776. I have also had the honour to receive your Highness's letter, dated 30th ult. advising me, that you have paid into the Company's cash, from 1st May 1775 to the 30th April 1776, account current charges, &c. as follows, in ready money, on account of the ten battalions of Sepoys, three lacks of pagodas; on account of the pay of three battalions of Sepoys, from 16th August 1770 to 31st June 1773, two hundred and sixty-six thousand and forty-five pagodas, two fanams and sixteen cash, which your letter to the Governor and Council of the 25th October 1773, mentions to be given as a present to the Company, in consideration of the Tanjore expedition, on account of extra charges. Forty-two thousand six hundred and eighty-five pagodas, twenty-one fanams, and sixty-four cash; and in bills, two hundred and sixty-two thousand nine hundred and thirty-six pagodas; making altogether in ready money and bills, eight hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and sixty-six pagodas, twenty-four fanams, being the whole amount of your Highness's agreement. In answer to the above I have the honour to acquaint your Highness, that I have received from you as follows;

Two

Two bills on Jasing for	—	—	—	—	119,000
In ready money	—	—	—	—	78,000
And one bill which accompanied your Highness's last letter on Jasing for	—	—	—	—	143,936

Your Highness's account has due credit for the ready money, as you will have also for the bills when discharged. The above bills and ready money, with the sums your Highness has already paid to Lord Pigot and to Mr. Wynch, amount to eight hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and sixty-six pagodas, being the whole of the payments agreed to be made by your Highness from 1st May 1775, to 30th April 1776.—Your Highness has also paid in bills and ready money, the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand pagodas, being in full for the Kist, due on account of the Trepaffore, &c. districts, the 31st January 1776, and on account of the Kists of the Poonamullee country to 30th ult.

I am very much obliged to your Highness for the punctuality you have shewn in the above payments, and your accounts are ordered to be made out to the time your Highness desires.

I have the honour to be with profound respect,

May it please your Highness,

Your Highness's most sincere

most obedient and most humble servant,

Fort St. George,
3d May 1776.

GEORGE STRATTON.

Lord Pigot having returned from Tanjore on the 5th of May, endeavoured to extort an approbation of his measures from the Nabob. The following paper, with its title, will speak for itself. It was in this very way that Mr. Pigot forced the Nabob to sign the treaty of 1762, which his Lordship makes the basis of the restoration of Tuljagee.

Copy of a Paper written by Lord Pigot with a Pencil, and given by him to his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, that his Highness might write the Contents in a Letter to his Lordship. May 11th, 1770.

I AM very happy at my friend's return. I forgive you for every thing you have done*. The man who is faithful to his master will ever be so to

* His Lordship *owns* that his conduct stood in need of forgiveness.

his friend. Now you have finished the Company's business, I hope you will not forget mine. I will lay before you the whole state of my affairs, and I desire your assistance to *settle them* to the satisfaction of the Company, that I may be happy.

I certify that this is a true Copy of the above-mentioned paper,

JAMES WOOLEY,
Secretary to the Nabob.

Lord Pigot answers the letters sent by his Highness to Mr. Stratton, the acting Governor, during his Lordship's absence. The letter is dictated by that resentment which his Lordship entertained against the Nabob, for refusing to write to him the above paper, and consequently for not approving of his transactions at Tanjore.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Pigot to his Highness the Nabob, dated 13th May 1776.

To the Nabob.

May it please your Highness,

ON reading over the proceedings of Mr. Stratton, and the other Gentlemen of the Council, I find two letters from you addressed to Mr. Stratton, which I shall now do myself the honour to answer.

That your mind is full of trouble and uneasiness does not surprise me; *bad counsellors have often distracted a mind as great as your Highness's* *.

Your son Ameer-ul-Omrah perhaps forgot to inform you, that Naroo Pundet, the Dobbier, after Tanjore was taken, told your son he would not desert his Master in his misfortunes, and refused to act until he carried him to the Raja, and desired him to lay his commands upon him. Was it noble, was it generous, was it honourable, was it just, to imprison this venerable old man, between 70 and 80 years of age? This *publick officer*; this first officer of the Tanjore revenue; *this officer of the publick*, not your Highness's servant †.

* This is truly a *home stroke* of his Lordship!

† Yet he *serv'd* his Highness. It is pity, a paragraph possessing such *eloquence of words*, should contain such *gross misrepresentations of facts*.

From

From this man * I learnt that your Highness had received from the Tanjore country, in the three years you have had it in your possession, 40 lacks of pagodas, *which will be a great satisfaction to my Employers*, as they will be confident that the expence your Highness has been at, could not have amounted to near that sum.

I learned also from the Dobbier, that the revenue of Tanjore, for this year, amounted only to 12 lacks of pagodas, that there remained only three lacks to be collected by the Raja †, and that your Highness's receipts, orders, and the usual charge, amounted to full nine. *This was a great satisfaction to me*, as I trust it will enable your Highness to pay the arrears due to your troops. The good purposes the measure has answered, will, I hope, appear to you a sufficient reason for escorting †† the Dobbier to Tanjore.

Shall the gates of Arrialore, or any other gates in the Pauen-Ghaut §§ be shut against the troops of the Company, who have fought for you near 30 years, when they ask admittance by my authority; I hope not. This would be an improper return to the man who put your Highness in possession of them, upon your solemn assurances that there was no distinction between you and the Company, and that you wished it only for the appearance it would have with the country powers ††.

Your letter of the 27th is a matter of the utmost astonishment to me. In the public notice given, when the country of Tanjore was restored to the Raja, it was expressly said, What he possessed at the conclusion of the treaty, *your Highness made with him in 1762* §. No other was meant to be given to him, and the Raja never expressed a wish to have more than the Company thought his right.

* *This man imposed on his Lordship.*

† A misrepresentation throughout; as shall hereafter appear.

‡ To carry a man *prisoner* is merely *escorting* him, in his Lordship's language.

§§ He means the *Carnatic*, by the *Pauen-Ghaut*. A *vulgar* appellation is beneath the dignity of *heroics*; Pauen-Ghaut may be understood in India, but it requires *explanation* to those who are to *decide* here upon his Lordship's conduct.

†† In this *inflated* and *arrogant* paragraph, his Lordship has permitted his *dignity* to get the better of *common prudence*.

§ His Lordship *made it*, and *forced* his Highness to sign it.

Najib Khan received every mark of respect when he left Tanjore; and I assure your Highness, that every officer and servant I have seen of yours has merited and has received all the civility I could possibly pay to them.

I could say more in reply to this letter, but shall conclude with giving you the strongest assurances of my steady *attachment to your interests*, and of the wish I have, that you would put it in my power to render you every service I am capable of; being with the greatest esteem,

Your Highness's sincere Friend,

and humble Servant,

Fort St. George,
23th May, 1776.

(Signed)

P I G O T.

The Nabob answers the harsh letter which he received from Lord Pigot on the 13th of May. This paper is curious. Nine lacks of Pagodas, or 360,000*l.* are missing; and the letter is garbled by his Lordship.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 19th May 1776, or 30th Rabbelowell 1190.

I Have received your Lordship's letter in English, dated the 13th instant. I will hereafter particularly answer to the articles therein contained, and at present only observe, that you mention that "you have been informed " by the Dobbier, that the revenues of Tanjore, for this present year, have " amounted to only twelve lacks of pagodas, of which there remained only " three lacks to be collected by the Raja; and that my receipts, tunkas, and " the usual charge, amounted to full nine, which gave you great satisfaction, " as you trust that it will enable me to pay the arrears due to my troops;" which I understand.

I think it necessary, for your Lordship's better information, to acquaint you, that I had assigned part of the country for the payment of debts due to [Mr. Benfield and Mr. Monkton, to Mr. Benfield] *some persons; to one*, a sum amounting, by computation, to about five lacks and twenty-five thousand pagodas; and to [Mr. Monkton] *another*, about three lacks of pagodas, besides interest. *They* [these Gentlemen] have solemnly assured me, that they have received only, the first, about 12,750 pagodas; the other, about 8,500 pagodas. The Sepoys and other Tunkahdars may have received, in the same

same manner, however, the revenues (whatever they were) have not been paid, either to my creditors, to my Sepoys, or into my treasury. Your Lordship [and your Counsellors] may easily inform [yourselves] *yourself* how the money has been disposed of.

This has been due to the Dobbier, who was *good enough* to say, that only a balance of *three lacks* of pagodas remained to be collected. If he should say, that not a single grain was left in the country, who can stop his mouth? If the revenues have been collected in the manner you mention in your letter, and that they amount to twelve lacks of pagodas, I am only informed of *three lacks* having been collected, and I have received credit for no more in my accounts.

Whatever the balance is, it *should* be in the country————

May 22d, 1776. *N. B.* This letter was sent to his Lordship on the day of the date; and after keeping it *three days*, he returned it to his Highness, and desired that the alterations should be made as above. It was therefore *altered* according to his Lordship's desire, and this day sent to him. The words between the brackets were in the first letter, in the room of which his lordship desired to be put the words which are in Italics.

—————

The Nabob finding that his dominions were invaded, and his subjects imprisoned, by the orders of Lord Pigot, wrote the following letter to an English officer in his service.

Letter from the Nabob to Captain John Fletcher. May 21st, 1776.

To Captain John Fletcher.

THE fort of Haneemuntagoody is dependent upon Ramnade, and not upon Tanjore. If you have not delivered up that fort to the Company's people before the receipt of this letter, you are hereby directed not to deliver it up to them. You will take care not to fire any musquetry or guns upon the Company's people, who may be ordered on that service, nor to draw a sword against them, but to keep the gates of the fort shut up, and to acquaint the Company's people, in a civil manner, that you have written to the Nabob, and desire that they will wait until his answer arrives. In

the mean time I will apply to the Governor and Council here, and will inform you soon what you are to do.

What can I say more ?

Given at Chepaugh,
21st May, 1776.

It appears from the following answer, that Captain Fletcher executed his Highness's orders.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Fletcher, from Hummuntgoody, to the Nabob, dated 28th May, 1776.

To his Highness the Nabob Waulaujah Behauder, &c. &c.

I Received your Highness's letter, dated May the 21st, and will take the greatest care that I will obey your Highness's orders, as far as lays in my power. I wrote two letters to Captain Rumley, to be explained to your Highness, mentioning the whole that happened here in this country. As I knew that Captain Rumley could explain it well to your Highness, on account of his knowing the Persian language, which I hope he has long before now. I assure your Highness, that I will do every thing that lays in my power to serve you.

The Company's troops left this on the 20th instant, on account of their not getting admittance here. I have not heard of any of the Company's troops since.

Remaining, with respect,

Huntamongoody,
28th May, 1776.

Your Highness's most faithful Servant,

(Signed) JOHN FLETCHER, Captain.

The following very spirited letter was written by the Nabob to Lord Pigot, upon his Lordship's sending the Company's troops to seize territories which *never belonged* to Tanjore; and to put them in the hands of the restored Raja.

Translation

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Lord Pigot, dated 26th May 1776, or 17th Rabbisauy 1190 Hegira.

WHEN your Lordship was at Tanjore, I gave positive orders to my managers in that country, not to oppose the Company's people. I was soon after informed, that troops belonging to the Company were marched to take possession of some of my countries belonging to Ramanadeporam. As I had not sent any orders to my managers at Ramanadeporam, and God only knew what might happen there, I wrote to Mr. Stratton who then presided here, expressing my concern and asking his advice. I have lately repeatedly received letters from Aly Navas Cawn, and Attau Hussein Cawn, managers of the Ramanade and Shevagunga countries, mentioning the arrival of a Company's officer, with two companies of their Sepoys and some of Tuljagee's people, to take possession of some districts of those countries; and further, that they intend taking the Fort of Hanumuntagoody. Some of the Company's Sepoys are arrived at Cuttapatnam, and have *forcibly turned out my people* from thence; and have seized and carried away the Amildar, and possessed themselves of the *revenues* and the *papers*. Surely your Lordship should acquaint me before you proceed to take *possession of countries*, which do *not belong to Tanjore*, but entirely depend on Ramanade and Shevagunga, and you should examine the *records*, for the *word* of Tuljagee is not sufficient authority for taking possession of *my country*; but *you disregard all rights!* My firm friendship towards the Company for these thirty years past, has been founded on the strongest attachment to them and to the English nation; and from thence I have lived in the hope of increasing my honour, reputation and figure in the world; and which I trust you will consider as inseparably connected with the honour and interest of the Company.—I am perfectly convinced, that the Gentlemen of the Company will not allow me thus to *suffer*, nor see injustice done me; and I am firmly persuaded, that as soon as they have a *full and true state* of affairs here, they will alter their opinion in regard to Tanjore; then why should you desire to take my other countries?—I therefore write to your Lordship, that you will be pleased to give strict orders to your people, that my rights may be preserved, and that they may not interfere in my authority over my countries; for surely it never could have been the intention of the Company, that I, who have been their invariably firm friend,

for such a course of years, should meet with such treatment; and that one § who *never was a friend to the English*, but on the contrary their enemy, should meet with such advantage from their power.

In consequence of the preceding letter, Lord Pigot waited upon the Nabob at eight o'clock next morning, and had the following conference with his Highness, in the presence of his brother and two sons.

*Translation of a Conference between his Highness the Nabob and Lord Pigot,
May 27th 1776.*

ON Monday morning about eight o'clock, his Lordship came to his Highness's house; Morphus Cawn* Behauder, Umdet-ul-Omrah, and Omeer-ul-Omrah Behauder †, received him; his Lordship, after inquiring about his Highness's health, said, that his Highness had yesterday wrote a letter to him, and asked why he had not previously seen it; that he did not *know* what were the bounds of Tanjore, and what were the bounds of Marawar; that he had given orders to put the Raja into possession of such countries as were in his hands at the treaty of 1762. His Lordship afterwards drew four lines on the ground, saying, here is the country of Trichinopoly, here the country of Tanjore, here the country of Marawar, and here the country of Tondyman; and said, that when the Raja of Tanjore became a little powerful, he took possession of some part of the Marawar country; and that when the Raja of Marawar became powerful, he took possession of part of the Tanjore country; that when the Tondyman became powerful, he took some part of the Tanjore country; that sometimes the Nabob took possession of the whole!—His Lordship then said, that the Nabob did not cultivate friendship with him; that there were several *great rascals*, such as Fletcher*, Mackay †, Benfield and Macpherfon ‡, coming to his Highness, and that they spoiled him; that he (his Lordship) would stop such *rascals*, and that Benfield should not hereafter have it in his power

§ The Raja of Tanjore.

* The Nabob's brother.

† The Nabob's sons.

* Sir Robert Fletcher commander in chief of the Company's troops on the coast.

† A member of the Council.

‡ This Gentleman was *irregularly* dismissed from the service by Lord Pigot under a pretence that he *PRESUMED*, before he was in the Company's service, to endeavour the establishing a correspondence between the Crown of Great Britain and its ally, the Nabob of Arcot.

(even upon his own business) to set his foot in his Highness's house. This his Lordship spoke loudly that every one heard it, and he *trembled* with passion. He was in this situation, when his Highness came to receive his visit; and stood in the same place, speaking very *harsh* and *severe* words to his Highness, such as that he would *place a guard of Europeans* on his Highness's house and *keep him in prison*, and in his *own power*, and would not allow any *white-faced rascal* to see his Highness §. He asked Umdat ul-Omrah, why he did not *kick out* all such *rascals*. They afterwards sat down on chairs, and his Lordship repeatedly mentioned the same words; and that the whole settlement of Madras could not hurt him, had they a mind so to do; that he would not suffer the Company's business to be in confusion. His Highness said, that he (his Highness) was a friend to the Company, and would not be the cause of spoiling their business. His Lordship said, that such letters as his Highness formerly wrote him were replete with wisdom, but that now they were full of trouble and disturbance; for the draughts of them were *made out by rascals* * : and further, that the Nabob should have told him yesterday, that the Company's people were about taking possession of his countries, and that his Lordship should stop them; and that if his Highness had done so, he (his Lordship) would have given him a friendly answer, and would have told his Highness, that he would have sent orders to stop this business †; that if the Nabob wanted to see him and ask his advice, he should not let any other people come to him; but if he (his Highness) did not think proper to see him, he would not come to him, but would appoint one of the Council to come and talk to his Highness. That one ship was gone to England full of his Highness's praise; and declaring, that he had *agreed* to every thing ‡; but that every ship since had gone to England full of complaints from his Lordship against his High-

§ His Lordship afterwards found it convenient to *find* another reason for this threat. In his minute of the 6th of June, he tells a story concerning a *poor woman*, who was to be tortured for her *wealth*; a piece of intelligence which he received on the 10th of May from one of the Company's *black porters*. Whether this woman ever existed is best known to his Lordship and his *black porter*; but if his humanity was so much alarmed on the 10th of May, it is somewhat surprising he did not bring forward the fact till the end of the first week of June.

* His Highness sends no letter of business which he does not himself dictate to his Moonshy.

† He acknowledges here the injustice of his own conduct.

‡ His Lordship had no authority for such a declaration, his Highness uniformly dissented from the measure of restoring Tanjore.

ness. That his Lordship had no more friendship with the Raja than with his Highness, but had replaced him pursuant to the orders of the Company. That his Highness should do one favour now, to send a person from him with orders, that the Raja should have delivered into his possession, such countries as he had in 1762, and that then there would be no difference between his Highness and his Lordship. That his Highness mentioned something in his letter about Hanumuntagoody, which had been, since former times, in the possession of the Raja. His Highness replied, that Hanumuntagoody belonged to the country of Ramnade. His Lordship then said, why did your Highness not mention this business when the treaty of 1762 was settled? His Highness answered, that he imagined that it regarded only the Tanjore country, and that he did not imagine that it extended to all.—His Lordship then stood up and told his Highness, that he (his Highness) should *forgive his fault* in speaking some high and *violent words*; for that they proceeded from his *heartly friendship*. His Highness answered, that he was a friend to the Company, and would only answer to all his Lordship had said, that after so long enjoying the friendship of the Company and the English nation, he had no expectation of *deserving such words!* His Lordship then said, that his Highness should forgive him, for he had *spoken through madness*; but his Highness made no reply*.

Lord Pigot having threatened, in the preceding conference with the Nabob, to place a guard of Europeans on his Highness's house, and to *keep him in prison* and in his *own power*; that unfortunate prince, as his last refuge from disgrace, found himself obliged to make the following application to Sir Edward Hughes, commander in chief of his Majesty's squadron in the East Indies.

*Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Commodore Sir Edward Hughes,
June 3d, 1776.*

THE assurances of support and protection received from the grandfather of his present Majesty, and repeatedly from his Majesty himself, and the Company, had given me the greatest confidence, that my *rights* and

* The latter part of this conference is particularly recommended to the attention of the reader.

my *honour* would have been preserved inviolate ; but the apprehensions under which I now labour, from Lord Pigot's unjust use of his power, have arrived at so dangerous a height, that I am obliged to apply to you, for your immediate interference in my support.

Lord Pigot, not content with the *low* and *disgraceful state*, to which he has reduced my authority, by the measures which he executed at Tanjore, has lately threatened to subject me to the most personal disgrace.

On the 27th instant, at eight o'clock in the morning, he came to my Durbar, and in the presence of my brother Morpheus Cawn Behawder, and my sons Omdaht-ul-Omrah Behawder, and Ameer-ul-Omrah Behawder, and Kirin Mordien Cawn, declared, in the most determined and *threatening tone of voice*, that he would place a European guard upon my house, *to keep me a prisoner in his own power* ; and naming *members of the Council*, he said they were *rascals*, and that he would dismiss them from the service ; he said also, that all the *white-faced fellows* were *rascals*, and that he would not allow any of them to see me ; also he asked Ameer-ul-Omrah, why he did not kick out such *rascals*.

The cause of this outrage, was my having written him a letter on the 26th instant, a copy of which is enclosed, representing the injustice which he did me, by ordering a military force to march into the Ramnade country, to deprive me of some districts there, and put them into the possession of Tuljagee.

Can there be any oppression equal to the depriving a man of his right, and then threatening him with the greatest disgrace, if he dares to make a representation of that right ?

As Lord Pigot, on a former occasion, ordered people to enter my garden in the middle of the night *, *pretending*, that he had information, that I had ordered some people to be ill-treated there ; so I am under the greatest alarm, that he will proceed to execute in *passion*, what he threatened. I shall then be without remedy. I value my *honour* more than my *life* ; as

* This was in consequence of the idle story of the 10th of May, communicated by a malicious *porter* to Lord Pigot, concerning a *poor woman* who was to have been sent to some distant country to be tortured for *her money*.

you are the servant of the King and nation, who are my protectors, as you are sent here for the support of *your Sovereign's honour* and the interest of the Company; so *I call upon you*, by every duty which you owe to justice, and your high station, to write immediately to the Board, and to settle such measures with them, that my *person* and *family* may be secured against Lord Pigot's *threats* and *violence*.

Such is the justice of my cause, that I am confident the Company will order me full redress for the injuries which have been done to my government and people by Lord Pigot's conduct at Tanjore; but who is to support me against those he threatens at present, unless you represent to the Council my situation. By the established custom, I cannot apply to the Council, but through the governor, and *my complaint is of himself*.

Unless you give immediate aid to the best friend the English ever found in India, he must sink in the sea of oppression.

I *solemnly declare*, and your knowledge of my conduct has proved it to you, that I am a *faithful friend* and *well-wisher* to HIS MAJESTY and the *Company*.

Sir Edward Hughes returned immediately the following answer.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Hughes to his Highness, dated 3d June 1776.

To his Highness the Nabob.

May it please your Highness,

I have this minute received your Highness's *public application* to me as his MAJESTY'S *servant*, and forward the same directly to the Governor and Council. The distress under which your Highness labours affects me more than is in the power of words to express. I will use every effort in my power to support your Highness, being fully sensible, that in so doing, I shall act to the satisfaction of my SOVEREIGN and for the good of the Company.

I am certain, that your attachment to BOTH, and to the English nation, hath been hitherto invariable, and that it remains unquestionable.

I cannot

I cannot entertain a doubt, but that your Highness will obtain an immediate relief from your apprehensions of any personal insult, which I will hope was never really intended.

I have the honour to be,
with very great respect,
your Highness's most obedient,
and very humble servant,

St. Thome,
3d June 1776.

(Signed) EDWARD HUGHES.

Sir Edward Hughes, at the same time, wrote the following letter, inclosing that of the Nabob, to the presidency of Madras.

Copy of a letter from Sir Edward Hughes to Lord Pigot and Council, dated St. Thome, 3d June 1776.

To the Right Honourable George Lord Pigot President, and Governor and Council, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

IT is with the greatest concern, that I find myself under the necessity of interfering in any respect, between the representatives of the Company, and the Nabob of the Carnatic; but the accompanying application from his Highness, is of so *alarming a tendency*, that I cannot avoid laying it before you, as early as possible, part of the king's instructions to me, being to do my utmost to promote the interests of his Majesty, and the advantage of the united Company of merchants trading to the East Indies, and of such *Indian princes*, with whom they have contracted, or may contract engagements; of these the Nabob of the Carnatic holds the most distinguished place.

My duty to the King my master, my zeal for the Company's welfare, and the feelings I have for the distresses of so good a friend to both, are with me most urgent motives for this address; and I have no doubt, but that you will take such measures in consequence, as will effectually protect the Nabob from such alarms in future. The national honour and interest, as well as the

N

welfare

welfare of the Company, being materially connected with the just security of his Highness.

I have the honour to be,
 my Lord and Gentlemen,
 your most obedient and devoted

A true copy, Edward Spine, Sec. } humble servant,
 To the Commander in chief. } (Signed) EDWARD HUGHES.

The President and Council returned, on the same day, the following answer.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Pigot and Council to Sir Edward Hughes, dated 3d June 1776.

To Sir Edward Hughes, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in India.

S I R,

WE have the honour of your letter of this day. Our President assures us, "that the Nabob has totally *misunderstood him**; that he never had a thought of placing any guard over him, although he feared, and expressed those fears to the Nabob, that the encouragement his Highness gave to *European visitors*, and the impediments to public business, arising from the *intrigues* carried on by them at his Durbar, would lay him under a necessity to place a guard to *bring such persons to him*; that he might be acquainted with the nature of their business."

We conclude this will be sufficient to satisfy you, Sir, that the Nabob's person is in perfect security. Our President declares, "that no wanton indignity to his Highness ever was intended †, or ever will be committed, by him, although his ears can never be shut to the complaints of the *distressed* ‡," and we assure you that no such indignity to the Nabob shall

* This is very unlikely. The conference on his Lordship's part was held in English; the Nabob understands that language very well; and besides, the words were *taken down* to be interpreted, in the usual form, in Persian.

† Whence then proceeded his threats in the conference of the 27th May?

‡ Vide Lord Pigot's minute of the 6th June, which immediately follows the succeeding letter in this collection.

be countenanced by this Board, to whom the management of the Company's affairs on this coast is intrusted.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest esteem,

Fort St. George,
3d June 1776.

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) PIGOT, A. DALRYMPLE,
GEO. STRATTON, J. M. STONE,
ROB. FLETCHER, ARCHDALE PALMER,
GE. DAWSON, FRANCIS JOURDAN,
HENRY BROOKE, GEO. MACKAY.
CLAUD RUSSEL,

When Lord (then Mr.) Pigot was formerly Governor of Madras, he gave a river, belonging to the Nabob of Arcot, to his own friend Pertaub Sing, Raja of Tanjore. He now sends the following letter to Lieutenant Colonel Harper, military Commandant at Tanjore, to prevent the river from being brought back to its old channel. There was, however, no foundation for his Lordship's fears.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Pigot and Council, to Colonel Harper, dated 3d June 1776,

To Lieutenant Colonel Harper, commanding at Tanjore.

S I R,

YOU will forthwith direct Major Stevens to proceed to the island of Seringham, to inspect the water channels carrying on by the Nabob; and if it should appear to him that there is any immediate danger therefrom to the Tanjore country, he will represent the same to Colonel James.

We are,

Fort St. George,
3d June 1776.

S I R,

Your most obedient Servants,

PIGOT, and Council.

(A true Copy.) R. J. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

Lord Pigot, in the letter to Sir Edward Hughes, had mentioned, that "his ears can never be shut to the complaints of the *distressed*." The sentiment is laudable, where distress really exists. Upon the information of one of the Company's black porters, concerning a *poor woman* who was said to be threatened with the torture for her *money*, his Lordship committed an outrage, of which the Nabob complains, in his letter to Sir Edward Hughes, of the 3d of June. The Nabob says, "Lord Pigot, on a former occasion, ordered people to enter my garden, in the middle of the night, PRETENDING that he had information that I had ordered some people to be ill-treated there." What became of the woman, or *whether she ever existed*, he is wise, indeed, who can tell. The Hircarrah seems to have imposed upon his Lordship *entirely*, or, at least, to have very much misrepresented the facts.

C O P Y.

The President's Explanation, in Consultation 6th June, of a Complaint made in the Nabob's Letter to Sir Ed. Hughes.

Minute of the President, delivered in 6th June 1776.

THE President then observes, that there was, in the letter from the Nabob to Sir Ed. Hughes, an accusation of his having ordered people, in the middle of the night, to enter the Nabob's garden, pretending that he had information of the Nabob's having ordered some people to be ill-treated there.

The President adds, that he thought most of the Members of the Council had been acquainted with the case alluded to; and although he had wished, for the credit of the Nabob, to have taken no public notice thereof, yet for his (the President's) vindication, it appears necessary to mention at this time.

On the 10th of May he received the following report from the Head Hircarrah.

Report of the Head Hircarrah.

After the Nabob took the Marawar's Country, the Circar's people plundered every thing belonging to the said Marawar's managers; among the rest,

rest, one Vellayan Chirrocar's house was plundered, and his daughter remained in the said country very poor.

One Vurrapilla, an enemy to her, told the Nabob that she was worth money; upon which he ordered her to be brought under guard to him, and accordingly she and two more women, and about 13 men, were brought to Chepauk, the Company's bounds, a few days ago; but upon examining the women, there was no money to be got from her, as expected; on this, the said enemy told the Nabob, that if he would send her back along with him to the said country, he will put her to the torture and recover the money. The woman could not go for fear they would murder her; but they are forcing her to go, and she declares, that if she is forced she will kill herself. As she is now in the Company's bounds, sent to acquaint your Lordship with the above violence, and beg you to save her life; and as it is my duty to acquaint you with any news or violence that might be committed in the bounds, I thought fit to make this report to your Lordship.

The President was upon a visit, and at supper, when he received this information, and as the Nabob's gardens and those to the Company's house join, he ordered the Hircarrah to wait at the gardens till his return, and to watch if these people passed; about eleven o'clock, the President stopping at the gardens, in his way to the fort, was informed that the woman was not come away, but that some of the people were carried off towards St. Thome; upon which the President thought proper to direct the officer of the guard to send a Havildar and some Sepoys, who overtook them at St. Thome; and the President, at the same time, gave to Sail, one of the Company's waiting Peons, the written information he had received, and directed him to carry it to a house of the Nabob's, where many of his servants generally are, and to desire that the woman might not be removed till he saw the Nabob in the morning †.

(A true Copy.)

D. BAINE, Dep. Mil. Sec.

Though Lord Pigot neglected to communicate his proceedings at Tanjore, to the SUPREME COUNCIL at Bengal, they had received information of the hostilities and outrages, which his Lordship had chosen

† There does not appear to have been the slightest foundation for this idle tale.

to commit within the territories of the Nabob. The following letter was therefore sent from Bengal, on the 15th of May; and it was received at Madras early in the month of June. The Supreme Council consider his Lordship's conduct, in invading the Nabob's territories, and seizing the persons of his officers, " a violation of the independent RIGHTS of the Nabob of the Carnatic; in which character Mahomet Ally Cawn is acknowledged by the TREATY OF PARIS; and that the transaction is not warranted by the *Company's orders*."

Letter from the Supreme Council, May 15th 1776.

To the Right Honourable George Lord Pigot, President, &c. Council at Fort St. George.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

WE have been favoured with your letter of the 15th April.

The Court of Directors having been pleased to transmit to us a copy of their letter to your Presidency, dated 12th April 1775, containing their commands on sundry very important regulations and arrangements for the conduct of their political interests in the Carnatic, and expressly commanding us to co-operate with you, and to yield you our assistance in bringing them to a speedy and happy conclusion;

We have waited with great impatience to this time for your advices, with respect to *the manner in which you have carried those orders into execution*; but have hitherto received *no information* in any way relating to them, except the summary intelligence contained in your letters of the 17th February and 29th March, that the substance of the Company's orders, relative to Tanjore, had been communicated to that Raja; that a garrison of the Company's forces had been admitted to relieve the Nabob's troops in that fort; and that your President had set out for Tanjore, for the purpose of carrying the Company's orders into effect; but to this time we are totally uninformed of all the previous and intermediate measures and resolutions, which have been taken for the accomplishment of the various objects of this general subject, recommended in the general letter above-mentioned; and of the *negotiations* which have passed between the *President* and

and the *Nabob* and *Raja*. We therefore DESIRE, that you will transmit to us copies of *all your proceedings*, which have a relation to this object of your instructions, as well as copies of all your correspondence on the same subject, with your President, since his departure.

We are the more desirous of receiving these *materials*, as we are informed, that an officer at the head of the Company's troops, had been sent to Eleanore †, which we understand is situated *without the boundary of the kingdom of Tanjore*, to seize upon one or more of the Nabob's officers, and had carried him or them with their papers to Tanjore. This act requires *expla- nation*. If it was *necessary*, in order to carry the Company's intentions into execution, you will be justified by your instructions. But this transaction, as far as we are yet acquainted with it, appears to us, *a violation of the independent rights of the Nabob of the Carnatic*; in which character Mahomet Ally Cawn is acknowledged by the TREATY OF PARIS; and that it is not *warranted* by the Company's orders.

We farther desire, that you will cause copies to be made of all the treaties which are now in force between your Presidency and any of the country powers, or which may at any time have been guaranteed by you, and transmit them to us by the first opportunity.

We are,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servants,

Fort William,
the 15th May 1776.

WARREN HASTINGS,
J. CLAVERING,
GEORGE MONSON,
RICHARD BARWELL.

(A true Copy)

D. BAINE, Dep. Mil. Sec.

In answer to the preceding *requisitorial letter*, from Bengal, the presiden- cy wrote the following, on the 13th of June. Lord Pigot endeavours to explain away his own acts of hostility at Arialore. He leaves the Supreme Council to *find out* his other outrages of the same kind.

† Arialore.

The Answer of the Presidency of Madras to the Letter of the Supreme Council.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq; Governor General, &c. Council of Fort William in Bengal.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

WE have had the honour to receive your letter of the 15th May.

Incapable as we are of being intentionally wanting in *respect* to you, or deficient in our *duty*, we thought the information contained in our letters of the 17th February and 29th March, respecting Tanjore, was all which was material at that time; our political situation has undergone no change, except with respect to Tanjore; and our letter of the 14th May, contains a full account of the Raja's request, and our resolution thereupon. But as you are pleased to desire to have a copy of all our proceedings *, in relation to Tanjore, the same shall be transmitted with all convenient expedition.

Our President acquaints us, " That as he passed through the Tanjore country, he found the proper officers, with all the accounts, had been removed by the Nabob's orders from the villages †, and was soon informed, that every part of the country was in the same situation; that every means had been taken to throw difficulties in his way in the execution of the Company's orders, and to distress the country and inhabitants. That without the assistance of the Dobeer and his accounts, it would have been impossible for the Raja to have obtained any knowledge of the revenues, or indeed to have been properly placed in the management of his country; this man having been first minister, and in fact governed the Tanjore country ‡ for these fifty years past. After Tanjore was taken, he told the Nabob's second son, who commanded there for his father, that he would not desert his master in his misfortunes, and refused to act,

* The proceedings of the Council were not *material*. They were ordered implicitly to obey the injunctions given by the Directors, relative to Tanjore. The *material* correspondence passed between the Nabob and Lord Pigot; but as his Lordship has not chosen to transmit that correspondence to the Court of Directors, it is not to be supposed he will be more complaisant to the Supreme Council.

† Yet the Nabob had assured his Lordship, that the accounts of every village were to be found in itself. His Lordship was not at the trouble of enquiring.

‡ What then became of the authority of his Lordship's *old friend Pertaub Sing*? What of the prerogatives of his *Majesty Tuljagee*?

“ until

“ until he carried him to the Raja, and desired the Raja to lay his commands upon him. On his (the president’s) proceeding for Tanjore, the Nabob ordered the Dobeer to be sent out of the Tanjore country, with all the public accounts. The Dobeer had retarded his journey by various pretences, and sent a message to the Raja, desiring that he might be conducted to Tanjore. The troop which attended the president, was therefore sent to escort him; but when the troop arrived at the place, whence the message to the Raja had been sent, they found the Dobeer had been conveyed from thence to Aialore; whither the commanding officer of the troop followed, and escorted him to Tanjore.

“ Our president wrote the Nabob, that if he would please to order the several Amildars and other officers, to return with their accounts to the Dobeer of Tanjore, justice might be done to every man, and the country restored in a proper and equitable manner. The Nabob, however, to this day, has not been pleased to do so.”

Our president adds, “ he has always endeavoured to transact the business of the Company, in the manner most *agreeable to the Nabob* *, but his rule has ever been, that the *Company’s business must be done*.”

We *will* never lose sight of the *treaty of Paris*; but we cannot believe, that treaty can be construed to obstruct any proper measure, which may be necessary for the Company’s *security*, or the *safety* of the Carnatic †.

We have the honour to enclose you an extract of our honourable Masters orders to this presidency *per* Royal Henry, dated the 25th November 1775, and also of the general letter from England received by the Lord Camden. We have no advices from you on the subject, to which this letter relates, since your letter of the 7th March, &c.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
your most obedient, and most humble servants,

Fort St. George,
13th June, 1776.

PIGOT, &c. Council.

[A true copy] D. BAINE, Dep. Mil. Sec.

* Witness the whole of the preceding conferences and letters!!!

† This is a *new* axiom in politics, that *hostility* and *invasion* are necessary for the *security* and *safety* of a country.

Though Lord Pigot, in his conference with the Nabob, on the 27th of May, when his Lordship flew into indecent fits of passion, desired his Highness “ *to forgive his fault, for he had spoken through madness;*” he seems to have relapsed into his former *rage*, upon the Nabob’s application to Sir Edward Hughes, for protection. The story concerning the *poor woman*, being little credited, his Lordship had recourse to a tale he had heard about *children*. This tale, upon being canvassed, fell also to the ground. The Nabob had never heard of the children, nor was the man in his service. The person who had the children, was a merchant, a native of Arcot, and had long dealt in that species of commerce; which is common in the east, though not practised in Europe. It appeared, that this child-merchant had bought the children from their parents, and had treated them with great care and humanity; the Nabob, however, upon being informed of the circumstances, ordered the children to be released, gave them money, and sent them back to their parents.

Extract of Minutes of Consultation, 17th June 1776.

THE President represents to the Board the many difficulties that attend the constant residence of the Nabob within the Company’s bounds, from the frequent acts committed, which are incompatible with our laws.

Instances of murder, imprisonments, thefts, tortures, and such like offences committed by the Nabob’s people, wherein the interference of this Government is indispensably necessary, have already happened in the short time the President has been here. He should ill deserve the trust reposed in him, if he let information of such a nature pass unnoticed; and if he is not passive, the Nabob will ever think his dignity hurt*.

Another inconvenience arises from the suits in the Mayor’s court, against the Nabob’s family and attendants, which occasion applications that must lay the President under the greatest embarrassment.

* These general accusations will gain little credit till facts are proved.

The Nabob has not mentioned it in his letter to Sir Edward Hughes, but the President knows well he was most chagrined at the President's having released some children, stolen by a Moorman, *formerly*, if not at present in the Nabob's service, and who was stopt in the Company's bounds, but conveyed away by the Nabob's officers into his Highness's country, and thereby has eluded the justice of the English laws. Of these children nineteen were taken from the Tanjore country, one from St. Thome, and two from Cuddalore.

The President being desirous to avoid every occasion of *giving disgust to the Nabob*, and as circumstances must occur daily to increase his discontent whilst he remains here, the President proposes as the most effectual method to prevent these misunderstandings, that it be recommended to the Nabob to reside at Arcot †.

Agreed that the President be desired to address a letter to the Nabob to that effect.

Carried against the question 7 to 5.

(A true extract)

D. BAINE, Dep. Mil. Sec.

The following is Mr. Mackay's opinion on the President's minute, inserted in the draught of the general letter par. 8. PROPOSED by the President, but *rejected* by a majority of the Council. The President's words were, "the President recommends, that agreeable to the Company's standing orders, no member of the Council do henceforth *visit*, or correspond by *writing* or *by message*, with the Nabob, or either of his sons."

Extract of Minutes of Consultation, 17th June 1776.

I Put my negative on the President's question, because I think the Court of Directors do not mean, that the Nabob should be prevented from seeing any person whatever, much less members of this Government. I con-

† This strange motion was surely the effect of passion; and it met with the fate it deserved. It had been uniformly the policy of former Governors and Councils to encourage the Nabob to live at Madras, that they might partake in his councils; his interests and those of the British nation were inseparable.

ceive these orders must only mean that all correspondence with the Nabob, and other country powers on their affairs, should be carried on by the President, and nothing more.

I apprehend, that making an order now, that members of the Council should not visit the Nabob, would be extremely improper, and more especially as *accusations* from the Nabob *against the President* are now before the Board.

GEORGE MACKAY.

As a sequel to the preceding papers, relative to Tanjore, it is thought proper to print the general letter in the military department, on the same subject. The letter from the Raja, alluded to, is subjoined; it being judged improper, to break the chain of the correspondence between the Nabob and Lord Pigot, by placing it in the order of time. In this letter of the Council, in their military department, they seem to *approve* of Lord Pigot's conduct at Tanjore. They afterwards disapproved of the *whole of the President's conduct*, when at that place. This contradiction, in the sentiments of the members, proceeded from their being better informed *afterwards*, than on the 14th of May.

General Letter from Fort St. George.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c.

Military Department, May 14th 1776.

WE paid our respects to you by the Ankerwyke and Hillsborough, under date the 14th February, and then acquainted you, that the Nabob had admitted your troops into the garrison of Tanjore the 9th of that month.

No persuasions however could induce him to concur in restoring the Raja. He said he would not *oppose the execution of your orders*, but would never consent to give up the Tanjore country. So circumstanced, we determined, in consequence of the order you had been pleased to send us by the Grenville, to restore the Raja by your authority; and we thought proper to entrust the execution of those orders to our President. He set out the 30th
of

of March, and returned from Tanjore the 5th of May; and we have now the pleasure to tell you, that the Raja is put into possession of the whole country his father held in 1762, when the treaty was concluded with the Nabob*.

His fort is not only garrisoned by your troops, but his country protected by them also; He has on this account engaged to pay into your cash 400,000 pagodas annually, and will keep no other troops himself, but what are necessary for his guards, the number not to exceed 500. We have the greater satisfaction in informing you of this, as every measure we have taken has been at *his request*.

And the enclosed copy of the Raja's letter, will, we flatter ourselves, give you perfect satisfaction. We did not think it right to accept any additional country near † Devicotah. We have complied with the Raja's request in all other respects, and our President begs leave to assure you, that he cannot express how grateful the Raja is for the justice you have done, nor how much he merits your countenance and protection.

Fort St. George,
14th May, 1776.

We are, &c.

PIGOT.

GEO. STRATTON.

ROBT. FLETCHER.

G. DAWSON.

HENRY BROOK.

CLAUD RUSSEL.

A. DALRYMPLE.

W. STONE.

ARCHDALE PALMER.

FRANCIS JOURDAN.

GEO. MACKAY.

The day after the ceremony of the restoration at Tanjore, Lord Pigot says he *received* the following letter from the Raja. As his Lordship offered frequently *his services* to the Nabob of Arcot, to write letters to himself (as has appeared in the preceding part of this collection), we can form no doubt but either he or his secretary (or, *perhaps*, Mr. Dalrymple) *held the pen* for Tuljagee. This letter therefore may be con-

* So much stress has been laid upon this Treaty by Lord Pigot, that it was thought proper to print it in this collection.

† Because, having taken the *whole country*, this became as superfluous as the President's expressions of the *Raja's gratitude*.

sidered,

sidered, as containing his *Lordship's sentiments*, (rather than those of his *man of straw*;) or at least what he wished to hold forth to the Company as such.

Copy of a Letter from the Raja of Tanjore, 12th April 1776.

THE satisfaction I feel on occasion of such a friendship and extraordinary justice as the Company have displayed towards me is so great, that were I to begin to tell you what my mind conceives on the occasion, the subject would never have an end; had I a thousand tongues, they could not express my gratitude. When I had an interview with your Lordship, I opened to you the sentiments of my heart; but as mere verbal declarations on this head are insufficient, I have thought it proper to write you a letter.

I shall ever consider myself as nourished and protected by the Company, and shall therefore never *assist* or *succur* their enemies*, no measure shall ever proceed from me, that is contrary to their interests; nor will I ever set on foot any connection with other powers, without the Company's consent: This I have written as a means of increasing the friendship that is between us. In the *present condition* of my country, the placing a garrison of the English troops in the fort and city of Tanjore is *exceedingly necessary*; but besides this garrison, if the Company will allow some more troops likewise for the protection of my whole country, this also will be highly proper. If by the favour of Heaven this be put in execution, neither I or any of my family will need to apprehend that the calamities of war will fall upon this country again; and if the Company will only favour me thus far, I will with pleasure assign them out of my revenues, the sum of four lacks of pagodas *per annum*, for their military expences. The mode of payment as follows; November 20,000, December 40,000, January 40,000, February 100,000, March 100,000, April 100,000.

For my body-guard, I shall keep a body of men from one hundred to five hundred; and I want not to have one man either of horse or foot, more than that number.

* This he had *sworn* to do before; but he broke his *oath*.

As my finances are in utter disorder, and the state † of my country all in confusion, I must throw myself on the Company for my present support. I therefore wish them to *buy* of me at a reasonable rate, all the grain of the present year, except what my country may be in need of. By this measure the Company will not be burthened, and I shall be enabled to defray the expences of my government, without running in debt.

Finally, as the Fort of Devcotah has no country annexed to it, I beg the Company will take what they think proper as a dependancy thereon.

The country of Tanjore is the Company's; I here only beg, that they will preserve my honour.

Remarks on the Raja's Letter.

IT appeared, that Father Swartz, Colonel Harper and the Colonel's Debash, were the *penmen* of the epistolary correspondence of the *King* of Tanjore, on the *lesser affairs* of his KINGDOM; but this letter bears the mark of higher authority, being indubitably the performance of the *King's* KING. The letter is so full of absurdity, that it defeats the intention of the writer; and proves to demonstration the *reverse* of what he meant to insinuate; viz. that the Raja is a *free agent*; and that he is *thankful* for the mode in which he has been restored. It proves also, what the Right Honourable writer did not mean to *prove*; that he has had *interviews* with the Raja, and that a *system of corruption* is established, by which *two thirds* of the revenues of the country may be sunk into *private pockets*, WITHOUT ACCOUNT; and that individuals may occasion a famine in the KINGDOM of Tanjore, under the pretence of buying, *for the Company*, the superabundant grain at their *own price*.

What are the necessities, by the system established, which oblige the Raja to sell the intire corn of his fertile country *at any price*? What are the blessings for which he is so thankful, that a thousand tongues could not recount them?

† All the servants of the Nabob, placed for the management of the country and the collection of the revenues, had been removed by violence, and persons chosen by Vincatachelum, Lord Pigot's Banyan or Debash, put in their stead.

The revenues of Tanjore amount to about 20 lacks of pagodas, or 800,000*l.* at least annually; the Raja is not to maintain a single foldier, the Company *at his request* having undertaken to protect the whole, including the capital; and for this service four lacks of pagodas, or 160,000*l.* are thought sufficient: the surplus therefore is sixteen lacks, for the 20 lacks *per annum* are clear of the charges of collection. Why then fell all the grain of the country, at the hazard of a famine? Is the Raja to spend sixteen lacks of pagodas, or 640,000*l. per annum*, in riot and debauchery? If not, what becomes of the corn and of these sixteen lacks or 640,000*l.* annually? Lord Pigot, perhaps, can account for them. They are as easily accounted for, as any other part of his Lordship's conduct.

Under the Nabob's management, the Raja had every article of convenience, pleasure, and luxury furnished him; and enjoyed a security, to which he had ever been a stranger, on account of the cruelty and oppression of his administration.—What has Lord Pigot done more for him? He has given him a guard of 100 to 500 men, who will scarcely protect him better than those who attended him before; and who will probably hold him equally a prisoner, without being *responsible* for his safety.

Whether the offer of receiving troops to *protect* the whole country of Tanjore originated from the Raja or his Right Honourable Restorer, is perfectly indifferent; but the measure will bring the Company to shame let who will be the author of it, being in itself a direct breach of the *national Guarantee*, the Company having thereby seized for their *own use* the most considerable district of the Carnatic, *in violation of the Nabob's independent rights*, which they were bound by treaty to preserve.—The Raja, if capable of reasoning, reasoned thus; “You have seized my fortrefs of Tanjore, you may as well “ seize more; I am a prisoner in my capital and cannot govern my country, “ take therefore what land you think proper, as a dependency on Devico- “ tih;” nay, take the whole. “ *The country of Tanjore is the Company's, I “ have only to beg, that they will preserve my honour †.*”

However the Governor and Council at Madras may plume themselves on such conduct as this; however the Directors at home may approve of such servants; the King, the Parliament, and the nation, in whose name the Nabob implored the *clanery* of Lord Pigot in vain; and to whom he has now

† See the piece following, from the Raja.

made his solemn appeal will, it is to be hoped, for the honour of the nation, attend to the faith of treaties and the call of justice; and bring the abusers of delegated powers, the usurpers of sovereignty, to condign and speedy punishment.

The best comment upon the following letter is the extract of the letter from the Presidency, of the same date, which is subjoined to it. The first letter is manifestly intended to give an *impression*; but an antidote is annexed to the poison, by the majority of the Council.

Extract of a Letter proposed by the President to be written by Administration here; followed by a Letter from the President to Court of Directors.

Fort St. George, 22d June 1776.

SHOULD you have received a short letter we wrote you the 14th of May, you will be surpris'd to find, that *the whole of your President's conduct, during the time he was at Tanjore*, has since been disapproved by a majority of the Council. By the Grenville we shall transmit to you our Proceedings *complete*; in the mean while we think it necessary to say something on the subject of our divisions.

We inclose a letter from Mr. Paul Benfield, dated 19th May, upon which it was that day resolv'd, that the Raja of Tanjore being put in the full possession of his country by the Company's express orders, it is the opinion of this Board, that it is not in their power to comply with Mr. Benfield's request in any respect. Those claims on individuals which bear the appearance of having no connection with Government, not being sufficiently explained to enable the Board to form an opinion thereon, and the assignments of the Nabob not being admissible.

A member of the Council, then in the majority, desired this matter might be reconsidered at the succeeding Council; and when it was reconsidered, a majority voted that the resolution of the 29th May should not be confirm'd, which was followed by Mr. Mackay's introducing, on the 14th June, these motions.

1st, That it is the opinion of the Board, “ That the Nabob had a right
 “ to the Government share of the crop in the Tanjore country, the produce
 “ of grain sown during the time it was in his possession, and that any mort-
 “ gages he may have given on the same, are good.”

2d, “ That a letter be written to the Raja of Tanjore, to inform him of
 “ the above resolution of the Board, and to recommend to him to give Mr.
 “ Benfield all reasonable assistance, in recovering such debts as appear to be
 “ justly due to him from the inhabitants, as well as to restore to him the grain
 “ of last year which was in the possession of his people, and said to be forcibly
 “ taken from him.

3d, “ That it be further recommended to the Raja to account with Mr.
 “ Benfield for the Government share of the grain, in the districts assigned to
 “ him by the Nabob, and said to be forcibly taken from his people.”

These motions being severally put to the vote, passed in the affirma-
 tive, viz.

For	the Question.	Against
Mr. Mackay,		Mr. Stone,
Mr. Jourdain,		Mr. Dalrymple,
Mr. Palmer,		Mr. Ruffell,
Mr. Floyer,		Mr. Dawson,
Mr. Brooke,		The President.
Sir R. Fletcher,		
Mr. Stratton.		

We inclose you a paper delivered into Consultation the 10th June, by Mr. Dalrymple, containing a summary account of what had passed upon the subject, together with another paper delivered in the 17th, by Mr. Stratton, Sir R. Fletcher, Messrs. Brooke, Floyer, Palmer, Jourdain, and Mackay.

7th. We also transmit to you a letter we have received from the Governor, General, and Council of Bengal, with our reply thereto*.

* These letters are printed in this collection.

8th. The Nabob, on the 3d June, addressed a letter to Sir Edward Hughes; copy whereof, together with Sir Edward's letter to us, and our answer, came inclosed. The Nabob's letter, which is written in English, and to which he has put his signature, was voted in Consultation the 17th instant, to have been written purposely to create animosity among the members of this Government. The President then gave in the following minute.

“ After such a letter as that written by the Nabob to Sir Edward Hughes, and after the sentiments of the President, expressed in the reply to Sir Edward Hughes, as well as what passed in debate upon the subject, the President does hope the impropriety, nay indecency, of visiting the Nabob under such circumstances, must strike every member of the Council.

“ The President recommends that, agreeable to the Company's standing orders, no member of the Council do henceforth visit, or correspond by writing or by message, with the Nabob, or either of his sons †.”

The President is more particularly induced to recommend this, as he is informed that the Nabob has been made acquainted with the proceedings of this Board; and he thinks it very improper any member of the Council should be liable to the slightest suspicion of divulging to the Nabob the proceedings of Government.

Your President is of opinion, “ that unless means are taken to prevent Europeans from having connection and correspondence with the country Government in money matters, as well as others, your affairs will ever be subject to embarrassment.”

10th. Your standing orders positively prohibit all money transactions with the Country Government; but some members of the Council think these orders are no longer in force, being superseded by the Act of Parliament, which your President cannot admit.

11th. The constant usage of the service was, that all intercourse and correspondence with the country powers was carried on by the President alone. This seems to be confirmed particularly by your commands of the 22d March

† Vide Mr. Mackay's Minute in reply, on the 17th of June, printed in this collection.

1771, par. 2d and 25th; March 1772, par. 64th. But at present almost every man claims a right of such intercourse with the country powers as he thinks proper.

12th. The foregoing is the draught of a letter which I proposed to be written to you from your Administration here. But the majority of the Council not consenting thereto, I think it incumbent on me to transmit it to you, and shall add, that was I sensible any part of my conduct, since my arrival here, had been improper, I would acknowledge and endeavour to rectify it; but I am persuaded I have done *my duty* ‡, and my duty only.

13th. The execution of your orders concerning Tanjore has given infinite satisfaction to the natives in general §. The Nabob was certainly not pleased*, but I am convinced he would have acquiesced, had he not been misled by evil counsellors.

14th. The letter to Sir Edward Hughes, in which such apprehensions are expressed of danger to the Nabob's person, was not sent till a week after † the visit, which, it is pretended, gave rise to those apprehensions; and in the interval I received a visit from the Nabob's sons, with a message of compliment from their father ||. The Nabob is perfectly sensible that his whole dependence is on *your protection* ‡; and I am under no doubt that I can be on good terms with him *whenever I please*; but I think it more for *your dignity and interest*, that the Nabob should first become sensible of the im-

‡ The majority of his own Council, and the Governor-general and Supreme Council of Bengal, are of a very different opinion.

§ A Gentleman now in London was present at Tanjore, when the Raja was restored by Lord Pigot, in the month of April last. He declares, that the whole country, remembering the former cruelties of Tuljagee, was shocked at his restoration. The Gentleman having questioned a old man of rank and property, a native of Tanjore, how he liked the restoration of Tuljagee? The old man replied, "That it were to be much wished such a profligate *fellow* had never been restored; for, says he, he is so mean in soul, and naturally such a *Barratwar*, (or *pimp*) that he would prostitute his sister or daughter to ———, and even soon *eat beef* with him."

* We have a pretty good proof of this in the preceding papers.

† It was necessary for the Nabob to sound (by the means of others) Sir Edward Hughes, whether he would protect him, as an ally of Great Britain, before he made his application in form.

|| A piece of mere *Eastern politeness* without any meaning.

‡ Yet his Highness appeals from the Company to the justice of the King, Parliament, and Nation.

propriety of his conduct, in placing his trust in men who have as little regard for *his interest* as they have for *yours* †.

I will go on as I have begun, strongly recommending every measure that appears to me proper, and resolutely maintaining, that nothing shall be done which, in my opinion, may involve your affairs in difficulty.

A majority of the Council having rejected the preceding letter, the following caution against it was written to the Company.

Extract of a Letter from the Governor and Council of Fort St. George, dated the 22d June 1776.

THE letter now transmitted by the President having been *proposed* by him, to be sent from the Board, was *rejected* by a majority of *seven to four*, for reasons which will appear upon the records. We hope you will *pass no opinion* upon the subjects of that letter, until you receive the whole proceedings; which will be sent by the next conveyance.

In the year 1762, Mr. George Pigot having, for reasons best known to himself, taken an affection to the interests of *Pretaupā* or *Pertaub Sing*, Raja of Tanjore, resolved to make a treaty between that Zemindar and his feudal Lord, the Nabob of Arcot. To pave the way for the treaty, a Company's servant was sent to Tanjore by the Presidency at Madras; and the Nabob finding, upon his return, that the conditions proposed to be granted to his feudatory, were highly prejudicial to his *rights* and *interests*, wrote the following letter.

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Nabob to Governor Pigot, dated 24th Zehige 1175, or 17th July 1762.

ON the 21st Zehige, Mr. Du Pré arrived here from Tanjore, by whose representation, I understand, that the Raja of Tanjore had *verbally*

† It is difficult to say, whether his Lordship means those whom he calls *rascals* in *India*, or others *here*, whom he has been pleased in his conferences to dignify with the same *honourable appellation*.

agreed to settle money matters. The sums, you will be informed of by Mr. Du Pré's letter, are according to the following conditions.

First, That I should give the Raja a full discharge for what has been settled to the end of 1172 Fusly. You and I wrote to the Raja in the year 1171 Fusly; and Mr. Du Pré went in the same year to Tanjore. The Raja delayed the negotiation for that year. It is now but two days that the year 1172 Fusly is begun, and there are twelve months of it to come; yet the Raja desires that we may not demand any money from him till this year is over.

Secondly, That the bond of seven lacks of rupees, which he executed to the deceased Nabob, and for which he is indebted as well as for the present tribute, should be given up to him, and a discharge for the same.

Thirdly, He proposes to engage to pay the stipulated sums between the beginning of 1172 Fusly, to the end of the 1174, making three years.

Fourthly, He requires that I should give up the fort of Arnee, though even the fort of Tanjore was never given to his ancestors; therefore, what right can he have in the fort of Arnee? The thing is this, At the time that King Alum Geer took the kingdom of Hydrobad, the Marattas, thinking that the Carnatic was without a master, took possession of it. They are certainly nothing but thieves. Alum Geer fled alive Sevaw, who was father to Raja Sahow; and Sahow himself was put into prison. Mahomed Caumbaush, son of the King*, and the Nabob Afud Cawn Vizier, and Zulphucaur Cawn Buxshy were employed to expel the Marattas, and took possession of the forts of Gingee, Vellore, &c. In the mean time King

* The word King is never given to any person in India except the Mogul. When the Portuguese first made conquests in India on the Malabar coast, they dignified the Samoria and other Rajas with the appellation of King, on account of the resemblance which the word *Raja* bore to *Rey* (or King); hence we read of the Kings of Cochin, Calicut, &c. whose kingdoms and forces were found unequal to resist a few adventurers. The Portuguese having made no conquests in the interior parts of Hindostan, those Rajas never obtained the royal appellation, though infinitely more powerful than the southern Rajas, such as the Raja of Burdwan, Nudden, &c. In this part of the country Rajas are so common, that many of them are reduced from necessity to act a Banyans. Colly Churn (who had been condemned to work on the roads in chains for his villainies) is a Raja, and was Banyan to Colonel Champion. It would have sounded rather odd in the army, had Colonel Champion said to one of his Hircarrahs, "Go tell the *King*, my *Banyan*, that I want his Majesty immediately to buy me a larger pair of shoes." The word *Pacha*, and not *Raja*, means King.

Alum Geer died ; and differences arose between Alum Shaw and Bahauder Shaw. Zulphucaur Cawn, who supported the Marattas, had, on his request to Alum Shaw, the Raja Sahow released from prison. On account of the variance between the deceased King's two sons, there was no power employed to drive the Marattas out of the country, otherwise the Tanjore country would not have remained in the possession of those people. In the first place, this country belonged to the Hindoos ; the Raja's ancestors possessed themselves of it by deceit. When our King took Hindostan, all the Hindoos submitted to him, and agreed to pay him tribute. Those people therefore should be under our orders, and pay us tribute. The Raja calls himself a Maratta ; in what manner the Marattas treated him, I write for your information. When Ragou Zatté Sing came into this country, and took the fort of Trichinopoly from Chundah Saib, he sent a message to the Raja to pay him a Crore* of rupees, otherwise he would take from him the fort of Tanjore. The Raja agreed without hesitation to pay him a Crore of rupees, and as a hostage, gave Govinderow Suttigar, who was the manager of the Tanjore country, and Ragou Fatté Sing carried him away, and put him prisoner at Cittera. When their troops withdrew from the country, the Raja did not send even a dam of the money he had agreed to pay, and the hostage remained some years in prison. He at last bribed the guards, and made his escape in the time of the late Nabob.

Fifthly, He wants that the Coallery and Elengaur should be in his possession. The thing is this ; The mound of the river is near the Coallery, whereby the Tanjore people are held in obedience ; you will be informed of the situation of the mound by my letter to Mr. Du Pré, a copy of which has been sent to you. Should any variance arise, and the mound be in consequence broken down, the Tanjore people would sustain great loss ; as they could not in that case have water. Subter Aly Cawn broke down this mound, reduced the country, and took possession of it, and put a garrison of fifteen hundred of his troops into Tanjore Fort, under the command of Shien Lutfulla, and looking upon the fort and country as his own, he repaired the mound.

Suppose the master of the country gives the mound into the hands of the Tanjore people, the boundaries of Tanjore, which are now eight cofs from

* One million two hundred thousand pounds.

Trichinopoly, will be brought within one coss of it, which would give great offence to the Zemindars and other inhabitants of the Trichinopoly country; they will say, that such a thing never happened from the first establishment of the former Rajas, and that it is an extraordinary measure, to leave the mound at this time in possession of the Tanjore people. If we assign it to them by writings, how shall we be able hereafter to withdraw it? I will give you an example. The Raja of Tanjore gave by Sunned to the Tondyman, Heranelly, &c. In the truce concluded between the French and English for eighteen months, the Raja (though forbid by the English and me) took the Tondyman's country from him by arms. If any attention is to be given to a Sunned, the Raja should return to the Tondyman, Heranelly, and other countries he took from him; as also, he should give up countries which he has, without my Sunned, taken from Malacotty and the Marawar, who are my tributaries. When I demand from them my tribute, which has been a long time due, they excuse themselves from paying it, by saying, that the Raja has got possession of their countries. He should give up these countries, that I may give ease to the minds of the Zemindars belonging to Trichinopoly. Though he pays no regard to his own Sunnud, he should yet attend to the Sunnud of others. The situation of this business, you'll be fully informed of by my letter to Mr. Du Pré, a copy of which I have sent to you.

Sixthly, The tribute which the Raja used to pay to the former Subahdars of Arcot, and to the deceased Nabob, he has entirely omitted, and wishes to fix his tribute at two lacks of rupees from the year 1173 Fussy. All the Raja's proposals are of a nature never mentioned since the establishment of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, and are such as can by no means be approved of. He has given no part of the tribute, &c. due for fifteen years, and amounting to above a Crore of rupees. He proposes to pay a little money this year, none the next, and a little the third: Thus it would be a matter of little difference, whether business is settled or not. Subter Aly Cawn, and Coja Abdulla Cawn, though they had but few troops, took a large sum from the Raja. By the blessing of God, and your support and assistance, I have much more power than they had. If I have not a right to more money than they got, I ought to receive what was determined on by my father. If it is your intention to settle this business according to the Raja's wishes, through apprehension that he may join the
French

French and Dutch, you may understand by my letter to Mr. Du Pré, that he has agreed to do that already; what he then promised them he will now perform. If you do not think proper to send troops at present against Tanjore, we shall, by the blessing of God, hereafter find means to oblige them to pay the tribute. It is the custom of this country, for the sovereign (if the Zemindars do not pay their tribute regularly, and there is not a good opportunity to oblige them to it) to collect, when they have the power of doing so, the tribute and arrears at once. It was agreed on between Bumrage and me, that he should pay me a tribute of ten lacks of rupees; but not finding a favourable opportunity, I did not then insist on it, but received, without any condition, what money he would pay. The tribute from Bungaur Yatchum, and the Collastry Raja, I have received according to agreement, except fifty thousand rupees from each, which I would not take, as their troops were employed with mine, and suffered much in battle, as did their Peons; but I was under no agreement to allow them that money. I write you this long letter, to show, that the Tanjore people have not till now employed any mediators in their business with me, but now you are desirous of being a mediator. According to the establishment of the Zemindars, I cannot alter the tribute; therefore I think it proper to put off the conclusion of the present matters. As there is friendship between you and me, I write you the sentiments of my heart. It was my intention to settle the business of Tanjore; and that the English troops should be employed only for the important business of getting in money for the expence of the Company. I intend, by the blessing of God; that the remainder of the debt due to the Company (which is but trifling), shall be paid off in the year 1172 Fusly. If I do not get the whole money due to me from Tanjore, what shall I be a gainer? If you think that we can receive the money without war, and that I should quit the Raja, as I do not approve of the before-mentioned terms, and should he have the benefit of your mediation, he ought agree to pay in ready money, or by bills of Buckangee, Goverdendafs, and Ballabundar Soucars, at three or four months date, the money due to the end of 1170 Fusly, or at least to the end 1171 Fusly. I can then give my discharges to the time fixed. I write you my real sentiments, and hope that the justice of my claims, and my influence and my power (which are due to the assistance of the English)

Q

you

you will so far keep in your view, that they may not be less than that of former Subadars.

What can I say more ?

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Nabob, he was forced to agree to the treaty. The injustice of the conditions, with respect to his Highness, is fully set forth in the preceding letter, but some farther observations upon it shall be subjoined.

Treaty with the King of Tanjore in 1762.

Fort St. George Secret Consultation, the 20th Sept. 1762.

A Treaty and Agreement made and concluded between Woomdatool Moollock, Serajel Dowlab Anaverde Cawn Behauder, Munsoor Jung, Nabob of the Carnatic, Pyen Gaut, and Pretaupa Sing, Raja of Tanjore, in manner following.

WHEREAS a destructive war, fomented and carried on by the French and their allies, against the said Nabob, hath for many years last past wasted and afflicted the province of Carnatic Pyen Gaut, in which war the said Nabob Annaverde Cawn Behauder hath, at length, with the assistance of his allies, proved victorious, and restored peace and tranquillity to the said Province: And whereas, at sundry times during the said troubles, the said Raja Pretaupa Sing did yield some aid and assistance to the said Nabob Annaverde Cawn, whereby, as well as by the necessary defence of his own kingdom against the French, he hath been put to great expence: And whereas, by reason of the said troubles, neither the account of Paish cash due from the said Raja to the Mogul, and payable to the Nabob of the Carnatic, nor the account of expences of the said Raja, incurred as aforesaid, have been settled or adjusted; but now, it having pleased God to restore peace to these countries by the expulsion of the common enemy, the said Nabob and the said Raja being equally desirous that the people whom God hath placed under their rule may enjoy the full fruits thereof, have mutually consented to establish a firm friendship between them; and to that end they have agreed, and do agree, to settle and adjust all accounts and matters of dispute between them in manner following; and they do faithfully promise, each for what concerns himself, punctually to perform the same.

I. The said Raja Pretaupa Sing doth hereby oblige himself to pay unto the said Nabob Cawn Behauder the sum of twenty-two lacks of rupees, coined in the English East India Company's mint at Fort St. George, or the value thereof in star pagodas, coined in the said mint, valuing the said rupees at the rate of 350 for 100 pagodas, at the times and in manner following, that is to say,

On the day of signing this agreement by the said Pretaupa Sing	three lacks				
of rupees	—	—	—	—	300,000
In the month of April 1763,	five lacks of rupees	—	—		500,000
In the month of November 1763,	five lacks of rupees	—			500,000
In the month of April 1764,	five lacks of rupees	—	—		500,000
In the month of August 1764,	four lacks of rupees	—			400,000
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In all	—	—	Rupees		2,200,000

And the said Nabob Anaverde Cawn Behauder doth agree to accept of the said twenty-two lacks of rupees, in full payment and satisfaction for or on account of Peish Cash, and in full of all accounts and demands whatsoever, unto the 10th day of July last past; being the full term and expiration of the year of Phasley 1171.

II. The said Raja Pretaupa Sing doth hereby oblige himself to pay yearly, in the month of July, unto the said Anaverde Cawn Behauder, or his successor, the sum of two lacks of Rupees, as a Peish Cash or tribute to the Mogul; and forasmuch as it hath been the usage and custom to make certain presents to the Nabob and his principal officers, at the time of paying the annual Peish Cash, the said Raja doth promise to pay yearly to the said Nabob or his successors, at the day and time of paying the said Peish Cash, the further sums of two lacks of rupees as a present; provided that no further sum, either for Peish Cash or Durbar Charges, be demanded of him; which said two lacks, making together four lacks, shall be paid in rupees coined in the Company's mint, or in star pagodas at the above-mentioned exchange; and the said Nabob Anaverde Cawn Behauder doth agree to accept of the first named sum of two lacks, in full for the annual Peish Cash due to the Mogul; and also of the second named sum of two lacks of rupees, in full for the usual and customary presents or Durbar Charges; and doth hereby promise that he will not demand any thing more.

III. Whereas the said Nabob Anaverde Cawn Behader hath in his possession a bond given by the said Raja Pretaupa Sing, unto the said Nabob's late Father Anaverde Cawn Bahader, dated the 15th Moon Zehedgha Hygra 1158, for the sum of seven lacks of rupees, which bond appears fair and uncanceled, and without any receipt or indorsement thereon, although the said Raja Pretaupa Sing doth allege, that the same, or the greatest part thereof, had been discharged, the said Nabob Anaverde Cawn Behader, as a testimony of his good inclinations to cultivate a lasting friendship with the said Raja, doth promise, at the time of signing this agreement by the said Raja, will cause the said bond to be delivered up to him to be cancelled, as if the same had been fully paid and discharged.

IV. The said Nabob Anaverde Cawn Behader doth hereby confirm unto the said Raja Pretaupa Sing the full and free possession and enjoyment of the districts of Coiladdy and Clangaud, which districts the said Nabob did give and grant unto the said Raja during the late troubles, as may appear by the said Nabob's Saneds.

V. The said Nabob Anaverde Cawn Behader, having expended immense sums during the late troubles, in defence of the province under his government, found it necessary, after the expulsion of the common enemy, to call upon the several Jemidars, Polygars, and Jaguedars, to contribute each a moderate sum, towards reimbursing the monies so expended in procuring the blessings of the peace of which they became partakers; and amongst others, did demand of Tremaul Row, Killidar of Arni, his reasonable *quota*; but the said Tremaul Row having obstinately refused to comply therewith, and having also in other respects behaved himself disobediently, the said Nabob found himself obliged to compel him to a compliance with his demand, and did accordingly subdue and take the Forts of Arni and Doby Guddy, with all the Jagueer thereunto belonging, as also the person of the said Tremaul Row, with his family and others. The said Nabob having thus convinced the said Tremaul Row, and all the world, that he can and will enforce due obedience in all who are subject to his government, is now equally desirous of shewing to all mankind that compassion is stronger in him than resentment. From these motives, as well as in condescension to the request of the said Raja, Pretaupa Sing, the said Nabob doth hereby promise, that as soon as the said Raja shall have signed this agreement, he
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the said Nabob will cause the said Tremaul Row, with his family, attendants, and all other persons who were taken and made prisoners at Arni, to be released and set at full liberty. And further, that on the day the sum of three lacks of rupees, mentioned in the first article hereof, shall be paid, he will cause the said Tremaul Row to be put in full possession of the whole Jagueer he possessed and enjoyed before the capture of Arni (excepting however the said Fort and Doby Guddy, which the said Nabob will retain in his own possession). And provided that the said Tremaul Row shall not at any time hereafter erect, or cause to be erected, any fortrefs, walled Pagoda, or other strong-hold; and that he shall not even erect or build any wall round his dwelling-house exceeding eight feet high, and two feet thick; and further, that the said Tremaul Row shall in all things behave himself with due obedience to the government, and pay yearly, in the month of July, unto the said Nabob, or his successors, the sum of ten thousand rupees; and the said Raja, Pretaupa Sing, doth promise for the said Tremaul Row, that he shall in all things demean and behave himself accordingly, and pay yearly the stipulated sum.

WE George Pigot, Esq; Governor of Fort St. George, and all the Forts and Factories, and places subordinate thereto, President of the Council for all the affairs of the English East India Company on the Coast of Coromandel, and also the said Council, whose names are hereunto signed, having greatly at heart the peace and tranquillity of the countries where the Company holds possessions, and to which they trade, see with great satisfaction the conclusion of the Treaty of Friendship between Nabob Woomdatoul Moolock, Serajel Dowlah, Anaverde Cawn, Behauder, Munfoor Jung, Nabob of the Carnatic, Payen Gaut, and Pretaupa Sing, Raja of Tanjore, of which the foregoing is a translation; and being willing and desirous, as much as in us lies, to establish the friendship between them upon a lasting foundation, do hereby promise to guarantee the performance of the said Treaty, being thereunto invited by both parties; and accordingly we do hereby promise, as far as in us lies, that in case either party shall fail in the performance of the Articles he hath hereby undertaken to perform, or any part thereof, we will to the utmost of our power assist the other party, to compel him who shall fail to fulfil his agreement, and to render due satisfaction for his failure therein. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, and caused

the seal of the said Company to be affixed hereto, in Fort St. George, the 12th October 1762.

GEORGE PIGOT, &c.

Ordered, That two copies thereof be wrote in the Persian and Maratta languages; and that one of the Persian copies, with a Maratta and English translation annexed, be executed by the Nabob, and delivered to the King of Tanjore; and that a Maratta copy, with a Persian and English translation annexed, be executed by the King of Tanjore, and delivered to the Nabob; and that the instrument by which the Governor and Council guarantee the same, with a Persian and Maratta translation be annexed to each of the parts.

The following instructions are signed and delivered to Mr. Du Pré.

To Josias Du Pré, Esq.

S I R,

Having well weighed and considered all circumstances relative to the negotiation with the King of Tanjore, the nature of the Nabob's demand, the objections made by the King, and the proposals offered by him, the consequences of a rupture, and the advantages of an accommodation, upon the whole we have come to a final resolution, and have obtained the Nabob's consent to certain articles, which we hope the King may be prevailed on to subscribe to; these articles are digested in form of a Treaty, two parts thereof are delivered you here, with the one signed by the Nabob, the other to be signed by the King, if he approves it, and both subscribed by us as guarantees. You are to proceed to Tanjore, and endeavour to prevail on the King to accept the terms proposed; should you succeed herein, in such case, upon his signing that part of the Treaty which is drawn out in that intention, you are to deliver to him the other part which is signed by the Nabob, and receive from him the sum of three lacks of rupees, mentioned in the first article of the Treaty to be paid in ready money, or you may accept Soucar bills for the same.

You are also to receive from the King of Tanjore in ready money or Soucar bills, five lacks of rupees, which he offered as a present. This sum is not mentioned in the Treaty, because it is not the custom in transactions between
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the Indian powers, to mention in public writings the sums given as presents. Of the said sum the Nabob has consented to distribute amongst the King's principal officers, one lack for their usual custom, called Datraihy, and the remaining four are to be placed to the credit of his account with the Company.

By the third article of the Treaty the Nabob promises, that upon the King's signing the treaty, he will cause a bond, given by the King to the Nabob's late father, for seven lacks of rupees, to be delivered up and cancelled; the said bond is inclosed, and you are to deliver it up accordingly, upon the King's signing the treaty, but not otherwise.

The Nabob also engages by the 5th article, that on the day of signing the said Treaty by the King, he will cause Tremoul Row, late Killedar of Arni, with his family, &c. to be released and set at liberty. Inclosed is the Nabob's order for that purpose, which is to be used accordingly.

If you should not be able to prevail on the King to sign the Treaty as it is drawn out, you are to acquaint him, that you are not empowered to make any further concessions or alterations; and therefore you are to take your leave and return hither.

We wish you success, and are

S I R,

Your affectionate friends,

Fort St. George,
20th September, 1762.

GEORGE PIGOT, &c.

The infringement made upon the Nabob's rights, by depriving him of the province of Tanjore; the hostile invasion of his other territories by Lord Pigot's orders, the insults offered to his person and authority, the calumnies raised against his character, and the threatening him with imprisonment and disgrace, *compelled* his Highness to give POSITIVE DIRECTIONS, for laying the following REPRESENTATION before the Court of Directors; which was accordingly done on the 11th day of February 1777.

*To the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants,
trading to the East Indies.*

The Representation of the Nabob Wau Lau Jab, Ummeer ul Hind, Omdabt ul Mulk, Ausuph ul Dowla, Unwar ul Dien Khan Behauder, Zuphur Jung, Sepoy Saulaur, Soubakdar of the Carnatic; desiring Redress of the Grievances set forth in his Highness's Letter to the Court, bearing date the 12th February 1776.*

THE conduct of your Governor, the Right Honourable George Lord Pigot, has been subversive of the guarantee contained in the eleventh article of the Treaty of Paris; his Lordship having treated with disrespect and insult, exposed to contempt, and in effect levied war upon his Highness, the avowed friend of the Company, the recognized and most faithful ally of Great Britain.

The patience and resignation with which his Highness has endured these injuries and indignities, though they have sullied his honour and disgraced his government in the eyes of all Hindostan, demonstrate to the world his reliance on the justice of the Company, the Faith of Treaties, and the *Protection of the King and Parliament of Great Britain.*

The numerous and repeated acts of violence, disrespect, and hostility, of which the Nabob complains, and for which he demands redress; as well as the resignation and patience with which he has borne them, and abstained from resistance; are manifest in the correspondence, by letters and conferences, between his Highness and Lord Pigot; which are ready to be produced to the Court.

Before the orders of the Court of Directors for restoring the country of Tanjore to its former Zemindar could be known, or were even suspected, by the Nabob, his Highness had given it in command to explain to the Court the unlimited extent of his friendship for the Company, and his firm reliance and dependance on the justice, protection, and support of his Majesty and the Parliament of Great Britain.

* This letter is already in the hands of the Public; being prefixed to the *State of Facts relative to Tanjore.*

The declarations made to the Court on his Highness's part, on the 13th of February 1776, have since been confirmed in all his letters to Lord Pigot. In these letters he has repeatedly called upon his Lordship, not to oppress the "old and faithful ally of Great Britain, sinking in the whirlpool!" He has pointed out the misinformation under which the Court of Directors had given their orders to his Lordship; the injustice of these orders, their bad policy, their inconsistency and direct breach of *former orders*, and their infraction of the National Treaty, by which his Highness's rights are secured to him and his heirs for ever. He has conjured his Lordship, in the name of *the King, the Parliament, the Nation of Great Britain*, to defer the carrying his orders into execution, until the Court of Directors should have time to take his remonstrances and complaints into mature deliberation, and reconsider what they, or rather a former Court, had done.

That Lord Pigot might have no excuse for refusing this request, the Nabob offered in the mean time to fulfil all the stipulations made by his Lordship with the Raja, to pay the troops admitted by his Highness as a garrison into Tanjore, to defray the expence of the Raja's household, to increase his allowance to whatever sum Lord Pigot pleased; and to deposit the surplus revenues in *sacred trust*, not to be appropriated until the Company should decide upon his right.

But every instance of condescension on the part of his Highness, has been repaid by an increase of personal disrespect on the part of Lord Pigot; who at length proceeded so far, as to threaten the Nabob with placing "a guard of soldiers on his house; and to keep him in prison, and in his own power:" which obliged his Highness to apply to the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron for protection, as an insulted ally of the King and nation, threatened with every mischief to be apprehended from a man, whose power was great, who daily abused it, and whose enmity knew no bounds.

Under oppressions and injuries, such as never before were offered to a Prince in his own dominions, the Nabob relied on the justice of his cause for redress; and in order to demonstrate the rectitude of his intentions be-

yond the possibility of a doubt, his Highness *now* declares, that he wishes for nothing so much as a thorough investigation of his rights; and in the mean time he will consent, “ that the country of Tanjore shall be managed
 “ by commission; that the subsidy for the maintenance of the English gar-
 “ rison shall be paid; the expences of the Raja’s household and guard
 “ defrayed; the charges of Government borne; and the surplus of reve-
 “ nues deposited with the Crown of Great Britain in trust, until the mat-
 “ ter of right shall be decided. The commission for managing the country
 “ to consist of three persons; one to be named by his Highness, one by
 “ the Raja, and a third by the Governor General and Supreme Council
 “ of Bengal.”

But the Nabob thinks himself bound to declare, with that candour which will ever guide him in his transactions with the Company, that if this friendly proposition on his part shall not meet with an acceptance, he will find himself under the necessity of calling upon the guarantees of the Treaty of Paris, in the most solemn manner; and of petitioning the King and Parliament of Great Britain, to take him and his territories into their immediate protection. For his Highness must consider the breach made upon the national guarantee, the indignities offered to his person, the insults put upon his government, and the acts of hostility committed against him (if not redressed without delay), to be a total infringement on the friendly connection between his Highness and the Company.

What can his Highness say more?

London, 11th February 1777.

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

SHOULD the Court of Directors refuse the proposition contained in the foregoing REPRESENTATION of the NABOB, their temerity could not fail to astonish the Proprietors, as much as it would the world in general. His Highness declares in express terms, that he “ must consider all friendly intercourse with the Company to be at an end the moment his proposition is rejected by them; and that he must, in self-defence, claim the protection of the King and Parliament, and petition that he may be taken, in matters of territory, out of the hands of the Company for ever.”

Is this a matter of so little importance to their constituents, that the Directors should not think the proposition worthy of their deliberation? Could they vindicate, upon any principle of policy or justice, the rejection of an offer, which, in effect, leaves the decision of the point in dispute entirely to themselves, while it provides the only possible security, that the country of Tanjore may not be ruined in the mean time, and the revenues squandered without account, check, or control?

In such a case would it be unfair to judge, that the same *bidden* motives, which first brought about and obtained the absurd and unjust orders for the restoration of Tanjore, still operated against reversing them? Nothing would have been more probable, if we were to reason from the measures which were said to have been intended to be pursued by the *leading* Directors, in respect of this business. Instead of coming to a manly investigation of the Nabob's rights, and the causes of their own errors, it was much feared recourse would have been had to shifts equally trifling, ineffectual, and uncandid. The abettors of the orders endeavoured to intrench themselves

behind musty, *unauthoritative* records, which prove nothing but the ignorance of the *compiler*, and to avail themselves of a *ministerial sanction*, which only tends to shew their own want of candour and audacity, in venturing to lay an *unfair, partial, and mutilated state* of the case, before the Secretary of State, for his consideration. The *Directors* who drew it, or directed it to be drawn, knew that *lawyers* give their opinions conformable to the state laid before them. And the state of the Nabob's case was calculated, by misrepresentations and misinformations, by perversion of some facts, and suppression of others, to *surprise* the Ministers into such an opinion as the *leaders* wanted, not such as justice to a faithful ally required.

In vain would they endeavour to prove, as a defence of their measures, “ that the Raja of Tanjore has been called King, and exercised rights of
“ sovereignty for a long time back ; that the Company derived possession
“ of lands from his Sunneds ; that Mahomed Ali Cawn is not the *eldest son*
“ of his father ; that the Raja was ordered by a Phirmaund of the Mogul
“ to pay his tribute to the Buxy of the Empire at Delhi, and not to the
“ Soubahdar of the Carnatic ;” and many other points equally important. For it will be found, that all the arguments drawn from thence will militate against themselves, and demonstrate the *superlative ignorance of their COMPILER*, both in regard of the ancient and present state of India.

As there is reason to think that those who oppose justice in the India-house lay great stress on such-like arguments, let us consider each of these heads briefly.

1st, “ The Raja of Tanjore has obtained the title of King in the Company's Records,” &c. This only proves, that the Company were unacquainted with the meaning of the word Raja. Till within these thirty years, the Company, and even their servants abroad, were totally ignorant of the interior parts of the Mogul Empire : they were confined to the mere districts of the factories, and did not dare to stir beyond the verge of their grants. At Bengal their utmost limits did not extend two miles from the fort ; and stragglers were liable to the most degrading insults and punishments if they ventured beyond them. The Raja of Kistnagur (who, by the bye, never obtained the title of King) has frequently sent back servants of the Company slung hand and foot on a bamboo, carried on the shoulders of black men, for straying out of the limits of Calcutra. *Tempora mutantur !* There are seventeen Rajas of consequence, and hundreds of no consequence, in Bengal.

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Their numbers are no less considerable on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, as well as in Orixa. Do the opposing *Directors* intend to erect the hamlets of all these Hindoo dignitaries into kingdoms, and to restore to independence upon their sovereign Lord, all the reduced Rajas of Tinivelly, Madura, Travancore, Colastry, Marawar, Malcooty, Arrialore, Ramanadeporam, Warriarpollam, Shevagunge, Alienoor, Volgole, Pulnaud, &c. and to treat them with titles of royalty? A noble Lord at present styles his *creature*, or rather his *prisoner*, the Raja of Tanjore, KING; and addresses him under the appellation of YOUR MAJESTY. Every one of the Rajas above mentioned, as being of the ancient families of their districts, have a better right to appellations of distinction than the Zemindar of Tanjore; and, perhaps, if each of them had had as much *wealth* as the Raja of Tanjore, each of them would have found a *candidate for the peerage*, to take him by the hand. While the latter, in his turn, might have found a *leading Director* to patronise him, in spite of common sense, the law of nations, and the faith of treaties.

2dly, “The Company hold lands by Sunned of the Raja of Tanjore.” This only proves that the Company has been ready to accept lands *on a very bad title*, or on no title. When this Raja attempted to grant lands by Sunned to the Dutch and Danes, and to exercise rights of sovereignty, the *Directors* of 1765, 1767, and 1769, ordered that he should be *reduced to obedience*. But *Directors* sometimes degenerate!

3dly, “Mahomed Ali Chan is not the eldest son of his father.”—This to be sure is a wonderful discovery! Maupheus Chan, his elder brother, lives with him in great harmony at Chepauk. Can it be ignorance that makes some *Directors* at this time of day encourage such a plea as this? If they have not acquired a deeper knowledge of the Mussulmen or Mogul constitution, they ought to read the Alcoran, to learn the law; or the histories of Orme and Dow, to learn the customs. What positive right of inheritance is derived from primogeniture in the East? Do the eldest born succeed once in ten times at Constantinople? Have they succeeded oftener at Delhi? By what right do the *Directors* endeavour to extend our laws of succession to the Eastern princes? If this is not a sufficient answer, we need not expect that the opposing *Directors* will deign to read the *eleventh article* of the

TREATY

TREATY OF PARIS in regard to Mahomed Ali Chan's rights, for they have so trodden that Treaty under foot that it is no longer *legible* by THEM.

4thly, "The Raja was directed by Phirmaund of the Mogul to pay his "tribute at Delhi, and not to the Soubah." We imagine certain Directors were not aware of consequences when they directed the use of this argument; for it destroys their favourite Treaty of 1762, which is a direct contravention of the Mogul's Phirmaund. Besides, it grants what they wish to deny; *viz.* That the Raja is not, nor was a great and independent sovereign, but an humble tributary, obedient to the Mogul's Phirmaund, as we have all along contended. As for the Phirmaund itself, it only proves, that the Soubahdar of the Carnatic at the time was refractory, and did not account for his tributes to the Mogul; no unusual circumstance in that empire. This Phirmaund however did not continue long in force, for the Raja of Tanjore's tribute was afterwards either paid, or compelled to be paid, to the subsequent Soubadars, Ally Dooft Chan, Subter Ally, and Anwar-ul-Dien Chan the Nabob's father.

If Phirmaunds nevertheless have so much weight with *some* Directors, why do they not give their proper weight to those Phirmaunds of the Mogul which ceded the sovereignty of the *entire Carnatic* to Mahomed Ali Chan, and his successors for ever, in the year 1765; when we obtained Phirmaunds for the Circars and for the Dewanny of Mysore, which last involved the Nabob in a ruinous war, in which the Company were principals, though they *compelled* his Highness with their *wanted equity* to pay the whole expences. A debt from which he has scarcely been able as yet to extricate himself.

The attempt made by the opposing Directors to screen themselves under the indefinite answer of the Secretary of State, that "he saw nothing contrary "to Treaty in the papers laid before him," will prove equally insufficient to excuse them to their constituents for the dilemma into which they have brought them.

The papers laid before the Secretary of State for his consideration, were *not* a fair state of the case. The instrument by which Lord Pigot was appointed Governor of Madras, and that by which Mr. Wynch

Wynch was removed; are most curious specimens of arrogance, injustice, impolicy, and gross misrepresentation of facts: Papers designedly calculated to mislead the judgment of Administration. But his Majesty's ministers were cautious, and would give no opinion on such authorities. The Secretary of State alone said, that "he saw nothing contrary to Treaty." But before certain Directors asked the authority of his Majesty's ministers for what came so directly under the national guarantee, they should have laid before them a full recital of every act and transaction from the Treaty of Paris to the date of their Orders relative to the reduction and restoration of Tanjore. They should have stated, "That the year before the peace of Paris, Mr. Pigot, as mediator between the Nabob and Pertaub Sing, Raja of Tanjore, framed a Treaty, by which Pertaub Sing, as tributary to the Nabob, agreed to pay annually four lacks of rupees, and to perform feudal services: That the Nabob was very averse to this Treaty, because Pertaub Sing, as well as former Rajas, had paid larger tributes to former Soubahdars: That when this Treaty was signed, the Nabob had not the *power* of diminishing the tribute, or releasing the Raja from any part of his feudal services to the MOGUL, whose Governor, for the time being, he *then was*; for his Highness did not obtain his *independent hereditary rights* till the year after, nor the Mogul's Phirmaund till three years after: That immediately after the ratification of the Treaty, and even before Lord Pigot left the Presidency, Pertaub Sing entered into conspiracies against his sovereign Lord, particularly with Isouf Cawn, the rebel of Madura, whom he, as well as Tuljagee his successor, supported, not only with their own troops, but also with a body of French whom they entertained in their pay." See Appendix to the State of Facts, No. III. "That Tuljagee, on the death of his father, assumed the government, without the concurrence of his feudal superior: That upon every occasion he manifested the utmost hatred to the English and to the Nabob: That he refused all his feudal services when called upon to assist against Hyder Ally: That he gave Hyder aid, both in money and provisions, which enabled him to carry the war even to the gates of Madras: That he withheld his tribute at the same time: That, instigated by Hyder, he carried fire and sword into the Nabob's dominions, attacking the Zemindars of the Marawar, Malcooty, and Ramanadeporam districts, and committing the most savage cruelties, and most unprovoked depredations in those countries, notwithstanding the remonstrances and threats

threats of the Governor and Council of Madras: That the Court of Directors seeing that the peace of the Carnatic could never be secure while the different Zemindars and Polygars remained unreduced, gave orders to assist the Nabob (by their letter 4th March 1767) in the necessary work of enforcing their obedience: That these orders were strongly reiterated in 1769: That in consequence of these repeated orders, all the rebellious Zemindars and Polygars were reduced to obedience, except the Zemindar of Tanjore, who being the most powerful, continued his disobedience the longest, and at last entered into so many conspiracies and plots against his master, that it became a measure of self-defence to attack him: That the Governor and Council, in compliance with the positive orders of the Court of Directors, particularly those dated the 17th March 1769, prepared an army to attack Tanjore, having first solemnly debated in Council the conduct of the Raja, and the infraction on the Treaty of 1762, which they pronounce to be *null and void*; first, because it extended, and indeed could extend, no farther than the life of Pertaub Sing; and, secondly, because (had it extended to Tuljagee) it *ceased to bind*, when Tuljagee *drew the sword and invaded the neighbouring districts of the Carnatic*: That his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary not only approved of the war, but offered the aid of his Majesty's marine forces, to carry it on: That his Majesty *congratulated* the Nabob on the success of the expedition: That the Nabob's lenity was such, that he spared the Raja, and raised the siege, on his acknowledging his offences, promising to pay up his arrears of tribute, defray the expences of the war, and offend no more: That the army had scarcely retired out of sight of Tanjore, when the Raja entered into fresh conspiracies, inviting the Marattas, the French, the Dutch, and Hyder, all at the same time, to invade the Carnatic: That the Nabob was obliged to buy off the Marattas with a heavy bribe, who had actually invaded his country in consequence of the Raja's invitation: That Mr. Mostyn, the Company's president at Poonah, advised the Governor and Council of Madras of the hostile intentions of the Raja: That his correspondence with foreign powers to introduce them into Tanjore, thereby endangering the peace of the Carnatic, and the security of the Company's possessions, had been *intercepted*: That in consequence of all these intrigues, the several powers the Raja had solicited, had all assembled troops for invading the Carnatic; the French at Mauritius, the Dutch at Ceylon and Negapatnam,

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while

longest, and at last entered into so many conspiracies and plots against his master, that it became a measure of self-defence to attack him: That the Governor and Council, in compliance with the positive orders of the Court of Directors, particularly those dated the 17th March 1769, prepared an army to attack Tanjore, having first solemnly debated in Council the conduct of the Raja, and the infraction on the Treaty of 1762, which they pronounce to be *null and void*; first, because it extended, and indeed could extend, no farther than the life of Pertaub Sing; and, secondly, because (had it extended to Tuljagee) it *ceased to bind*, when Tuljagee *drew the sword and invaded the neighbouring districts of the Carnatic*: That his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary not only approved of the war, but offered the aid of his Majesty's marine forces, to carry it on: That his Majesty approved the expedition, and wished the Nabob success in it: That the Nabob's lenity was such, that he spared the Raja, and raised the siege, on his acknowledging his offences, promising to pay up his arrears of tribute, defray the expences of the war, and offend no more: That the army had scarcely retired out of sight of Tanjore, when the Raja entered into fresh conspiracies, inviting the Marattas, the French, the Dutch, and Hyder, all at the same time, to invade the Carnatic: That the Nabob was obliged to buy off the Marattas with a heavy chout, who had actually invaded his country in consequence of the Raja's invitation: That Mr. Mostyn, the Company's president at Poonah, advised the Governor and Council of Madras of the hostile intentions of the Raja: That his correspondence with foreign powers to introduce them into Tanjore, thereby endangering the peace of the Carnatic, and the security of the Company's possessions, had been *intercepted* †: That, in consequence of all these intrigues, the several powers the Raja had solicited, had all assembled troops for invading the Carnatic; the French at Mauritius, the Dutch at Ceylon and Negapatnam, while Hyder was prepared, and the Marattas, as above mentioned, had actually entered the country. Since the reduction of Pondicherry, the English interest had never been in so critical a situation in India: That at a crisis so alarming, the Nabob had applied to the Governor and Council of Madras, representing the *fatal consequences* of any further forbearance to his vassal, and requesting the aid of the Company to *dispossess the Raja of Tanjore*:

† They ought to have laid the intercepted letters before the Ministry, for authentic copies were in the India House.

That upon mature deliberation, it appeared to the Governor and Council, that the Raja of Tanjore had broken through *every article of the Treaty 1762*; and therefore, that they had *unanimously* concurred in a vote for undertaking an *immediate expedition against Tanjore*, in obedience to the orders of the Court of Directors, for *granting the Nabob such assistance for the reduction of his tributary, as his Highness should deem necessary for the dignity of his government*: That the Nabob had done nothing but by *agreement, solemnly ratified* by the Governor and Council of Madras, acting under the orders of the Court of Directors: That agreements so made and ratified, *under the seal of the Company, in council, at MADRAS*, were as valid as agreements under the seal of the Company in LEADENHALL STREET: That the Nabob had fulfilled all the articles of agreement on his part, with the utmost *punctuality and fidelity*: That he had incurred great expences by the expedition, and that the Company had derived great benefits from it: That the repose of the Carnatic was *secured* by the possession of Tanjore, and would be *endangered* by restoring it to the Raja, who had forfeited all right to it: That the fate of war had given the Nabob the *absolute and irrevocable POSSESSION* of it: The then *leading Directors* should have stated all these matters to the Secretary of State, and they should have furnished him with faithful extracts of every thing on their records relative to the independent rights of the Nabob, and copies of all their own contradictory orders, before they ventured to ask his opinion on the mutilated papers laid before him. Having done none of these things, their attempt to *surprise* administration into a sanction of their own breach of the national guarantee, was not only unpardonable, but an insidious attempt to justify their own *predeterminations*, by withholding the proper lights from the Officer of State, under whose authority they meant to shelter themselves. But the answer which they got from the Secretary of State, with the *total silence* of the other ministers to whom they applied, will not save them from being *responsible** for the consequences in which they have involved their constituents, whether those consequences may ultimately lead to the absolute loss of their territorial connections, or the loss of the

* The Court of Directors cannot plead ignorance on this point, because in their letter of March 23d, 1770, Par. 33d, they thus express themselves, "We cannot think it prudent, or ourselves warranted, again to alarm the inhabitants of India by attempts of this nature, more especially as perhaps we might thereby involve ourselves in the very disagreeable necessity of *answering at some future period for the infraction of a public Treaty, and the consequences thereof.*"

400,000 l. granted as a free gift to the Company, exclusive of the damages which the Nabob *may recover in the courts of law.*" All these things, together with its *never* being the intention of the Court (till the thing was proposed by Lord Pigot), were so well known to several Directors, and impressed so strongly on their minds, that they refused to sign the orders.

Whoever attentively peruses the STATE OF FACTS with its *Appendix* and the *Original Papers* now published, will clearly see the antient and uniform subjection of the Tanjore district to the power of the Mogul's empire. But, as some men lay great stress upon the Treaty of 1762, of which they say the Company is guarantee, it is worth while to consider the Nabob's rights by virtue of that Treaty, abstracted from all others; for, it is to be presumed, the guarantee of the Treaty extends to both the contracting parties, the Nabob as well as the Raja; unless, as the Nabob has well expressed himself in his letter of the 12th February 1776, to the Court of Directors, they really construe a guarantee to be a "protection to an enemy against a friend, and not a protection to a friend against his enemy."

By this Treaty it appears, that the Company were bound as guarantee, invited by both parties; "In case either party shall fail in the performance of the articles he hath hereby undertaken to perform, or any part thereof, to assist the other party to the utmost of their power." It appears also by this Treaty, that it was not a league between equal powers, but between a feudatory and his master; for the Treaty recites, that "by reason of the said troubles (the war with the French), the account of peish-cash or tribute due to the Mogul*, and payable to the Nabob of the Carnatic, had not been adjusted;" and lastly it appears from the Court of Directors themselves, as well as from the records of Madras, that the Raja infringed *all* the articles of this Treaty, by repeated acts of hostility and open war, which drew a positive order from the Court of Directors in 1769, to "give the Nabob such support as might be effectual, and to pursue such measures as the Nabob might think consistent with the justice and dignity of his government."

* The Nabob, as is already mentioned, has since acquired these rights *in sovereign perpetuity* for himself and his heirs.

In consequence of these premises, the Nabob declared war *regularly* against the Raja of Tanjore, the aggressor; and the Company's army marched under the orders of General Smith, to aid the Nabob or *allies*, by virtue of the guarantee; and "to proceed against the Fort of Tanjore to reduce it; and having done so, to put his Highness's son, or any other person authorized by his Highness for that purpose, in possession of it; together with the military stores and effects that might be found therein."

Let us now consider the Nabob's rights after a solemn declaration of war.

One of the Directors is a lawyer, he ought to have been acquainted with the law of nature and of nations; or he should at least have paid some attention to the opinion of Mr. Du Pré, who was employed in framing the Treaty of 1762, who understood these laws perfectly, and expressed himself clearly. He writes to the following purport to the Nabob on the 25th of September 1771. "The part I take in these transactions is not as a *Principal*, it is in support of your government and pretensions, and partly as guarantee of the Treaty of 1762. In consequence thereof, *whatever shall be taken from the Raja of Tanjore, and that shall fall into my hands, possession, or power, whether forts, countries, money, effects, or military stores whatever, it shall be left at your disposal*, as was done in the case of Alienoor, Worriorpollam, Volgole, and Pulnaud; and in respect to the Raja of Tanjore and his family and dependants, as your clemency and humanity are well known, I shall leave them at your disposal; but it is necessary to inform your Excellency, that, according to the *usage of war*, the plunder of places taken by storm, is deemed the right of the captors; such plunder therefore I have no power over, or right to dispose of."

But if it did not consist with the dignity of the *then* leading Director to consult a servant of the Company, though an able one, he ought to have taken the trouble of perusing the best writers on these laws, before he ventured to involve his constituents in a direct and obstinate breach on the Treaty of 1762. Had he consulted these writers he would have found, "that peace may be broken three ways; 1st, By doing what is contrary to all peace. 2dly, Contrary to that which is expressly mentioned in Treaties. 3dly, Contrary to that which is to be understood from the na-

“ ture of every peace.” Grot. de Bello et Pace, B. 3. Ch. 20. Sect. 27. Tuljagee broke the peace of 1771, as his father had done the Treaty of 1762, in all these modes.

“ If either party *break* the leagues, the other *is freed*, because each article “ of the league has the force of a condition.” Puffendorf. B. 3. Ch. 8. Grot. B. 2. Ch. 15. Sect. 15. Grot. B. 3. Ch. 8. Sect. 8. Budæus de contraventionibus Fæderum, Ch. 3. Sect. 14.

“ There are three ways of securing a man’s self from him who injured “ him : 1st, By putting him to death ; 2dly, By putting it out of his power “ to do him any further injury ; and lastly, By the severity of his punish- “ ment, to deter him from offending any more.” Grot. B. 2. Ch. 10. Sect. 8. Of these three modes allowed by the law of nature and of na- tions, the Nabob chose the mildest (Vide the account of the first siege) ; but he was afterwards compelled to take the second as more effectual. His Highness never put an offender against himself, to death. He delights not in blood, but excels in mercy.

“ As many sources as there are of judicial actions, so many causes may “ there be of war ; for, when the methods of justice cease, war begins. “ Most men assign three just causes of war ; *Defence*, the *recovery* of what’s “ our own, and *punishment*. Omnia quæ defendi, repetique et ulcisci fas “ est.” These three causes were united in the Nabob’s war against the Raja of Tanjore, *self-defence*, the *recovery* of the tribute withheld, and *punish- ment* of this double delinquency. The Roman herald denounced war against their tributaries, “ because they had not given, paid, nor did, what “ they ought to have given, paid, and done.” Liv. as cited by Grot. B. 1. Ch. 1. Sect. 2.

“ The causes of war may be reduced to three heads : 1st, To *defend* our- “ selves and properties against others who design to do us harm, either by “ assaulting our persons, or taking away or ruining our estates : 2d, To “ assert our *rights*, when others who are *justly obliged*, *refuse to pay them to us* ; “ and lastly, to recover *satisfaction* for damages we have injuriously sustain- “ ed.” Puffend. B. 8. Ch. 6. Sect. 3.

“ By

“ By the laws of nations, not only he who makes a war for a just cause,
 “ but every man in a solemn war, *acquires the property of what he takes from*
 “ *the enemy, and that without rule or measure, so that both he and his assigns are*
 “ *to be defended in the possession of them by all nations.*” Plato de Legibus, Lib.
 1. Aristotle de Repub. Lib. 1. Cap. 4. Xenoph. de Inst. Cyr. Lib. 7. Cap.
 5. and Grot. B. 3. Ch. 6. Sect. 2.

“ By the laws of war, all things are *lawful to the conqueror*; therefore,
 “ the Achæans (Livy) thus address the Roman Senate : How should what has
 “ been acted by the rights of war now come into debate?” Grot. B. 3. Ch.
 4. Sect. 3. May not the Nabob venture to speak to the *Court of Directors*
 what the Achæans were permitted to say to the *Senate of Rome* ?

“ Sovereignty may be acquired by *conquest*, either so far as it was in the
 “ King or another Governor, and then *all power he had passes to the CON-*
 “ *QUEROR, and no more.*” Or as it is in the people, and then the *Conqueror*
has the same right to alienate it as the people had; and thus *kingdoms become*
patrimonial. Grot. B. 3. Ch. 8. Sect. 3.

By what has been said, and by these extracts from the Law of Nature and
 of Nations, which *men* who are disposers of kingdoms, ought to have known,
 it is clear that the Raja of Tanjore broke the peace and infringed the Treaty
 of 1762; that he first drew the sword against the Nabob; that the Nabob
 declared war solemnly against the Raja,* and called upon the Company's aid,
 in virtue of their *guarantee* of the said Treaty; that the Company gave their
 aid as *auxiliaries*; that the Nabob *conquered* his enemy, and became possessed of
his person, territories, and effects; that by the *laws of war* he had a right to
 dispose of all these *acquisitions by conquest*; that the guarantees of the Treaty
 of 1762 had no right to deprive his Highness of these *acquisitions by conquest*;
 that the attempt to deprive him of them is an infringement on the Treaty in
 1762; that the infringement on this Treaty is also an infringement on the
 national guarantee in the eleventh article of the Treaty of Paris; and, lastly,
 that this breach on the national guarantee, unless immediately remedied,
 must infringe the friendly connection between his Highness and the Com-
 pany, and involve the Company in all the consequences of such infraction.
 What those consequences may be, will then rest with the JUSTICE of the
 KING and PARLIAMENT to determine, agreeable to the Faith of Treaties
 and the Law of Nations!

THE END.

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