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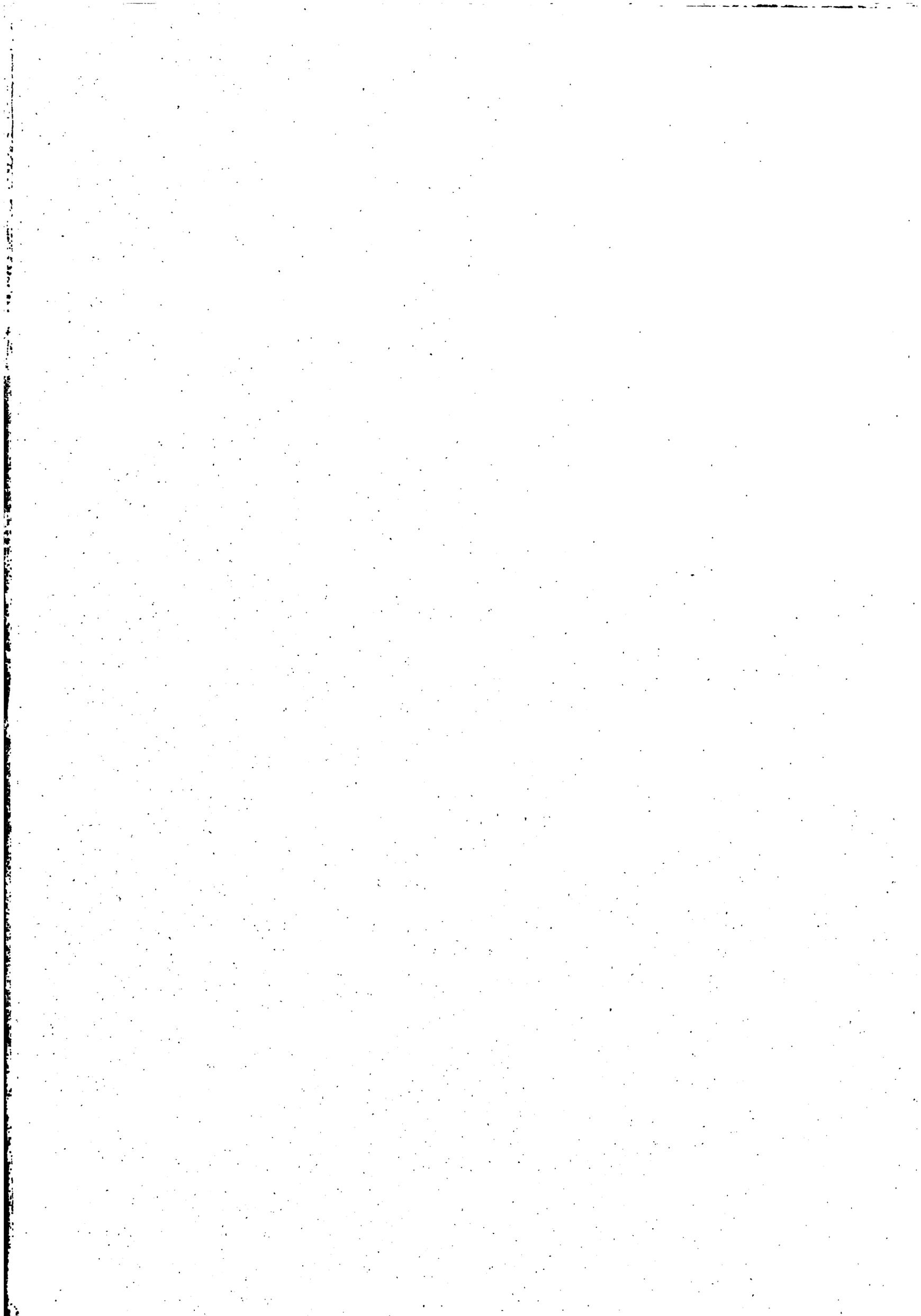
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OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,
RELATIVE TO THE
NEGOTIATIONS
CARRIED ON BY
TIPPOO SULTAUN,
WITH THE
FRENCH NATION,
AND OTHER
FOREIGN STATES,
FOR PURPOSES HOSTILE TO THE
BRITISH NATION;
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
PROCEEDINGS OF A JACOBIN CLUB,
FORMED AT
SERINGAPATAM,
BY THE
FRENCH SOLDIERS
IN THE CORPS COMMANDED BY
M. DOMPART:
WITH A
TRANSLATION.

*Printed by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,
for all the Forces and Affairs of the English Nation, in the
East, Indies, &c. &c.*

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRESS.

1799.

10 OCT 2002

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EXTRACT *from a LETTER from the PERSIAN*
TRANSLATOR *to the GOVERNMENT, to the RIGHT*
HONORABLE *the GOVERNOR GENERAL.*

Dated Fort St. George, August 10, 1799.

IN obedience to your Lordship's directions, I have attentively examined the documents which your Lordship has selected from the mass of papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam, and I have now the honor to submit to your Lordship the result of my examination, stating at the same time, in conformity to your Lordship's commands, such observations as occasionally arose from the subject.

The transactions which these papers elucidate may be arranged under the following heads:

1st. Deliberations, and opinions, respecting the terms of an offensive and defensive alliance against the British power, between Tippoo Sultaun and the French, in the year 1797.

2dly. The deputation of Ambassadors to the Isle of France and the Directory, charged with specific propositions for an offensive and defensive alliance against the British Nation.

3dly. The proceedings of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France under the commission with which they were charged, and the result of them.

4thly. The second Embassy of Tippoo Sultaun to France with M. Dubuc, in 1798-9.

5thly. The deputation of Ambassadors to the Court of Zemaun Shah, for the purpose of exciting that Prince to co-operate with Tippoo Sultaun, in the subversion of the powers of Hindustan, denominated by him, Infidels.

6thly. A second deputation of Ambassadors from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, in 1799.

7thly. A deputation from Tippoo Sultaun to Constantinople, in 1799.

1st.

1st. HEAD.—It appears that Tippoo Sultaun had, for many years, entertained the design of calling in the aid of the French, for the extermination of the British power in India.

It was the immediate object of his Embassy to the Court of France in 1783, and he seems never to have relaxed his endeavours to obtain it. The means however of negotiating this favorite object appear to have been but seldom within his reach, and he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the accidental arrival of an obscure individual, by name Ripaud, to prosecute his views. This man, who commanded a French Privateer, was obliged by stress of weather to put into Mangalore in the early part of 1797; he was there apprehended, sent to Seringapatam, and placed under restraint.

It appears that Tippoo Sultaun interrogated this man, with respect to the disposition and ability of the French, to co-operate with him in his projected attack of the Company's possessions; and that Ripaud, who is a violent Republican, with a view both to excite the Sultaun to hostilities against the English, by encouraging him to expect the effectual co-operation of the French, and to effect his own delivery, magnified the resources of his nation, and induced the Sultaun to believe, that a very considerable force was already assembled at the Isle of France, and only waited his summons. This circumstance appears to have suggested to Tippoo Sultaun's mind the policy of again deputing Ambassadors to that Island, and eventually to France; and to have given rise to the deliberations alluded to under the present head. It will be remarked, that the questions proposed by the Sultaun to the several departments of his Government for their opinions and advice was, not whether an offensive and defensive alliance should be formed with the French but, what should be the terms and conditions of such an alliance, which it appears the Sultaun had absolutely determined to form. Notwithstanding this determination of their Master, some of his principal Officers have ventured to express their disapprobation of the plan; most of them have expressed their opinions of the little dependence to be placed upon the faith of the French Nation; and they all mention Ripaud in terms of abuse and contempt the most unqualified and undisguised, and forcibly dissuade Tippoo Sultaun from conducting a negotiation of such importance, thro' the agency of a man of so low and despicable a character. Tippoo Sultaun himself, evidently shews his distrust of the French at the moment he solicits their assistance, by the guarded stipulations which he makes, and particularly by his letter to the Governor and Representatives of the Mauritius, of the 2d of April 1797. His eagerness however, to prosecute his favorite plan of ruining the
British

British Power, rendered him regardless of the admonitions of his Counsellors, and of the doubts which his own mind suggested to him of the faith and honor of the French Nation. It is curious to trace the plan from its origin to its maturity; from its first formation in the mind of the Sultaun, through its several modifications, until its completion under the form of regular articles, and its being carried into effect by the deputation of Ambassadors. In the course of those genuine effusions of his mind, he indicates that his sole motive is to revenge the injury and repair the losses he sustained during the war which terminated in 1792. In his letter to the Executive Directory, dated the 20th of July 1798, he expressly writes, "It is therefore my desire to obtain full redress from the English for that outrage. (the privation of treasure and territory at the conclusion of the war in 1792,) It has indeed long been my design to state this affair to the French, and *prosecute my revenge.*" He shews that he is fully aware of the probable consequence of the disclosure of his intrigues; for he observes, "The sending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar therefore, on a deputation to the French nation, is my own act, and the publicity of it would be productive of disturbance." Hence the strict injunctions which he gives to his Ambassadors, to keep their mission and the object of it a secret from all but the persons with whom they were to negotiate, and not to disclose it even to them without particular precautions: and hence also, the measure of sending the Ambassadors under the assumed character of merchants, for which purpose fictitious instructions were prepared and delivered to them. But either the inadvertency, or designing policy of M. Malartic, frustrated the Sultaun's caution, (by the proclamation at the Isle of France, by means of which these intrigues were first disclosed to Government,) and incurred the very consequence of which Tippoo Sultaun had expressed his apprehension, with an implied consciousness of its justice.

Page 20. Art. 2.
& 23. Art. 2.

Page 53.

Page 21.

Page 25 & 26.

Page 28.

It is further to be remarked, that the Sultaun's views were not confined to the annihilation of the British power alone, but involved designs equally hostile to the Mahrattas and the Nizam; for he expressly stipulates, that the Mahrattas and the Nizam shall be considered as Enemies, if they fulfil their defensive engagements with the Company; and the hostile designs of Tippoo Sultaun, against those two Powers, are expressed in a more direct and unqualified manner in several parts of this collection. The extirpation of the Mahrattas, under the term Infidels, is frequently mentioned in the correspondence with the Court of Zemaun Shah, and designs of the most hostile nature against the Nizam, are strongly indicated in the following passages; "With respect to the conquest of Nizam Ally's country, please God, at a proper opportunity

Pa. 33. Art. 14.
36. Art. 14.

Page 19.

Page 21.

“ opportunity you must so manage, that it may fall into your hands, and also that the other two powers may be made to repent their designs.” Again; “ however, if we lay hands on the dominions of Nizam Ally, the other two Infidels will still unite.” For the intended attack upon the Portuguese possessions the Suldaun has not thought it necessary to assign any reason whatever except that of convenience; and it is to be remarked, that the attack upon Goa necessarily involves the Invasion of the Mahratta dominions. From the whole of the foregoing it is evident, that Tippoo Suldaun was actuated by a spirit of bigotry, revenge, and overweening ambition, which induced him to prosecute his object by the sacrifice of every principle of faith, truth, and honor.

V. Pa. 20. 23.
to 28.
31. to 34.
79. to 92.

2d. HEAD.—With respect to the second head, the deputation of the Ambassadors to the Isle of France and to the Directory, and the specific propositions with which they were charged, little remains to be remarked. It appears that Tippoo Suldaun had been led to expect, not only large military succours from the Isle of France, but that the Government there were authorized formally to contract an offensive and defensive alliance with him on the part of the French Nation. With the view however, to confirm and to secure the benefits of the alliance to be contracted at the Isle of France, the Suldaun resolved to extend the deputation to Europe. * The specific propositions with which the Ambassadors were charged are fully detailed in Tippoo Suldaun's letters to the Governor of the Isle of France and the Directory, of the 2d of April 1797, and in the preceding papers.

Pa. 38. to 52.
97. 98.
111. & f. q.

3d. HEAD.—With respect to the third head, viz. the proceedings of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France, and their result; these are fully developed in the two narratives of the Ambassadors, and in the other papers noted in the margin. From these it will appear, that the coincidence between the views of Tippoo Suldaun as detailed in the papers antecedent in date to the departure of the Ambassadors to the Isle of France, and their negotiations at that Island, is complete, and the validity of those papers, and the actual transmission of letters in conformity to the terms of the drafts, are fully ascertained from the record of their proceedings. The Ambassadors acted upon the ground of that supposition under which they had been deputed, that a considerable force was ready at the Isle of France to be transported to the Suldaun's dominions, and they express their own, and their master's disappointment, when undeceived upon this subject. They represent themselves to have addressed General Malartic in the following terms: “ It is very

Pa. 44.

* The change of the persons originally composing the Embassy is fully explained in the preamble to No. 13; page 30.

well

“ well known to you Sir, that the object of our coming hither, was to carry
 “ with us the succour of a large and effective body of troops. Persons of
 “ your nation represented to the Presence, that a considerable body of troops
 “ was actually ready at the Mauritius for the assistance of the Sirkar; and that,
 “ so soon as Ambassadors should be sent to the Sirdars of the Mauritius on
 “ the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, an efficient body of men would be
 “ sent back with them, whereby the common Enemy would be chastised;” and
 again, after adverting to the recruits which General Malartic proposed to
 them to receive, they observe, “ But the object of the Sirkar will not be
 “ answered by so small a body of men, neither are we instructed to carry with
 “ us recruits from the Mauritius.” The letters from the several Members
 of the Government; and principal officers of the Isle of France, bear testimony
 to the zeal of the Ambassadors in prosecuting the objects of their mission, and
 the actual arrival in Tippoo Sultaun’s dominions of the officers, recruits,
 and artificers, is in exact conformity to the record of the proceedings of the
 Ambassadors, and an incontestible proof of its validity.

Page 44

From Admiral
 Bercey, General
 Coffigny, Def-
 cember, and
 General Malar-
 tic, page 102 to
 117.

It farther appears, from the following passage in a letter from General
 Coffigny to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 5th of March 1798, and forwarded by
 his Ambassadors on their return from the Isle of France, that Tippoo Sultaun
 had found means to convey propositions for an offensive alliance with the
 French to Europe, through the agency of his French connections at the Isle of
 France, even prior to the departure of his Ambassadors for the Isle of France
 in 1797. There is reason to believe that Monsieur Monneron was the bearer
 of those propositions, at least as far as the Mauritius. Upon this subject Ge-
 neral Coffigny writes as follows, under date the 5th of March 1798. “ I
 “ give him (Tippoo Sultaun) my word, that I faithfully transmitted, at the
 “ time when I received them, his propositions and his letters to the French
 “ Government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in duplicate;
 “ agreeably also to his recommendation, I observed the greatest secrecy, that
 “ he might not be committed with the English, and because the French
 “ Government itself is not in the habit of publishing the secrets of its opera-
 “ tions. The proof that the propositions of Tippoo Sultaun have been re-
 “ ceived is, that they have remained secret even in France; perhaps it is not
 “ convenient for France to send an Expedition to India, as it must depend
 “ upon the prospect of Peace, more or less distant, with the English; but I
 “ assure the Padsha, that he will have no reason to repent of this first step, nor
 “ of the confidence he has reposed in me.”

Page 103, 104

It likewise appears, that soon after the arrival of the Ambassadors at the Isle
 of

of France, a deputation was sent to Europe by the Government of that Island, charged with the letter and propositions of the Sultaun to the Directory.

Page 42. The fact is thus stated in the narrative of Hussen Alli, one of the Ambassadors, " These four Sirdars have each written separate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the assistance of the Sirkar, and have deputed two confidential persons, one Mons. Seguin, the head Aid-de-camp, the other Mons. Magon, a Captain, in order to represent the excess of your Highness's friendship and attachment, and charged with your Highness's letters, addressed to General Malartic, &c. and accordingly on the 23d * of January, 1798, they were dispatched to Europe on two ships of war with the utmost caution : " And among the papers relating to the proceedings of the Ambassadors at the Isle of France is one, purporting to be " Copy of the stipulations and proposals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambassadors Assen Ali Khan and Mahomed Hibrahim have dispatched to Europe from the Isle of France, by two Frigates which sailed from thence on the 5th of February, 1798, for establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for soliciting the assistance of France to subdue our common Enemy the English, and to drive them out of India, if possible. Again, General Malartic in his letter to Tippoo Sultaun dated 7th of March, 1798, writes as follows : " Not thinking myself authorized by my powers to conclude this alliance with you, I immediately dispatched two frigates to France, with your propositions to the Executive Directory. I have not the smallest doubt but that they will take your proposal into their most serious consideration; and I am persuaded that they will send you as speedily as possible, the succours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpose of attacking your Enemies, who are also the Enemies of the French Republic. "

Page 97. No. 6.

Page 112.

The actual arrival of the officers, recruits, and artificers entertained at the Mauritius for the service of Tippoo Sultaun, and his receiving them into his pay, appears by a letter from his Ambassadors on their return from the Embassy, which contains a list of them; and by other papers noted in the margin.

Page 35. No. 16.

Page 118 to 126.

4th. HEAD.—But the proof of Tippoo Sultaun's inimical designs against the British Nation do not even rest here; for it appears that, dissatisfied with the result of his Embassy to the Isle of France, he projected and executed a second deputation to France under the conduct of Mons. Dubuc, who had been ap-

* The Frigates which carried this deputation actually sailed on the 5th of February, as appears from the subsequent quotation. This mistake of the date might naturally be made by the writer of the narrative who probably assumed the date of the nomination of the Embassy to France as that of its actual departure.

pointed by Monsieur Malartic to command the Marine of the Sultaun, and who had arrived at Mangalore with the Sultaun's first deputation, on its return from the Mauritius on the 26th of April 1798, and two native Ambassadors charged with the same propositions as the former, to the French Republic. The powers from Tippoo Sultaun to Dubuc, constituting him his Ambassador to the French Republic, and the letters to the Directory of which he was to be the bearer, are dated the 20th of July, 1798, (at which time no military preparations had been made in the Carnatic under your Lordship's orders dated at Fort William on the 20th June) although he did not sail from Tranquebar until the 7th. of February 1799, at which place he arrived on or about the 21st of August 1798. His detention there is amply accounted for in the letter from him to Tippoo Sultaun dated the 16th of December 1798, and in the Sultaun's reply dated 2d of January 1799. It will thence appear, that his departure was not deferred in the hope that the necessity of it would be precluded by an amicable accommodation; on the contrary, Tippoo Sultaun was most anxious for his departure; Dubuc himself was impatient of the delay, and the letter of the Sultaun to the Directory originally intended to be forwarded by Dubuc, was that which Dubuc actually carried. This Embassy must therefore be considered as independent of all relation to the defensive measures adopted by the Company and their Allies, and consequently as an additional act of aggressive and unprovoked hostility against the British Nation.

Page 130.

Page 126. et seq.

Page 131.

Page 135.

As coming within the scope of your Lordship's directions, I now proceed to contrast the hostile conduct of Tippoo Sultaun with the amicable and candid negotiations of the British Government with that Prince and the friendly professions with which his letters abound, at the very time when he was employing "every energy of his mind and his faculties," as he himself expresses it, to accomplish our destruction. On the very day of the return of his Ambassadors from the Isle of France, a letter was received from Tippoo Sultaun in reply to one from the late Governor General Sir John Shore dated the 7th March 1798 notifying your Lordship's succession to the station of Governor General, wherein he requests Sir John Shore to impress your Lordship with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between the two States. The coincidence of date is no otherwise remarkable, than as it indicates a period in which Tippoo Sultaun must have expected the early arrival of those auxiliary troops, by whose aid he hoped to subvert the foundations of that Power towards which he was professing the most amicable sentiments. In the same spirit of treachery Tippoo Sultaun, in his
answer

26th April
1798.

Page 144.

Page 147. answer to your Lordship's address, dated the 10th of July 1798, only ten days prior to his letter to the Directory forwarded by M. Dubuc, congratulates your Lordship in the warmest terms on your accession to the Government, and renews with additional strength the expression of his disposition to maintain the relations of amity and concord, and to adhere to the obligations of existing treaties.

Page 147, 148. On the 18th of July, only two days prior to the date of the letter to the Directory of France before alluded to, when it must be supposed he had planned the deputation of M. Dubuc and the other Ambassadors to France, he addressed to your Lordship another letter, in reply to your Lordship's of the 14th of June, in which he accedes to the proposition which your Lordship had made for a conference of deputies to decide the existing territorial disputes, and repeats his professions of inviolable friendship. Your Lordship's next letter to the Sultaun of the 7th of August announced to him the cession of the district of Wynaad, after an investigation impartially carried on by the servants of the Company without the intervention of his deputies. But, while so solicitous to afford to Tippoo Sultaun every proof of the justice and pacific disposition of the British Government, the circumstances of his treacherous and hostile conduct rendered it necessary for the Company and their Allies to arm, either to support their just demand of satisfaction and security, or to defend their rights. As the intentions of the British Government were sincerely pacific; as it merely required security, when the circumstances would have warranted an unconditional recourse to hostilities, there was evidently nothing inconsistent between the pacific and amicable language of its letters and its military preparations. The conduct of Government towards Tippoo Sultaun was in strict conformity to its professions; but no law of justice, honor or policy could require the British Government, either to omit military preparations essentially necessary to its security, or to communicate their object to Tippoo Sultaun, until it should be out of his power to render them abortive. In your

Page 148. Lordship's letter of the 8th November 1798 to Tippoo Sultaun, your Lordship candidly explained to him the ground of complaint against him, the cause and object of the military preparations, and proposed to depute to him an Ambassador, for the purpose of effecting an accommodation of existing difficulties, and of establishing peace and harmony between the two States upon a firm and durable basis. Tippoo Sultaun's reply to that letter, and to another

Page 150. which your Lordship had written to him on the 4th of the same month communicating the defeat of the French fleet at Aboukir, received by him the 25th of December, exhibits a singular compound of meanness, dissimulation, and treachery. The French nation which he extols for "Their observance of faith and sincerity," with which he wishes "to renew and strengthen"

" the

“ the friendship which has subsisted with it from the time of his late father,” with which he solicits to enter into “ the most inviolable engagements and alliance, to establish a union of interests and a friendship that shall not be impaired though the foundation of the earth and the skies be shaken ;” that nation he stigmatizes as “ faithless and enemies of mankind,” at the very time his Ambassadors are proceeding to France to implore its aid ; and he extols the sincerity, friendship, and good faith of the English nation, at the moment that he aims a blow at their existence in India. The explanation which he makes of his connection with the French is a singular instance of prevarication and subterfuge. The detection of his schemes produced no relaxation in the prosecution of them. The notification of his willingness to receive Major Doveton, and the departure of M. Dubuc from Tranquebar on his Embassy to France, were circumstances nearly coincident in point of date. I take the liberty in this place to remark to your Lordship, the exact conformity of the circumstances stated in your Lordship’s minute of the 12th of August 1798, respecting the Embassy of Tippoo Sultaun to the Isle of France and his inimical designs against the Company, with the facts now so incontestably established.

5th. HEAD.—The fifth head respects Tippoo Sultaun’s deputation of Ambassadors to Zemaun Shah. This Embassy took place in the year 1796, and the negotiations were carried on, as opportunity offered, to the end of January 1799. His intercourse indeed, with Zemaun Shah is to be traced by letters in the possession of Government as far back as 1793; and with Timour Shah, the father of Zemaun Shah, to a much earlier period. The object of all is the same; to extirpate “ Infidels” from the country of Hindostan. Although the name * of the English does not occur in the papers prior to his letter to Zemaun Shah of the 30th January 1799, yet they are evidently the principal objects of the co-operation which he proposes to form; a circumstance which is further confirmed by the concluding part of the articles inserted at the commencement of the narrative of Huzzun Alli, where it is stated that, “ Zemaun Shah, king of the Afghans, and the greater part of the powers of India are united with the Sultaun, and will not cease until they shall have driven the English out of India.” Of the negotiations of the Ambassadors at the Court of Zemaun Shah, there is no record—Their instructions for conducting the negotiation with Zemaun Shah appear to have been merely verbal, and in the letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khan it is expressly stated so; but the general result of the Embassy appears in the answer of

Zemaun

Zemaun Shah to Tippoo Sultaun's letter, sent by the Ambassadors on their return, in which he expresses his concurrence and intended co-operation in the views of Tippoo Sultaun. It appears that on the 5th of February 1797 Tippoo Sultaun addressed additional letters to Zemaun Shah and his Ministers, differing but little in substance from the former, but in more urgent terms: by what channel these were sent, it does not appear.

6th. HEAD.—In consequence of the measures adopted by the British Government, it appears that Tippoo Sultaun resolved to depute the same Ambassadors a second time to Zemaun Shah, and he accordingly prepared letters, (bearing date 30th of January 1799,) which he dispatched with those Ambassadors, whose actual departure with the letters is ascertained from written documents in the possession of Government, and from verbal testimony. In this letter your Lordship will observe, that Tippoo Sultaun ascribes the military preparations of the British Government against him to his deputation of Ambassadors to the Court of Caubul. It is not easy to devise terms of calumny and rancour more virulent, than those contained in this and the following letter against the English nation. But neither in this letter, nor in any other, has he stated any ground of complaint against the British nation, as applicable to himself. Where he has been candid, he has stated his motives to be those of bigotry and revenge, and where he has been otherwise, he has been obliged to have recourse to the grossest and most unfounded calumny; which only serves to shew his want of motives to justify his implacable hatred and unwarrantable designs against the British nation. If any proof were required of the insidious views of Tippoo Sultaun in signifying his tardy acquiescence to the deputation of Major Doveton in his letter received 13th February 1799, it is amply afforded in this letter, written, as appears by the date, some days before the transmission of the letter to your Lordship last mentioned, in which he declares that, "he is prepared to exert the energies of his mind and of his faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war." This cannot be interpreted to mean merely, that he is prepared for resistance if compelled to take up arms, for he well knew that peace and war were at his option; this expression therefore could only mean, either that he was determined to take up arms against the English under any circumstances, or, at all hazards to refuse the just demands which he expected the Company and their Allies would make upon him; He acquiesced therefore in the deputation of Major Doveton with a determined resolution to reject the proposals which he should be instructed to make, and with no other view than to benefit by the delay he thereby hoped to occasion in the operations of the army in the field.

This

This argument is farther corroborated by his correspondence with M. Dubuc at Tranquebar. I here take the liberty to remark the exact coincidence of the facts with the reasoning upon this subject, contained in your Lordship's declaration of the 22d of February, 1799.

7th HEAD.—With respect to the seventh head, Tippoo Sultaun's Embassy to the Grand Signior. The fact is ascertained by records in the possession of Government, as well as by the papers upon this subject among those selected by your Lordship. The letter with which the Ambassador was charged, is dated 10th February, 1799. This letter is a second reply to that from the Ottoman Porte to Tippoo Sultaun dated in September 1798, forwarded through the British Envoy at Constantinople to Fort St. George, and by your Lordship transmitted to Tippoo Sultaun, with your Lordship's letter under date 16th January. pa. 69.

Your Lordship will recollect, that another letter from the Sultaun, purporting to be a reply to that from the Grand Signior, was transmitted by Tippoo Sultaun to your Lordship to be forwarded, and was received on the 3d April 1799. There is little to remark upon this extraordinary production, except its extreme virulence and insincerity, and the gross, though ridiculous, calumnies which it contains. In this letter Tippoo Sultaun affects to consider the French Nation as his Enemy, although it will be remembered, that M. Dubuc and the Sultaun's native Ambassadors sailed from Tranquebar for France the days before the date of it, charged with a commission to contract an offensive and defensive alliance with that nation, and to obtain from them military succours. The Sultaun, adapting his language to his purposes without regard to truth or consistency, in this letter ascribes the war of 1790 to his having deputed an Embassy to the Ottoman Porte; and in his letters to the French, he imputes it to the connection he had formed with France. The object of this letter is to prejudice the Grand Signior's mind against the English, and to gain some assistance through his means.

Among the papers selected by your Lordship are three, noted in the margin, which do not properly come under any of the heads before enumerated. The observations upon Ripaud's letter to Tippoo Sultaun contained in Lieut. Col. Kirkpatrick's letter to your Lordship, * preclude the necessity of any remarks pa. 137.
pa. 140.
Ibid.

* Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel KIRKPATRICK to the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, 26th July, 1799.

** Among these letters, there is one dated in May 1797 particularly interesting, as clearly proving the intercourse

remarks on my part.—The intercepted letter from Buonaparte to that Prince appears so far important, that it tends to confirm the suspicions, which have always been entertained, of the ultimate object of Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt.

A True Extract,

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

intercourse which subsisted between M. Raymond, formerly Commander of the Nizam's regular Infantry, and Tippoo Sultaun. This document is the more important, as it is extremely doubtful whether we shall ever be able to ascertain any further particulars relative to the nature and extent of this connection; M. Dompard, through whom it seems to have been formed and maintained, and who commanded the French Party in the Sultaun's service, (usually denominated Lally's Corps.) having died about the same time with Raymond, and his papers being probably lost, or without our reach. Enough however, is established by the letter in question to demonstrate, that the danger which menaced the British interests in India from the French Party at Hyderabad was of the most serious kind: and that, had hostilities occurred between the Company and Tippoo during its existence, there is good reason to believe the Sultaun would have been openly joined by that Party."



A.

PROCLAMATION

AT THE

ISLE OF FRANCE;

WITH EXTRACT FROM A

MINUTE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE
GOVERNOR GENERAL;

AND

TRANSLATIONS OF PERSIAN PAPERS

FOUND IN THE PALACE OF

SERINGAPATAM,

RELATING TO THE

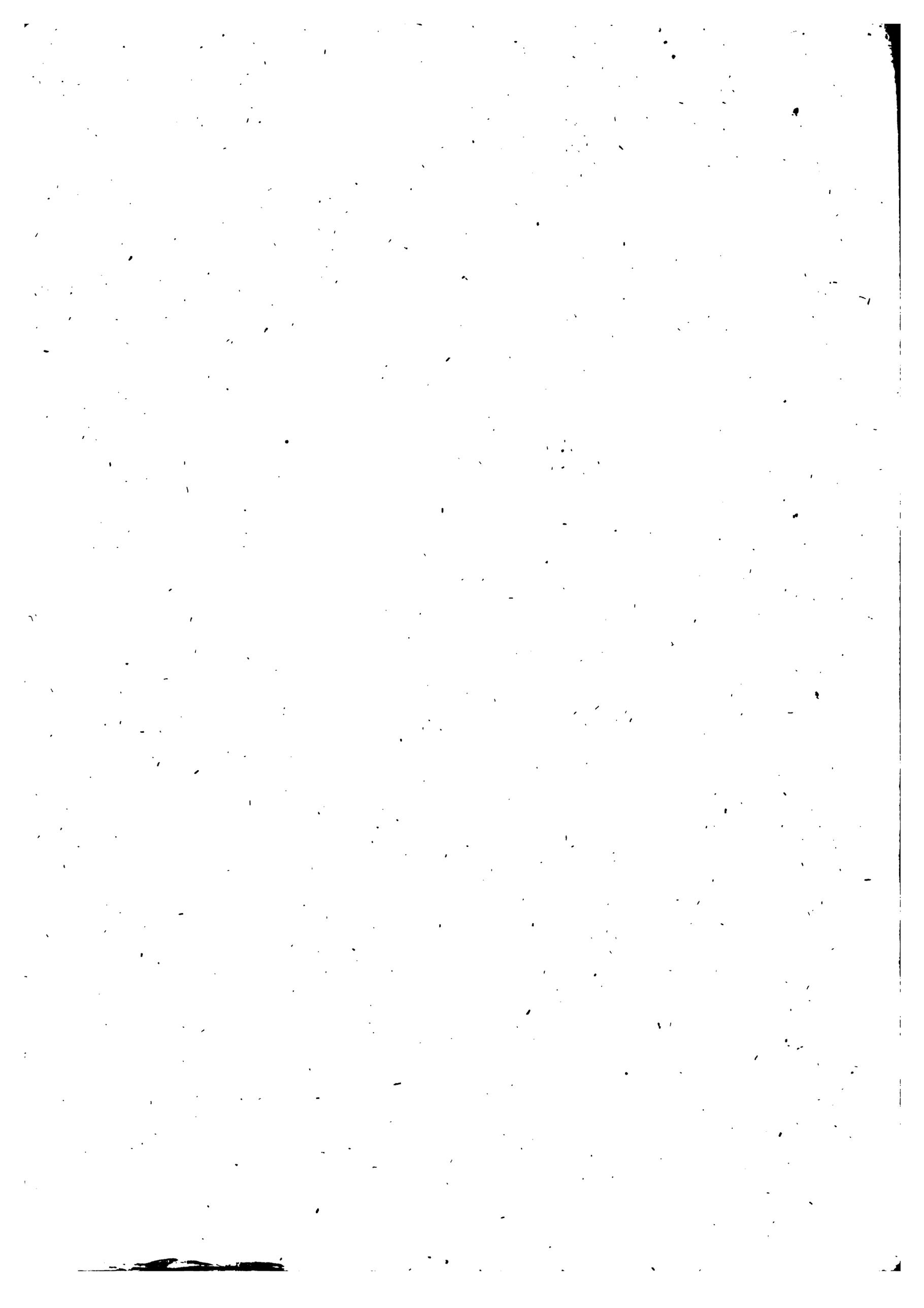
NEGOTIATIONS OF TIPPOO SULTAUN

WITH THE

FRENCH,

AND

OTHER FOREIGN POWERS.



PROCLAMATION AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

Liberté.

Egalité.

Liberty.

Equality.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE,
UNE & INDIVISIBLE.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,
ONE & INDIVISIBLE.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION,

BY

Anne Joseph Hyppolite Malartic, General en Chef, Gouverneur-general des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etablissements Français, a l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance.

Anne Joseph Hyppolite Malartic, Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Isle of France and Reunion, and of all the French establishments to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

CITOYENS,

CITIZENS,

CONNAISSANT depuis plusieurs années votre zèle & votre attachement pour les intérêts & la gloire de notre République, nous sommes très empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir de vous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tippoo Sultan, par deux ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépêchés.

HAVING for several years known your zeal and your attachment to the interests, and to the glory of our Republic, we are very anxious, and we feel it a duty to make you acquainted with all the propositions which have been made to us by Tippoo Sultaun, through two ambassadors whom he has dispatched to us.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particulières à l'Assemblée Coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire Executif.

This prince has written particular letters to the Colonial Assembly; to all the generals employed under this government; and has addressed to us a packet for the Executive Directory.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en proposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

1. He desires to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and proposes to maintain at his charge, as long as the war shall last in India, the troops which may be sent to him.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le Vin & l'Eau de Vie, dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

2. He promises to furnish every necessary for carrying on the war, wine and brandy excepted, with which he is wholly unprovided.

3°. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour recevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'à l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire une guerre à laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

3. He declares that he has made every preparation to receive the succours which may be sent to him, and that on the arrival of the troops, the commanders and officers will find every thing necessary for making a war, to which Europeans are but little accustomed.

4°. Enfin

4. In

PROCLAMATION AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment ou les Français viendront a son secours, pour déclarer la guerre aux Anglais, desirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e. & 108e. regimens, & de la garde soldée du Port de la Fraternité, a cause des secours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invitons tous les citoyens de bonne volonté, à se faire inscrire dans leurs municipalités respectives, pour aller servir sous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince desire aussi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller servir sous ses drapeaux, a se faire aussi inscrire.

Nous pouvons assurer tous les citoyens qui se feront inscrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitemens avantageux qui seront fixés avec ses ambassadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur souverain, a ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ses armées, ne puissent jamais y etre retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord-Ouest, le 10 Pluviose, l'an six de la République Française, une & indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

4. In a word he only waits the moment when the French shall come to his assistance, to declare war against the English, whom he ardently desires to expel from India.

As it is impossible for us to reduce the number of soldiers of the 107th and 108th regiments, and of the regular guard of Port Fraternité, on account of the succours which we have furnished to our allies the Dutch; we invite the citizens, who may be disposed to enter as volunteers, to enroll themselves in their respective municipalities, and to serve under the banners of Tippoo.

This prince desires also to be assisted by the free citizens of colour, we therefore invite all such who are willing to serve under his flag, to enroll themselves.

We can assure all the citizens who shall enroll themselves, that Tippoo will allow them an advantageous rate of pay, the terms of which will be fixed with his ambassadors, who will further engage in the name of their sovereign, that all Frenchmen who shall enter into his armies, shall never be detained after they shall have expressed a wish to return to their own country.

Done at Port North West, the 30th January 1798.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

EXTRACT

*EXTRACT from the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S
MINUTE in the SECRET DEPARTMENT, dated the 12th of
August, 1798.*

THE first regular authentication of the proclamation which I received, was contained in the letter from Lord Macartney of 28th March, and in that from Sir Hugh Christian of the same date, received on the 18th of June. It could now no longer be doubted, that the proclamation actually had been issued by the Governor General of the Isle of France. Whatever may have been the motives of Monsieur Malartic in this transaction, the object of Tippoo Sultaun was always plain and clear, although fortunately for our interests, his success has not yet been answerable to the extent of his design. Of the object of that design I soon possessed ample proof, arising from the best evidence which the nature of the case could admit. In the first place it appeared by the general tenor of the letters from the Cape, as well as by every public account which had been given of the transaction, to be an undisputed fact, that Tippoo dispatched two ambassadors to the Isle of France, and that the proclamation in question was published subsequent to their arrival, and during their residence in that island. These facts would perhaps have been sufficient without further enquiry to warrant a strong presumption, that this proclamation, purporting to declare the object of the embassy, must have been framed with the consent and knowledge of the ambassadors of Tippoo then on the spot, and must have corresponded with their instructions from their sovereign, whose orders they would scarcely have ventured to exceed in a matter of such serious consequence as the conclusion of an alliance offensive and defensive with the French. In order however to obtain the most accurate information with respect to the circumstances attending the reception of the embassy, the publication of the proclamation, and the conduct of the ambassadors, I examined upon oath some respectable persons, who were present in the Isle of France during the residence of the ambassadors at Port Nord Ouest; from the concurrent testimony of these persons, since corroborated by intelligence from various quarters, I obtained a connected account of the whole transaction.

Tippoo dispatched two ambassadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived there at the close of the month of January 1798. They hoisted Tippoo's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Ouest, were received publicly and formally by the French government, with every circumstance of distinction and respect, and were entertained during their continuance on the island at the public expence. Previously to their arrival, no idea or rumour existed in the island of any aid to be furnished to Tippoo by the French, or of any prospect of a war between him and the Company. The second day after the arrival of the ambassadors an advertisement was published of the same purport as the proclamation, and immediately afterwards, the proclamation was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the town. The ambassadors (far from protesting against the matter or style of the proclamation,) held without reserve in the most public manner the same language which it contains with respect to the offensive war to be commenced against the British possessions in India; they even suffered the proclamation to be publicly distributed at the place of their residence. In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the island, that Tippoo would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India; which opinion had gained so much force, that the persons who gave this evidence, and all those who arrived at that period in India from the Isle of France, expected to find us at war with Tippoo. The ambassadors were present in the island, when the French government proceeded to act under the proclamation in question, and they aided and assisted the execution of it, by making promises in the name of Tippoo for the purpose of inducing

* Although the ambassadors on their first arrival at the Mauritius were very solicitous, according to the tenor of their instructions (vide No. 10, and narrative of Husein Ali, No. 18) to keep the object of their mission secret, yet when the government neglected this precaution and gave them a public reception, the conduct of the ambassadors became equally public, and the object of their mission equally un-disguised.

EXTRACT FROM A MINUTE OF THE

recruits to enlist; they proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the numbers of the force to be raised. The ambassadors aided and assisted in the levy of 150 officers and privates for the service of Tippoo, under the terms and for the purposes stated in the proclamation. Few of the officers are of any experience or skill, and the privates are the refuse of the democratic rabble of the island: some of them are volunteers, others were taken from the prisons and compelled to embark, several of them are Coffrees, and people of half-cast. With such of these troops, as were volunteers, the ambassadors entered into several stipulations and engagements in the name of Tippoo.

On the 7th of March 1798, the ambassadors embarked on board the French frigate La Preneuse, together with the force thus raised, and they publicly declared an intention of proceeding to the Isle of Bourbon, with the hope of obtaining more recruits for the same service.

The proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of the ambassadors at the Isle of France, was distributed by their agents, was avowed in every part by their own public declaration, and finally was executed according to its tenor by their personal assistance and co-operation.

The proclamation itself furnishes the most powerful internal evidence of the concurrence of the ambassadors in all its essential parts, the principal facts stated therein are:

“ That Tippoo Suldaun through two ambassadors, dispatched for the purpose to the Isle of France, had addressed letters to the Colonial Assembly of the Isle of France, to all the Generals employed there, and to the Executive Directory of France, and had made the following propositions:

1st. “ That he desired to form an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and offered to maintain at his expence, during the continuance of the war in India, whatever troops should be furnished by the French, and to supply (with the exception of certain stores) every necessary for carrying on the war,”

2d. “ That he had given assurances that all his preparations were already completed, and that the Generals and Officers would find every thing necessary for carrying on a species of war, to which Europeans have not been accustomed in their contests with the native powers in India.”

3d. “ That he only waited for the succour of France to declare war against the English, and that it was his ardent desire to expel the English from India.”

Upon the ground of these facts, the proclamation recommends a general levy of men for the service of Tippoo, and it concludes by assuring “ all the citizens who shall enlist, that Tippoo will give them an advantageous rate of pay and allowances, which will be fixed by his ambassadors, who will also engage, in the name of their Sovereign, that the Frenchmen who shall have enlisted in his army, shall never be detained there, after they shall have expressed a desire of returning to their native country.”

The avowed purpose of this proclamation is to acquaint the inhabitants of the island, with the propositions made by Tippoo Suldaun through his ambassadors on the spot. It enumerates those propositions with a particularity of detail, which could never have been hazarded in the presence of the ambassadors, if the facts stated had not been correctly true, or if the propositions enumerated had varied in substance from those communicated by the ambassadors under the orders of their sovereign. But the last paragraph of the proclamation, connected with the conduct of the ambassadors as already described, establishes in the clearest manner their participation in the whole transaction. That paragraph contains a direct reference to the powers of the ambassadors, and engages on their behalf, that they shall enter into certain stipulations in the name of their sovereign, with respect to the pay and final discharge of such French subjects as shall enlist in his army under the conditions of the proclamation. The accounts which I have received from the Isle of France concur in stating, that the ambassadors openly acted under this part of the proclamation, and in the name of Tippoo, entered into engagements and stipulations with the recruits, according to the assurances specified in the

RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

5

the proclamation. Monsieur Dubuc now master attendant at Mangalore, stated to one of the witnesses whom I examined, the whole substance of the engagements which had passed personally between him and the ambassadors, all of which engagements referred immediately to Tippoo's intention of commencing war upon the Company with the aid of the French force, then about to be levied. It appears from the evidence which I have collected, that the ambassadors had not brought to the Isle of France a supply of treasure sufficient for advancing bounty money to the recruits: it was stated that an apprehension of the English cruizers had prevented the embarkation of treasure for this purpose; and no doubt was entertained, that if the ambassadors had been better provided with money, they might have raised a much greater number of men, who refused to engage on the mere security of promises in the name of Tippoo.

The ambassadors together with the force thus collected during the time of their mission in the Isle of France, landed from the frigate *La Preneuse* at Mangalore on the 26th of April 1798. Accounts vary with respect to the exact number of the force landed; the most probable are, that it did not exceed two hundred persons. Tippoo, (far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of his ambassadors in any part of the transaction,) formally received them and the officers and leading persons so landed, with public marks of honor and distinction: one of his ambassadors resided for some time with the French recruits in a fortress near Mangalore; and the Sultaun has admitted the whole levy of officers and men into his service.

Referring therefore to the conduct of the ambassadors in the Isle of France, to their arrival at Mangalore with the force levied in consequence of their mission, and finally to the reception of the ambassadors and of the French recruits by Tippoo Sultaun, the following conclusions appeared to me to be incontrovertibly established:

First. That the ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the government of the Isle of France, proposed to that government an alliance offensive and defensive against the British possessions in India, which alliance was accepted* by that government, and its acceptance formally notified by a public proclamation.

Secondly. That the ambassadors were charged with letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France, which letters were stated to contain the same proposition, and that the ambassadors delivered those letters to the Governor General of the Isle of France for the purpose of transmission to France.

Thirdly. That the ambassadors in the name of Tippoo Sultaun gave public assurances that he had actually completed the necessary preparations for commencing immediate hostilities, and that he only waited the arrival of succour from the French to declare war against the Company, for the express purpose of expelling the British nation from India.

Fourthly. That the ambassadors demanded unlimited military succour from the French, and levied a military force in the Isle of France with the declared object of commencing immediate war against the British nation in India.

Fifthly. That this force has been actually landed in Tippoo's country, and publicly admitted into his service with signal marks of approbation, and that the ambassadors have been received with similar distinction.

Sixthly. That Tippoo Sultaun, (by receiving with public marks of approbation his ambassadors, who had concluded in his name an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, and by admitting into his service the military force raised for effecting the objects of that alliance,) has personally ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation of the Go-

* Although it appears from No. 18, that the government of the Isle of France did not actually enter into a formal treaty of defensive and offensive alliance with the ambassadors by executing regular engagements, yet they adopted the more decided measure of sending all the troops they could raise, and of promising more for the aid of Tippoo Sultaun, with a view to the express object of that alliance, and with the same view they dispatched his letters to France, and assured him that the alliance would there be formally concluded.

vernor

vernor General of the Isle of France, and has proceeded to act under those engagements, conformably to the tenor of that proclamation.

Seventhly. That although the succour actually received by Tippoo Sultaun, under his offensive alliance with the French, is inconsiderable, yet the tenor of the proclamation, the proposition made to the French government for unlimited military aid, and the declarations of the ambassadors prove, that it was the intention of Tippoo Sultaun, to receive into his service the largest force which he could obtain, for the purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company in India.

Having thus entered into offensive and defensive engagements with the enemy, having proceeded to collect in conjunction with the enemy a force openly destined to act against the possessions of the Company, having avowed through his public ambassadors that he has completed his preparations of war for the express purpose of attempting the entire subversion of the British Empire in India, and having declared that he only waits the effectual succour of the French to prosecute offensive operations, Tippoo Sultaun has violated the treaties of peace and friendship subsisting between him and the Company, and has committed an act of direct hostility against the British Government in India.

Before I proceeded to apply the principles of the law of nations to the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared proper to enquire what had been the conduct of the Company towards him for some years past, and whether he had received any provocation to justify or to palliate his late proceedings?

Since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, the British Governments in India have uniformly conducted themselves towards Tippoo Sultaun not only with the most exact attention to the principles of moderation, justice and good faith, but have endeavoured by every practicable means to conciliate his confidence, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit. Some differences have occasionally arisen with respect to the boundaries of his territory bordering upon the confines of our possessions on the coast of Malabar, but the records of all the British Governments in India will shew, that they have always manifested the utmost anxiety to promote the amicable adjustment of every doubtful or disputed point, and that Tippoo Sultaun has received the most unequivocal proofs of the constant disposition of the Company to acknowledge and confirm all his just rights, and to remove every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace.

The servants of the Company in India have not however been ignorant of the implacable sentiments of revenge which he has preserved without abatement since the hour of his last defeat. It has always been well understood, that Tippoo Sultaun's resentment was not to be appeased by any conciliatory advances on our part, nor by any other means than the recovery of his lost power, the disgrace of the British arms, and the ruin of the British interests in India. With such views it was expected that he would eagerly embrace the first favorable occasion of striking a blow against our possessions: and his intrigues at the courts of Hyderabad and Poonah, together with his embassy to Zemaun Shah, (although managed with such a degree of caution as to avoid the appearance of direct acts of aggression,) were sufficient indications of an hostile mind. But none of these circumstances have in any degree affected the conduct of the Company's servants towards him. The correspondence between him and the late Governor General, and the letters from Bombay on the subject of the district of Wynaad, furnish ample proofs of a sincere desire to bring that question to a fair issue, "with the consent and knowledge of both parties," according to the tenor of the 7th article of the treaty of Seringapatam. I appeal to the letter which I dispatched to him soon after my arrival in Bengal, proposing an amicable adjustment of the same question, as well as of his recent claims upon certain parts of the district of Coorga, for a testimony of the pacific spirit which has marked my first communication with him, although perhaps a less mild representation might have been justified by his unwarrantable precipitation in stationing a military force on the frontier of Coorga, before he had made any trial of the prescribed and regular channels of negotiation. Tippoo Sultaun cannot therefore alledge even the pretext of a grievance to palliate the character of his recent acts; he has indeed alledged none, but has continually

nually professed the most sincere desire to maintain the relations of amity and peace with the Company. In his letters to Sir John Shore (written a short time before the return of the Mysorean ambassadors from the Isle of France, and received at Fort William on the 26th of April 1798, the day on which the French force landed at Mangalore,) Tippoo declares, "that his friendly heart is disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between the two States." And he signifies his desire, that "Sir John Shore would impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between the two States."

This is not the language of hostility, nor even of discontent. From what disposition in the friendly heart of Tippoo these amicable professions have proceeded, how they are connected with a regard to truth and justice, or calculated to strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord, and to impress me with a sense of the Sultaun's friendship can now admit of no question, since it is now proved, that these letters were written, at the very moment when Tippoo was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military succour which he had solicited from the enemy for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company's possessions.

The motive therefore of Tippoo Sultaun was no other than that avowed in his correspondence with the enemy, and published under the eyes of his own ambassadors, "*an ardent desire to expel the British nation from India.*"

It appears highly probable that he was infligated by the promises and exhortations of the government of France (whose emissaries have reached his councils) to hasten the execution of a project, in which every consideration of interest, and every sentiment of passion would induce the French to embark with a degree of zeal, ardor, and rancour not inferior to his own.

The importance of these possessions to all the most valuable interests of Great Britain has pointed the particular attention of the government of France to the destruction of our empire in India. The prosperity of our settlements in India has long been the primary and undisguised object of the jealousy of France, avowed by all her ministers in every negotiation, and by all her rulers in every stage of her innumerable revolutions. Tippoo therefore might reasonably hope, that if the cessation of hostilities on the continent of Europe should at any time enable the French Directory to turn their views to the disturbance of the peace of India, such an adventure would be amongst the earliest of their operations.

The conclusion of a peace upon the continent of Europe may have appeared both to Tippoo and to the French to offer a favourable opportunity for the prosecution of their joint design. The premature disclosure of this design may perhaps be imputed rather to the policy of M. Malartic, than to the imprudence of Tippoo: whether the scope of that policy was to involve us in a war with Tippoo, or to expose his treachery to our view, is yet a matter of doubt; but whatever circumstances occasioned the premature disclosure of the design; whether the design was wisely or rashly conceived; whether it has partially succeeded, or entirely failed; are questions the solution of which in no degree affects the offensive nature of an aggression so unprovoked, and of a violation of faith so flagrant and unqualified. The history of the world scarcely furnishes an instance, in which any two powers have united in confederacy or alliance precisely with the same motives. The party proposing an offensive alliance against the Company cannot be absolved from the consequences of such an act, by any apparent or real indifference in the party accepting such a proposal; the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun therefore cannot be correctly estimated by reference to the supposed motives of Monsieur Malartic.

From the application of the acknowledged principles of the law of nations to the facts of this case, I formed my judgment of the rights of the Company and of my own duties with reference to the aggression of Tippoo. The course of reasoning which I pursued, may be stated in the following manner.

The rights of states applicable to every case of contest with foreign powers are created and limited by the necessity of preserving the public safety; this necessity is the foundation
of

of the reciprocal claim of all nations to explanation of suspicious or ambiguous conduct, to reparation for injuries done, and to security against injuries intended.

In any of these cases, when just satisfaction has been denied, or from the evident nature of circumstances cannot otherwise be obtained, it is the undoubted right of the injured party to resort to arms for the vindication of the public safety; and in such a conjuncture, the right of the state becomes the duty of the government, unless some material consideration of the public interest should forbid the attempt.

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun had been of a nature which could be termed ambiguous or suspicious; if he had merely increased his force beyond his ordinary establishment, or had stationed it in some position on our confines or on those of our allies, which might justify jealousy or alarm; if he had renewed his secret intrigues at the courts of Hyderabad, Poonah, and Cabul; or even if he had entered into any negotiation with France, of which the object was at all obscure; it might be our duty to resort in the first instance to his construction of proceedings, which being of a doubtful character, might admit of a satisfactory explanation. But where there is no doubt, there can be no matter for explanation. The act of Tippoo's ambassadors, ratified by himself, and accompanied by the landing of a French force in his country, is a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of war, aggravated by an avowal, that the object of the war is neither explanation, reparation, nor security, but the total destruction of the British Government in India.

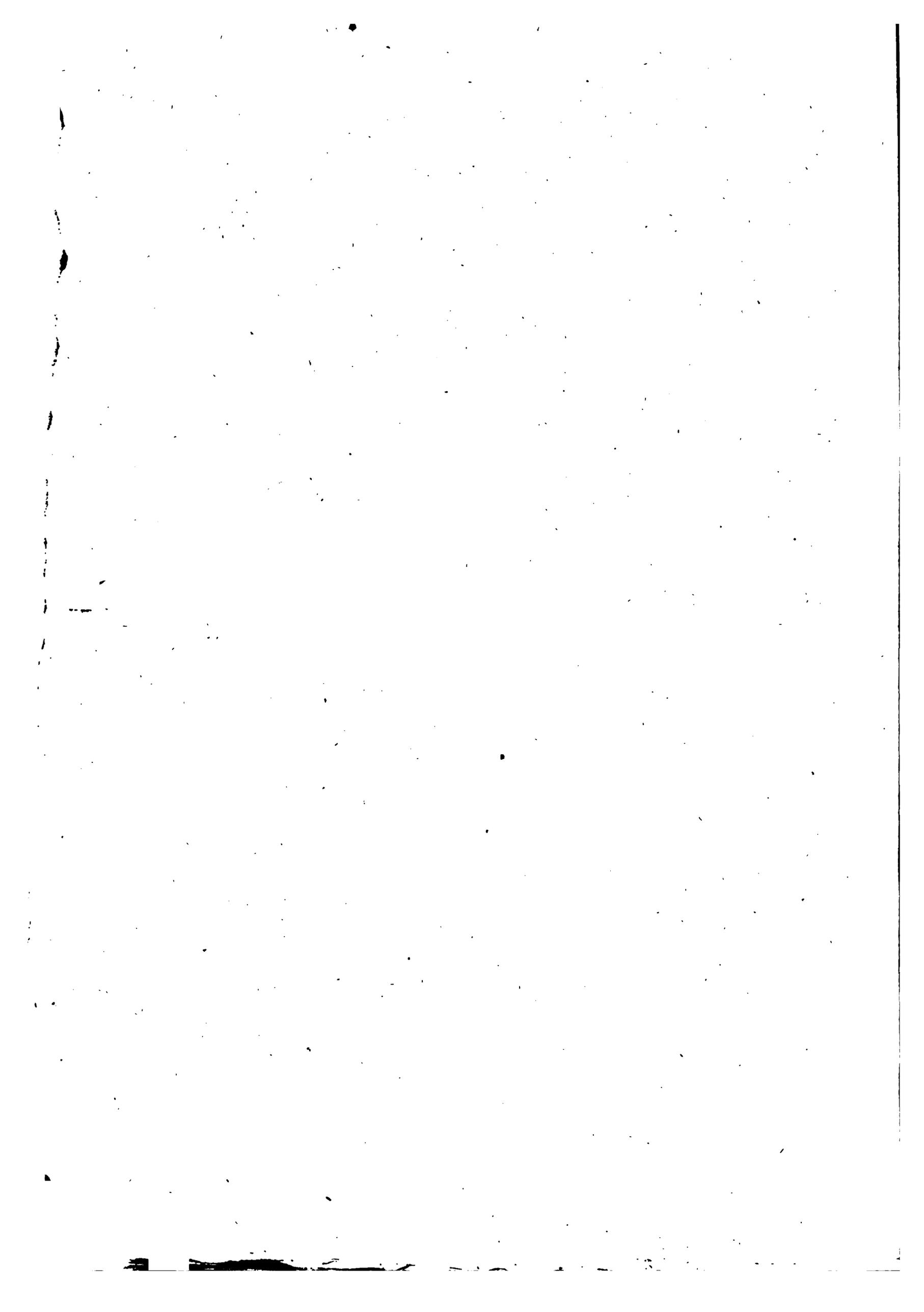
To affect to misunderstand an injury or insult of such a complexion would argue a consciousness either of weakness or of fear. No state in India can misconstrue the conduct of Tippoo; the correspondence of our Residents at Hyderabad and Poonah sufficiently manifests the construction which it bears at both those courts: and in so clear and plain a case, our demand of explanation would be justly attributed either to a defect of spirit or of power. The result of such a demand would therefore be, the disgrace of our character and the diminution of our influence and consideration in the eyes of our allies and of every power in India. If the moment should appear favorable to the execution of Tippoo's declared design, he would answer such a demand by an immediate attack; if on the other hand, his preparations should not be sufficiently advanced, he would deny the existence of his engagements with France, would persist in his denial until he had reaped the full benefit of them, and finally after having completed the improvement of his own army, and received the accession of an additional French force, he would turn the combined strength of both against our possessions, with an alacrity and confidence inspired by our inaction, and with advantages redoubled by our delay. In the present case the idea therefore of demanding explanation must be rejected, as being disgraceful in its principle and frivolous in its object.

The demand of reparation, in the strict sense of the term, cannot properly be applied to cases of intended injury, excepting in those instances, where the nature of the reparation demanded may be essentially connected with security against the injurious intention.

Where a state has unjustly seized the property, or invaded the territory, or violated the rights of another, reparation may be made, by restoring what has been unjustly taken, or by a subsequent acknowledgment of the right which has been infringed; but the cause of our complaint against Tippoo Sultaun, is not that he has seized a portion of our property which he might restore, or invaded a part of our territory which he might again cede, or violated a right which he might hereafter acknowledge; we complain, that, professing the most amicable disposition, bound by subsisting treaties of peace and friendship, and unprovoked by any offence on our part, he has manifested a design to effect our total destruction, he has prepared the means and instruments of a war of extermination against us; he has solicited and received the aid of our inveterate enemy for the declared purpose of annihilating our empire: and he only waits the arrival of a more effectual succour to strike a blow against our existence.

That he has not yet received the effectual succour which he has solicited, may be ascribed either to the weakness of the government of Mauritius, or to their want of zeal in his cause, or to the rashness and imbecility of his own councils; but neither the measure of his hostility,

nor of our right to restrain it, nor of our danger from it, are to be estimated by the amount of the force which he has actually obtained: for we know that his demands of military assistance were unlimited, we know that they were addressed not merely to the government of Mauritius, but to that of France, and we cannot ascertain how soon they may be satisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations. This therefore is not merely the case of an injury to be repaired, but of the public safety to be secured against the present and future designs of an irreconcilable, desperate, and treacherous enemy. Against an enemy of this description no effectual security can be obtained, otherwise than by such a reduction of his power, as shall not only defeat his actual preparations, but establish a permanent restraint upon his future means of offence.



THE Persian papers of which the following numbers are translations, were found in the palace of the late Tippoo Sultaun at Seringapatam.

They are authenticated as either true copies or original documents, either by the private secretary to the Commander in Chief of the British forces, prior to the institution of a board of commissioners for the affairs of Mysoor, or subsequently by members of that board, and also by Hubbeeb-oolla, head moonshy (or secretary) to the late Tippoo Sultaun.

The papers from No. 1 to No. 20 inclusive, relate to the alliance between Tippoo Sultaun and the French nation.

The originals of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 20 are memorandum books, partly in Tippoo Sultaun's own hand-writing, and partly in that of his head moonshy; and of several of the principal officers of his Government.

They are translated in the form and order in which they respectively appear in the original memorandum books.

The hand-writing of the Sultaun, and of each of the chiefs or secretaries, was pointed out and attested by Hubbeeb-oolla, chief secretary to the Sultaun.

The papers subsequent to No. 20 exhibit the intercourse which subsisted between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Sbah, the king of Cabul, for purposes hostile to the British Empire in India.

It is proper to remark, that the late Tippoo Sultaun, either with a view to denote in the most conspicuous manner, his pretensions to absolute sovereignty and independance, or from the suggestions of pride or caprice, or from these motives combined, changed the æra in use with all other Mussulman States, and altered the names and designations of all the offices of government; of the divisions of territory and terms of revenue; of the implements of war, and of coins, weights and measures; substituting names of his own invention for those which are in use in every other part of Hindostan. The æra which he adopted is precisely the Tellingana, which commenced with the Cali-Yug, or fourth incarnation of Vishnu according to the mythology of the Hindus. It consists of successive cycles of 60 years each, every year bearing a distinct name; and of these Cycles, 81 are said to have elapsed. Tippoo Sultaun invented new names for those years, and changed the names of the months; adding thereto the æra of the birth of Mahomed, (or rather that of Mahomed's assumption of the character of God's messenger,) which was thirteen years prior to the Higeree.

The series of papers here printed forms but a small part of the mass of voluminous correspondence found in the palace of Seringapatam, all of the same tendency, and manifesting

manifesting the same implacable hatred of the British Nation. The recent discovery and transmission of a large portion of that correspondence occasions the following collection to be less complete than it might have been, by the addition of papers equally interesting and important with those now printed, which would serve to connect the chain of transactions, and to corroborate the evidence of facts. But the following papers are more than sufficient to shew the unremitting ardor with which the late Tippoo Sultaun had for years pursued the objects of his insatiable revenge, by violating every principle of faith, truth and honor, and by descending to artifices, the meanest and most degrading to his character, as a man and a sovereign.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATIONS OF PERSIAN PAPERS,

FOUND IN THE PALACE OF THE LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN

AT SERINGAPATAM.

No. 1.

The whole of the original of this number is in Tippoo Sultaun's hand-writing.

NAMES of the Sirdars (*or Chiefs*), of the French Nation.—

Five select Sirdars, possessing the supreme authority in France. The title of their office *Pouvoir Executif*. They are also called *Membres*.

Official designation of the assembly of 500 Sirdars, constituting the deliberative body in France, and subordinate to the five Sirdars abovementioned—*Conseil des Anciens*.

The official designation of the two persons out of the assembly of 500 composing the deliberative body in France, who are at the Mauritius—*Aux Representans du Peuple*.

The name of the person who came out with the appointment of Commander in Chief (*Sirdar*) on the part of the French Nation in India, is General Citoyen Mangallon.

The Commander (*Sirdar*) of all the French Ships, Citoyen Sercey, *Amiral de Mer de la Republique*.

Name of the Chief (*Sirdar*) of the Mauritius, Malartic, *Gouverneur General de l'Isle de France, et de la Re-union*.

Names of the three Islands belonging to the English—Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey.

On the English Island there was once the Rajah of a tribe called Cooffea—a hundred years ago, the English Rajah put the Rajah of the * Cooffeas to death, and took possession of his country.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate!—

What occurs to my mind is this—To retain the Frenchman Ripaud as a vakeel—ostensibly as a servant—to purchase the ship which he has brought, load upon it black pepper and other articles of merchandize. To send two confidential persons, with letters from that Frenchman. There are two European navigators with Ripaud; to entertain them in the capacity of navigators; and entrusting to the verbal communications of these two reputable persons and the Frenchman what is intended to be communicated, satisfy the mind of the French Nation, and require Christian forces. The officers of each department to commit to writing their opinion separately.

Ripaud has agreed to this:—

Subject adjusted 27th of Rubbaunee, of the year of Herâfut, 1214 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to 25th March, 1797.*)

On the 5th Ahmedy of the year Sauz, (*answering to 2d April, 1797,*) two persons, Meer Ghoolaum Alli and Meerza Bauker, were appointed to proceed to Europe, for the purpose of negotiating with the French Nation; and Hussun Ali and Meer Yoosuf Ali, to accompany the Commander of the French ships, by name Citoyen Sercey, *Amiral de Mer, de la Republique Française*.

* *Cooffea seems intended for Ecoffais Scotch, and the Rajah, for one of the Kings of Scotland.*

Question

TRANSLATION OF PERSIAN PAPERS,

Question to the Officers of Government.

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French nation?

Answer.

1st. The French troops and French commander to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud* Sirkar, in military matters, as well as with respect to marches and halts. 2dly. After taking Cheenaputtun, (*Madras*) it should be destroyed, and let the sea overwhelm it. From Pondicherry to Madras, territory yielding five lacs of rupees to be given to the French. The remainder of the Cuddalore district to belong to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The fort of Ginjee also to be ceded to the French. Every one to appropriate whatever plunder he acquires in the fort of Madras and the Black-town. The fort of Goa to belong to the Khoodadaud Sirkar; Bombay to belong to the French. 3dly. The army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to unite with that of the French in the conquest of Bengal. The commander of the forces of the † Ahmedy Sirkar and the commander of the French troops to act in concert; no operation to be undertaken without the advice of the commander of the French troops. Such part of the territory of Bengal as may be conquered to be equally divided between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French. 4thly. The question of war and peace with the English to be decided only by the mutual advice of the parties, that is to say, the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

On the back of the original,

O Protector!

Belonging to the Presence.

A. True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.

No. 2.

*The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Mobummud Rezza,
(the Binky Nabob).*

Answer from the Meer Meeraun (*or Heads of the Military Department.*)

Our humble representation is as follows:—Let your Highness for the present satisfy Ripaud's mind, and keeping him here, require him to write letters of assurance (*or encouragement*) to the French, send those letters to the Mauritius and call in a Christian force—That force to be directed against Calicut, and having conquered the Calicut district, let the latter be made over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar—After which let provisions and succour be supplied from the Khoodadaud Sirkar—And let it be taken into your Highness's service.—The chastisement of the English is on every account indispensable—Every moment, every hour, the agitation of this affair is necessary, and paramount to every thing.—In spite of the expenditure of so large a sum of money, the insincerity, faithlessness and refractory disposition of the French is evident to your Highness—Without their making over to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the district of Calicut, it does not appear adviseable to us, that they should be permitted to land in any of your Highness's ports, and be furnished with provisions and succours. Though the ship should be purchased from the Frenchman by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, still it would not be adviseable to send her, for they seized this ship piratically—We do not know what port she belongs to, and therefore, lest some disturbance should happen in the voyage on this account, let your Highness send some other ship under the name of a merchant ship,

* Khoodadaud, literally signifies God-given. Tippoo Sultaun adopted this designation at the conclusion of the war in 1792.

† That is to say, all military operations.

‡ Another term by which Tippoo Sultaun used to designate his government.

with

with a quantity of black-pepper and rice, and dispatch her together with the two European navigators and the confidential persons. Letters from the Khoodadaud Sirkar are unnecessary.

(Signed) MOHUMMUD REZZA,
POORNEA.

On the back of the original.
Meer Meeraun.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunee 1224, from the birth of Mahomed, (25th March 1797.)

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to Government.

No. 3.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Syud Mohummud Khaun, who was killed in the assault of Seringapatam, on the 4th of May.

The answer from the Meer Affols, (or Head Revenue Officers.)

It is represented as follows—Your Highness should by any means retain Ripaud two whole months, and wait till you receive accurate intelligence of the state of the war between the French and English—It appears most adviseable not to send the two navigators, Ripaud's companions, until then—Because this circumstance, conceal it as you may, cannot be entirely hid from them—And should they be desirous of making a peace together, they will make a handle of this circumstance to come to an accommodation. Your Highness should effect this in such a manner that no one may be able to unite with them*—With regard to the amount of the French force, if you should require a larger force than the resources of this country are strictly adequate to, yet they will not bring the whole—It is the practice of this nation outwardly to promise a great deal and to fall very short in performance. Should it be your Highness's pleasure, I would propose, that your Highness should take from Ripaud two of his Europeans, and nominating a person from among the servants of the Sirkar, cause letters to be drawn up by the hand of Ripaud and dispatch them speedily—so that all three proceeding together, may give an account of the attachment between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and ratify engagements with them in their own country, and return—After receiving authentic intelligence, let your Highness carry into effect such important business as may be to be performed—This is what appears to be the most adviseable line for your Highness to pursue.

If Ripaud's ship may be purchased at a fair price, we would recommend it to your Highness to purchase it; at the season of action, it is needful.

Dated, 23d Rubbaunee in the year Heraufut—(answering to 21st March 1797).

(Signed) MEER MOHUMMUD SAUDIK,
MEERAN HOOSSAIN,
SYUD MOHUMMUD.

Question on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French nation?

How far it is practicable to establish a perfect union with the French, is evident—If the scene of war were in France, the entire aid of the Khoodadaud Sirkar would not be afforded them, nor could it—In the same manner, neither could the whole aid of the French be afforded in the country of the Sirkar—How then can a perfect union be effected with the French nation?—Unless indeed, as it is with the English, by giving into the hands of the

* The English must be here understood.

TRANSLATIONS OF PERSIAN PAPERS,

French the ports, islands, and forts, and admitting a permanent French force to be in the neighbourhood, *then* an union may be effected.— An alliance (literally *partnership*) with adventurers, (literally *travellers*) men who carry their houses on their backs, indigent and unconnected, is a delicate business—Still however in conformity to order, it is humbly recommended, that you should in the first instance, completely establish your engagements with the French, and then proceed to business—Dated as above.

On the back of the original.
Meer Affof.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to Government.

No. 4.

Answer from the Meer Yem (*or Heads of the Marine Department.*)

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation ?

An engagement to this effect should be made with the Sirdars of the French Nation, viz. that while the sun and moon endure, the French shall not swerve from their friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they shall not act with respect to the continuation of war or the conclusion of peace, without the concurrence (literally *order*) of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that after the arrival of the French force, its marches and halts (in other words *military operations*) shall be at the discretion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

(Signed) GHoolaum ALLI,
HAUFEZ MOHUMMUD.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaanee of the year Heraufut, 1224 of the birth of Mahomed (*answering to 25th March, 1797*).

It will be proper to send two respectable persons as upon a trading concern, and it is advisable to ascertain the state of things.

On the back of the original.
Oh Protector!
Meer Yem.

(Signed) HAUFEZ MOHUMMUD,
MEER GHoolaum ALLI.

A true Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 5.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Ghoolaum Alli.

Answer from the Meer Suddoor (*or Heads of Department connected with Forts and Garrisons.*)

What your Highness has stated is highly right and proper. It being your Highness's design to send for a French force, we recommend it to your Highness to establish your engagements firmly in Europe, and then require it; otherwise after involving you in a contest they will secede, and thus disgrace themselves, as your Highness knows they formerly did in the midst of the war at *** (*name illegible*) when they separated from the army and made their own peace. This is well known to your Highness. To write more were to transgress the bounds of respect.

(Signed) THE SUDDOORS.

What negotiations and engagements shall be entered into with the French Nation ?

Friendship has very long subsisted between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French, and this circumstance is well known to all. Owing to the friendship subsisting with the French, lacks have

have been expended by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the Sirdars, and their relations, to promote the concerns of the French Nation; and many have sacrificed their lives in the pursuit. This all the people in Europe &c. well know; moreover, the combination of the three powers*, (literally *persons*) and the commotion they set on foot, by which they inflicted misery on the people and laid violent hands on the country and property of the Sirkar, was entirely owing to the attachment subsisting with the French; for otherwise there was no motive for the enmity of the three powers. The French Nation are well informed of these events, and probably are not regardless of them; be it therefore declared, that if a respectable French army shall land in the neighbourhood of Calicut, supplies of provisions shall be afforded by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the arrangement of the country shall be made in concert. An engagement to this effect must take place, viz. that such territory as belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar shall revert to the Sirkar, and of such new territorial conquests as may be made, half shall be retained by the Sirkar and half be granted to the French; also, that the friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French shall endure while the earth and the skies remain, that the continuation of war and the conclusion of peace with the Enemy be decided by concert between the two States, and that nothing be undertaken without advice (*given to the Sirkar*). To add more would be to transgress the bounds of respect. Dated 25th of Rubbaunce.

Subject adjusted, 27th of Rubbaunce, of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed (25th March, 1797).

On the back of the original,
Oh protector!
Meer Suddoor.

(Signed) GHoolaum ALLI,
MEER SUDDOOR.

A true Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to Government.

No. 6.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Shaikh Ismael.

Answer of the Meer Khauzin, (or Treasurer.)

I recommend that the following proposals be made to the French.

“ The Khoodadaud Sirkar having furnished such troops and money as you require, let your troops join and co-operate with those of his Highness and render themselves masters of the country of——† which is in the way, and having stationed garrisons, proceed onward to conquer that part of your country which has been taken possession of by the English. After regaining the country so taken by the English, such arrangement of it to be made as may be thought proper, and friendship and alliance remain established between the two States. Until the conquest of the country of——† be effected, provisions for your troops to be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar; both parties to keep account thereof. Supplies of provisions &c. expences for such troops of the Sirkar as shall be sent to co-operate in recovering your country, to be furnished by you, because the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar is at a great distance; and afterwards let the accounts be settled.”

(Signed) MEER KHAUZIN.

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunce, of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed, (25th March, 1797.)

I beg leave humbly to represent.—Let Ripaud, who is come on the part of the French Nation, be required to write a letter to the Sirdar of the French, and let it be sent by a man of Ripaud's, and two other persons be at the same time sent empty handed, to bring private

* English, Nizam and Marhattas.

† Names illegible.

information from the Sirdar of the French, so that these two persons may ascertain where Ripaud's letter goes, and whence the answer really comes, and return and report accordingly to the presence. To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect.

On the back of the original.
Meer Khauzin.

A true Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 7.

The whole of the original of this number is in the hand-writing of Ahmud-Kbaun.

Answer of the Mullick-oo-Toojar, (or Heads of the Commercial Department.)

In the name of the most merciful God!

This Ripaud that is come, God knows what as it is; whence he comes, and for what purpose. The evil and secret designs of those even who are inhabitants of this country, cannot be known all at once. For the present however, it is adviseable to retain him in the service of the Sirkar, and next season make this lyar write letters to the Rajah of the French, and then wait to see what answers are returned, and what the Rajah of the French writes; and after perusal of the Rajah's letters, let your Highness act as may appear adviseable and politic. * Kibleh of the world! the French are not firm to their engagements; when through the assistance of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, they shall have acquired possession of territory, perhaps they will not adhere to their engagements. Kibleh of the world! your Highness must adopt such measures as will give you the superiority over the English, and to that end it is adviseable that you should take some one by the hand, and then through the aid of God, and the favor of the prophet, by force of arms extirpate the English, and give them to the waters and the wind. The engagements that seem proper to be made with the French are these. The territory of the Khoodadaud Sirkar which passed into the hands of the English, to revert exclusively to the Sirkar; whatever other country and forts belonging to the Christians, which may fall into our hands, to be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French. In the same manner, whatever money, effects, &c. may be taken, to be divided as above. Also, should a peace be in agitation between the French and the English, not to be concluded without the concurrence of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; but on the contrary, be concluded in concert with, and by consent of, the Khoodadaud Sirkar. For instance, supposing that in some particular point in the treaty of peace, the French should be for, and the Sirkar against; then neither that treaty of peace, nor that point, to be executed. No demands of money and effects to be made upon the Sirkar, but such amount, more or less, as from motives of kindness and indulgence your Highness may be desirous of disbursing, upon application might be given. The Commander in Chief who comes with the French force to be instructed by the Rajah of the French to be subject to the controul of the Sirkar, and not to take any step without orders, and in all engagements in the field, as well as in sieges of forts, to be obedient to the orders of the presence. Kibleh of religion and the world! Should your Highness think proper to enter into negotiations and engagements with the Rajah of the French, there is no occasion to wait till next season. Your Highness has only to write letters, and cause Ripaud to write others, and giving your instructions with respect to what is to be committed to verbal communication, depute him with two respectable persons belonging to the Sirkar, and two of Ripaud's associates, so that an answer may arrive by the commencement of the season. Protector of the world! we have thus taken the liberty to represent what has occurred to our deficient understandings.

(Signed) SHAIKH AHMUD,
MAHOMMED ISMAEEL. } Mullick-oo-Toojars.

* The point to which all Mussulmans turn, when praying.

Written

FOUND IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM.

19

Written the 26th of Rubbaunce of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed.
(*answering to 24th March 1797.*)

Subject adjusted on the 27th of Rubbaunce of the year Heraufut, 1224 from the birth of Mahomed. (*25th March, 1797.*)

On the back of the original.
Mullick-oo-Toojar.

A true Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 8.

OBSERVATIONS, submitted by the Departments of Government to Tippoo Sultaun, on the subject of the negotiation proposed to be opened with the French, through the channel of Ripaud; with a rough draft of the propositions to be transmitted to the French, as prepared by the Sultaun himself.

The first part of the original is in the hand of Mohummud Rezza (the Binky Nabob); the second, in that of Tippoo Sultaun.

In the name of the most merciful God!

The representation which Ripaud formerly made is perfectly well known to your Highness, as it is also to us; and the statement now made by Aubaine, on Friday the 10th of the month Shumsee of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, in direct opposition to that of Ripaud, is well known to your Highness. From first to last, the language of this man has been that of self-interest and falsehood, nothing has resulted from this business, and nothing else will come of it. From the erroneous statements of this scoundrel the strongest doubts have arisen, and even his request for permission to go a hunting to the distance of eight or ten cofs is very suspicious. When so much chicane, covetousness of money, artifice and deceit are apparent in that short distance, what may not be expected in so long a voyage, with the *moallims* (*navigators or mates*) his associates? The transacting of affairs of such vast importance through the medium of such a low fellow tends to throw discredit on the transaction. It is hoped, that your Highness will procure *moallims* of a better description, and that your Highness, after procuring authentic intelligence of the state of the war &c. between the French and the English, will dispatch them at the first of the season. If these doubts and suspicions had not occurred in this business, nothing could have been better—With respect to the conquest of Nizam Alli's country, please God, at a proper opportunity you must manage, that it may fall into your hands with the utmost facility, and also that the other two powers (literally *persons*) may be made to repent (their designs): the question depends upon the union of the three powers.* When a new dominion shall come into your Highness's possession, although the other two powers (*Nau Kussaun*) should unite, yet, through the spiritual aid of the religion of the Holy Prophet, the chastisement of those two powers may be effected with a suitable force, agreeably to your Highness's wishes. The troops of two powers cannot exceed those of three. By the favor of God, the troops of two powers are at your command (literally *in your possession*); the chastisement of those two † disgraceful powers will certainly be completely effected. The object of this state will probably be much better effected at a season of opportunity, than by relying upon the agency of this compound of air and water (*meaning Ripaud*). To write more would be to transgress the bounds of respect. Written on the 11th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed (*answering to 8th March 1797*). (Signed) The representation of the five departments of government.

* The word in the original is *Nau-Kussaun*; *Kussaun* signifies persons, and the addition of the primitive, *Nau*, conveys the signification of worthless: the English, the Nizam, and the Marhattas are designed by the expression.

† The term in the original is *yellow-faced*, an expression of contempt, and apparently applied to the English and Marhattas.

After

After two blank leaves in the memorandum book, occurs the following in Tippoo Sultaun's handwriting.

In the name of the most merciful God!

ARTICLE 1st.—On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, answering to Sunday the 4th of the month of Showaul, (*corresponding with the 2d April, 1797.*) after the 8th hour of the day, (*about 9 o'clock, A. M.*) at the hour Kummer, and when the sun entered Taurus, the following propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, comprized in five articles, were made to the French Nation, through François Ripaud, a Frenchman, and caused to be taken down in writing by him. Before the propositions (*were taken down*), François Ripaud, of his own accord standing up, took an oath upon the insignia of his Nation, (*cockade*) which he had planted in his hat, and kissed it.

After a blank leaf in the memorandum book, the following article is inserted.

ARTICLE 1st.—Let friendship be so firmly established by oath and engagement between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the Nation of that Sirkar, and the French Nation, as long as the sun and moon shall endure, that the conduct of their respective subjects (*literally menial servants*) may not be able to impair it. If, (which God forbid,) any disturbance be excited by their subjects, (*literally servants*) no offence must be taken by the King and the Sirdars of the French Nation, but the affair must be adjusted, and an accommodation be effected, by correspondence and personal negotiation.

ARTICLE 2.—The French have from the first had it in contemplation to expel the English from Hindustan; and because of the amity subsisting between me and the French, the English united with themselves Nizam Alli Khaun and the Marhattas, attacked the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and subjected me to vast losses. These circumstances are fully known to the French Nation. It is therefore written, that the French Nation should satisfy the mind of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in order that the enemy of the French be expelled from India. The plan of this war as it may be concerted in Europe, to be, in the first instance, communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to be adjusted conformably to its demands. The particulars of this affair will appear from the third article.

ARTICLE 3.—French soldiers as far as 10,000; and Negroes, (*Hubshee*) as far as 30,000, to be landed. Ships of war suitable to the number of troops to be in attendance at sea, until the conclusion of the war. Whatever warlike articles may be wanted shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar. After the conquest and partition of the country, the French to be charged with their share of the expence. The French commander and his army to be under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar in all military operations, halts and marches. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, situated near Goa, which extends as far as the great river, (*K,bauree*), and affording effectual aid, bring the fortrefs of Goa into the possession of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The fortrefs of Bombay shall be made over to the French. * The army of the Sirkar to proceed from Goa to Madras, taking the forts in the way; and as far as Masulipatam to be accompanied by the French force. From Masulipatam, an army, composed of 40,000 foot and 40,000 horse, under the command of trusty officers of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to be sent, with a French force, and accompanied by French officers, against Bengal.

ARTICLE 4th.—The whole of the English territorial possessions in Hindustan shall be reduced. Half of the country, and the forts and stores, shall be taken by the Sirkar, and the other half made over to the French Sirdar. After making over to the French Sirdar the half of the territory and forts belonging to the English, the expence of all the supplies furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French army shall be made good by the said Sirdar. The partition of the country and forts of the English shall thus be made. The country and forts of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which the English wrested from it four or five years ago, are not to be included in the partition: the fortrefs of Goa shall be possessed by the Khoodadaud Sirkar;

* The expression is Sowaree Khaun, which implies Tippoo Sultaun's army commanded by him in person.

and

and that of Bombay shall be left to the French.—*N. B. In the original of this article there are many alterations and amendments.*

ARTICLE 5th.—If any power (*Sirdar*) in this country shall assist the English, both parties, that is, the French and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, shall join to punish such enemy: and, in the same manner, if any one shall commit hostilities against the French army, the latter shall be supported by that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, without any expence to the French.

The fort of Cheenaputtun (Madras) to be taken in concert, and to be delivered up with all its stores to the French. That fort must be razed, and the fort of Pondicherry, must be repaired. In like manner, if any one shall attack the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the French shall be prepared to punish him, under the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—As long as the sun and moon shall retain their course, the French Nation must consider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own enemies, and in like manner the enemies of the French Nation shall be considered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties must join in punishing and repulsing them.

N. B. The original of the foregoing articles seems to be the rough draft of those which appear in a more perfect and connected form in No. 10.

PROPOSITION.—From the tenor of Ripaud's discourse, it would appear, that he did not come of his own accord, but that his superiors sent him to ascertain how the Khoodadaud Sirkar is affected towards the French nation; but now, on Friday the 10th of the month Ah-medy, and the ninth of the month Kummeree (*or it may mean the lunar month*) of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed, it appears from the declarations of the European, Aubaine, an associate of Ripaud's, made before the six departments of the government, that Ripaud is an inhabitant of Bourbon; that having taken a merchant ship, they came out to plunder the ships of the English; that neither is servant to the other, but that they share in common. The sending of the four Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar therefore, on a deputation to the French nation, is my own act, and the publicity of this would be productive of disturbance. However, if (we) lay hands on the dominions (*literally house*) of Nizam Ally, the other two infidels (*meaning it is supposed the English and Marbattas*) would still unite: Is it or is it not best to depute the four Sirdars to the French Nation? Commit to writing what is adviseable on this head. Dated as above.

N. B. This proposition would appear to be addressed as a Quere to the Departments.

ARTICLE 5th.—Four persons holding offices under the Khoodadaud Sirkar are vested with full powers, and sent to negotiate friendship between the two parties. If they (*the French*) are disposed to establish friendship, and form alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them satisfy the minds of the said four Sirdars by oath and engagement, and let the French also satisfy their own minds by taking oath and engagement from *them*; and having thus adjusted the concerns of both parties, and established mutual friendship, let them speedily send an army; and let three of the said Sirdars be sent, with two French Sirdars, on a ship of war to Europe, to negotiate with the French Nation; and the other Sirdar be sent, with the officers of the French army, to this quarter. Please God, the interest and satisfaction of both parties will by these means be promoted, and the enemy of the French Nation be effectually exterminated.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T. to the Government.

No. 9.

Translation of queries, by the persons appointed by the late Tippoo Sultaun to proceed on an embassy to the Isle of France, with answers to the same.

The queries in the original manuscript are in the hand-writing of Mirza Bauker, (who was killed at the battle of Malavelly) and the answer in the hand-writing of Mohummud Rezza, (the Binky Nabob.)

* In the name of the most merciful God!
O Protector!

QUESTION from Mirza Bauker, Meer Yoofuf Alli, Huffun Alli, and Meer Ghoolaum Alli, to the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Government.

“ Are we, whom you are about to depute to adjust the concerns of the government, to be vested with full powers with regard to all the points comprized in the five articles, or to be subject to orders? let us be informed explicitly.”

ANSWER from all the members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the exception of Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor. “ You are vested with full powers with regard to all the points comprized in the five articles.”

ANSWER from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor. “ To the exception of engagements; you are vested with full powers with regard to all other political points.”

QUESTION the second. “ Conformably to our instructions after our arrival at the Mauritius, we shall make the following proposition to the French Sirdars: That they satisfy our minds by oath and by formal engagements, while we do the same, with respect to them; That they then send an army accompanied by one of us to the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, while the remaining three proceed accompanied by two Sirdars of their Nation to Europe, for the purpose of adjusting matters and satisfying our minds. Should the Sirdars at the Mauritius on being made acquainted with this proposition answer, that they are but servants, and with respect to military co-operation, have only authority to attend without hesitation, if our Sovereign require it, but are not at liberty to enter into formal engagements with us, although when arrived at the Presence, they will in person enter into formal engagements and attach themselves to his Highness's service and obey his commands: in such case what are we to do?”

Answer from all the members of the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, excepting Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Suddoor. “ If the Sirdars of the Mauritius should object to enter into formal engagements, you must endeavour by every device in your power to induce them; if, however, they should still persist in refusing, you must of necessity give way, and not insist upon that point.”

ANSWER from Ghoolaum Alli, the Suddoor. “ Unless they enter into formal engagements, you should not bring an army.”

QUESTION the Third. “ After the refusal of the Sirdars at the Mauritius to enter into formal engagements, shall we, or shall we not, proceed to Europe?”

ANSWER unanimously from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. “ You must use due exertions to obtain a formal engagement; should they however, at length not consent, you should proceed to Europe.”

QUESTION the Fourth. “ After our arrival in Europe, if the managers there should likewise refuse to enter into engagements, what are we to do?”

Answer unanimously from all the Six Departments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. “ You will leave unemployed no exertions to obtain formal engagements; if, however, they absolutely

* This invocation is in the hand-writing of Tippoo Sultaun.

"will not consent, you will obtain from them friendly addresses and return. If you find no alternative, setting aside the formal obligation, you will obtain from the Ministers a counter-part of the agreement consisting of five articles, and parting upon good terms, set out for the Prefence."

*On the back of the original,
Oh Protector!*

A. True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Govt.

No. 10.

THE original of the following memorandum and the five articles annexed to it is in the hand-writing of the late Tippoo Sultaun; the drafts of letters to the Executive Directory, &c. in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb-oolla, the Sultaun's head Moonshy; and the remainder, in that of Mobummud Rezza (otherwise called the Binky Nabob). The whole is upon red coloured paper.

In the name of the most merciful God!

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, answering to the 4th of Showaul, (corresponding with the 2d April 1797) the propositions from the Khoodadaud Sirkar were made to the French Nation, through Francois Ripaud an European; and letters were caused to be written with his hand to the Nation, and forwarded by Mirza Baukir, Meer Meeraun; Hussun Alli, Mullick-oo-Toojar; Meer Ghoolaum Alli, Meer Yem; and Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Aloff; together with letters from the Prefence; by the favour of God, they will arrive in safety. Before the proposition was declared, the said Francois Ripaud, of his own accord standing up, took the oath of his Nation, and kissed the National Cockade which he wears in his hat. Then the five articles here under particularized were caused to be written. A copy of the Hookumnaumoh (*or paper of instructions*) to all the four persons is also inserted here under.

ARTICLE 1st.—That friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the Nation of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation be so firmly established by oath and engagement as long as the sun and moon shall hold their course, that no interruption in it may ever take place. If, (which God forbid!) any difference in word or deed should occur among individuals of the class of servants, in any transaction, no offence to enter into the minds of the (*contracting*) parties, but the affair to be cleared up by correspondence and personal negotiation. The French officers (*sirdars*) to be obedient (*to the Sirkar*).

ARTICLE 2d.—Owing to (*my*) connection with the French, the English, uniting to themselves the Mahrattas and Nizam Alli Khan, came against the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, took (*from me*) three crores and thirty lacs in specie, and half (*my*) country, and otherwise occasioned (*me*) heavy losses. All these circumstances are fully known to the French Nation. Moreover, the French Nation had it at heart to expel the English from Hindustan; it is therefore written, that the French Nation should afford perfect assurance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, so that their enemy may be driven out of India. Whenever the question of concluding a peace (*with the English*) may be agitated in Europe, information to be given in the first instance to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the question to be decided, with a due conformity to the demands of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by mutual concert. To the exception of the country lately wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar, all the rest of the British territorial possessions to be equally divided; and in the same manner, such of the ships, islands and ports belonging to the English and the Portuguese as may fall into (*our*) hands, together with all stores (*serinjaum*) and effects, to be equally divided.

ARTICLE 3d.

ARTICLE 3d.—As far as 10,000 soldiers, 30,000 negroes (*Hubshce*), &c. to be landed; and ships of war, in proportion to the number of troops, to be in attendance at sea until the conclusion of the war. Whatever money, military stores, and grain may be required, shall be provided by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as shall also carriage, horses, and bullocks. After the conquest and partition of the country and forts, accounts shall be settled with the French for the money that may have been expended. The French officers and their troops to be subject to the orders of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, with respect to engaging, marching and halting. The French army to land at the fort of Mirjaun, which is in the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and in the neighbourhood of Goa, which extends to the large river (*K,bauree*); to co-operate effectually, and bring the fort of Goa into the possession of the Sirkar; after the taking of the fort of Bombay, it shall be made over to the French. The army of the Sirkar to proceed from Goa to Madras, and taking the forts in the way, advance as far as Masulipattam with the French army accompanying. From thence an officer belonging to the Sirkar, with 40,000 horse and 40,000 infantry, shall be dispatched, jointly with a French officer and a French force, to reduce the province of Bengal, and the one shall upon all occasions support the other in its operations.

ARTICLE 4th.—Should any power (literally *sirdar*) in this country enter into hostilities against the Khoodadaud Sirkar, both parties shall join to punish that power. As long as the sun and moon retain their course, the French Nation shall consider the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar as their own; and in like manner, the enemies of the French shall be considered as the enemies of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and both parties shall unite to chastise and repel them.

ARTICLE 5th.—Four persons holding offices under the government of the Khoodadaud Sirkar have been vested with powers, and sent to negotiate an alliance of friendship between the two parties. If the French are desirous of establishing friendship and alliance with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, let them satisfy the Sirdars abovementioned, by oath and engagements; and in the same manner, let the French satisfy themselves also, by requiring an oath and engagements from those Sirdars; and having adjusted the affairs of both parties and cemented mutual friendship, let them speedily send an army; and let them dispatch to Europe on a ship of war, three of the Sirdars of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with two of the French, to carry on the negotiation; and let the other Sirdar be sent back to this quarter with the French officers and troops. Please God, by this arrangement the interests and satisfaction of both parties will be promoted, and the enemy of the French Nation will be completely exterminated. On the 5th of the month Ahmedy in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, corresponding with Sunday the fourth of the month of Showaul, (answering to the 2d of April 1797) after the 8th hour of the day, in the hour *Kummer*, and when the sun entered Taurus, these propositions were written.

Here follow drafts of the five Letters from Tippoo Sultaun, to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius, of which Translations appear in No. 12, addressed—Au Pouvoir Executif—Au Representans du Peuple, (at the Mauritius.)—General Citoyen Mangalon,—Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique,—Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de L'Isle de France et de la Reunion.

Then follows a Memorandum of the form of Address, &c. &c.

N. B. *The above drafts of Letters are in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oolla, Tippoo Sultaun's Head Moonshce.*

COPY of the Instructions addressed to Mirza Baukir, Meer Yoofuf Alli, Meer Ghoolaum Alli, and Huffun Alli.

HAVING appointed you four to carry on a negotiation between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you have been empowered to agitate the five articles annexed to this. Considering yourselves fortunate in obtaining so important an employment, let your conduct

duct be conformable to the commands of God, and of his messenger; and keeping engraved on your minds the engagement to which you bound yourselves in the Akfah mosque, make them the rule of your actions upon all occasions. According to the sacred writing, "Be obedient to God, and to his messenger, and to those to whom obedience is due by you," to obey a prince of the faith, is a duty. To fulfil this duty of obedience, four things, the initial letter of which is Z, must not be coveted, viz, Zun, (*woman*) Zeeft, (*life*) Zurr, (*money*) and Zemeen. (*land*)—God defend us! The undue coveting of these four things reduces a man to the nature of those three things, of which the initial letter is a K.—Kaufer, (*infidels*) Kerauz, (*Swine*) and Kulb, (*dogs*) which are for certain impure, and are brothers in filthiness. Thus is it summarily recorded in books—"Infidels and all their brethren; Dogs and all their tribe; Swine and all their race; are equally impure". The fidelity which is to be practiced, is of four kinds—First, the fidelity of the eyes; that is, if you see any one injuring the Sirkar, you prevent him. Secondly, the fidelity of the ears; that is, if you hear any one utter expressions repugnant to loyalty, (*or fidelity*) you immediately reprimand him as far as lays in your power, and without disguise, state the case to the Presence, or to some officer of Government. The third, is the fidelity of the tongue; that is, to utter the expressions of loyalty, of praise and gratitude, to recommend and to shew the example of loyalty to others, and as long as the organs of speech are left you, to employ them for the service of the Sirkar. The fourth fidelity, is that of the hand; which imports that you are to employ it in the service of the Sirkar in every way, whether by writing, or by carrying the sword and the musquet against the Enemy. In short, all the faculties of the eyes, the ears, the tongue, and the hand must be called into action, and upon all occasions, considering that God and his messenger, who know and see all things, are ever present, you should act accordingly. The Most High hath said, "I know the secret emotions of the heart of man: I am ever present with him."—Again it occurs in the HUDDIES, (*traditional sayings of the prophet*) "The giver and receiver of bribes shall both enter into hell"—You must not in the first instance, give yourselves out as being employed in an Ambassadorial capacity, but conduct the concerns of the Khoodadaud Sirkar with the utmost secrecy. You must profess yourselves to be merchants. On your arrival at the Mauritius, you must send some persons of respectability, with the European Aubaine, and one or two Dob'hauffees, (*interpreters*) with a message to the five Sirdars at the Mauritius, purporting that you are merchants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are come to sell your merchandize; if they will permit you, and allow you to hire a house, (as you have come a long voyage,) you will repose yourselves a while, and then proceed to dispose of your effects. You must enjoin the European Aubaine, not to communicate the secret to any one, except the five Sirdars.

The names of the five Sirdars are as follows:

There are two persons possessing the General Controul of Affairs: their designation is "*Au Representants du Peuple.*"

The name of the Commander in Chief in Hindustan who has come out with that appointment is "*General Citoyen Mangalon.*"—

The name and designation of the Commander of the French Navy are, "*Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique.*"

The name and designation of the Chief of the Mauritius are, "*Citoyen Malartic, Gouverneur General de l'Isle de France et de la Reunion.*"

Having communicated to them your arrival and heard what they have to say, you will tell them, that they must, by no means pay you the compliment of going themselves, or of sending persons to meet you, nor shew open marks of friendship towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar, nor outwardly shew you any attention, in order that your mission may not become public. That after your landing, wherefoever they may assemble in private and send for you, you will wait upon them unattended, and communicate the sentiments of friendship. What is meant is this; that you should meet the above mentioned Sirdars privately; that you should in the first instance offer compliments on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, make enquiries after their health, and confine your discourse to general professions of friendship.

ship. Of the five Persian and five French letters which are entrusted to your care, you are to keep one in the Persian, and another in the French language, addressed to the five Sirdars in Europe (*the Directory*) in deposit; with respect to the remaining four Persian and four French letters, addressed to the Sirdars of Mauritius, (in the latter of which all particulars are contained) you will, in the first instance, leave the French letters in deposit in the ship, and without delivering them only carry with you the four Persian letters, and at your meeting with the five Sirdars, rise up and deliver to them the letters according to their respective addresses with your own hands. You must first find out in the course of conversation, how far they are constant to their friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar: That you will completely ascertain, and then at a private conference, you will with your own hands, deliver the four French letters respectively, into the hands of the Sirdars, and adapt your discourse so as to flatter them, and promote the success of the object of your mission. It is a known saying, "The pleased labourer succeeds in his undertaking." You will also state, that on account of the secrecy of your mission, jewels and khelauts, (*or honorary dresses,*) &c. tokens of friendship have not been sent on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, but that, please God, when a meeting takes place with the Presence, which through the divine favor will soon happen, every mark of favor and indulgence will be shewn; such are the friendly sentiments which you must express.—In short, you must in private with the five Sirdars, ascertain their disposition; that is to say, ascertain from the tenor of their discourse, if they are desirous of cultivating friendship with the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are inclined to send an army to the Calicut quarter, or to the coast belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. After ascertaining this, you will propose to them, that both parties should mutually ratify their assurances according to their respective tenets, and join with one heart to exterminate the enemy. If they should agree to send back with you an army under the command a Sirdar, and should bind themselves to you by oath and engagements, you will in the same manner give them assurances under oath and engagement. Should they (which God forbid!) merely agree to send an army, but refuse to bind themselves by formal engagements, you are not to stand upon this point; but in that case, you must have the five articles of agreement drawn up in the French language and deliver the same to them, receiving from them a counterpart; and sending Meer Yoosuf Alli with the troops, the remaining three of you are to embark with the two (*French*) Sirdars, whom they will nominate for the purpose, on board one of their ships, and proceed to France; and by the favor of God being arrived at the place of your destination, you will cause those two Sirdars to write notice of your arrival to the Ministers, and proceeding into their country with the utmost possible secrecy, you will meet the five constituted Sirdars of that country, who are called Pouvoir Executif. After compliments and expressions of regard, you will privately state to them, that by the favor of God, the bonds of friendship between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation have very long been daily acquiring strength, as is well known to them. That they are not ignorant, that the enmity of their enemies towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar originated in the deputation of the Ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar to France, which formerly took place. That the sum of my desire is, that as long as the sun and moon shall endure, our mutual friendship may remain and encrease daily. Please God, you will effect the complete satisfaction of both parties, and employ your endeavours to the encrease of friendship. You will explain to them in detail the five Articles which have been committed to writing. You are well wishers and faithful servants to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and you wish well to the votaries of the faith: exerting your zeal therefore to the utmost, you must make your court to them by the most impressive and flattering language, and by the expressions of perfect cordiality. You must persuade them to act according to the five articles which you are empowered to negotiate, and to execute mutual engagements to that effect, agreeably to the respective tenets of the parties: and causing them to draw out a treaty (*or engagement*) accordingly, make them sign, seal, and deliver the same. You will also draw up and deliver a treaty (*or engagement*) in the same terms, and engage that a like instrument shall be signed and sealed by the Presence, and delivered to their Sirdars (*meaning, it is to be supposed, those of their Nation in India*).

Having thus entered into engagements, you will bring with you the troops, &c. together with

with the ships of war as specified in the five articles, as also Arzees (*addressees*) from them to the Presence, and letters of injunction to the Sirdars of the French Nation who are arrived in this quarter, requiring them to pay obedience to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and to receive the engagement to be executed under my seal and signature. Should there be any appearance of a cessation of hostilities between the contending parties in Europe, you will require them to stipulate for the restitution of that half of the country, and of the three crores and thirty lacs of rupees, which their enemy wrested from me, because of my attachment to their Nation—This requisition you will couch in proper terms.

After your arrival at the Mauritius, when you shall have ascertained from the discourse of the Sirdars of the French Nation, (*at that place*) that they are disposed to cement the friendship subsisting between that Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and that they are determined to join in extirpating the enemy, and that such also is the disposition of those in Europe, and when they shall have agreed with earnest cordiality to send a ship with you, and a confidential person, (*to Europe*) then you may proceed.

Should you however, (which God forbid!) find them averse to the alliance between the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French Nation, you will confine these secret points to your own breasts, and stating yourselves to have come merely upon a trading concern, all four of you, in concert with the Meer Beher, Komaul oo Deen, will draw up a statement of facts, neither omitting, nor adding, a single circumstance, affix thereto your seals and signatures, deposit it in a chest, and repair to the Presence.

If the European navigators who accompany you should not consent to return with you, you must entertain and bring others.

Ten cannon-founders, ten ship-builders, ten manufacturers of China ware, ten glass and mirror-makers, ten makers of ship-blocks (*literally wheels*), and wheels (*or engines*) for raising water and other kinds of wheel work, and workmen versed in fine gold plating, are required in the Khoodadaud Sirkar. You will state to the French Sirdars, that they are to consider the desire to manufacture these articles as arising from the friendship and attachment of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and as a means of promoting their interests, and to request that they will therefore send ten artificers of each sort. After obtaining these people, you will fix suitable wages for them before you leave the place, giving them also something in advance; and after their embarkation you will give them an allowance of provisions (*literally grain*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and transport them hither. Please God, after your return to the Presence, you will deliver up these instructions.

On the 5th of the month Ahmedy of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, answering to Sunday, the 4th of the month Showaul, (*corresponding with 2d April, 1797*) at the 8th hour of the day (*about 9 o'clock, A. M.*) at the hour Kummer, and the entrance of the sun into the sign Taurus, the original of these instructions was written by the hand of Syud Mohammed Meer Asof—This copy is written in the hand of Mohummed Reza, Meer Meeraun.

SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Whatever propositions the French Sirdars may make to you, you are to take them down in writing with your own hands, and tell them, that please God, you will give an answer on the following day. You will then return home, and all four of you assembling in private, you will consult together upon the answer to be given; and having determined upon it, you are to commit it to writing, and all four having signed it, you are to deposit it in a chest; and the answer, in conformity to the terms of it, is to be verbally delivered by Mirza Baukir, all the rest sitting by and listening. Should Mirza Baukir make any mistake in delivering the answer, the rest are to prompt him.

You must all of you study the French language, but none of you must converse with the French Sirdars in French. You are to speak through an interpreter; yet if the interpreter should mistake a word or two, you will set him right in French. Excepting however one or two words, none of you four must hold any converse in the French language, because, while an

interpreter

interpreter is employed, they [*sbe Sirdars*] cannot tell whether you say any thing more or less; whereas if the French Sirdars say any thing more or less, you, knowing the language, will detect it. You must make yourselves appear ignorant of their language, whereby you will be able to learn their real sentiments, while they consult together upon the various subjects that come before them.

As there are no clove or nutmeg trees in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, you are directed to desire the Sirdars at the Mauritius to fill some boxes with seeds, and also to send some plants by the ships.

You will commit to paper all circumstances respecting the negotiation at the Mauritius, and forward the account to the Presence by a French ship before you proceed on your voyage.

The sacred command is issued to Mirza Baukir, Huffun Alli, Meer Yoosuf Alli, and Meer Ghoolam Alli, that provided they are successful, that is to say, provided they obtain formal engagements from the leaders of the French Nation, it matters not though they expend from one Imaumee to five Lacks; *still* however, on condition that the engagements take place.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 11.

The original of this number is in the hand-writing of Hubbeeb Oollah, the late Tippoo Sultraun's Head Moonshee.

Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumeh (*or instructions*) addressed to Mirza Mohummud Baukir, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Meer Ghoolam Alli, and Meer Huffun Alli.

It is hoped that, attended by the divine protection, you will reach Jemaulabad, and thence, Koriaul, (*Mangalore*) and through the aid of Providence, embarking with your baggage on board the ship Affud Ellauhee, set out towards the place of destination. Immediately on your arrival at Koriaul, you will load on the ship black pepper, to the amount of 15 or 20,000 pagodas, together with four months provisions and water for your people. Among the fifteen men belonging to Ripaud the Frenchman, who came here for service, there are two navigators, by name Maçon and Aubaine; to these persons you will assign a proper monthly salary, and appoint them to the duty of navigators on board the ship; you will also place with them, in the same capacity and for the purpose of instruction, the three Mussulman navigators, by name Abdool Kurreem, Moofa, and Fukkeer Mohummud.—Two large and eight small volumes upon the subject of navigation are entrusted to you; the French must be translated into Persian, and they (*or you*) and the other navigators and Sirdars must make themselves masters of the art; you must also calculate the ship's progress. For the fifteen Christians who would not take service, you must supply provisions on the Sirkar's account, and causing them to embark with you, land them at the island. One or two men among them who are versed in navigation you must also join with the other navigators; should there not be room enough for all the men sent with you, you will leave behind such as you think proper, and take with you the rest. You must dispose of the pepper at a good price and bring the cash with you; you are appointed to conduct this commercial expedition, and the pepper, together with the ship Affud Ellauhee, are given into the protection of the All-Merciful, and into your charge. Wherever you expect to be able to dispose of the pepper to advantage, you must carry it there and sell it accordingly. It is also ordered, that the ship's bottoms should be coppered, and therefore you are to touch at any island where ship's bottoms are coppered, and paying a proper price get it done.—Meer Komaul-oo-Deen, Meer Behr, also understands the science of navigation.

From

Copy of the Ship's Pass.

From a sense of original and innate fraternity and regard, it is represented to the respectable Governors on the sea coasts, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, that should Mirza Mohummud Baukir, &c. merchants by profession, arrive at any of your ports for the purposes of trade, it will be consistent with friendship and benevolence in you, to shew them all that attention, hospitality and respect which is the laudable practice of men of liberal minds, and enabling them, if occasion should require, to purchase grain, &c. articles at a reasonable rate, facilitate their departure, and shew them every degree of favor.

On the back of the original,
Copy of the fictitious Hookum-naumeh.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator to the Government.

No. 12.

QUESTION proposed by the Six Departments to citizen François Ripaud, as follows:

Previously to the present period, (*persons*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar went to France for the purpose of cultivating the friendship of the French Nation, and in consequence of this the English became hostile to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and the losses which they occasioned to the Sirkar are well known to the whole French Nation, as well as to yourself: the favor and kindness shewn by the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the French are also well known to the whole Nation; yet the peace which the Rajah (*King*) of France concluded with the Rajah (*King*) of England was not even communicated to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. But notwithstanding this improper proceeding, his Highness, regardless of the representations of his well wishers and those who have grown old in his service, was still disposed to afford his protection and support to the French Nation, and on your representations this countenance has been shewn them; we therefore propose to you the present question, and desire that you will state what are the actual intentions of the French Nation, if they be certainly known to you, and whether there is, or is not, a prospect of their speedily carrying their determination into effect.

In the four departments there are four officers of high rank; first, the Meer Meeraun, or war minister; the second, Meer Yem, the minister of marine; the third, Mullick oo Toojar, the superintendant of commerce; the fourth, Meer Affof, the superintendant of the country (*revenues*). It has been determined to send off these four officers, that they may repair to the Sirdar (*or chief*) of the French Nation, and by formal engagements on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar give confidence and satisfaction to the French Nation, at the same time receiving from that Nation similar assurances confirmed by personal engagements and by oath. Will then the Sirdar of the Mauritius, and the commander of the ships, citizen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de La Republique, consent to this, and will they, or will they not, send off the four officers abovementioned immediately to France? If you are well acquainted with the dispositions of your own nation, and the character of their general professions, (*with respect to us*) of which you cannot be ignorant, you will apprise us accordingly. Immediately on the arrival of the four officers abovementioned at the Mauritius, will the said Chief repair to this place with a large army or not? Inform us of this. You have already tasted the bounty of the Sirkar, and you may wish to enjoy it hereafter; give us therefore a particular account of every thing.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDNONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 13.

No. 13.

The following Translation and Abstract are made from the original Persian letters found in the palace of Seringapatam, signed and sealed by Tippoo Sultaun, in a state prepared for dispatch. To account for this circumstance, it is necessary to observe, that the Embassy was first dispatched from Seringapatam in the month of April 1797, when it was composed of Mirza Bauker, Meer Yoosuf Alli, Hussun Alli Khaun, and Meer Gbolaum Alli. Before however the Embassy was prepared to depart, the monsoon set in; this occasioned its detention on the Coast until the return of the fair season. In the meanwhile dissensions and jealousies broke out among the Embassadors, which led to the supersession and recal of Mirza Bauker, and of Gbolaum Alli, and to the resignation on the plea of sickness, of Meer Yoosuf Alli. The consequence of these changes was, that the Persian letters and instructions with which the original Embassadors had been charged, were revoked, and others, not materially differing from the former, substituted in their place. The Embassy finally consisted of only two persons, viz. Hussun Alli Khaun and Mahomed Ibrahim Khaun, and did not sail for the Isle of France until the month of October 1797. This is hinted at in the narrative of Hussun Alli (vide No. 18).

Translation of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory at Paris.

Form of Address on the cover.

To the perusal of the high and exalted; the magnificent and distinguished in station; the kind refuge of friends; the objects of regard; the gentlemen constituting the Executive Power: Be their regard perpetual!

The address within the letter is in the same terms as on the cover.

The fame of your urbanity, your observance of faith and sincerity, and your regard for the attachment of faithful friends, which is your laudable practice, has reached the ears of your friends, by the representation of citizen François Ripaud. In consequence, the heart of your ancient friend experienced a degree of gladness, not to be described, and the warmth of my esteem suggested to my reflection, that the regard of ancient friends is renewed and redoubled by the sight of each other, and by personal and verbal communication. The impediments to this are however well known, and therefore four Sirdars of high station, are delivered over to the protection of the All-merciful, and duly empowered and sent for the purpose of visiting those sincere, friendly, and faithful persons, and stating points of cordial friendship. I have no doubt these Sirdars will have an opportunity at a time of privacy, fully to lay before you my unreserved sentiments, which I beg you will consider as real. I confidently rely upon you, who are my cordial friends, that you will not neglect any one point of friendship, but that you will duly inspire the minds of both parties with mutual confidence. May the garden of time produce the fruits of your and our wishes!

From the same, addressed in the same form of words as the foregoing, to "Citoyen Martic, Gouverneur General de l'Isle de France et de la Reunion."

This letter is nearly verbatim the same as the foregoing, with the following additional paragraph.

From among those four Sirdars, you will no doubt send back one to this quarter, with the commander (literally Sirdar) of the French troops, and send the other three with two French officers (literally two Sirdars of French troops) in a ship of war, to Europe, in order to adjust the negotiation.—May the garden of time, &c. (as before).

From the same, addressed "Au Representans du Peuple."

Verbatim the same as the foregoing addressed to the Executive Directory.

From

*From the same, addressed to "General Citoyen Mangalon."
Verbatim the same as that to Malartic.*

*From the same, addressed to "Citoyen Sercey, Amiral de Mer de la Republique."
Verbatim the same as that to Malartic.*

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 14.

*TRANSLATION of the transcript of a letter in the Persian language, contained in a memorandum book, and purporting to be a version from a letter in the French language.**

In the name of the most merciful God?

On the 4th of Ahmedy of the year Sauz (*answering to the 2d of April, 1797.*)

Salutations of friendship on the part of His Majesty, the Shadow of God, to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and the French Nation.

You well know the friendship which has subsisted with the French Nation, from the time of my late father to the present. From the time that the French combination (*this appears to allude to the revolution*) took place, it has been my desire to make known to you the sentiments of my heart, but for want of some person acquainted with your laws and customs, the communication of my desires has remained in suspense. It has now fortunately happened, that by the arrival of Ripaud, I have learnt all circumstances of that quarter from his verbal communications. Conceiving the present to be a favorable opportunity to confirm our ancient friendship, I have determined to renew it in such a manner, that our interests being henceforward considered as one, my enemies shall be considered as yours and your enemies as mine; that the most inviolable engagements and alliance shall be entered into, and that while life remains, this friendly connection should be observed. You now see the degree and the nature of that friendship which I profess towards the French Nation; when I receive similar proofs of your sentiments, I shall be disposed to establish the system of friendship above described. Your friendship and your attachment will *then* be proved, when your land and military forces shall arrive in this country, and then shall I fulfil the promise I have above given. The war in which I was sometime since engaged, was entirely owing to my friendship with the French Nation. Formerly, when a French force arrived in my dominions, I fulfilled every article which the obligations of friendship imposed upon me. The shameless, thieving, robbing English, of themselves incompetent, leagued with the Mahrattas, and the Mogul, (*the Nizam*) and accompanied by them, attacked me in every quarter. At the very height of the war with the English, Coffigny, who had come to me through the intervention of Monsieur Buffly, was, at his instance, induced to abandon me, and Lally, who was in the service of the Sirkar, after embezzling large sums of money, prepared to withdraw himself. This circumstance coming to my knowledge, I imposed my commands upon him, and he, in consequence, was withheld from departing. Notwithstanding the union subsisting between me and the French, the commander of the French troops abandoned me. In consequence of which, they (*i. e. the English and their allies*) forced me to make peace, and wrested from the Khoodadaud Sirkar three crores and thirty lacks of rupees in specie, and the half of my finest provinces, and divided the whole among them. What has happened, has happened: Henceforward it must not be so. Hereafter when war shall be declared against your enemies, or peace be concluded, you must act in these respects under my or-

* A Copy of the Letter alluded to, in the French language, will be found in Nos. 1 and 2, Division B.

ders,

ders, according to the pleasure of my government and my people. One point of a particular nature, and that must not be forgotten, is this, I and my people are ignorant of the laws and customs of the French Nation, and the latter are equally unacquainted with those of my Sirkar. Should any of the subjects of my Sirkar or of the French Nation, commit any irregularity he must be reprimanded and the adjustment of such cases as they occur is adviseable, in order that no interruption may take place in the friendship of the parties—It is announced to the Sirdars of the French Nation, that in the season of war, they are to be under the orders of the Sirkar; this is a point which the French Nation and the French Sirdars will no doubt approve, for the customs and mode of warfare in this country are distinct. A favorable opportunity now presents itself, and I therefore now communicate to my friends the object which I have at heart; if you shall concur in them, not a trace of the iniquitous English shall remain in the expanse of Hindustan: If at this time a body of your regular Europeans, and free negroes (*literally your new brothers*) whom you have with you, arrive; joined to my troops, they will expel the iniquitous English from Hindustan, and whenever the French troops shall unite with mine to attack the English, the powers of Hindustan will be unable to afford them assistance, because they are engaged in domestic dissensions. It has already been stated that my enemies shall be considered as your enemies and your enemies as mine; they are truly one and the same. You must now be fully apprized of my sentiments, it only remains that you should with the utmost expedition apprise me of yours. Immediately on receipt of what I have written, let me know whether you agree to it or not, but do not engage for any thing which you will not perform. All this is to be ascribed to my attachment to the French Nation. I have retained citizen François Ripaud. Through him I shall be made acquainted with the contents of any letters you may write, and through him I shall write answers. Citizen Ripaud shall want for nothing, but being honored by a situation of importance, he has been retained by me under every circumstance of comfort; his mind has been set at ease on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and he has been retained (*literally sent for*) in order to adjust the concerns, and increase the friendship of the French Nation and the Khoodadaud Sirkar; you on your part also, must write to him in terms calculated to remove his apprehensions, intimating to him, that his continuing with the Khoodadaud Sirkar is very right and proper for the promotion of our mutual interests; in the event of your agreeing to what I have written, with a view to cement the foundations of friendship, I now state to you the aid in provisions which I am willing to make for the land and sea forces.

Stipulations in favor of the French Nation, as follows:

ARTICLE 1st.—Immediately on the arrival of the french on the coast of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, provisions of all kind, (wine excepted) carriage, &c. and all other necessaries shall be supplied.

ARTICLE 2d.—Supplies of provisions, &c. shall be furnished for the land and sea forces, by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and money shall also be advanced to them.

ARTICLE 3d.—Bullocks for the artillery with all their equipments, carriage-bullocks and camels for the baggage of the officers and men, shall be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 4th.—To provide palankeens for the higher officers, and horses and tattoos (*a breed of small horses*) for the others.

ARTICLE 5th.—During the war, should there happen to be a deficiency of powder, balls, &c. in the French army, it shall be supplied by the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

ARTICLE 6th.—Immediately on the arrival of the French troops, I will march in person with an army to chastise the enemy.

Stipulations on the part of the French to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, as follows:

ARTICLE 1st.—The French troops never to act in any thing without the consent of me and my people, nor to disobey my orders on any occasion, but to continue obedient to me.

ARTICLE 2d.—The French troops and their officers who are coming hither, to undertake nothing without consulting me.

ART.

ARTICLE 3d.—If any of the officers of the French should excite disturbance or treachery in the army of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, the circumstance to be immediately reported to me, the offender to be seized and sent to the commanding officer of the French, to be punished according to their forms; and in like manner should the French discover any Sirdar of the Sirkar employed in exciting disturbance in the French army, let him be seized and sent to me, that he may suffer that punishment, according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is absolutely necessary in such cases, to prevent disputes between the two armies.

ARTICLE 4th.—After the war, the amount of the expence I may have been at for the French to be repaid me on a fair settlement of accounts.

ARTICLE 5th.—All conquests and captures of territory, effects, forts, money, articles, grain, ships, sea coasts, to be equally divided; that is, half shall be assigned to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and half to the French.

ARTICLE 6th.—Whatever territory belonging to the English, be taken under this alliance with the French in conjunction with the troops of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, shall be divided, to the exception of that which formerly appertained to the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 7th.—On the reduction of the fortrefs of Goa, it shall be retained by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and in like manner that of Bombay shall be assigned to the French.

ARTICLE 8th.—All English and Portuguese prisoners, male and female, shall be allowed the necessary daily subsistence, and be kept in confinement until the conclusion of the war, when they shall be sent out of the territories of the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the French.

ARTICLE 9th.—By the 6th article, all the territory, forts, islands, and ports on the sea coast, which may be taken, are to be equally divided. It shall depend upon the order of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, given with the knowledge of the French troops, what forts shall be garrisoned, and what shall be destroyed: this point shall not depend upon a reference to Europe.

ARTICLE 10th.—As affording the easiest means of effecting the expulsion of the English and Portuguese, let me be supplied from the Mauritius with from five to ten thousand Europeans, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand negroes, &c. trained men.

ARTICLE 11th.—The French troops to disembark at Suddashoo Gurrh, and immediately proceed to reduce Goa: the advantage of taking Goa, will be this; that there will then be a place for the ships to remain at, and the troops will be easily supplied with the necessary equipments.

ARTICLE 12th.—After having fully considered these propositions, let me have speedy intelligence, by a small vessel dispatched for the purpose, whether you will agree to them or not, in order that every thing necessary for the troops may be prepared; an European will be stationed on the sea coast, to send intelligence of the ships. Aubaine a European is sent. Transmit me information respecting the coming of the troops by his hands, as he is acquainted with my ports.

ARTICLE 13th.—Four persons in my confidence are now deputed. Of these I request you will dispatch two, upon one of your ships to France, accompanied by some confidential person whom you may select for the purpose; the negotiations that are to be carried on in France shall be through them. I have entrusted them with a packet addressed to the leaders of the French Nation; dispatch them with this packet. As to the two Sirdars who are directed to bring the troops, you will bring them back with you on one of your ships. I beg you will get my ship which is now going, coppered, and if that can be done in time, let her return with your ship, but if that cannot be, place a commander in her and let her follow.

ARTICLE 14th.—While engaged in attacking the English and Portuguese, should the Mah-rattas and the Mogul (*Nizam*) assist them, we must chastise them effectually.

Here follows the draft of the letters with their respective forms of Adverts, of which a Translation appears

appears in No. 13. A gun is specified to be sent to General Mangalon, Admiral Sercey, and General Malartic.

On the back of the Original.

Copy of the large letter of the Khoodadoud Sirkar, caused to be written in the French language by Ripaud. Written by Syud Mohummed, on the 5th of the month Ahmedy, of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahommed.

A true Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 15.

THIS memorandum book commences with a rough and incomplete draft of the letters to the French Legislature in France, and at the Mauritius, translations of the originals of which appear in No. 13.

* Heads of Intelligence respecting the country powers.

Intelligence respecting Nizam Alli Khaun.

Nizam Alli Khaun is extremely ill, and at the point of death. He has three or four sons who are inimical to one another. Several of them solicit the protection of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and he who is particularly attached to the Sirkar, is supported by the Chiefs of that State.

Intelligence respecting the Mahrattas.

The head of the State threw himself from the top of his house and was killed. All the Chiefs are inimical to one another, and upon the point of proceeding to hostilities, and they no longer possess any authority throughout the country. The troops of Zemaun Shah Dooranny have reached Delhi, the capital of the Emperor. He himself is come with them. The Mahratta troops have made their appearance in various places, in the Delhi province, and are continuing to collect. All the Chiefs of Hindustan are disaffected to the Mahrattas on account of their oppressions. There is no doubt they will soon be expelled from that country. The domestic disputes of the two Sirdars (*meaning the Nizam and the Mahrattas*) will certainly prevent either from joining the English. At the desire and instigation of Zemaun Shah, Meerza Amauni (*the late Vizier Affof oo-Dowlab,*) has quarrelled with the English, assembled his army, and is prepared for hostilities against them. The English likewise have assembled their army in Bengal. In the Calicut district, the Rajah of Cotingery has slain in battle near a thousand English soldiers, and three or four thousand native troops. The whole of the Calicut district is rendered disaffected by the oppression and violence of the English. In various places, the inhabitants are in arms, and do not acknowledge the English authority. The Polygars, that is to say, the Chiefs of the Masulipatam, Ellore, and Arcot districts, are also ready to revolt. They have killed and cut off the head of the son of Abdool Wahaub Khaun. In short, now is the moment of opportunity.

Here follows a memorandum of the names and designations of the leading men at the Mauritius, and of the Executive Directory; the same as appears in No. 1.

* These heads of intelligence will also be found in Nos. 3 and 4, Division B.

* On the 18th of Koofruvee in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 9th of October 1797*) letters of the same tenor were written to the four persons undermentioned:

Aux Representans—General Mangalon—General Malartic—Amiral Sercey.

The contents as follows:

The circumstances of my cordial and sincere attachment, and the sentiments of my heart, have been personally communicated to Meer Yoosuf Alli, and Citoyen Ripaud, who will represent them to you. I doubt not, you will consider what they may state as genuine and authentic. Believe me to be very anxious, for your speedily communicating the news of your welfare; and the detailed declaration of your friendship, by these two persons. Last year (*when I proposed to send an Embassy*) the season for the sailing of ships was at an end and therefore the departure of the Embassy was postponed. This year I have taken advantage of the early part of the season for that purpose. Be fortune favourable to you! To be written upon silvered paper.

On the back of the Original.
Intelligence.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 16.

TRANSLATION of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors to the Isle of France, written on their return to Mangalore.

Huffun Ally, and Shaik Ibrahim, after offering their respects at the foot of the Throne, represent as follows:

On Wednesday the 9th of Bahary of the year 1226, from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 26th April, 1798*) we landed in safety with the lascars and other attendants.

The following is an abstract statement of the force sent by Generals Malartic, Sercey, and Mangallon, from Mauritius, to be employed in the service:

Chapuy, General of the Land Forces,	-	-	2.
Dubuc, General of the Marine,	-	-	1.
Desmoulins, commandant of the Europeans,	-	-	1
Officers of the artillery,	-	-	2.
Marine Officers,	-	-	6
Ship-builders and others,	-	-	4
Officers, Captains, Serjeants, and Linguist,	-	-	26.
European Soldiers,	-	-	36.
Soldiers of the second description, or half-cast,	-	-	22

Total of the persons arrived from Mauritius 99

Exclusive of Monsieur De Bay, the watch-maker, who was sent from the capital (*Seringapatom*) with us, making together 100 persons, agreeably to the muster roll which is dispatched to your Majesty, and from which every thing will appear.

The party, agreeably to the suggestion of their chiefs, were disembarked, and furnished with separate lodgings which had been prepared for them.

* *Vide No. 15, of the French correspondence, in which General Malartic acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun of this date.*

Although

Although there was no order from the Presence, for giving a daily batta, [*extra allowance*] or for furnishing subsistence and necessary supplies for the troops which might eventually arrive from Mauritius, yet with a view to satisfy them and set their minds at ease, having consulted with Mirza Mohummed Baukir, and Meer Mohummed Alli, the Assoff of Jemaulabad, we fixed on such rates as appeared to us proper, for the daily allowance of each individual, to have effect until the receipt of orders from the Presence; but the Sirdars or chiefs would not assent to these rates, and they made application for allowances according to a statement of their own.

We, accordingly, considering the circumstances of the time, adopted their own rates, and they will be paid agreeably thereto, until notice be received from the Presence. A copy of the statement fixed by us, with copy also of the memorandum delivered by them, is transmitted to your Majesty, and every thing will appear from them.

May it please your Majesty, the application made by the two Generals, for conveyances for themselves, as well as for their dependants, appears by the memorandum dictated by them, to be as follows:

For the two Generals, two palankeens and two horses.

For the commandant of the troops, 10 officers, 5 captains, 6 serjeants, 1 linguist, 2 chief officers of artillery, and 1 watch-maker, altogether 28 persons, they require 28 horses and 2 palankeens.

May it please your Majesty, the various articles and baggage which accompany them, such as large chests, &c. &c. are very numerous, and extremely bulky and heavy, they may be estimated at nearly the burthen of a thousand men, and at the time of carrying this baggage over the ghauts (*passes*) &c. a still greater number of labourers will be required than heretofore; and by reason of the great weight and bulk of the articles, great delay and tardiness will certainly take place at the different stages. The season too of the rains and for bad roads is approaching and at hand; moreover, it is the time fixed for the departure of the Assoffs, Aumildars, and Killahdars, stationed on the road, according to their engagements; and from the borders of Jemaulabad to Astaureh, your Majesty well knows in what a high state of cultivation the land is, the whole extent of the road. Under this circumstance, your Majesty will be pleased to order what you may think proper.

May it please your Majesty, in consequence of the rains, should perchance no halting places be found in the cultivated country, they will require for themselves and their equipage, as the troops accompany them, gundelehs (*the fly of a tent*) and small tents for the chiefs; they also want provisions, goats, fowls, rice, &c.

May it please your Majesty, seven chests, or casks, containing nutmeg and clove trees, &c. which agreeably to your orders, were brought by us from the Mauritius, also require near eighty persons to carry them. It occurred to us, that a considerable time must elapse, before an order could be received from the Presence for the dispatch of the plants; that in the mean time the rains were approaching, whereby they might be exposed to injury, which God forbid; we therefore in preference to every thing else, sent them off under charge of a guard, to take care of them, with a letter, and a particular account of the names of the trees, which we translated from that given by the European, and we gave positive injunctions for their being carried as far as the borders of Jemaulabad, the Assoff of which place is Meer Mohummed Ally, by Baigarries, [*persons pressed for public service*] and for their being transported from thence, up the ghauts [*passes*]. Having conveyed them so far, we desired also, that they might be carried on, provided Baigarries could be procured as they proceeded. Under these circumstances, we trust, that lascars and others may be ordered from the Presence, with a view to expedite the conveyance of them, that they may receive no injury from delay.

We have further to represent, that we have dispatched to your Majesty three letters from the Europeans; one from General Chapuy, the second from General Dubuc, who at the time of our landing, gave us one also to be presented to your Majesty, from a person named Monsieur L'Hermite. We also send three memoranda of rates of allowance as fixed by us, and those which

which the chiefs demand: altogether there are five packets forwarded inclosed in our letter, which we hope will be duly received. In addition to these, a separate account of the battle between the French and English ships, in the roads of Tellicherry, is also transmitted, and every thing will appear from it.

May it please your Majesty, from the day of our departure on board the vessel of that traitor Ripaud, till our arrival at Coriaul, (*Mangalore*) whatever has occurred, and all that we have accomplished in our endeavours to promote the interests of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be fully apparent on our arrival at the Presence. One of us being unable to ride on horseback in consequence of the heat of the weather and his suffering much from boils, we trust that through your Majesty's extreme kindness, we shall be favored with a dooly from the Presence.

Dated 14th Behaury of the year 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 30th of April 1788.*)

A true Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

No. 17.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Mirza Baukir, &c. at Bangalore.

To Mirza Baukir, Hufsun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim. Dated the 25th Behaury of the year Shaudaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed. [*answering to the 11th of May 1798.*]

Your letter dated the 14th Behaury of the year Shaudaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, [*answering to the 30th April 1798*] dispatched by two camel messengers, has been received, and the contents have been understood.

You state, that Hufsun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim had arrived with the French Sirdars [*or chiefs*] and some European recruits, and the account which you sent, containing the list of their names, and the allowances for their subsistence, has been received.

According to your request, two palankeens and two horses are sent for the two chiefs, and 28 horses for the other persons; a horse is also sent for Mohummud Ibrahim, and you will take the palankeen belonging to the European Ripaud, and having assigned two palankeens to the two European chiefs, and one to Hufsun Ally, you will repair to the Presence with the Europeans. For the transportation of their baggage 300 men have been ordered; you will pay them their wages until their arrival at the capital, and making them carry the baggage of the Europeans bring them with you. You will desire the European chiefs to leave their surplus baggage behind them, depositing it in a house, and placing a guard to take care of it, and the remaining necessary articles they will bring with them; by the blessing of God, after their arrival at the Presence, their whole baggage will be sent for: Having fully explained this, you will bring them to the Presence.

An answer to their letters is transmitted accompanying, you will accordingly deliver it to them. They have been informed, that if it be necessary to bring every body with them they will do so; but that if they have any thing particular to communicate, some of their chiefs should repair immediately to the Presence, and leaving the men with the other chiefs, give orders for their proceeding leisurely after them. Should the men be left behind, you will leave with them Komaul Mohummud Mirza, and an hircarrah, for the purpose of providing them with necessaries, and you yourselves will proceed to the Presence with the European chiefs. You will

will cause them to be furnished with such a quantity of provisions as may be proper, by the different aumils [*revenue officers*] of the talooks, and give regular receipts. An order [*rabdarry*] for this purpose has been written, and is transmitted to you. Bearers for three palankeens with three Duffadors, Jeevajee naik, Phenkajee naik, and Goolaul naik, and two Shahaubdar guards, are sent to you.

Your dispatching the boxes containing the trees was perfectly proper, lascars have also been sent from the Presence for the purpose of bringing them on. You will bring the ship-builders who have arrived, to the Presence, as well as the other artificers, and after I shall have seen them, they will be sent back for the purpose of being employed in ship-building.

The letters written by Hussun Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim do not contain any thing respecting their negotiations; nor mention where they have been; or from whence they came. We desire you will cause Hussun Ally to write a full account of every thing, from the day of their leaving Jemaulabaud, to the day of their return to that place, containing the occurrences on the voyage, their conferences, the state of the war, and a description of whatever they may have seen, curious, or interesting. Having written all these particulars, you will transmit the narrative to the Presence, that they may not again be called to account.

You will encourage and satisfy the people who have arrived, and bring them to the Presence. In matters of little importance you will be careful not to displease or vex them.

The order [*rabdarry*] for supplying necessaries, which has been sent, is under charge of Komaul Mohummud. Considering what is proper, you will furnish them accordingly, and taking an account of every thing, bring it with you, that the necessary deductions may be granted. You must all three of you write separate arzies, when you have occasion to write.

To the Affof of Jemaulabaud.

You will remain [*at Jemaulabad*] for the purpose of furnishing the necessary articles to the Christians who have arrived; after their departure you will repair to the Presence, and should even the month of Zehijjah have elapsed, it is of no importance.

Endorsement.

Two large mares, twenty-nine horses, and bearers for three palankeens, with three Duffadors, Jeevajee Naik, Phenkajee Naik, and Goolaul Naik, and two Shahaubdar guards [*are sent*], with Komaul Mohummud, Mirda (*or bead*) of messengers, and Narrana and Burfa Naik, hircarrahs.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator to the Government.

No. 18.

Translation of the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the French Islands, from their departure to their return: Written by Hussun Alli, one of the Ambassadors.

The following articles were taken down, agreeably to the dictation of Ripaud, on board the vessel, on the 27th of Zaukree, in the year 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to 15th December, 1797*).

It has been ordered by the Sacred Presence, that (*we*) must bring 30,000 horse, and 40,000 infantry, 100 guns and mortars, with their equipments and artillery men, with the French force.

force. Provisions, carriage, conveyance, and military stores, shall be furnished by the Khoodadaud Sirkar. This article was not brought forward.

That we should forward as great a number of Europeans as we can, together with 20 or 30,000 men of colour, who know their exercise well, and accompanied by experienced officers.

That the Generals who may be sent on their part (*the French*) be masters of their profession, such as General Mangalon; and as our King is better versed in the systems of India, the French Generals must consult with him, and carry on operations against the enemy in concert with him.

Whatever may be taken in this war from the enemies of our King, and of the Republic, such as towns, forts, factories, effects, ships and vessels, money, &c. or whatever cash or treasure be taken from nations in subjection to them, all these must be divided into two (*equal*) parts, onehalf for our King, the other for the Republic; excepting the country of the Khoodadaud Sirkar which the English formerly wrested from it by force of arms: Such country will be retained by the Sirkar, and they (*the French*) shall have no share in it.

Should the French Republic be desirous of making peace with the English, they are not to conclude such peace without our King being comprehended therein; because after the treaty of alliance, the enemies of the Republic will be still the enemies of our King, and it would not be consistent with friendship and justice, not to include him in the peace.

Should any one in the service of the Khoodadaud Sirkar enter the French camp and commit any outrage, let him be apprehended and sent to the Presence, in order that he may be punished according to the forms of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; and in the same manner, should any one of the French army enter the camp of our King, and be guilty of any outrage and irregularity, he shall be immediately apprehended and sent to the General of the French army, in order that he may punish him agreeably to his own customs. This article was not brought forward.

Should these propositions be approved by the Republic, we request the leaders of the Mother Republic, to transmit speedily, intelligence thereof to our King, by a small vessel, in order that his Highness, in person, may set on foot a formidable and victorious army, to meet that of the French in the neighbourhood of Mirjaun, which place is close to Goa. Oh French Nation! with a view to the mutual interests of the parties, our King intended to send several letters under his august seal and signature, with four Sirdars of high rank, for the purpose of negotiating, upon a ship belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the Chiefs of the mother country. But the apprehension of the enemy and the unfavourableness of the season prevented the measure. A standard of the Republic was, however, quickly prepared, and set up in the camp of Lally. (*His Majesty*) caused it to be saluted with three thousand guns*; Ripaud and Mons. De Bay can bear testimony to this fact. And whereas our King has declared, that he thus will support the standard of the Republic, Oh French Nation! if ye will but consent to these propositions, you need not hereafter fear your enemies. Turn your thoughts only to the protection of your island, for our King will keep the English so employed and embarrassed, that they will be unable to turn their attention towards you. Further, Zemaun Shah, King of the Afghauns, and the greater part of the powers of India, are united with our King for this purpose, and will not cease until they shall have driven the English out of India.

OH PROTECTOR!†

Support of the World, health! The particulars of our proceedings, from our first leaving Jemaulaubaud until our arrival (*return*) at the port of Cowriaul (*Mangalore*) in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are as follows:

On Sunday the 17th of Zaukree, in the year 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*5th Decem-*

* Here follow the names of various implements of war, probably meaning ordnance, muskets, and rockets, but the usual appellations being changed according to Tippoo Sultaun's system, it is not known what species are here designated. This alludes to the ceremony of consecrating the national flag, of which a detailed account is given, in the journal of the sittings of a Jacobin Club, which had been established at Seringapatam under the auspices of M. Ripaud. This curious paper, in which the Sultaun is styled Le Citoyen Tipou, was found in the Palace at Seringapatam.

† An Invocation to the Deity.

ber 1797). we embarked; Ripaud occasioned the delay of a day or two in adjusting the equipments of the vessel, &c. On the 19th, we weighed anchor: After proceeding five or six cofs* to sea, Ripaud, accompanied by five or six persons, came up to us in a very disorderly manner, desiring us to shew them the letters which had been entrusted to us for the Sirdars (or Chiefs) at the Mauritius. We observed that our orders from the Presence were, not to open the dispatches until our arrival there, and that it was not becoming in him, (Ripaud) who had laid the foundation of the present expedition, and who was acquainted with all circumstances, to take such a step. All our persuasions were of no avail; he took the dispatches from us by force, and tearing open the leathern envelope, wanted to open the Khereetahs† also. We told him that he would be disgraced; and his improper proceedings be exposed among his whole Nation, (adding) that it was highly unbecoming in him to be guilty of such a degree of treachery and misconduct; that until our arrival at the Mauritius we respected these Khereetahs as our own lives, and that we would sacrifice our lives but we would do with these Khereetahs as we had been directed by the Presence. Upon this he restored them to us. The next day he came to us, and desired that we would make over to him the money which had been given to us by the Presence for him and his French associates, else, (said he) I will go to Umba,ee, (meaning perhaps towards Bombay) and other quarters, for plunder, and will coast it for five or six months. We answered; "You know very well, that the money which his Highness assigned for our expences was entrusted to us in your presence, by Shaik Ahmud, Mullik oo Toojar; knowing and seeing this, it is very unbecoming in you to make this request." Refuge of the world, health! he assigned for our accommodation the place where the lascars are, there was no place for us to sleep or to sit in. Our inconveniences encreased daily; at last we desired Ripaud to allot some place for us to remain in until our arrival at the Mauritius; upon which he gave us a small doney (boat) which was on the vessel, to sleep and eat in, until our arrival at the Island. From the day of our leaving Mangalore until our arrival at Mauritius, he allowed us not more than what he allowed the lascars, and which only sufficed for drinking, it was not enough for cooking. In the course of the voyage he took two vessels, after taking the cargo out, he released them: after ten or twelve days, we steered direct for the Mauritius. Ripaud sent a message to me‡, proposing to recite to us the commands which your Highness had entrusted to him, respecting the negociations with the Sirdars of the Mauritius; that we should take down a translation of them and make our representations accordingly at the island. We replied that Shaik Ahmud, Mullick oo Toojar, had communicated to us in his (Ripaud's) presence orders to this effect; that whatever he (Ripaud) should dictate to us, or tell us, we should make our representations accordingly, to the Sirdars above mentioned, through the medium of Monsieur De Bay. Ripaud brought several of the papers to us, and dictating to De Bay, caused him to write several articles; which being done, he said that they were in conformity to the orders of the Presence, and desired that we would regulate our negociations accordingly. It is impossible to describe the distress we suffered, from the rain and the motion of the waves of the sea. However, by the favor of God and your Majesty's auspices, we survived, and on Thursday the 3d of the month Rawzee (19th January 1793,) being arrived within two cofs of the Mauritius; a pilot came off in a boat to learn the circumstances of the ship. He came on board, and Ripaud received him with a great deal of cordiality. He told him that we were Ambassadors sent by your Highness to the Sirdars of the Mauritius, and desired that he would send some one (on shore) to give notice. The pilot immediately sent a lascar with a verbal message to the General, and in two or three hours § after, a physician came to ascertain the people's health on board the ship. He sent for all the men who were on board the vessel, and enquired into the state of every man's health; he then came up to us and made a salam, (or obeisance) and told us, that he would immediately send notice to the General of our arrival. We desired him to allot some place for our accommodation on shore, and enable us to disembark; adding, that in a day or two after, we would commence our interviews with the Sirdars,

* A Cofs is usually reckoned equal to about two miles English.

† Khereetahs are the bags, or cases, of tissue or silk, in which letters, addressed to persons of rank, are usually enclosed.

‡ The Vakeels are designated throughout this paper by the term Ghoolaumaun or slaves. Here the word is in the singular number, and is perhaps intended to apply to the writer only.

§ The hours in this paper must be understood to mean the Hindostany ghurry, consisting of about 23 or 24 minutes.

requesting.

requesting that our arrival might not be made known to any one (*et/c*). The physician, after remaining an hour, returned to the Sirdars, and before two hours had elapsed, sent four persons of rank with a verbal message, stating that he was extremely happy at our arrival, and that he would send for us the next day. We replied, by requesting that he would send for us clandestinely, so that it should be known to no one. They replied that it was very well: they would report accordingly to the General, and act agreeably to such orders, as he might give: after this they went away. In the mean time, Ripaud carried the ship near to the land, and dropping the anchor in the mouth of the river, immediately went to the General. At twelve o'clock at night he came on board again, and told us that he had represented every thing to the General. Before his return however, five or six Sirdars, and two Aids de Camp of General Malartic's, came to us on board the vessel, and told us, that they must conform to the custom of their nation, and that if they did not receive your Highness's Ambassadors with due respect and attention, they would be censured from home. We used every argument in our power to dissuade them, but to no purpose. The next day, the Sirdars were drawn up in two lines, from the bank of the river to General Malartic's house, by General Malartic's directions, who sent several officers in his own boat to meet us and conduct us to his house. Accordingly, we went on shore in the boat, and immediately upon our landing, near a hundred and fifty guns were fired, and we were conducted with the utmost degree of respect to the Sirdars. When arrived at General Malartic's house, the General himself, General Sercey, the members of Council * and other Sirdars met us at the door of the house: The General seated us upon Chairs close at his right hand. We presented your Highness's compliments to all the Sirdars, and told them, that the object of our coming was to enquire after the health of your Majesty's friends, as no news of them had reached the Presence for several years, and therefore your Majesty had deputed us to all the Sirdars, that we might ascertain, and return with an account of the welfare of your Majesty's friends. I then took the Khereetas containing your Majesty's letters in my hands, rose from my seat, and addressing the Sirdars, told them that they must take the royal letters with respect, upon this General Malartic arose, and taking off his hat, received the letters from my hands. In the same manner General Sercey rose from his place, and came up to me, and then I delivered to him his letter also. General Mangalon was not then present, but General Malartic told us that if we would deliver to him your Highness's letter to General Mangalon, he would take care to convey it to him and obtain his receipt for it. We accordingly delivered the august letter into the hands of General Malartic. I afterwards enquired who was the president of the Council? Malartic desired Monsieur Descomber to rise and take the letters. At the time of our landing we desired Ripaud to accompany us, which however he did not, but in about one hour after our arrival he came to the assembly, and holding his hat under his arm, stood at a distance. We told General Malartic, that Monsieur De Bay had been sent from the Presence to be the interpreter between him (*Malartic*) and us, in any negotiations which might take place between us; in consequence of which he called De Bay to him, and observed that in your Highness's letter Yoofuf Alli was mentioned, (*as the person deputed*) whereas our names were Hufsun Alli and Shaik Ibrahim, and desired to know the reason of this. This being explained to us by De Bay, I answered that Meer Yoofuf Alli had been originally appointed, but being laid up with illness he had been set aside, and your Highness had deputed us instead; we then told General Malartic that we had several points of a secret nature to communicate to him, and therefore, if he would send for us in private, we would communicate to him what your Highness had directed. General Malartic answered, "at 3 o'clock we *two* † Sirdars will visit you at your place of residence:" we then took leave. General Malartic provided us both with palanquins, and directed the bearers to remain with us as long as we continued on the island, and he gave us a garden close to the city to reside in. At 3 o'clock all the Sirdars abovementioned visited us: we went to meet them as far as the garden gate, and conducted them into the house with all due ceremony and respect. We seated them upon chairs and addressed them to this effect: "The object of our King in desiring to form an alliance with the French Republic, is to crush our already half-expiring enemy. What do

* The Colonial Assembly must be supposed to be here meant.

† It does not appear who the other was.

“ you wait for? His Majesty is ready to afford you succours: Shew yourselves in India. The
 “ unbounded violence and oppression of the English have rendered all the Princes of India
 “ their enemies; they are enfeebled on every side, and from the great extent of territory,
 “ which they have acquired by artifice, they are dispersed in all quarters. Look upon the
 “ present time as a most fortunate opportunity, send a large army and an extensive train of
 “ artillery, to the assistance of our Sovereign, and effectually chastizing our mutual enemies,
 “ drive them out of India. The English tremble at the very name of our Sovereign, and of
 “ the French, and will not be able to withstand the power of our Sovereign, supported by
 “ the aid of the French Republic, but will be defeated in every quarter. It is well known to
 “ the Republic, that both his late Majesty, and our present Sovereign, have at all times been
 “ the friends and well-wishers of the French Nation, have always sought their assistance and
 “ support, and made common cause in their Wars against their enemies: The wish of our
 “ Sovereign, is this, that by affording assistance to the Republic, the French name may be-
 “ come as honored and exalted in India, as it is throughout Europe and among the Mussul-
 “ men.”

The Sirdars asked, if an auxiliary force should be furnished from Europe, would your Highness supply them with provisions, military stores, conveyance and carriage? We answered, that from the day of the landing of the French army in India, your Highness would supply them with provisions of every kind, except European liquors, that is to say, rice, all sorts of butchers meat and ghee; and also with military stores, conveyance and carriage. They then told us, that for the purpose of procuring a large military force, they would fit out two ships of war, and dispatch them to France, with letters from themselves, and those your Highness had addressed to them, in charge of two confidential persons of rank; and they desired that we would give them a memorandum of the provisions and carriage which we had promised them, in order that they might forward it to Europe, and speedily obtain the military succours required. We replied, that we would the next day furnish them with the memorandum accordingly. They then rose and went home. In the morning they sent the head Aid de Camp and ——— * Dewan † to us, who said, that General Malartic sent his compliments, and desired him to mention, that he and the other three Sirdars were about to write letters to the government in Europe, and therefore he requested, that we would furnish him with the memorandum which we had promised, with respect to provisions and carriage. Having accordingly drawn up a memorandum with regard to provisions and carriage, we sent it by Mons. De Bay to General Malartic. Cherisher of the world, health! These four Sirdars have each written separate letters to different people, to procure a large force for the assistance of the Sirkar, and have deputed two confidential persons, one Mons. Seguin the head Aid de Camp, the other Monsieur Magon, a Captain, in order to represent the excess of your Highness's friendship and attachment, and charged with your Highness's letters addressed to General Malartic, &c. and accordingly on the 7th of Rauzee, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (23d January 1798,) they were dispatched to Europe, on two ships of war, with the utmost caution. After two or three days, with a view to strengthen the foundations of friendship and attachment, we caused a paper to be drawn up by Monsieur De Bay, to the following purpose, and sent it to General Malartic; viz. that in order to cement the basis of friendship and alliance, it was necessary that both parties should bind themselves by oaths, in order that the system of harmony and friendship subsisting between your Majesty and the French Nation might be confirmed, and that while the moon should keep its course, this alliance should remain unimpaired and unviolated. General Malartic returned for answer, that the ratification of the alliance by oath depended upon the government in Europe; that the friendship between the Khooda-daud Sirkar and the French Nation was fully established, that there would never be any diminution of that friendship and union, as long as the moon retained her course; that the enemies of your Highness were the enemies of the French Nation; that your Highness would soon have an opportunity of seeing what the devotion and friendship of the French Nation

* No probable name can be conjectured from the original.

† Superintendent of the Revenue or Finance.

would

would effect with the view of crushing the enemy, and that he was, from his heart, the devoted servant of your Sirkar.

Refuge of the world! In consequence of the severity of a sea voyage, and unfavorableness of the climate I was so much indisposed, that ———* General Malartic's Dewan remarked it, and told the General, that I was extremely ill, in consequence of which he immediately sent two of the first physicians to attend me, with a message, that on the next day at 3 o'clock, he would come himself to visit me. The following day General Malartic came accordingly, and after making enquiries respecting my health, he said that Ripaud had made an erroneous representation to your Highness, which occasioned us to be deputed; that had we arrived four months before, he could have sent us back with one thousand Europeans, until the arrival of the army from Europe, but that those troops had now been dispatched to Batavia, to the assistance of the Dutch; still however he would manifest his devotion in the best manner he could, and that he would not send us away empty-handed. He then asked in what places your Highness had factories established, and what was the practice of the Sirkar with respect to the establishment of factories, and desired us to send a memorandum upon the subject; the next day we caused De Bay to draw up a reply to the following effect, which we sent to General Malartic; viz. That your Highness had established factories at *Muscat*, at *Kutch*, at *Buffora*, and in other principal cities; that two confidential persons were kept at each factory to buy and sell; and that if he (*Malartic*) were willing, that a factory on the part of your Highness should be established at Mauritius, we would represent it to your Highness, and that if you approved, a factory should be established accordingly. Some days after General Malartic sent for us, and told us, that he readily agreed to the establishment of the Sirkar's factory, at Mauritius; adding, that he would appoint a Dewan to superintend it, who would provide such articles as your Highness required at a favorable rate, and also that he would assign a house belonging to the Company for the purpose. After two or three days, I sent a note by Monsieur De Bay, to General Malartic, requesting that he would procure some plants of the nutmeg and clove; some European fruit trees; fine coloured and sweet scented flowers; and filling some wooden boxes with earth, plant them therein and send them carefully back with us to be presented to your Highness. The General immediately sent for the gardener, and directed him to prepare the plants in the boxes with the utmost expedition. At three o'clock, we received a visit from General Sercey: we advanced to meet him, conducted him into the house and seated him on a chair. General Sercey said to us, that, please God, some large succours would very soon arrive from Europe, and that it was his intention to accompany the troops to your Highness; after that we told him, that it would be very desirable if he could send back with us five or six experienced navigators, several ship-builders, and iron cannon-founders; to which General Sercey agreed, promising to send them with us on our return. After sitting two hours he rose. After this General Malartic sent a message by his dewan, inviting us the following morning to see the powder mills, gardens and mortar firing, adding, that he should be at the powder works before us. Early in the morning, accompanied by De Bay, we went to the powder works, and immediately on our alighting from our palanquins at the gate, we were saluted with twenty-one guns. The soldiers were drawn out in two ranks, while several officers came out to meet us, and conducted us to General Malartic and General Sercey, who met us at the head of the stairs, and taking our hands, seated us upon chairs, and then offered, if we chose, to go with us and shew us the works. We answered that it was just as they pleased, and their pleasure was ours; they immediately rose and shewed us all the works. We then went without the gates, where they directed the artillery men to fire the mortars at the targets, which they did fifteen times; they then requested that we would go and see the garden with the plants of nutmegs and cloves, &c. On our leaving the powder works, we were again saluted with twenty-one guns. We then proceeded to the garden, where we remained four hours, and then returned home. The next day General Malartic sent to invite us to go and see some fireworks to be exhibited that night; accordingly an hour before the close of the day, we went to the place where the fireworks were to be exhibited. The second Aid-de-Camp and five Sirdars came to meet us, and conducted us to the upper story: at that time neither of the Generals

* Name illegible.

was present. Having sat till nine o'clock at night and seen the fireworks, we returned home. Two or three days afterwards, they invited us to go and see the armoury, the granary, and the iron manufactory, desiring that we would come for that purpose at four hours after daylight. We accordingly set out, and on our arrival at the gate of the armoury, the Sirdars belonging to the establishment came out to meet us; they shewed us the whole of the establishment of muskets, implements of war, balls, &c. &c. after which we took our leave. The next day, General Malartic sent a verbal message by ——— Dewan, inviting us to go at three o'clock in the afternoon, to see the batteries and ordnance. The person in command of them received directions to shew them to us; and we accordingly set out, accompanied by Mons. De Bay, and when arrived at the batteries, the Sirdars of that department came forward, and shewed us the batteries and ordnance; they caused several shot to be fired: after seeing them all, we took leave of those Sirdars and returned home. The next day we were informed by Descomber and the Dewan, that General Malartic had sent a ship to Bourbon, to fetch men for the service of the Sirkar, and that the General said he would not suffer us to take leave until the return of the ship; we told them, that we were not come to carry away with us men to be enlisted for the service of the Sirkar, (in other words *recruits*) nor were such the orders we received from the Presence. Five or six days after, General Malartic sent a man to call us. He told us, that he had appointed some men for the service of the Sirkar, whom he was about to send accordingly, and desired us to give it under our hands, that we would represent to the Presence and procure their entertainment, at the rate of pay which he should fix. We informed him, that we could not venture to make any such representation to the Presence. General Malartic replied, "were I to write to the Presence would it not be agreed to?" We answered that if he chose to write, it would be at your Highness's option to agree to it or not. After this we took leave. Being arrived at home, we wrote and sent a letter to General Malartic by Monsieur De Bay, to this purport: "It is very well known to you, Sir, that the object of our coming hither was to carry with us the succour of a large and effective body of troops. Persons of your nation represented to the Presence, that a considerable body of troops was actually ready at the Mauritius for the assistance of the Sirkar, and that, so soon as Ambassadors should be sent to the Sirdars of the Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, an efficient body of men should be sent back with them, whereby the common enemy would be chastised. Had his Highness been pleased to give us orders for raising French recruits, his Highness would not have sent us without settling their rate of pay and establishment, agreeably to the custom of the Sirkar. From a regard to the ancient union and established friendship subsisting between the two States, you deem it improper to send away the Ambassadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar empty-handed, and therefore propose to send a few men, whom you yourself have engaged for the service of the Sirkar; but the object of the Sirkar will not be answered by so small a body of men; neither are we instructed to carry with us recruits from the Mauritius; nor indeed can this be done without money. Men of your nation come to us every day, (*meaning for the purpose of being engaged*) and require to be furnished with money; but supposing they waved their demand of money here, and voluntarily repaired to the Presence with us under your orders, their pay must be fixed by the Presence; else, suspending this business until his Highness can be informed, depute two Vakeels of your own with us, to negotiate the matter. As soon as such Vakeels shall have arrived at the Presence, and his Highness shall have stated to them the rate of pay and establishment as allowed to Lally's force in the service of the Sirkar; should his Highness be disposed to entertain them agreeably to the accustomed rate of our Sirkar, his Highness will send money with his Ambassadors, and then you may enlist men and send them accordingly: in the mean time, do us the favor to give us our leave to return to the Presence." General Malartic wrote in answer, and also sent word by Monsieur Descomber, and ——— the Dewan, that he proposed sending Messrs. Chapis and Dubuc, with several other Sirdars, to your Highness with this view; that, until the arrival of the French succours from Europe, the former should reside at the Presence in quality of plenipotentiary, that the other Frenchmen might not, by telling falsties like Ripaud, deceive your Highness; and that Monsieur Dubuc might be

Be deputed to France, together with your Highness's Ambassadors, at the opening of the season, to negotiate on the part of your Highness, as by his going many points of great importance would be effected. For these reasons, he said, he proposed sending these persons to the Presence; that hereafter should your Highness approve of engaging Frenchmen for your service, they should be entertained, at the rate and according to the customs of the Sirkar, and sent accordingly. Refuge of the world! after the lapse of eighteen days, the ship which had been sent to Bourbon returned empty. It appeared that a great many men wished to come, but were prevented by the want of means. On being informed of this, General Malartic sent word to us, that he proposed in the course of five or six days to send us to Bourbon; that as many men as were willing to accompany us, we might carry to your Highness. General Mangalon paying us a visit, we stated to him, that it would be very desirable if he would accompany the troops destined for the service of the state; to which he replied, that when a considerable force should arrive from Europe for the purpose of subduing the enemy, he would accompany it to the Presence, and he desired that we would represent so to your Highness. After sitting two hours he took leave. Four days after, General Malartic sent for us to his house at three o'clock in the afternoon, and then proposed to us to embark the following morning at nine o'clock, adding, that he himself would accompany us on board ship to take leave. Accordingly, the next day, being Thursday the 21st of Rubbaunee, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (8th March 1798) we set out. Arrived at the banks of the river's mouth, several Sirdars accompanied us in the boat, and escorted us on board the ship, where they took leave. An hour after, General Malartic, Mons. Chapuis, and Mons. Dubuc, came on board; and General Malartic delivered to us the Khereetahs, containing the Arzees to your Highness's address, desiring that we would present his humble respects. He then gave orders for weighing anchor and returned. As soon as General Malartic had got on board the boat, the Captain of the ship ordered the anchor to be hove, and in one day and a night we arrived at Bourbon, where we anchored. Mons. Chapuis and Dubuc got into the boat and visited the Governor of Bourbon, and returned, bringing with them four persons who were desirous of proceeding to the Presence. The Captain continued here the whole day, and then weighing anchor, shaped his course for Mangalore. Near the line we met with a storm in which one of the masts of the ship was sprung, (or carried away) and during the whole of the night the people despaired of their lives; but through the favor of God and the Royal auspices, in the morning the storm ceased.

Prior to this, I had the honor to write to your Highness a full and accurate account of the engagement which took place off Tellicherry,* together with the disembarkment of the Europeans and their demands. Whence your Highness will have been informed of those particulars.

Dated 8th of Tuckee of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed. (23d May 1798.)

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 19.

Translation of the Narrative of Mohummed Ibrahim, one of the Ambassadors dispatched by Tippoo Sultaun to the Isle of France in 1797.

CHAPTER I.

Account of the departure of Hussun Ally, and Mohummud Ibrahim, deputed on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, for the Island of Mauritius, on board a ship (*Patailab*) accompa-

* This alludes to the capture of the *Raymond* and *Woodcot* Indiamen in Tellicherry roads.

nied by Ripaud, a Frenchman : also of the conferences held at that place with the Chiefs of Mauritius, &c. agreeably to the undermentioned particulars.

We, Hussen Ally and Mohummud Ibrahim, on the 16th of the month Zaukery, in the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to about the 4th of December 1797*) having embarked on board the ship * * * in company with Ripaud the European, in pursuance of the order of the enlightened Presence, weighed anchor, and on the 20th of Rehmaunee of the same year, (*answering to the 8th of January 1798*) safely arrived at Mauritius. The Sirdars (*or Chiefs*) of that place, in consideration of the high reputation and dignity of the Khoo-dadaud Sirkar, came out to meet us with the greatest respect, and we were landed in the town, at one of the best houses.

The four letters addressed to the chiefs of Mauritius, one to General Malartic, the second to General Sercey, the third to General Mangalon, and the fourth to General Descomber were delivered, and these four chiefs received them with the greatest respect. They opened them and ascertained their contents. They mentioned, that two ships were to be dispatched from thence immediately for Paris, and that they should send two other ships as a convoy to them, altogether four ships; that they (the four chiefs) should write to Paris, an account of our arrival at Mauritius on a deputation from the Sultaun, and persuade the Directory to open a negotiation.

Your servants considering the departure of these ships for Paris so immediately after their arrival at the Mauritius as a most propitious circumstance, the happy effect of your victorious auspices, and as prefaging the success of the affairs of the Khoo-dadaud Sirkar; we observed to the chiefs, that their writing alone, would not produce a speedy and satisfactory answer from Europe, and that therefore it would be proper to postpone the departure of the ships for some days, and send with their own dispatches, copies of the letters which they had respectively received from the Presence, on the subject of the negotiation with your Highness, in order that all your Highness's wishes might be made known, and acquiesced in as soon as possible.

The chiefs, on due consideration, wrote what was proper; and we, thinking this a favourable opportunity, engaged two Europeans of respectability here, Monsieur Magot, and Monsieur Seguin, to proceed to Paris on board these ships as Vakeels (*Agents*) holding out to them an expectation, that by undertaking this commission, they could not fail of recommending themselves to the favor of the Sirkar; accordingly, having drawn up a Hookumnama, (*Instructions*) containing ten propositions, a copy of which will be found in a separate paper, we delivered it to them, and on the 6th Rauzee, of the same year, (*answering to about the 22d of January 1798*) they embarked.

By the blessing of God, all the objects of the Sirkar will be satisfactorily accomplished; but were Vakeels sent, with all possible expedition, from the Sirkar direct, to Paris, it would doubtless have the effect to promote, and accelerate the business. On a former occasion, it was in your Highness's contemplation to send Vakeels to Paris, to effectuate the objects you have in view; and had that measure been then adopted, they would, by this time, have been fully completed. It is certain that the English are reduced to great difficulties and distress; and at this crisis the negotiations at Paris may be carried on with the greatest success. From the friendship of the chiefs of Mauritius you can expect only some recruits, and the establishment of a factory; but with regard to other affairs of importance, such as succours for your country and the conducting a negotiation, nothing final can be determined here. It will be advisable, however, to preserve a friendship between these chiefs of Mauritius and the Sirkar.

We, according to our imperfect understandings, having made ourselves acquainted with these matters, have related them accordingly.

CHAPTER II.

Account of Ripaud the European, as follows:

Having weighed anchor from the bay (*Kbauree*) at Courial, (*Mangalore*) we proceeded out to the roads and came to an anchor. He, (Ripaud) having collected all the Europeans, came to us and said, that he had been extremely ill treated by all our Sirdars. We asked him, in what respect

respect our chiefs had behaved ill towards to him? He answered, that it was the order of our Prince, that he should be supplied from the Sirkar with all the stores and necessaries for the ship, in the most ample manner; and that he should thereupon be dispatched. That the Sirdars had furnished him neither with stores, nor necessaries of any kind; and that Ahmud Khan, Mullick-oo-Toojar, had taken from him by force the sum of 325 pagodas, and had also taken a bond from him for the ship, and informed him, that he must himself purchase the stores and necessaries for her; that he had in consequence purchased them from his own funds, and had then come away, by which means he had sustained a great loss: he therefore wished to delay his voyage to the Mauritius for one year, and with a view to indemnify himself for his losses, he proposed to seize some of the enemy's ships, after which he would proceed to Mauritius. We, on this, asked Ripaud, if he recollected what engagement he had entered into with the Presence; and what improper measures he now proposed to pursue? We observed, that it would be proper for him to pay some attention to his engagement, and to have some consideration for the important business in agitation. That your Highness had treated him with great kindness, and that it would be well for him to exert himself cordially, in promoting the affairs of the Sirkar, that he might be exalted accordingly. Ripaud replied that it was well; but that he wished to see the letters, which had been written from the Presence to the Sirdars (or chiefs) of Mauritius, with a view to ascertain whether they were the same letters, or others. We observed to Ripaud, that it was the order of the Presence that we should deliver these letters to the chiefs of Mauritius; that it was not proper in him treacherously to think of opening and reading them, and that he would be severely reprimanded for it. Notwithstanding this, without any regard either to his character or life, he still positively insisted, that without opening and reading the letters addressed to the chiefs of Mauritius, he would; by no means, proceed to that place. We being entirely helpless, gave the four letters into the hands of Ripaud, who having opened them, and his mind being relieved from apprehension, immediately weighed anchor and set off for Mauritius. We accordingly, through the prosperous fortunes of your Highness, arrived in safety with this European at that place.

CHAPTER III.

Account of the conferences with the chiefs of Mauritius.

The chiefs of Mauritius, immediately on our arrival, sent to us a Doctor and an Aid de Camp, to enquire into the state of the health of the ship's company, and to ascertain from whence she came. We replied, that we came from the Suldaun, upon whose kingdom and country be the shadow of God!—Afterwards a boat highly ornamented came off with several Sirdars to receive us, and they having placed us in it and brought us on shore, 500 guns were fired off; and two lines of European troops being formed, and a compliment being paid with the colours, we were conducted with the greatest ceremony and respect to the house of General Malartic. All the chiefs and gentlemen rose with great deference and made us sit down. They made enquiries after the health of your Highness. We replied, "God be praised! by the Divine favor, he always enjoys excellent health, and is actively employed in conducting the affairs of his country, and in punishing and preventing the evil designs of his devoted enemies, and he has sent his compliments to all the chiefs." All the chiefs, immediately on hearing the word compliments, taking off their hats, and rising from their seats, offered their profound respects. Upon this we gave the four chiefs their letters. They asked, what else there was, besides the letters? We answered, a Hookumnaumah.* They then sent to our place of residence, and observed, that in the evening they would call in on us and see the Hookumnaumah. The four chiefs accordingly did call in the evening, and made themselves acquainted with the contents of the Hookumnaumah. We informed the chiefs, that Ripaud was present at the time of writing it, and that it would be well, if he were called in. General Malartic replied, that he had not sent this European as a Vakeel to the resplendent Presence; "what then", said he, "has he to do here? He is second officer of a ship; and you are come from the Presence, the shadow of God: Whatever conferences it may be necessary to hold, let them be held:

* Or paper of instructions, probably meaning the paper of propositions prefixed to the Diary of Hussun Ali.

"with

“with you.” We thereupon gave in writing to the Chiefs, the ten articles respecting provisions, &c. the particulars of which are specified in a separate paper; and the chiefs being extremely pleased with it, went to their own houses, and they have since sent, on their own part, those ten articles in detail to Paris.

CHAPTER IV.

Account of our return from the Mauritius, to the Resplendent Presence.

The four chiefs of Mauritius told us personally, that the European Ripaud had brought us here on a false representation to the Sultaun: That at present they had no forces; that had we arrived four months sooner, a small reinforcement would have been sent with us; that as a succour to the Dutch, two ships had been sent to Batavia, more than three months ago: that had we arrived sooner, these ships should have gone as a reinforcement with us. We observed to the chiefs, that for forty years a friendship had subsisted between them and your Highness, the circumstances of which, it was not necessary to particularize; that it was the most ardent wish of your Highness's heart, by a mutual concert to extirpate the English Nation, and, raising the standard of Victory and affording assistance and protection to the country of Hindustan, to cement still stronger the bonds of union and friendship: that our Sovereign had with this determined view sent us to them, and that they should act in such a manner, as to increase the honor and reputation of both parties. They replied, that it was certain, in a short time, a large army and efficient succours would be sent from Europe, and that they were ready to do every thing in their power, to promote the service of the Sirkar. After this conversation they returned to their houses.

CHAPTER V.

The chief of Mauritius caused proclamation to be made in the city, by beat of drum, and sent letters to the neighbouring Island, inviting those to come forward, who were desirous of entering into the service of your Highness. After an interval of fifteen days, some few men assembled, and the chiefs having sent for us, mentioned that after fixing the pay of the Sirdars, seamen, gunners and artificers, they were about to send them with us to the Presence; that it would be proper for us to give a writing, purporting, that the allowances which had been established at the Mauritius should be regularly paid to the persons sent by them. We replied to this, that we had come here to obtain extensive succours and a large army, and not to carry away recruits; that had we come to procure recruits, we should certainly have come furnished with instructions for settling their pay; that they were at liberty to send them, if they pleased, but that the establishment of pay, and the entertaining of them, rested with your Highness, and that we had no power to give a writing to this effect. These particulars were stated in writing to the chiefs, who wrote to us in reply, that although we would not give what they desired in writing, it was of no consequence; that they should, at their own discretion, put the persons who had accepted service on board the ship, and send them with us; that should your Highness entertain them in your service and allow them the pay fixed by us, it would be well; that otherwise, the men should be sent back on the same ship to Mauritius.

CHAPTER VI.

We submitted six propositions to the Chiefs of Mauritius.

1st Proposition.—That they should send two respectable persons, on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to Paris, for conducting the negotiation.

They accordingly did send two respectable persons to Paris.

2d Proposition.—That we should enter into a treaty, that their standard and that of the Khoodadaud Sirkar should be united.*

They replied, that this could not be done here by them, without powers from Paris.

3d Proposition.—That a factory be established at Mauritius on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

To this they consented.

* In other words, that a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, should be concluded.

4th Proposition.—That they should send to the Khoodadaud Sirkar some nutmeg and clove trees.

To this they agreed, and have sent them to the Presence with us.

5th Proposition.—That we would not carry with us to the Presence, the recruits whom they proposed to send.

6th Proposition.—That in the event of your Highness being desirous of sending Vakeels to Paris, they should be conveyed thither on the ship now arrived.

To this they assented.

CHAPTER VII.

Ripaud the European came to us at night twice, during our residence at the Mauritius. The first time he came, he said, that General Malartic and the other chiefs, had shewn great displeasure and anger towards him, asking him why he had, by a false representation to the Presence, brought us there. Ripaud asked us to give him an instrument in writing, purporting that he had not by speaking to your Highness been the means of bringing us; for that Monsieur Munderool (*Moneron*) had, at a former period, made a representation to the Presence, recommending that your Highness should send Vakeels on your part to France and elsewhere, for the purpose of obtaining succours. We thereupon told Ripaud, that he had delivered a statement to the Presence, and that it was evident the advice on which we had been sent &c. proceeded from him; and that we would never give any such writing.

The second time that Ripaud came, he said, that Meer Gholaum Alli, speaking of the business of the negotiation, had mentioned, that he (*Ripaud*) had certainly suggested to the Presence the deputation of the Vakeels; but he denied ever having recommended any thing of the kind. We were informed too by Descomber, the first in Council, that Ripaud was in the practice of holding very improper and disrespectful discourse, saying, that they had kept him in confinement; that having obtained his release by stratagem, he had proceeded hither; that in consequence of this very improper discourse, they had disgraced Ripaud, and turned him out of the city.

Descomber further asked, why your Highness, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, did not unite, and drive the English out of Hindustan? He said, it was certain, that by the union of these three, the English might be rooted out of that country. That 500 Frenchmen had been in the service of Ram Rajah; upon hearing which, they (*the English*) had peremptorily remonstrated with him, and had caused him to dismiss the 500 Frenchmen; that Ram Rajah was very much dissatisfied with the English, and that it was his wish to produce a good understanding between your Highness and Ram Rajah.

We further learnt from Descomber, that at Paris, one day, all the French gentlemen being assembled in consultation, it had been asked, whether the French had any ally in Hindustan? That at this time a friend of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was present, who replied, that your Highness, for a period of forty years, had been the ally of the French, and that you were a powerful friend, and that on hearing this all the gentlemen were highly pleased.

We were informed by Monsieur Coffigny, that the * letters of your Highness, which had been sent to France under the care of Monf. Moneron, had arrived ten months before in France.

At the time of our coming away, we made enquiry of General Malartic respecting Ripaud. He replied, that on his receiving your Highness's commands regarding him, he would take him into custody and send him to your Highness; that the former Vakeels had been guilty of many very improper acts, and that your Highness ought not to send such persons as Vakeels.

He shewed us the place in which gun-powder is manufactured and pounded by the power of a water mill; and a new manufactory, where the charge of powder with which the guns are

* No copies of these letters have yet been discovered, their date also is unknown. It is evident however from M. Coffigny's letter in the French correspondence, No. 12, Division B. that their object was the same as that of the Embassy to the Mauritius in 1797. Pierre Moneron, a person of some note in the French Revolution, was the bearer of these letters.

loaded.

loaded is equal to two cartridges, and the balls for these guns weigh 60 ruttuls (*or pounds*); they make the balls as hot as fire, and throw them into these guns, which they fire off. The balls carry as far as 200 Sultanny dirrehs (*or yards*). In this manner they fired off the great guns three times, for the purpose of shewing them to us.

He shewed us the gardens, in which the nutmeg and clove trees are cultivated.

He shewed us the bridge, (*or Pier*) on both sides of which there are two batteries, and on each of these batteries there are sixty excellent guns, the balls of which being made red-hot, and thrown into the guns, they are fired off, and by these balls the ships of an enemy may be burnt.

He shewed us fire-works of different sorts, (such as the Chuckerbaun and Taramaundul, &c.) all very excellent of their kind.

He entertained us with plays and music, &c. which merit to be highly extolled.

He shewed us the manufactory for guns, swords, cartridge boxes, and the various implements of war.

We had nine interviews with the abovementioned General.

The Island of Mauritius, is in length 60 cofs, and 40 cofs in breath. The city is situated at the foot of a hill.

The following particulars were ascertained from——.

A Danish ship had arrived at Mauritius, with letters from Paris. All the chiefs of the Councils of Mauritius being assembled, and having read the letters, remained during one day overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. We enquired of ——, why all the gentlemen had remained a whole day in consternation? He replied, that after the French King was killed, a new system had been established. That there were * five chiefs of the first order; that there was a Council of Antients, consisting of 250; and a third order of young men, whose number amounted to 500: that these chiefs consulting together, conduct the affairs of the State. That the Germans had made peace with the French, but that the English having bribed the former with millions of money, had separated them from the French and brought them over to their own party; that through the means of the Germans, they had also brought over to their interests two of the chiefs of the first order, (*the Directory*) and a great number of those of the second, and third, orders; and that they secretly determined to bring about a peace between the French and English, which being discovered, by the other chiefs who were not engaged in the intrigues of the latter Nation, they thereupon asked the chiefs who were in the interest of the English, for what reason they were intriguing to accomplish a peace with that Nation? They replied that they had been seduced into this error, by the instigation and artifice of the Germans: They in consequence put all these French chiefs, the partizans of the English, into close confinement, and appointed 5,000 horse, as a guard for the custody of them. The English Vakeels, (*Agents or Ambassadors*) who had come to favour the scheme, took to flight †; that in consequence of this circumstance, a misunderstanding had again arisen between the Germans and the French, and that peace at this time could by no means be established between the French and English. This account was a matter of public notoriety at the Mauritius.

The French declare to the English, that peace can be established with them only on condition, that they should be content to be placed in the same situation that they were in forty years ago; that on those terms they certainly might have peace. The English are reduced to the greatest difficulties and distress: they are burthened with an enormous debt, and there is no money in their country. How long will they be able to subsist on the resources, which they draw from Bengal and elsewhere? There being so much reason to believe, that the English are in a weak and shattered condition, the Kings of Constantinople, America, Spain, Holland,

* Meaning the Directory

† This probably alludes to the sudden departure of Lord Malmesbury from France.

Denmark, and Portugal, have united with the French, and their Vakeels (*Ambassadors*) are assembled at Paris.

We having ascertained all the foregoing particulars, by enquiry at different places, have represented them to the Presence to the best of our ability. To add more were to transgress the bounds of respect. We trust that we shall be honored with the kindness and favor of your Highness.

CHAPTER VIII.

We remained at Mauritius one month and eighteen days, and having embarked from thence on a ship on the 19th of Rubanny of the year Sauz, 1225 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 7th March 1798*) we arrived in safety at Couriaul. We embarked at the Mauritius on Thursday in the evening. General Malartic and all the chiefs came on board to see us, and delivered into our hands the letters for the Presence. They urged the Captain very strongly, to do every thing to promote our ease and contentment, and told him to carry us to Couriaul. The General then addressing himself to us, observed, that the persons who had formerly come on the part of your Highness, had carried off a great deal of money on false pretences; that they had expended large sums without effecting any thing; that he had therefore sent General Chapuy for the purpose of remaining at the Presence, also General Dubuc, for superintending naval affairs, and Monsieur Desmoulins for the purpose of disciplining the troops; that he had in addition to these, sent sailors, gunners and others, to accompany them. He mentioned these particulars verbally, and observed, that the remaining circumstances would appear from his letter to the Presence. Thereupon, all the guns of the ship, and of the other ships, having been fired, the General returned to his house, and the anchor of the ship being weighed, we proceeded towards Couriaul: having taken on board some persons at Bourbon, we proceeded straight to Couriaul.

The ship on which we were, arriving near the Lacadives, took a patamar in which there were some Malabar men, and we asked from whence they came? They said from Cannanore. We asked what news there was from Tellicherry, and whether there were any English ships there or not? They replied that there were two ships there*. Immediately on hearing this news, the patamar was released, and the ship was steered towards Tellicherry. Every body however objected, observing, that as the vakeels were on board, it would be improper to go to Tellicherry for the purpose of fighting. The Captain of the ship replied, that after receiving accounts of the English ships, should he not go in quest of them, he should be highly culpable and deserve to be put to death: he would therefore by no means acquiesce.

Accordingly on Friday the 3d Behaury of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, (*answering to the 19th of April 1798*), we arrived at Tellicherry, and found one ship at anchor there. Near the evening another ship had come into the road of Tellicherry, when on a sudden, a violent storm arose, and the lightning striking the ship, she was dashed to pieces on the shore. One man was killed by a stroke of the lightning, and eight were wounded.

At this time another English ship, which had come from Bombay, made her appearance, and entering the roads of the port, came to an anchor. Neither of the ships had yet furled their sails, when the French ship on board of which we were, went in between the two English ships which were in the roads of Tellicherry and came to an anchor. She called out to each of these ships to haul down her colours, upon which both ships fired off their guns, and an engagement ensued. The ship, which had been previously at anchor, struck her colours, and the one which had come from Bombay, getting up her anchor was making off, but she was also taken and brought back.

Passing by the fort and battery, the two prizes and our own ship were anchored in the river (*or sea*). The number of the prisoners, chiefs and others, taken in the prizes, amounted to about 500 Europeans. Having put our own men on board their ships, we confined their crews on board our own ship.

* *The Raymond and Woodcot.*

In the morning, a Sirdar (or chief) came on board our ship from Tellicherry, and a French Sirdar set off for that place: what conferences were held by them, or what arrangement they made, we did not ascertain. Some few of the English were detained, and the remainder were set at liberty; both the prizes were dispatched to the island of Mauritius. We heard that the two ships were worth five lacs of Rupees, and the goods, money, effects, and different articles were valued at five more. The remaining persons having been sent on shore to Tellicherry, the next day we weighed anchor and steered for Couriaul; but a two masted vessel heaving in sight, we stood in, and having come up with her, upon enquiring what ship it was? We were answered, Tippoo Sultaun's. Upon asking under whose charge she was? They replied, she was under charge of an Afsos, (or officer) named Shaikh Shahaub-ud-Deen; that they were bound to Muscat, but having met with a severe storm, they had been obliged to bear up for Tellicherry; that the Mate and Nakhoda had on board three thousand bags of rice, and a small quantity of black pepper. The Captain would fain have sent her to Mauritius; but we represented that the ship had come there in consequence of a storm, and that it was not proper to send her to the Mauritius, since she, in fact, belonged to the Khoodadaud Sirkar. The Captain asked, how she could come to Tellicherry to dispose of her rice, if she really belonged to the Sirkar? To this we replied that the cognizance of that affair belonged to our Sovereign alone: Finally, the Captain put eight men on board, and brought her along with us to Couriaul, at which port we arrived, after a passage of forty-nine days from Mauritius, and landed at noon on Wednesday the 8th of Zekaudah, (answering to the 26th April 1798).

On our arrival at Couriaul, we heard that an English ship from Bengal, bound to Bombay, had come to Couriaul, where a French ship was at anchor under English colours; that the English taking her for one of their own ships, had come in for water, and requested the other to assist her to proceed to Bombay, by supplying her with water. The French Captain said, that they would supply her with water, and send her to the place of her destination, but at the same time told the Sirdars of his own ship, immediately on the arrival of the Sirdars, (*the English*) to seize the ship. Accordingly, having put people on board the ship, they dispatched her to Mauritius. We heard, that the ship had on board Bengal goods, to the value of five lacs of Rupees.

Couriaul is distant from Mauritius 900 cofs, but by the route of ———* it is 1100 cofs. Paris is distant 2000 cofs from Mauritius.

Having attentively ascertained these accounts, we have committed them to writing. Should any errors have occurred in the course of writing them, we shall be forgiven.

(Signed)

MOHUMMUD IBRAHIM:

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 20.

N. B. The following is substantially the same as that in the French correspondence, marked No. 22.

Draft of a letter from the Presence (*Tippoo Sultaun*) to the Executive Directory of France, dated the 17th Rubbee-ool-Awul 1213, (*answering to the 30th of August 1798.*) †

To the distinguished and exalted in rank, the refuge of old and faithful friends, the Executive Directory of the French Republic. Be the peace of God upon them!

* Name illegible.

† There is apparently some error in the original Persian, with respect to the date, unless it be supposed, that the date at the beginning marks the time of transcribing the letter into the book in which the original of this Translation was found, and that at the end, is the actual date of the letter. The last, corresponds with the date of the French letter.

By

By the favor of God! always consider the Khoodadaud Sirkar and the people of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to be the true friends of the French Nation; a cordial friendship must be maintained between them as long as the sun and moon shall endure. Though, which God forbid! the earth and the skies should be taken from their places, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired. The English, constantly burning with hatred and jealousy at the friendship of the Sirkar with the French Nation, and stimulated by their jealousy and enmity, formed an alliance with the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and others of my enemies, and without provocation, carried on a long and severe war against me. When my foes became too powerful for me, my people resolved; that placing their hope in God, they must oppose themselves in a mass in the field of battle, and then, the Lord's will be done. The people were afterwards spoken to on my part, to this effect; that the French were my ancient friends, and that this disturbance was owing to my connexion with them. That it was for the present, necessary to come to an accommodation according to the pleasure of my enemies; and then inform my old friends the French, who would no doubt join me in taking measures to obtain redress, by furnishing me with troops and granting me their alliance. In consequence, I yielded, in conformity to the requisition of my enemies, three crores and thirty lacks of rupees, and the best and the richest half of my country; a sacrifice which was occasioned solely by my attachment to the French. What led to this was the error and misconduct of Conway, who intriguing with the Governor of Madras, by name Campbell, told him that now was the time to make war, and that he would favor his views; and accordingly, the English prepared for war and took the field. It is therefore my desire to obtain full redress from the English for that outrage. It has indeed long been my design to state this affair to the French, and prosecute my revenge. I therefore dispatched two ambassadors to the Mauritius, whence I received answers agreeably to my wishes, together with a flag of the Nation, brought by Chef de Brigade Chapuy, and another person, a Captain Dubuc, who were sent by General Malartic and Admiral Sercey, beside sixty soldiers. Of these two persons I have retained the Chef de Brigade Chapuy, and having honored the other, Captain Dubuc, with the office of ambassador, have sent him to strengthen the foundation of friendship, and to bring a large force. Please God, after the arrival of a suitable force from that quarter (*France*) and uniting it to my own, I will crush our mutual enemy. I also send by Dubuc, and the two ambassadors of the Sirkar, a standard of this state. On its arrival, you must unite it in the face of your nation with your own, and then, after the custom of your country, bind yourselves by engagements to the ambassadors of the Sirkar, who, on their part also, will bind themselves according to the usage of the Sirkar. All farther particulars will be made known by the verbal representations of Citizen Dubuc, and the two ambassadors, named Abdool Reheem and Mohummud Bismilla. No point which concerns our mutual interests must be undertaken but by mutual advice, for in this consists the friendship of the parties; and every object to be undertaken must be first secured by written obligations according to your tenets. Though the foundations of the earth and skies be shaken, yet shall not our mutual friendship be impaired.

Dated the 20th of July A. D. 1798, answering to the 2d of Jaaffree, in the year 1226 from the birth of Mahommed.

The following eleven articles are enclosed in this letter, and are also inserted in the written instructions to the Ambassadors.

Particularization of the eleven articles (*proposed by*) the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which being drawn up, are enclosed in the letter addressed to the persons above-mentioned (*the Directory*).

ARTICLE 1st.—Ten or fifteen thousand soldiers, including Cavalry and Artillery men, to be brought.

ARTICLE 2d.—During the war of the Sirkar with the English, a fleet of ships of war to remain on the Coast, to afford assistance and supply necessaries.

ARTICLE 3d.—After the arrival of the required force, provisions, bullocks, horses &c. (spirituous liquors excepted,) shall be supplied by the Sirkar.

ART-

ARTICLE 4th.—Marches, halts, and other orders, to be at the pleasure of the Sirkar.

ARTICLE 5th.—The ships should anchor and the troops be disembarked at Porto Novo, between Pondicherry and Tranquebar. Immediately upon receiving intelligence, (*of the arrival of the fleet*) the Sirkar's † army will repair thither; for, to carry the war into the other's (*enemy's*) country is the means of protecting that of the Sirkar, and of securing supplies of grain, &c.

ARTICLE 6th.—Before the arrival of the fleet at the abovementioned place, let two ships be dispatched, at the interval of twenty days, to Mangalore, to give notice of the troops to the Presence, and immediately on receiving notice, the Sirkar's army will commence its march.

ARTICLE 7th.—Excepting the territory formerly under the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which has come into possession of the enemy, whatever new conquests may be made, shall be equally divided between the Sirkar and the French, as shall also such Portuguese, and English ships and Islands, as may fall into our hands. Should a negotiation for peace with the English have been opened before the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sirkar; the recession of the Sirkar's territory and money must be stipulated for, and the restitution of both to the Sirkar be insisted on as a condition, preliminary to the conclusion of any treaty of peace.

ARTICLE 8th.—Whenever any disputes arise between the people of the two States, an investigation shall be made by both, and punishment shall be inflicted according to their respective laws.

ARTICLE 9th.—The question of peace and war to be determined by mutual advice and concurrence.

ARTICLE 10th.—Frenchmen going to and from the Sirkar, and practising trade and traffic, shall receive the same protection and indulgence as the servants of the Sirkar, and if they commit faults, shall be pardoned.

ARTICLE 11th.—Artificers of every kind to be sent—four mixed-metal gun-founders; four white-paper-makers; four platers of mirrors; four glass-makers; four dock-builders, and four ship-builders.

Dated as above.

In the Hookumnamah, or instructions, addressed to Mohummud Bismilla and Abdool Reheem, the vakeels of the Sirkar, it is stated, that an assignment has been granted on Monsieur Mercier for 12,000 rupees, to provide for the expences of the artificers and others; and that having received the money they should carry it with them; and that if, in addition to this, any thing further should be required for the necessary expences, they should take it up from Monsieur Dubuc, giving him a bond for the amount.

Account delivered to the abovementioned vakeels written on a separate paper.

Amount of assignment on Monsieur Mercier,	-	Rups. 12,000
Hire of a ship for the European Dubuc, Fillietaz, Mohummud Bismilla, and Abdool Reheem, at the rate of 300 farookies for each person,	Fas. 1,200	
Ditto, for a person to accompany Abdool Reheem, for 3 Europeans and 5 attendants, altogether 9 persons, at the rate of 50 farookies for each person,	450	
On account Debay, Dobhaffy, (<i>or interpreter</i>).	150	

Tota Farookies 1,800, or Rupees 6,720.

Exclusive of this, an advance of 6 months salary has been made from the Presence, to Dubuc and Fillietaz, making the sum of

Rs. 8,640

27,360

† The expression is Sowauree-Khaufs, literally the special retinue, and meaning the army of the Sultaun commanded by himself in person.

Altogether

Altogether, an assignment for Rs. 27,360 has been granted on Monsieur Mercier and delivered to them. They are desired to pay to Dubuc, the amount of the freight and the allowances, and the remaining 12,000 Rupees are also to be delivered over to him, to remain in deposit in his hands.

Account of presents sent by the Khoodadaud Sirkar, to the five French chiefs and their wives, inserted, according to custom, in a separate paper, and sent enclosed.

Culgies and Sirpeaches,	5	Pair
Earings ornamented with jewels, the invention of the Khoodadaud Sirkar,	5	
Rings set with jewels,	5	
Embroidered dresses (<i>Khelauts</i>) of 6 Cloths each, for the men,	5	
Guns,	3	
Embroidered dresses for the ladies, 5 suits, of 5 pieces each,	5	
Matchlock,	1	
Another kind of gun,	1	

Infligated by kindness and friendship, these articles, consisting of dresses, jewels and guns, the manufacture of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, agreeably to the foregoing particulars, are transmitted to you.

COPY of two letters addressed to Admiral Sercey and General Malartic, dispatched on the 4th of Khufrovy (*answering to the 13th of October, 1798*).

Health to General Malartic, my old and faithful friend! Your agreeable letter, every word of which was calculated to strengthen the foundations of friendship, was received at the Prefence, brought by the Generals Chapuy and Dubuc, and it afforded me inexpressible gratification.

These two Generals whom you have sent, appear to be men of very noble qualities and excellent disposition, men of resource and experience, wise, and well-wishers to both governments. With a view therefore to communicate various necessary points, of importance to our friendship, I have dispatched to your country, by the way of Tranquebar, General Dubuc, with two chiefs of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. As both yourself and the whole French Nation have, for a great length of time, been the cordial friends of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I trust that, in consideration of this circumstance, you will always continue to gratify my heart by informing me of your welfare.

The heavy losses, in money, territory and men, which the Khoodadaud Sirkar heretofore sustained, in consequence of its friendship and connection with the French Nation, are very well known, and it is therefore unnecessary to mention them—At this time too, the English, having heard of my sending the Vakeels of the Sirkar for the purpose of obtaining accounts of your welfare, are again commencing hostilities. The particulars of this disturbance, as well as of all points relating to me, will be fully made known to you, from the verbal communications of Dudemaine and the letters of General Chapuy. You are Frenchmen! Your fidelity and good faith in the performance of your engagements are established. It is most certain that you will not, in any manner, be guilty of the slightest neglect, in demonstrating your good wishes towards the Khoodadaud Sirkar.

Dated the 13th October, A. D. 1798, corresponding with the 4th of Khufrovy, of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed.

A letter, to the same effect, was also written to Admiral Sercey.

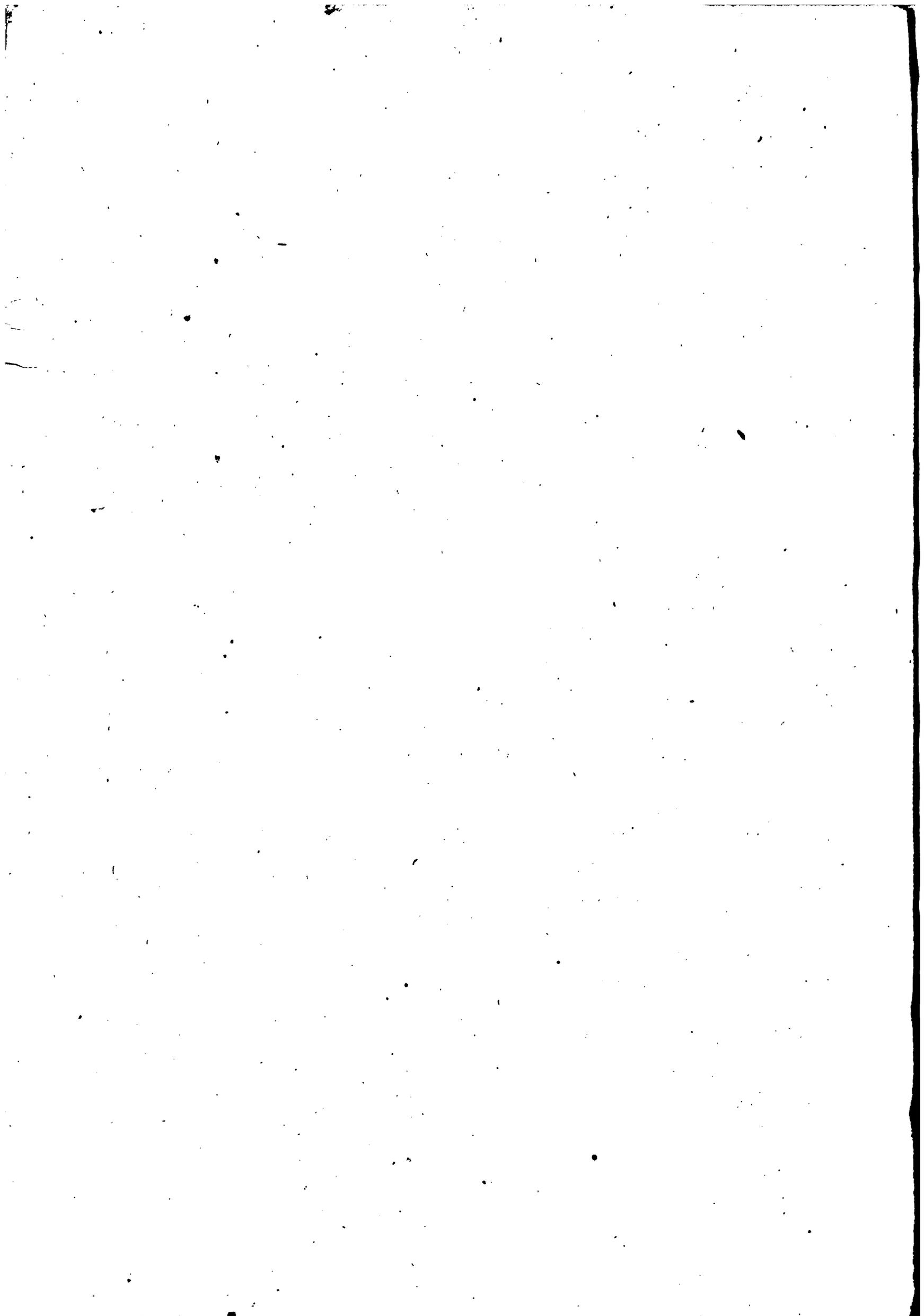
On the back of the original.

Drafts of letters to the Directory of France, with a copy of the Hookumnaumah (*or instructions*) for the Vakeels of the Sirkar, consisting of eleven articles.

Account of money distributed for the expence of Vakeels, &c.

Account of jewels, khelauts and guns, granted by the Prefence to the Sirdars.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.
THE

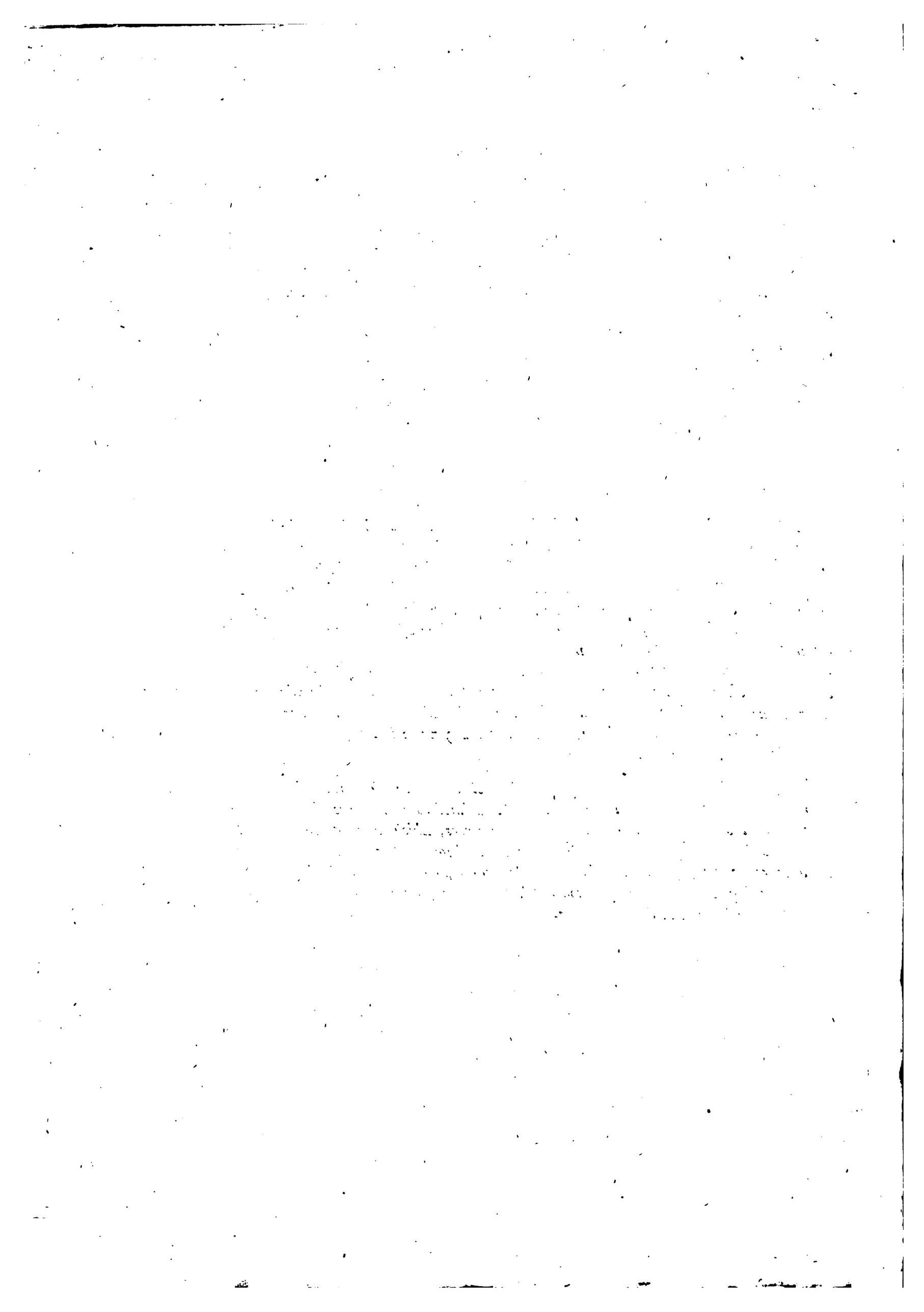


THE following numbers, from No. 21 to No. 29 inclusive, comprize a part only of the voluminous correspondence between the late Tippoo Sultaun and the Court and Agents of Zemaun Shab, found in the palace of Seringapatam. This correspondence, it appears, commenced before the war between Tippoo Sultaun and the English, which terminated in 1792, and the same ambitious and hostile views, against the British power in India, have marked it from its commencement to its close.

The present series commences with the deputation of two Ambassadors on the part of the Sultaun to Zemaun Shab in the year 1796, for the express purpose of encouraging that prince to prosecute his design of invading Hindustan, and to form a plan of co-operation for the subversion of the British power in India. Many letters belonging to this series are omitted, because they were thought unnecessary to elucidate the Sultaun's views, so completely developed by those which are now printed.

The papers Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, are translations of drafts in the Persian language, recorded in a book found in the wardrobe of the late Tippoo Sultaun's palace at Seringapatam. The book contains drafts of letters to Zemaun Shab, to his ministers and agents, to the chiefs of Balochistaun and Cutch, and the ministers of the latter &c. to the number of 22, from the year 1793 to 1799. They are not authenticated; but as the original answers to some of them are in the possession of government, though not inserted in this collection; and in particular, as the answer of Zemaun Shah (No. 29) to Tippoo Sultaun's letter to him (No. 22), recapitulates the substance of the latter, there can be no doubt that letters were actually dispatched in conformity to the address and tenor of the drafts in question; and the mission of Ambassadors in both instances, as intimated in the following correspondence, is authenticated by written documents and has been confirmed by verbal evidence.

It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun wrote two distinct letters in reply to that of the Grand Signor, of which a translation is inserted in the printed correspondence of the Government General with the Sultaun. One of those answers, which was transmitted by the Sultaun to the Right Honorable the Governor General for the purpose of being forwarded, appears in a translated form in the printed correspondence above alluded to. The other, forming No. 30 of the following selection, was forwarded by Ambassadors dispatched by the Sultaun to Constantinople.



No. 21.

Translation of Instructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to Meer Hubeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummed Rezza, sent on an Embassy to Zemaun Shab.

In the name of God, the most merciful, the compassionate !

(L. S.) *Seal of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Bookumnaumah (or instructions) addressed to Meer Hubeeb Oollah, and Meer Mohummed Rezza.

IT is proper that on your departure from the capital, you proceed to Jemaulabad, and that with the advice of the Assof of that place, you take shipping in company with Jewun Dofs, the banker attached to the factory of the Mullick-oo-Tbojar, (or *comptrollers of commerce*) and proceed from thence by sea to Cutch. You will land at the port of Munderah, where there is the factory belonging to the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and make yourselves particularly acquainted with the state of business at the factory, and with the conduct of the Derogahs, (or *head officers*), in the execution of their orders.

Having visited Rajah Roydhun, the chief of Cutch, you will deliver the Khelaut (or *bannerary dress*) and letter for him, which have been entrusted to your charge. At your interview with the Rajah, and the Rajah's brother, and the Minister Futteh Mohummud, you will make professions of friendship and cordiality, and lay the foundation of a firm alliance.

You will obtain from the Rajah, and the other officers, a house at Mindy, for the purpose of establishing a factory on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and deliver it over to the charge of Gholaum Mohummud Abdool Mojeed Khaun, and Jewun Dofs, *Mullick-oo-Toojar*; (officers belonging to the commercial department) you will write a particular account of the situation and circumstances of the two factories, and of the Rajah and other matters, and transmit it under your seals to the Presence, through the Darogahs of the factory. If the Darogahs in question shall have acted contrary to their orders, you will reprimand them, and bring them back to a right line of conduct, that they may not again deviate from their instructions.

*The * Byze or form of signature in use with Tippoo Sultaun.*

You will give publick notice in writing, to the Merchants of Cutch, and the places in its neighbourhood; that the dealers in mares and horses, who may bring them for sale to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, will be exempted from duty, and that the duties on other articles also, which they may bring for sale, have been taken off; that the horses will be purchased at Couriaul, (*Mangalore*) and payment be made in ready money, unless they prefer receiving their value in rice. Two declarations to this effect from the Presence are committed to your charge; you will deliver them to the servants of the two factories in Cutch, that they may be shewn to the merchants. Three letters also, addressed to the Assofs of Jemaulabad, Waujidabad, and Maujidabad, on the subject of the remission of the duties on the horses and goods of the merchants of Cutch, are sent with you, and you are desired to deliver them to the Assofs in question. *The Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

As long as you remain at Cutch, you will every other day pay a visit to the Rajah, as well as to his officers. An honorary dress has been conferred on the Rajah's brother, and one on Futteh Mohummud, which you will accordingly deliver to them. You will mention privately to the Rajah of Cutch, and Futteh Mohummud, that you are come agreeably to the orders of the Presence, for the purpose of establishing a factory in the country of Nuffeer Khaun; that you have no other object than to encourage foreign merchants to resort to the ports of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; that as horses are necessary as one

* *The Byze of Tippoo Sultaun was a Cypher, forming the words Nabbee Maulik, which signify "the Prophet is Master."*

of the means of prosecuting holy wars; it is desirable to procure a great number for the soldiers and warriors engaged in this service, and that you are come to make some arrangement for this purpose. Having made a representation to this effect, you will remain ten or twelve days, and visiting all the public officers of his government, you will be careful to inspire them with hopes of the favor of the Presence, and render them subservient to the will of the Khoodadaud Sirkar. *At* *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

Proceeding from Cutch on a hired ship, you will repair to the port of Keranchy, and from thence to _____, which is the place of residence of Nuffeer Khaun, and landing at the distance of one stage from that place, you will address a letter to Nuffeer Khaun to this effect, "That you are come to his Highness with letters and an honorary dress from the Presence, and that you will have the honor to communicate to him the commands with which you are charged from the Presence."

Having written to this effect in an appropriate manner, you will, on the receipt of his answer, proceed to the city of Nuffeer Khaun, and paying your respects with the customary ceremonies of the place, you will present the honorary dress and the letter in trays. You will each present a Nuzzur (*or offering*) of five Hydery Rupees, and one Ahmedy*, and you will offer on the part of the Presence, the salutations prescribed among the followers of the faith, and at the same time making the strongest professions of friendship, address him to this effect; "That you had been ordered to wait upon his Highness, and after being favored by him with a guard, you were desired to proceed to Ajim, (*or Persia*) and having seen all the curiosities of that country, and visited the tombs of the illustrious, you were commissioned to bring back with you the different rarities, and choice productions, of the country."

Having made this representation, and after two or three more interviews have taken place, you will observe to him, that countries belonging to the followers of the faith, are united by one common interest; that in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, sundry persons form an association, and carry on a commerce, under the denomination of Mullick-oo-Toojar; that they beg to represent to his Highness, that if he will be pleased to favor them with a place for a factory, at the port of Keranchy, and give them the necessary assurances, they will establish a factory at that port, and carry on a commerce, paying his Highness the established duties according to the custom of his government; that the Mullick-oo-Toojar had, accordingly, addressed a letter † to his Highness on the subject, and sent an honorary dress, which only waited his acceptance.

Having made a representation to this effect, you will deliver the letter and dress, and taking his Cowl, (*or engagement*) and an order to the Governor of Keranchy, with respect to the assignment of a place for a factory, you will proceed to that port, and fix on the spot accordingly.

From thence, you will proceed either by land or water, with the greatest prudence and circumspection, to the country of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, and on your return, you will again visit Nuffeer Khaun, and on your arrival at Keranchy, you will select a respectable person from among the merchants, for the purpose of conducting the business of the factory, and deliver over the place to his charge. *At* *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

On your arrival in the country of Zemaun Shah, you will repair to the seat of government which is at Cabul, and halting at the distance of one stage from the city, you will address a letter to the Vizier, (*or Minister*) and dispatch a message with it by the Mirda (*or bead*) of the messengers, to this effect; "That you were come to attend (*his Majesty*) on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in the capacity of Ambassadors, and waited his Majesty's pleasure."

When the Minister shall send for you, you will repair to Cabul, and take up your residence at that place which he may point out; at your interview with him, you will carry the letter and Khelaut (*honorary dress*) with you, and present them to him in trays; you will each present a Nuzzur of five Ahmedies, and according to the custom of that government, you will

* A coin equal to about a Gold Mohur.

† Drafts of this and of the other letters, mentioned in these instructions, are in the possession of government.

pay the proper compliments; if it should be customary to sit, after waiting a little and receiving the commands of the Vizier, you will do so; should it however be customary to stand, you will remain standing; then taking the letter and drefs from the trays, you will place these, at some little distance, in front of the Vizier, and offer the respects and compliments of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, in the manner prescribed among the followers of the faith, and, observing that all true believers are brethren, make the strongest professions of friendship in terms suitable to the rank of the parties; you will then enter into discourse with him, and represent that, "you are Syuds the descendants of Fatimah* ; that you have repaired to the presence of his Highness, and are ready to obey his commands, and that you entertain hopes, through his means, to be honored with permission to pay your respects to his Majesty."

You will address yourselves to him in this manner, and having through the Vizier obtained admission to the presence of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, you will place on the trays, the letter, the drefs, jewels, and saddles, and then present them in the manner which the Vizier may desire, and agreeably to the customs and etiquette of the court. You will also, according to the established forms of that court, offer the proper compliments, and stand up, with your hands folded together. When you shall receive an order to sit down, you will seat yourselves accordingly; and whatever may be the etiquette of the place, you will be careful to observe it.

Having thus paid your court through the Vizier, in the manner which is proper for Ambassadors, you will represent that, "having come a distant journey from the exalted Presence, you have presented yourselves before his Majesty; that many affairs of importance have been entrusted to you, which at his Majesty's leisure, you would represent to him."

Dated the 17th of Rehmauny of the year Saud, 1223 from the birth of Mahomed. (*answering to about March, 1796*). Written by Syud Hooflain. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

The first time of your attending the court of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, you will, each of you, present a Nuzzur of eleven Ahmedies. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

An escort of nine soldiers is sent with you, for the purpose of guarding the articles belonging to the Sirkar. You will take care that they perform their duty, and that they keep their arms clean and bright; that they regularly attend at the five daily prayers, and that they perform their ablutions, and offer up holy ejaculations upon the parade †: You will hire at the different stages, bullocks, or whatever species of carriage is in use in the country, for the purpose of transporting four suits of clothes for each of the soldiers, at the expence of the Sirkar, and you will also hire the necessary carriage in the country for the conveyance of the baskets, containing Khelauts, (*or honorary dresses*) and other articles belonging to the Sirkar, which you will carry with you. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

You will receive 750 Ferookies, for the payment of the wages of the different servants who accompany you, and you will pay them their allowances according to the established rates.

In addition to this, you will receive for your contingent expences, 500 Imaumies ‡, the value of which is stated in the account, and you will take them with you.

Thirty-four Ahmedies of gold have also been given you, for the purpose of enabling you to offer the Nuzzurs (*or offerings*) mentioned above. You will take ten silver Hyderies, from the 500 Imaumies before stated, and present them as Nuzzurs, agreeably to the foregoing directions. *Byze of Tippoo Sultaun.*

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

* Fatimah was the daughter of Mahomed.

† The term in the original, yezzuck, here translated parade, is the same as that which is before translated escort. All endeavours to ascertain its actual meaning have proved fruitless.

‡ A coin the value of which is not known.

No. 22.

TRANSLATION of a paper entitled, Proposition to His Majesty Zemaun Shah. *

The imbecility and ruinous condition of the kingdom of Dehli are more obvious than the sun. As therefore Dehli, which is one of the seats of government of the Mahomedan faith, has been reduced to this state of ruin, so that the infidels altogether prevail, it has become proper, and it is incumbent upon the leaders of the faithful, to unite together, and exterminate the infidels.

I am very desirous of engaging in this pursuit, but there are three sects of infidels in the way of it; and although when we are united, there is little ground for apprehension, yet the union of the followers of the faith is necessary. If that ornament of the throne, that conqueror of kingdoms, should adopt (one of) two plans for effecting this, it will tend to the glory of the faith.

One of them is, as follows:

That your Majesty should remain in your capital, and send one of your noblemen in whom you have confidence, to Delhi, with an army; that this person, on his arrival there, should make the necessary arrangements, and after deposing the infirm king, who has reduced the faith to this state of weakness, select, from among the family, some one properly qualified for the government. He (*your Majesty's general*) should remain one year (*in Delhi*) for the purpose of settling the country, and taking with him the chiefs of the country, who are Rajpoots and others, direct his standard towards the Dekhan, so that (*with so imposing a military array*) the Brahmins and others on the road (*the various casts of Hindus, through whose country he marches*) may come forward and join him; whilst I, from this quarter, with the aid of God, will raise the standard of holy war, and make the infidels † bow down under the sword of the faith. After these shall have been sacrificed to the sword, and no longer exist, the remaining infidels will be nothing. Afterwards, the settlement of Dekhan may be concluded, in any manner which shall be mutually agreed upon.

The second plan is this:

If none of your Majesty's noblemen should be sufficiently in your confidence, or equal to the undertaking, and if your Majesty should be entirely at ease with respect to the state of your country and government; it is proposed, that you should in person proceed to Delhi, and having made the necessary arrangements there, and established one of your confidential servants in the office of Vizier, (*or Minister*) return to your own capital. The person who may be selected for the office of Vizier must be a man of address and enterprize, that remaining a twelve month with his army at Delhi, he may be able to bring under subjection the chiefs of the neighbouring country. The second year, your Majesty should also send from your capital a small army as a reinforcement, so that the Vizier appointed by you as abovementioned, may proceed with the chiefs of Hindustan towards the Dekhan; should these infidel Brahmins ‡ direct their power to that quarter, by the grace of God, the hands of the heroes of the faith, in this part of the world, shall be raised for their chastisement. After their extirpation, it will be proper to enjoin the Vizier acting on your Majesty's part, to fix upon a place of rendezvous, and there to meet me, that the proper means may be adopted for the settlement of the country.

You are to make a proposition to his Majesty to the above effect, and request him to determine upon whichever of the two plans he may prefer, and then furnish you with a written engagement accordingly, under his Majesty's hand and seal, adding; that if his Majesty will be pleased to give both of you permission, and have the goodness to send a confidential person with you, you will repair to the Presence of your Sovereign, and having also obtained from

* This appears to be a memorandum of a plan of co-operation between Tippoo Sultaun and Zemaun Shah, which the Ambassadors of the former were instructed to propose to the latter.

† The English seem to be here meant.

‡ By these are probably meant the Mahrattas.

him an engagement in writing, corresponding with the instrument above alluded to, you will return, with the confidential person abovementioned, to the Presence of his Majesty; But that, should his Majesty desire one of you to remain with him, one of you will continue in attendance accordingly, and the other will proceed, with his Majesty's confidential servant, to the Dekhan, and return with the writing from thence to the Presence of his Majesty.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 23.

TRANSLATION of the Draft of a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shab.

The letter commences with an invocation to the Deity, and to Mahomed, &c. as usual in the correspondence of persons of the rank of Zemaun Shab, and Tippoo Sultaun; as the idiom of the English Language will not admit of an adequate translation of the figurative expressions used upon these occasions, and as it is not in any degree essential to insert them, they are wholly omitted: for the same reason, the complimentary titles and designations applied to Zemaun Shab throughout the letter, are, for the most part, left out in the translation.

Thanks to God! that at this happy time I have the satisfaction to hear, that your Majesty, the ornament of the throne, the promoter of religion, the destroyer of infidels and oppressors, &c. employs your whole time, and exerts every faculty, in the support of the enlightened religion, and is wholly devoted to its cause. The report of your Majesty's piety, justice, religious zeal and courage, so grateful to the feelings of all the followers of the faith, and especially to me, has afforded me inexpressible joy and satisfaction. In return for this, near a hundred thousand followers of the faith, nay more, assemble every Friday, the sabbath of the Mussulmans, in the two mosques of the capital, called the Aulah and the Akshah mosque; and after the prescribed forms of prayer, supplicate the bestower of all things, according to the words of Scripture, "Grant thy aid, O God! to those who aid the religion of Mahomed; and let us be of that number: Destroy those, O God! who would destroy the religion of Mahomed; and let not us be of their number." And pray, that the Almighty will render your Majesty, who is the supporter of the faith and all its followers, victorious and successful, over their enemies. I confidently trust, that the Almighty, in conformity to his holy word, "He who prayeth unto me his prayer shall be granted," will listen to their supplication, and render your Majesty, who is the defender of the faith, and one of its brightest ornaments, successful and victorious.

Your Majesty must doubtless have been informed, that my exalted ambition has for its object, a holy war. The fruit of this just design has been, that in the midst of this land of infidels, the Almighty protects this tract of Mahomedan dominion like the Ark of Noah, and cuts short the extended arm of the abandoned infidel. The report of your Majesty's zeal and piety render me, and all the followers of the faith, most anxious to open a personal and direct communication of sentiments with your Majesty; but the obstacles to this are fully apparent to your Majesty, and therefore, upon the principle, (as laid down in the law) that it is sufficient that two persons should have the honor to see the new moon in order to establish its actual appear-

* The Mahomedan months are lunar; and their commencement, respectively, depends upon the actual appearance of the moon's first quarter. As the intervention of clouds or vapours often obscures the moon at one place when it is visible at another, the evidence of any two persons, declaring that they have seen it, is deemed sufficient to establish the fact of its appearance, and the first day of the month (or moon) is assumed accordingly: Should the moon however, not be seen before the 31st of the month, that day is considered as the first of the ensuing. It is a common practice among the Mussulmen of high rank to salute the appearance of a new moon by cannon, and to send each other congratulatory messages upon the occasion, hence the figurative allusion in the text will be easily understood.

ance, the respected Meer Hubbeeb Oolla and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the highest in rank in the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and are worthy of admission to your Majesty's Presence, are now sent as Ambassadors to your Majesty's Imperial Court with letters, which, according to the saying, "a letter is half a meeting," may be considered as an invaluable substitute for personal communication, in order that I may be gratified, not only by obtaining accounts of your Majesty's prosperity, success, and glory, but enjoy the pleasure of seeing your Majesty, as it were, by substitution; and that the foundations of friendship and attachment, which are productive of benefits, both spiritual and temporal, may be strengthened and improved; and also that the persons above mentioned may have the honor to represent to your Majesty my sentiments upon some important subjects, and the circumstances of the enfeebled condition of the faith in the regions of Hindustan, which I have entrusted to their verbal communication: Besides this, I would propose, if at meet your Majesty's approbation, that two persons of rank may constantly reside at your Majesty's court, to be the channel of correspondence, and the means of improving mutual harmony and attachment.

Under the sacred exhortation, "Bestow presents among one another," I beg leave to send by the persons above-mentioned, a few of the articles of this country, as is due among those who are connected by the ties of religion. I confidently trust, that your Majesty will gratify me by accepting them, and honor the Ambassadors, by admitting them to the Presence, and hearing what has been entrusted to their verbal communication, and that you will dispatch them back to this quarter with the utmost expedition.

Here follows a list of the presents.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to Government.

No. 24.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultan, to Moolta Abdool Gbuffar Khaun, one of the principal Ministers of Zemaun Shah.

After the usual complimentary address, adapted to the relative rank of the parties, the letter proceeds as follows:

The receipt of your agreeable letter, which reached me through Ram Sohanu, Moonshy in the service of his Majesty Zemaun Shah, and through my Vakeels, (*meaning those stationed at Delhi*) afforded me the highest satisfaction, and recalled you to my recollection. You wrote that from the impulse of that cordial attachment which supersedes the necessity of outward forms, you had availed yourself of a proper opportunity to represent my circumstances in the fullest manner to his Majesty, and that his Majesty had been pleased to signify in reply, that when the victorious standard should be displayed in the direction of Hindustan, it was his Majesty's design to honor me with marks of his boundless favor, and to promote the important objects in view. This has impressed my mind with a renewed sense of your kindness. In conformity to the declaration of God and his Apostle, that "in this world, of causes and effects, there is nothing more estimable than union and friendship," it has long been my earnest desire, to establish an alliance and cordial attachment between the two Sirkars, but, in proof
of

of the saying, "every thing depends upon its appointed season," the accomplishment of this design has been suspended for want of opportunity. Thanks to God! that through your intervention, this object has now been accomplished in the most satisfactory manner: The bonds of attachment have now been drawn a thousand fold closer than my heart had conceived. The pen is incapable of describing my gratitude for this. With a view to display this my gratitude, and to cement the foundations of friendship and attachment, two persons, true Syuds by birth, who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, are now deputed with a letter calculated to inspire friendship, addressed to his Majesty, the Defender of the Faith, Zemaun Shah. Please God, they will have the honor of paying their respects to you. I hope that you will be pleased to give your attention to several points, involving concerns of a spiritual and temporal nature, which have been committed to their verbal communication; and, having procured them the honor of an introduction to the Presence of his Majesty, that you will enable these Ambassadors to represent to him the points which have been entrusted to their verbal report. May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual.

Here follows a list of presents.

A. True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 25.

Translation of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun, to Gholiaum Mohummud, the Agent of Zemaun Shaw.

Your pleasing letters have reached me in succession, and their contents have been understood.

Your having represented in terms of commendation the circumstances of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun; your having conveyed to him also the letters of my Vakeels, (*meaning those stationed at Delbi*) and your procuring and transmitting a letter to my address from him, has impressed me with a high sense of your cordial attachment and zeal. The letter from the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and your own friendly address, reached me through Moonshy Ram Sohauy, and the Vakeels of the Khoodadaud Sirkar; their contents afforded me boundless satisfaction, and gave new life to my regard. I am confident that, continuing in the same manner to observe the dictates of cordial attachment, and what is calculated to promote the faith, for which there is the sanction both of God and his Apostle, you will use your best endeavours to fulfil the objects of my heart, to increase cordial friendship and strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment. This answer to your friendly letter, and my reply to that of the Nabob Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, are now forwarded by the respected Meer Hubbeeb Oola and Meer Mohummud Rezza, who are among the highest in rank of the servants of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, and who are deputed to cement the foundations of union between his Majesty Zemaun Shah and my Sirkar. Through the aid of Providence, these two persons will arrive with my letters, (*to the Ministers*) and my address to his Majesty, and will have a meeting with you. True attachment requires of you to obtain for them access to the Nabob above-mentioned, and enable them to pay their respects to the Presence; when they will represent to his Majesty the sentiments and wishes of my heart, which have been entrusted to their verbal communication. I am confident that you will use your best endeavours to promote the accomplishment of my wishes, and to obtain for my Ambassadors

dors as early as possible, leave to return to this quarter, with the full accomplishment of the object of their mission.

Believing me always anxious about you, constantly gratify me by letters denoting your welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 26.

Translation of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shah, dated the 7th of Shabaun, 1211 Higeree. (or 5th February 1797).

After the usual Address and exordium, as adverted to in No. 23, the letter proceeds as follows :

By the favor of God, your Majesty, the ornament of the throne of power and greatness, has, for the most part, occupied your time in extending the religion of the Prophet; in destroying the foundation of heresy and infidelity; and in establishing the basis of the true faith;—and continues so to do. The fame of this has amply pervaded the world. These circumstances, which are as well known from east to west as the sun in the center of the heavens, suggested to my mind, that, agreeably to the command of God and his Apostle, declared in these words, "Slay the divisors of the Godhead," we should unite in carrying on a holy war against the infidels, and free the region of Hindustan from the contamination of the enemies of our religion. The followers of the faith in these territories, always assembling at a select time on Fridays, offer up their prayers in the words: "O God, slay the Infidels who have closed thy way! Let their sins return upon their own heads, with the punishment that is due to them!"

I trust that Almighty God, for the sake of his beloved, will accept their prayers, and through the merit of a holy cause, prosper our mutual exertions to that end. And, through the influence of the words, "Thine armies shall conquer," will render us victorious and successful. Through the aid of the giver of all victory, in reward of my meritorious resolution to prosecute a holy war, which is the proper end and object of life to those who adorn the throne of religion and dominion, I have ever been happy in the fruits of his unbounded goodness, and have continued safe under the divine protection, and still remain so. The proof of this is, that the dominion of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which is surrounded by Infidels, has stood aloof like the ark of Noah, keeping the enemies of the faith in effectual check. The words of Scripture, "impurity and purity are not equal, however the prevalence of the former may excite astonishment," are hereby verified.

Prior to this, two respectable Syuds, Meer Hubbeeb Oolla, and Meer Ghoolaum Rezza, were deputed to your Majesty on the part of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, by sea, with the utmost expedition. Through the guidance of the Almighty, they will have the honor of paying their respects to your Majesty, and will represent the points which have been entrusted to their verbal communication. Your Majesty will also receive detailed accounts from your Majesty's agent, Ghoolaum Mohummud Khaun, of affairs to the South and East, and also the circumstances of this quarter.

May the sun of dignity and splendor rise from the horizon of success and glory!

A true Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 27.

No. 27.

Translation of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Wuffadar Khaun, one of Zemaun Shaw's principal Ministers, dated 7th of Shabaun, 1211 Higeree, (answering to the 5th of February, 1797).

After the usual Complimentary form of address, the letter proceeds as follows:

Your most friendly and agreeable letter, every word of which was replete with the sentiments of attachment and regard, together with letters from the Nawaubs, Moolla-Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, and Ameen-oo-Moolk, have reached me, and have afforded me great pleasure.

You write that the Nawaub Moolla-Abdool Ghuffar Khaun submitted the friendly Address of the Khoodadaud Sirkar to his Majesty's perusal, and impressed it word by word upon his Majesty's mind; that his Majesty was extremely gratified, and had directed you, the Nawaubs Neor Mohummud Khaun Ameen-ool-Moolk, and Moolla Abdool Ghuffar Khaun, to dispatch friendly letters to me. This has afforded me a degree of pleasure and delight, that is not to be described. The knowledge also of his Majesty's determination to proceed to Hindustan has inspired my soul with confidence. May the Almighty in his bounty, bring to effect our mutual desires! You further intimate your request, that, considering our interests the same, I would commit to paper all that concerns me, and command your services in any way that I can desire. The sum of my wishes is, that, his Majesty uniting with me, we should proceed to chastise these abandoned Infidels, and not suffer our present dominion to depart from our hands. Through the divine goodness, the hopes of the chief of the Infidels being of themselves consumed and confounded, by the avenging fire of the God of vengeance, with a little exertion, the southern atmosphere will regain complete purity. Prior to this, the two respected Syuds, Meer Mohummud Hubbeeb, and Meer Mohummud Rezza, were deputed by sea, (the wicked being entirely prevalent by land,) charged with certain points which I have at heart, and which it is not proper to commit to writing. They will represent to his Majesty the points which have been confided to them, and full credence may be given to what they shall say. The faded splendor of the faith, throughout India, is evident in every article; to describe it is superfluous. May your days of prosperity and success be perpetual!

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE

P. T. to the Government.

No. 28.

Translation of an original letter from Zemaun Shaw to Tippoo Sultaun.

After the customary invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. and a figurative address to the Sultaun, the letter proceeds as follows:

Your letter, replete with sentiments of friendship and regard, expressing your solicitude for the propagation of the faith, and the extirpation of the abandoned irreligious infidels; informing us that in the mosques, after the conclusion of public worship, supplications are made at the Throne of Grace for the encrease of our dominion, and the success of our triumphant banners

banners; referring us for a further exposition of your sentiments, to the verbal explanation of your Ambassadors, Syed Hubbeeb Oolla and Syed Mohummud Rezza; signifying that you had sent a few presents by the Ambassadors; requesting that two persons of your Sirkar might reside at our court, and stating other particulars of friendship, arrived in a most auspicious season, and added new ardor to our mutual friendship.

As the object of your well directed mind is the destruction of the infidels and the extension of the faith of the Prophet; please God, we shall soon march with our conquering army to wage war with the infidels and polytheists, and to free those regions from the contamination of these shameless tribes with the edge of the sword; so that the inhabitants of those regions may be restored to comfort and repose; be therefore perfectly satisfied in this respect.

With regard to your request for deputing two persons to reside at our Court, with a view to strengthen the ties of friendship, we have to express our acquiescence.

We have sent a few articles hereunder mentioned, as a memorial of our regard, by your Ambassadors, who have explained to us the message with which you had commissioned them.

Continue to gratify us by communicating to us by letters, your situation and sentiments.

Here follows a list of Dresses, &c. sent as presents.

A true Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

No. 29.

TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to Zemaun Shab, dated the 24th of Rabmauny, of the year Shadaub, 1226 from the birth of Mahomed, answering to the 23d of Shaabaun, 1213 Higeree, (corresponding with the 30th of January 1799).

The exordium, consisting of the usual invocation to the Deity and the Prophet, &c. together with the figurative titles and designations addressed to Zemaun Shab, is omitted.

Your Majesty's gracious letter in reply to my friendly address, and which was brought by Syud Hubbeeb Oollah and Syud Mohummud Rezza, the ambassadors of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, has been received; it has given increase to friendship, and augmented the sources of joy and satisfaction. Your Majesty was pleased to write that as it was the object of your mind to crush the infidels and to propagate the religion of Mahomed, please God, your Majesty would soon proceed with a conquering army to prosecute a holy war against the infidels, polytheists, and heretics, and free the religion of these regions from the contamination of those shameless tribes; that the profanation of polytheism should be done away by the exertions of the relentless sword, and repose and happiness be restored to the inhabitants of this country, and desiring that I would set my mind at ease upon every point. This has been fully understood, and I have also been informed, word by word, of what your Majesty was pleased to confide to the verbal communication of the ambassadors; all which afforded me boundless satisfaction.

It is my hope, and my prayer to the Almighty, that the oppressions of the infidels and polytheists may be destroyed, by the avenging sword of those who have been selected by God to exercise

exercise dominion, and of the warriors in the field of conquest; and that these regions may acquire prosperity and splendor, by maintaining the cause of religion.

At this time, the English, having received intimation of the arrival of the Ambassadors of the Sirkar at your Highness's court, and of the firm connection established between the two states, have taken umbrage, and in concert with the infidels and the turbulent, have taken up arms against me*. They have written† that they entertain the design to subvert the religion of Islaum—"Many are the words that proceed from their lips, but their words are nought but lies." Please God, they shall become food for the unrelenting sword of the pious warriors: "Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors." We are labourers in the way of the Lord, and obedient to the command of God. We have no support but the aid of the King of the World, who is great and powerful; and the true Apostle, the head of the true religion, the destroyer of former abominations. Placing my dependence upon those tidings of joy, "Often doth God permit the inferior number to overpower the superior," I am prepared to exert the energies of my mind and of my faculties, inwardly and outwardly, to carry on a holy war. Agreeably to the command of God, believing it a duty of religion to communicate affairs of great importance when the interests of religion are one and the same, the Syuds before mentioned are now a second time dispatched to your Majesty's court, for the purpose of representing all circumstances fully and personally; and from them your Majesty will be amply informed of every thing. Impelled by a solicitude for the defence of religion, which it is incumbent upon all the princes of Islaum to feel, let your Majesty display your grateful endeavours, both by word and deed, to repel these abandoned infidels. "God will aid the pure of heart, and pious."

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator to the Government.

No. 30.

• TRANSLATION of the draft of a letter from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Grand Signior.

The following Memorandum is written in the first leaf of the book which contains the original of this Translation.

In this book are entered the drafts of the letters which were written to the Grand Signior; to Zemaun Shah, King of Cabul; and to Futteh Alli Khaun, King of Eeraun; under date the 4th of Ramzaun, 1213 of the Hegiree (answering to the 10th of February 1799).

* Vide No. 20, where Tippoo Sultaun ascribes the hostile preparation of the British Government to his connection with the French.
† It appears from the testimony of Hubeeb-Oolah, the late Tippoo Sultaun's Head Munshee, that this assertion is founded on the passage at the close of the 4th paragraph of the Right Honorable the Governor General's letter to Tippoo Sultaun of the 8th of November 1798, which points out to the Sultaun, the dangers to which he will expose his authority, the tranquillity of his dominions, the prosperity of his government, and the permanence of his religion, by his connection with the French. Although Hubeeb-Oolah and Meer-Saudik pointed out to the Sultaun, and proved by various arguments, that the passage in question was applicable only to the views of the French, yet, anxious to avail himself of even this shadow of a pretext to justify his rancour, he continued to maintain his own construction of the passage, and persisted in his resolution to insert this gross calumny in his letters to Zemaun Shah, to the Grand Signior, and others. The numerous instances of the Sultaun's duplicity and virulent animosity against the English leave no room for surprize at his wilful perversion of this passage. A copy of the Governor General's letter in question was communicated to his Highness the Nizam, who, as a Mussulman, cannot be supposed to have observed with indifference, a declaration pointing equally to the destruction of his power, as to that of Tippoo Sultaun: His Highness however expressed his highest approbation of the whole of the Governor General's letter, of the 8th November, 1798.

* Tippoo Sultaun transmitted to the Governor General a letter addressed to the Grand Signior, (vide the correspondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Government General) pretending that it contained the whole of his reply to the letter from the Grand Signior. It now however appears, that Tippoo Sultaun had privately dispatched this virulent invective against the British Nation to Constantinople, by Ambassadors extraordinary.

In the name of the most merciful God!

After the customary invocation to the Deity, and the Prophet, and a series of pompous titles addressed to the Grand Signior, the letter proceeds as follows:

Your Highness's august letter, written on the 11th of Rubec Ossaunee, 1213 of the Hegiree, (*answering to the 23d September, 1798*) which was conveyed through the English †, honored me by its gracious arrival; was the means of glory and distinction, and the productive source of boundless favor. Its contents added strength and firmness to the foundations of union and attachment, and its gracious expressions gave stability to the fabric of friendship.

With respect to what your Highness wrote, of the invasion of the venerated land of Egypt by the devoted French, by treachery and deceit, notwithstanding the observance of long subsisting friendship on the part of your Highness; the objects of that irreligious, turbulent people, and the determination of the Ottoman Porte to employ the most vigorous measures to repel that rebellious race; of my assisting and joining my brethren Mussulmans in the general cause of religion, and defending the regions of Hindustan from the machinations of this enemy; that I would communicate to your Highness whatever subject of complaint I might have against the English, when, by the aid of God and your Highness's good offices, those complaints should be removed to my satisfaction, and the grounds of opposition and estrangement, be exchanged for the desirable objects of harmony and union: This, which your Highness did me the honor to write, has been understood.

By the favor of God and the benevolence of the Prophet, all the followers of the faith hold fraternity in Religion: particularly, the exalted Ottoman State and the Khoodadaud Sirkar, (between which, regard and attachment are established firmly as columns, and of which friendship and union, repeated tokens have been interchanged,) are aiding and assisting each other. As this labourer in the way of the Lord, is a brother in the faith, is obedient to your Highness's all-powerful will, and does not conceive any difference to exist between us, I beg you will communicate to me, what your Highness's exalted mind conceives will be conducive to the welfare and interests of the followers of the faith. As the French have made themselves your Highness's enemies, they have made themselves so to all the followers of the faith. God is the protector and defender of the land of Hindustan: next to him, this suppliant at the Almighty throne does not, and will not, neglect the defence and service of the people. I am fully confident, that your Highness will be disposed to afford your assistance and support in all matters to us labourers. All Hindustan is over-run with Infidels and Polytheists, excepting the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, which like the Ark of Noah, are safe under the protection and bounteous aid of God. It is my hope from the Supreme King of Kings, that (as at the appearance of a second Adam,) the Religion of Islam will obtain exclusive prevalence over the whole country of Hindustan, and that all the sinful infidels, will, with the utmost ease become the prey of the swords of the combatants in the cause of religion. Be it known to those who stand at the foot of the Imperial throne, that the treachery, deceit, and supremacy of the Christians in the regions of Hindustan, are beyond the power of expression — a summary elucidation of this will be found as follows:

A person by name Daood Khaun, an Afghaan, was appointed to the Soobadarry of Arcot, on the part of the Emperor of Dehli. About that time, the French and English, each with one of their detested ships, and a few Kaufers (*infidels*) on board, came to the coast, expressly for the purpose of trade, bringing with them, some of the products of their country, such as knives, scissars, needles, china and glaz-ware, for sale. After presenting several articles to the deluded Soobadar as a nuzzer, (*or offering expressive of submission*) they requested the grant of a spot of ground, sufficient for a single house for their residence, in order that they might import the products of Europe, paying the proper duties, and there remain with a dozen of their people. The Soobadar complied with their request, and there the English resided for some time.

† Over this word is written, "The Governor of Madras."

It happened, that the exalted Firmaun of Behauder Shah, son of Aulumgeer, Emperor of Shah Jehan-abaud, (*Dehli*) was addressed to Da,ood Khaun, directing him to leave a trusty dewan (*mandar*) in Arcot, and repair himself to the Presence. In conformity to the Emperor's summons, Da,ood Khaun repaired to Dehli, leaving Saadut Oollah Khaun as his deputy. Owing to the negligence and folly of the Ministers at Dehli, Saadut Oolla Khaun became a traitor, and usurped the dominion of the country. About that period, the English and the French applied to the Soobadar for the grant of a little ground round about their houses; to which the Soobadar, from his want of foresight, and from his innate folly, consented; and accordingly granted them the ground which they asked. After this, both these nations erected small forts, and stationed about a hundred men to garrison them. (*verses*) "Where a country is abandoned by its prince, every village becomes a principality." The relations and followers of Saadut Oolla Khaun, each took possession of talooks, (*districts*) and erecting fortresses, established their abode. At the same time, the French and English taking with them some of the products of Europe, repaired to the districts of the relations and followers of Saadut Oolla Khaun, and contracted friendship with them; and under this cover, obtaining a complete insight into their characters, their mode of living, the structure of their forts, the administration of their territories, and the condition of their forces, they entertained from four to five hundred men of that country, and waited their opportunity. In the mean time Saadut Oolla Khaun died. After his death, his relations and adherents, who were very numerous, quarrelled among themselves; and one of them, by name Sufder Alli Khaun, entered into an intrigue with the infidels of Poona, and solicited military succours. Agreeably to his request, an army of the Poona infidels, consisting of 50,000 horse, under the command of Rughoo Futteh Sing, invaded the province of Arcot, where Sufder Alli Khaun suffered his father Alli Doast Khaun to be slain in battle, by the infidels of Poona. After this, these infidels seeing the dissension which prevailed among the adherents and relations of Sufder Alli Khaun, plundered all the inhabitants of that country without discrimination of friend or foe; carried off a hundred thousand men and women prisoners, to their own country, and sold them to slavery. They also took prisoner Hoossain Doast Khaun, known by the name of Chunda Khaun, who was the husband of Sufder Alli Khaun's sister, and carried him to Poona. In the mean time, Mortiza Khaun, the Governor of Vellore, and husband of another sister of Sufder Alli Khaun, enticed the latter to his house and put him to death. After this event, Nizam-ool-Moolk, the Vizier of Delhi, who had made himself master of the Dekkan, arrived in the province of Arcot; and appointing Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun Soobadaur of that province on his own part, gave in charge to him the two infant sons of the late Sufder Alli Khaun, with injunctions to protect and educate them; and then returned to the Dekkan. After this, Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun incited the Afghans to murder one of the children. A short time after, Chunda Khan, who was in confinement at Poona, bribing the infidels with a sum of money, obtained his release and arrived in the province of Arcot, whence he proceeded to Pondicherry, a factory belonging to the French, where he took refuge. He there procured a body of French troops, with which he marched against Anwar-oo-Deen Khan, with the view to reduce the province of Arcot. In the mean time, Anwar-oo-deen Khaun sought the assistance of the English, who then held a factory at Cheenaputtun (*Madras*). Accordingly, the English joined him with a body of troops. In proof of the words "He who affordeth assistance to the oppressor, shall fall under subjection to the very man he assisted," both these persons becoming the objects of the divine anger, sought assistance from these two infidel tribes and proceeded to hostilities. It was so decreed however, that Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun fell by the hand of Hoossain Doast Khaun. After this, Mohummud Alli Khaun, son of Anwar-oo-Deen Khaun, giving up both his worldly and spiritual concerns to the direction of the English, and making them his protectors, prepared for hostilities against Chunda Khaun. In the mean time, Nizam-ool-Moolk died, and was succeeded by his son Nauffir Jung, whom Mohummud Alli Khaun invited to join him: but before his arrival, Nauffir Jung's nephew, Hidauyet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun, fled with a small body of troops to Pondicherry; and the French collecting a force, which consisted of about a thousand men of their own nation and about four thousand sepoy, proceeded with the troops of Hidauyet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun, against Nauffir Jung, who being joined with Mohummud Alli Khaun, after sustaining repeated engagements with

with the French, laid siege to the fortrefs of Ginjee, which is situated on a hill, and was then in their poffeffion. The latter entering into a collusion with the Sirdars of Nauffir Jung's army, attacked it in the night. After the alarm was given, Nauffir Jung mounted his elephant, when a man named Behaudur Khaun, an Afghaun in his fervice, had the baseness to kill him by a musket fhoot, and caufing his elephant to be driven close to that of Nauffir Jung, cut off his head and stuck it on the point of a fpear. Upon this event, the French fet up Hidauyet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun as his fucceffor, and accompanied by a body of their own troops under the command of an officer named Buffy, directed their march towards Hyderabad. In the courfe of their march they halted at the fort of Raychota, where the traitor Behauder Khan and the French troops commanded by Buffy quarrelled about the divifion of the plundered treasure and jewels, and an engagement took place, in which Bahaudur Khaun and the other curfed Afghaun chiefs were flain, and precipitated to hell. Hidauyet Mohee-oo-Deen Khaun also fell in this engagement by a musket fhoot. The French then conferred the fucceffion on the worthlefs Silaubut Jung, fecond fon of Nizaum-ool-Moolk, and proceeded with him to Hyderabad; whereby the whole of the Dekkan may be faid to have come under the authority of the French at Hyderabad. The French Chrifians (who amounted to near 1200 men) in a ftate of intoxication, in open day, entered the houfes of the votaries of Iflaum, and violated numbers of their women. Many of the females of the nobles ripped up their own bellies and threw themfelves into wells. Hence all the inhabitants of Hyderabad conceived enmity againft the French.

In the mean time, Nizam Alli Khaun, fon of Nizam-ool-Moolk, imprifoned his elder brother Silaubut Jung, and eftablifhed himfelf in his room. A fhort time afterwards, when the utmoft difagreement had taken place between the people of Hyderabad and the French, the worthlefs Buffy marched from that city with his troops and returned to Pondicherry. During thefe tranfactions, Mohummud Alli Khaun in conjunction with the Englifh, carried on the war againft Chunda Khaun, who was cordially the friend of the French. The armies of both the infidel nations contended for the province of Arcot, and after many battles and much bloodfhed, the Englifh and Mohummud Alli Khaun, having pledged their faith to Chunda Khaun, and under that fanction made him their prifoner, put him to death, and obtained poffeffion of the whole of the Arcot province, yielding a yearly revenue of near four crores of rupees.

When the Englifh had thus eftablifhed themfelves in Arcot, they turned their views to the conquelt of Bengal. To this end, with the fame treachery and deceit which has been above defcribed, they applied to the viceroy of Bengal alfo, for a fpot of ground; and having obtained poffeffion of fufficient for a fingle houfe, they there ftationed their people as for the purpofes of trade, and waited their opportunity. About this time the viceroy of Bengal died, and contentions arofe among his children and relations. The Englifh taking part with the one, fubdued the other, and rendering that other entirely dependant upon them, obtained poffeffion of the whole dominion of Bengal; a territory confifting of four Soobahs, and yielding an annual revenue of twenty crores of rupees. Not far from thence is a place called Lucknow, the ruler of which was Mirza Amauni, * (*Affoff-oo-Dowlab*) fon of Shudjah-oo-Dowlah. By intrigue and chicane with him, they (*the Englifh*) intruded themfelves into that country alfo. What is more extraordinary is this: lately Mirza Amauni fent an ambaffador to Zemaun Shah, the king of Cabul. This circumftance coming to the knowledge of the Englifh (*Governor*) General †, who refides at Calcutta, he proceeded thence on a vifit to Mirza Amauni, and having leagued with the minifters of that country, caufed Mirza Amauni to be poisoned, violated the chafteity of his widow, and plundered his houfe, of money and jewels, to the amount of twenty crores of rupees. Throughout the territory of Bengal, whèver there were men of learning, fcience, and rank, the Englifh have forcibly taken prifoners their wives and daughters, violated their chafteity, and carried them off to their own iflands and country. Seizing the youths of the clafs of Syuds ‡, devotees, and learned men, and obliging them to eat the flefh of fwine, they have proclaimed it by beat of tom-tom.* In the country of

* This is the name by which the late Vifier Affof-oo-Dowlab was called during the life time of his father.

† Lord Teignmouth.

‡ The Syuds are thofe defcended from the prophet.

* A fpecies of drum. Proclamations are ufually made by beat of drum.

Bengal and in all other places where their authority prevails, they set up swine-butchers, and cause them to sell the flesh of hogs publicly in the streets and markets.

All this power and authority have the English acquired in the space of forty years.

About twenty years ago, during the life time of my late revered father Hyder Alli Khaun, disputes occurring among the worthless Sirdars of the Poona infidels, Rogoonaut Row, the uncle of Narain Row, the head of the Poona State, treacherously murdered his nephew: the turbulent spirit of the chiefs however obliged him to seek refuge at Bombay, a place in the possession of the English.

The English, obtaining from him money and jewels to a large amount, detached an army with Rogoonaut Row for the reduction of Poona. The Poona ministers deceitfully selected a child of two or three days old from their own class, proclaimed him as the genuine offspring of the murdered Narain Row, and as the successor to the Musnud (*throne*) and assembling an army, marched to oppose the English and Rogoonaut Row. Finding themselves unable to cope with the English, they repeatedly sent letters by ambassadors of rank to the Presence of his late Highness, (*Hyder Alli*) soliciting his assistance. His Highness prudently considering that, although it is declared "Infidels are impure," yet it was more advisable to afford, than refuse, his assistance to the infidels belonging to the country, (because the supremacy of the English was the source of evil to all God's creatures,) with a view to the aid of Poona, marched to Madras with a vast army. Many engagements ensued and many places fell, and Madras itself was near being taken, when it pleased God that his Highness should end his days in that expedition; he died in the vicinity of Arcot. After this event I continued the war, and after many victories and the capture of numberless prisoners, the English sent their ambassadors, humbly, and by engagement and oath, to sue for peace. Although I was not myself disposed to grant them peace, yet by the earnest advice of the nobles of the Khoodadaud Sirkar, I consented. Four or five years after, when ambassadors from the Khoodadaud Sirkar arrived at the Sublime Porte,* and after representing the sentiments of friendship, returned to the Presence, the English receiving information of this circumstance, with hearts inflamed, immediately conceived that all the tribe of Islaum were about to league together for their destruction. They knew too that they had given your Highness proofs of their evil disposition, and therefore uniting to themselves Nizam Alli Khaun and the infidels of Poona, they waged war against the Khoodadaud Sirkar for four years. At length, near an hundred thousand of the followers of the faith had determined to slay their wives and families with their own hands, and rushing upon the infidels, drink the cup of martyrdom and plunge the infidels into hell. The counsellors, the lords, and the respected sages of Islaum, all agreed, that this attack upon the dominions of the Khoodadaud Sirkar was in consequence of the deputation of ambassadors with letters to the Sublime Porte; and therefore, that it was advisable by any means to accommodate matters for the present, to communicate to your Highness all that had occurred, and joined with your Highness's aid, proceed to exterminate the infidels. I approved the representation of my faithful servants, and surrendering three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in treasure, and half my country, (which was all a dead loss to me) put an end to the contest.

The English having adopted a determined resolution to subdue the whole of Hindustan, and to subvert the Mussulman religion, and having united to themselves Nizam Alli Khaun, and the infidels of Poona, have for five years past, been devising the means. Accordingly, they have lately written in plain and undisguised terms, that it is their intention to destroy the religion of Islaum. "Evil designs return upon the heads of the inventors." The infidels of Poona, in consequence of the disagreements prevailing among the ministers at Delhi, have subverted that country, and having destroyed its houses, have erected their own temples on their ruins; they have possessed themselves entirely of that kingdom, whilst a poor fightless

* Tippoo Sultaun, in his letters to the French, ascribes the enmity of the British power to his friendship for them; in his letters to Zemaun Shah, he ascribes it to his having deputed ambassadors to that prince, and here he imputes it to his delegation of an embassy to the Ottoman Porte.

individual of the royal family of Delhi, whose servants put out his eyes, is seated in his house, in a state the most abject. The resources of his maintenance are fixed from the sale of the fruits of his gardens, and he is obliged to pay the price (of that maintenance) cringing to those treacherous infidels.

Near five hundred thousand of the infidels of the districts of Calicut, Nuzzurabaud, Zufferabaud, and Ashrufabaud, who were wavering on the precincts of obedience, have been converted at different times. Praise be to God, that the whole energy of the well directed mind of this labourer in the way of the Lord, on whose forehead is engraved the motto, "They dread not the terrific day of judgment," is continually exerted, to support the religion of Mahomed. Accordingly, having lately been informed of the excessive commotions excited by the son of Abdool Wahaub* in the neighbourhood of Mecca the holy; I immediately addressed letters to the supreme minister Yoosuf Vizier, to the Shereef of Mecca, and the servants of the holy receptacle, (*meaning the place at Medina where Mahomed is buried*) purporting, that it was my intention to send a considerable force under the command of one of my approved sons, and desiring them to write to me a particular account of the situation of affairs in that quarter; for the illustrious Kaaba, is the object of veneration to the followers of truth, and the object of the regard of the All-powerful; and to do services thereunto, is productive of blessings both in this world and the world to come. The respected and accomplished Syuds, Syud Alli Mohummud and Syud Modaur oo Deen, are now nominated, and deputed with this friendly letter, to represent various points of great importance, and to communicate the sentiments of my mind; and with instructions to remain in attendance on your Majesty during three years. I trust that they will be honored by admission to your Majesty's presence, and have an opportunity of a personal conference, and of stating to you my sentiments, and that their representations will obtain full credit with your Majesty. May the victorious banners of Islam be ever prevalent, and every trace of heresy and infidelity be wiped away!

A letter to the same effect as the foregoing was also written to Zemaun Shab, several alterations however, which were necessary to adapt the letter to the situation of Zemaun Shab, are inserted in the margin of the draft.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

* Abdool Wahaub is the name of an enterprising Mahomedan sceptic, who some years since established a new doctrine, the foundation of which is the abjuration of the signal honours which are paid to Mahomed. His doctrine does not extend to a denial of the prophet's mission, but it places him in the condition merely of a messenger of the word of God, possessing in himself no title to the adoration of mankind. This man obtained very numerous proselytes, who traversed with him the countries of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, propagating their tenets by the sword. His son has succeeded him.

DIVISION B.

B.

P A P E R S

IN THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE

RELATING TO THE

NEGOTIATIONS

OF

TIPPOO SULTAUN

WITH THE

FRENCH,

FOUND IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM,

4th MAY, 1799.

1

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1961

PH.D. THESIS

BY

ROBERT M. COOPER

1961

The following French Papers, from No. 1 to No. 25, are literal Copies of Papers found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, after the capture of that place.

The Copies were all attested at Seringapatam by Captain Macaulay, Private Secretary to the Commander in Chief, and transmitted by him to Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, Military Secretary to the Governor General.

The mark  is the abbreviated Signature, or Byze, of Tippoo Sultaun himself.

The Orthography of the French is extremely incorrect in the original Papers, especially in those dated in the year 1797, which appear to have been written under the Sultaun's directions, by the Captain of a French Vessel then residing at Seringapatam.

From these Papers, it appears that Tippoo Sultaun has dispatched three Embassies to the Executive Directory at Paris, since the commencement of the year 1797.

The first in April 1797, which was dispatched from Seringapatam, but proceeded no farther than the Sea coast, from the causes assigned in the prefatory matter to No. 13, page 30; the second in October 1797; and the third in July 1798: But the Ambassadors employed on the last, did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th of February 1799.

The nature and object of these Embassies is fully explained in the following Papers.

The Papers from No. 5 to 21, contain a detailed statement of the Transactions of the Sultaun's Ambassadors at the Mauritius, in January, February, and March, 1798; of the landing of the French Force under the command of Messrs. Dubuc and Chapuy at Mangalore; and of their subsequent admission into the Sultaun's Service.

In the Papers from No. 22 to 25, will be found the particulars of the Embassy which the Sultaun dispatched to France from Tranquebar, at the moment when he professed a desire to receive an Ambassador from the Governor General, and to cultivate the relations of Amity and Peace with the British Government in India.



PAPERS IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE FOUND
IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM.

No. 1.

*Patane le Duodi de la 2eme, decade de Germinal
l' an 5eme. de la République Française.*

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux aux Citoyens
composans le Pouvoir Executife de la Re-
publique Français.

CITIZENS,

JE vous salue & vous souaite enfi qua votre
nations toutes sortes de bonheurs, Le Cit.
S. Ripaud est arrivé par la suite dun combas
dans mon pais, son petis navire coulé bas
deaux, comme il y avoit longtems que je
desirais savoir des nouvelles de vôte na-
tions je lais fais venir aux Lieux ou je fais
ma residances, je l'ais questionné sur les mou-
vemans de la guerre, sur vôte posifions, et
si vous pansée a vôte encien, allié il ma
dit toute les disposifions et les bonne intan-
fions que vous aviè, pour moi, & mon pais,
ce qui ma rendus le coeur bien contans; &
ma engagé a faire les demarches que je fais
aupres de vous, de vous envoillé trois de mes
chefe de confiances pour vous temoignée
mon amitié, & renouveler notre ancienne
alliances, dans l'ecris que je vous envoie
vous voiré mon attachemans, mes disposi-
fions, et les sentimans de mon coeur pour
vôte nacions que j'ai toujours aimé, pansé
pour le bien de mon pais, comme je pense
pour le biens du vôte, vôte allié.

(Signé) 

Patane

No. 1.

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th
year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Citizens
composing the Executive Power of the
French Republic.

CITIZENS,

I SALUTE you, and wish every happiness
to you and your nation. Citizen Ripaud ar-
rived in my country after having sustained an
engagement; his small vessel had nearly foundered
at sea. As I have for a long time been
desirous of receiving intelligence from your
nation, I brought him to my usual place of
residence. I questioned him with regard to
the operations of the war and to your condi-
tion, and I enquired whether you thought
of your ancient ally; he informed me of all
your plans and of your good intentions to-
wards me and my country. His communi-
cations gave me cordial satisfaction and en-
couraged me to make the present advances
towards a revival of intercourse by sending
to you three of my confidential chiefs to tes-
tify to you my friendship, and to renew our
ancient alliance; in the writing which I send
to you, you will perceive my attachment,
my disposition, and the sentiments of my
heart for your nation which I have always
loved. Study the welfare of my country as
I study that of yours. Your Ally,

Signed 

Seringapatam,

*Paris le Duodi de la 2eme. decade de germinal,
l'an 5eme. de la Republique Francaises.*

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Representans du Peuple qui reside aux Isles de France, & de la Reunion.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

VOUS ne devez pas ignorer l'amitié que mon pere & moi avons toujours eue pour les Français, j'ai cherché toute les occasions à le prouver dans votre ancien regime: j'ai fait mon possible depuis le commencement de votre revolution à vous faire connoître les sentimens de mon coeur; faute d'occasions et celle de ne pas avoir auprès de moi des personnes instruites sur vos moeurs et vos usages, je n'ai pu jusqu'à ce jour vous faire connoître mes intentions. Le heureux hazard ma procuré le citoyen S. Ripaud l'un de vos officiers que cest rendu à mes prières, et a répondu à toutes les questions que je lui faisais, et j'ai vu qu'il mérite ma confiance, sur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que cest l'instant de vous retenir l'amitié que j'ai toujours eue pour votre nation. Je reconnois le sublime de votre constitution, et pour vous le prouver, je propose à votre nation, et à vous une acte d'alliance et de Fraternité; qui soit à jamais indissoluble, and qu'il soit dicté sur les principes republicain, la loyauté & la bonne foi, que votre patrie & moi; et mon peuple, ne faisons plus qu'une famille, qu'un même serment nous lie pour la vie ou par la mort, que vos ennemis seront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes ennemis deviendront les vôtres, voilà désormais comme je veux traité avec mes alliés,—vous voilà par là tous mes sentimens pour votre nation, qu'en j'aurai la preuve des vôtres, je maitre toutes mes promesses à exécution—mais Citoyens Representans, je ne les maitre que quand je voirai vos forces, tant de ma part que de la part arrivé dans l'Inde. La dernière Guerre, (cest à regret que je suis obligé de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitié pour les Français m'a coûté;) je soutenais avec zèle & courage toutes les prétentions des Français, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais, ne se sentans pas assez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, se sont alliés avec les Marates & les Mogoles, and m'ont attaqué de toutes parts, au moment où j'étais sur le point de les vaincre l'armée Française, que commandoit Mr. de

Cossignis,

*Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th
year of the French Republic.*

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious to the Representatives of the people residing in the Isles of France and of La Reunion.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

You cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every opportunity of proving it during your former government, and I have done all in my power since the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the sentiments of my heart. From want of opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me citizen Ripaud (one of your officers) who at my request has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your nation, I acknowledge the sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity I propose to your nation and to you, a treaty of alliance and fraternity, which shall be for ever indissoluble, and shall be founded on Republican principles, of sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your nation with myself and my people may become one family; that the same oath may bind us for life or for death; that your enemies may be mine and those of my people; and that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your country; when I shall receive a proof of yours, I will fulfil my promises; but, citizens Representatives, I will not fulfil these engagements with you until I see your forces, as well naval as military, actually arrive in India. During the last war, (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the disasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me,) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength and courage to attack me singly, formed an alliance with the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every

quarter.

Coffigny, eut ordre de M. de Buffis de m'abandonner je les payais cependant tres biens, & il ne leur manqué rien, et ce qui mis le comble a mon indignation, les ordres portais d'engager Mr. de Lally qui commandoit le partis Français, que j'entretenais de ce retraite aussi, ainsi que le partis Butenotès je mi auposée a juste titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout s'empara de mon monde, reduit a me servir de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je fus forcé de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon país, & j'ai donné en argens effective *trois cents millions trente mille Roupies*, vous voiez quel perte j'ai fait. Representans ce qui est passé est passé; je ne vous fais la Sitations de cette vérité que pour vous faire sentir que ci je déclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que prealablement je aille donné mon Consentement, & qui moi & mon peuple nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix; il y a encore une Choses qu'il est bons de ne pas obmettre, pour prouver la Loyauté de notre bonne fois reciproque, c'est que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoissans pas les usages des Republicains Français ni les Republicain ne connoissans pas aussi les usages de mon país, et que si l'un des citoyens des deux partis venais a manqué aux usages, il seroit sur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieurs, sen que cela troublas en riens l'unions, & l'amitié, qui doit raigné entre de bons alliés, je mait cette clauses quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, mailles assuré, que le mintiens & la plus grande rigidité & le respect aux Loix, raigne dans les armée republicaine, les miene y seront tenus sur le même pieds. Je demande aussi que le Général en Chef se consulte avec moi en tous ce qu'il pourra entreprendre pour la reuse de la destruction de nos Enemis communs, comme connoissans le país, les usages, & leurs manis, c'est une chose juste, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momans te voila donque arrivé ou je peut versé dans le Coeur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces oprateurs du genre humains. Si vous voulé me seconder en peu il ni auras pas un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'est nouveaux Citoyens font redouté par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Esignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces scelerats,

quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French army under the command of M. de Coffigny, received an order from M. de Buffis to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his party, this I opposed and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my allies, I was compelled to make peace, with the loss of half of my dominions, and three Crores and thirty thousand Rupees in specie. Behold what have been my losses Representatives! What is past is past; I have cited these truths in order to apprize you, that if I should declare war against your enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making peace without my previous consent, nor without including myself and my people in the treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith, it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my people are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my country, if one of the citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superior, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good allies. I insert this clause, although citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance of the most severe discipline and of respect for the laws exists in the Republican army: Mine shall always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the Commanding Officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common enemy, because I am acquainted with the country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. *Happy moment! the time is come, when I can deposit in the bosom of my friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India; you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your*

scelerats, joins au secours que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde est en mouvement, & prait à fondre sur les Anglais, de ce côté sié vous en ma Sagaise; vos *Enemis*, comme je vous l'ais dit seront les miens, a presans que vous savez mes dispositions faite moi savoir les votre le plus promptemans possibles, & surtout ne me faites pas de promesses que vous ne pouviez exécuter; j'ai gardé le Cit. S. Ripaud pour répondre a tous ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe aupres de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en savoir mauvais grée, au contraire de l'approuver, & de le tranquilisé sur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il auroit fuis son pais, & son Drapeaux, motive si louables pour que je m'intairais a lui, & vous prié de l'autorise a restaire aupres de moi, pour servir sa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon pais. Je l'ais gardé, et il n'a consentis qu'a forces de sollicitations, étant très attaché à l'Isle de la Reunion, ou il y ais établis. Si vous consentez à mes propositions il est bon que vous sachiez ce que je ferai pour la Republique Française, & ces Armées.

ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige aussitôt l'arrivée des Troupes Françaises à la Côte, de nourrir l'Armée de Terres & de maire excepté les Boisons Européaine je fourniré tous les necessaires comme *Farine Ris Viande, &c. &c.*

ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige aussi a faire les avances en argent, pour tous les besoins des armées de terre & de maire.

ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige a fourniré tous les Boeuf necessaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie des troupes Republicaines, & aussi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camatis, pour transporté les Effais, & bagage des Officers, & Soldats.

ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige a fourniré palanquin pour les Generaux, & des chevaux aux officiers des troupes de la Republique.

ARTICLE 5.

En quas que l'armée Française vingt à manqué

your free Negroes, with these new citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of these villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English; for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies, as I have apprized you, shall be mine. Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform, I have retained citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a deserter of his country and of his colours (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare) I request you to authorize him to remain in his present station with me for the service of his country, of your colonies, and of myself. I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation, being extremely attached to the Island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you shall consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its army.

ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French troops on the Coast, to victual both the land and sea forces, (European liquor excepted) and I will furnish all necessaries, such as flour, rice, meat, wood, &c.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage also to make advances of money for all the wants of the land and sea equipments.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the bullocks necessary for the artillery of the Republican troops, as well as the bullocks, camels, and lascars, for carrying the baggage of the officers and soldiers.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide palanquins for the Generals, and horses for the officers of the troops of the Republic.

ARTICLE 5.

In case the French army should happen to be

manqué de poudre, ou munitions je m'oblige d'en fournir.

ARTICLE 6.

Aussitôt que l'armée Française aura débarquée, je marcherai avec mes troupes qui le premier momans seront composée de trente mille hommes de cavallerie, & de trente mille hommes, d'infanterie & Artillerie bien disciplinée, ayens armes, munitions, & toutes choses nécessaires pour la réussite de notre entreprise.

Voilà ce que je desire que la France faces pour moi.

ARTICLE 1.

Que sous n'importe quel pretexte que ce puisse être, que la République Française ne faces point la paix, sen que moi, & mon peuple ni aille consentis, & que nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix.

ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Républiquaines recoivent cette avantage de moi; que les Généreaux que les commanderont, n'entreprendrons rien sans préalablement s'aitre consulté avec moi, pour la réussite & le bien commun de nos armées respectives.

ARTICLE 3.

Se les Généreaux Français & les troupes Républiquaines, connoissais des traites dans mon pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traités dans l'armée Républiquaine, les chefs des partis du côté du traité, s'en saisirais, et le ferais exécuter apres des preuves bien otantiques, sen que pour cela l'amitié soille troublée de pars ou d'autre, etant pour la meme cause, nos intairais n'en serons qu'un.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propose à la République Française faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent nécessaire tant pour les Troupes de terre, que celle de Maire, il est juste, que j'en soilles remboursé à la fin de la guerre sur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons sur nos Enemis commun.

ARTICLE 5.

Toutes prises faites sur nos Enemis communs, comme *Place, Forts, Pais, Argent, Marchandises, Navire, Munitions, &c. &c.* seront partagées, a évaluaisons égales & comme de bon Frère entre les Troupés de la République & moi, & mon peuple.

ART. 6.

be in want of gun-powder, or other ammunition, I engage to supply it.

ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the French army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my troops, which shall in the first instance consist of thirty thousand cavalry, and thirty thousand infantry and artillery, well disciplined, with arms, ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprize.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic shall not under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but with the consent of me and my people, nor without including us in such treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

That as the troops of the Republic, will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective armies.

ARTICLE 3.

Should the French General or Republican troops, detect traitors in my country, or should I or my troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French army, the chief of the party wherein the traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed, upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship, since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

ARTICLE 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of money to the French republic, both for the land and the sea forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the war, from the sums of money which may be taken from our common enemy.

ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common enemy, as towns, forts, territory, money, merchandize, ships, ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the troops of the Republic, and my people.

ART. 6.

ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grandes pertes pour soutenir les Intairais des Français, la dernière Guerre, que j'ai perdu la moitié & le meilleur de mon pais, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainsi que les contributions que je pourrè prelevè soille exceptè de l'article 4e. qu'il m'appartiendront de droit, sans que les Troupes Republicaines y aille aucune pretentions, ni drois, c'est l'èquitè que je reclame de mes frères.

ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rans possesseurs de Goas, & de Bombée; tous les ports de Bombée & tous le territoire de sa dependance appartenans au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Français, & Goas & ces dependances m'appartiendront.

ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonnieres de rases, Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Republicaines, & les miennes seront traité avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenans) ils seront transportes à fraix communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieu, bien loins de vêtre & des nôtres,

ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & pais, or celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partage, nous y mettrons a fure & mesure qu'il seront conquis des garnisons, et cette article sera réglé, entre les Généreaux Français et moi, comme également il nous sera libre si le quas l'exiges de faire sauter les forts qui pourrais nous devenir inutile.

ARTICLE 10.

Pour exècuter la conquète des possessions Anglaises, & Portugaises ou leur Cos intairaise, il fa audroit que vous manvoille de cinq a dix mile de vos troupes de lignes, ou gades nationnaux, de vingt cinq a trente mile de vos nouveaux Citoyens, [si vous avez mis le decret a execution] de vos plus delurè & les mieux instruis, ceux enfin qui pourroient troubler vos colonies je vous reponds d'une conquète prompte & facile.

ART. 11.

ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last war, when I lost the best part of my country, I require that all the towns, forts, territories or contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th article, that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of justice from my brethren.

ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of war, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the port of Bombay and the territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its dependencies shall be mine.

ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female prisoners as well English as Portuguese; which shall be taken by the Republican troops or by mine, shall be treated with humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the right of the allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the territories of the allies.

ARTICLE 9.

As the towns, ports, forts, and territories stipulated in the 6th article, are to be divided between the allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that article shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with a discretion, if circumstances require it, to blow up any fort which may be deemed useless.

ARTICLE 10.

In order to atchieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese possessions, and those of their allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from five to ten thousand regular Troops or National Guards; and from twenty-five to thirty thousand of your new Citizens, (if you have put the Decree into execution) selecting the most subtle, and best instructed of them; those in short who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

ART. 11.

ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Dêscente à la Côte, est la prises subites de Goas, Ports escanciennes pour vôtre Escadre, & vos vaisseaux de Transport, il faudroit venir débarquer dans mon port d'Onor situé par la lat. 14. 36 & de long. 70.

ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je soille prevenus du *Oui*, ou de *Non*, si vous acceptez mes propositions, & apres vous être bien consulté, je vous prie de me faire passer par l'un de vos vaisseaux à mon port de Mangalore la plus promptement possible, votre décisions. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arrivée de votre escadre, Laviseaux trouveras un Officier Français à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les secours necessaires, & me fera parvenir vos instançons, pour qu'il n'ait point de surprise ni aucune doutance. Laviseaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il sera mouillé dans mes rades, les pavions Americains, pour signale de reconnoissance, il maitra a son grand mat pavion nationale supérieurs, & celui de Badaire inferieurs: mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais; je desire-rais biens & vous prie que ce soit le Citoyen Aubaigne qui commande ces petit Aviseaux, comme conn issans mon port & les usages de mon pais.

ARTICLE 13.

J'envoye quatre de mes Chiefe, que ont meritè ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoye, si vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution sans les ordres du pouvoir executif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire passer trois de mes Chiefe, sur un de vos meilleurs vaisseaux, & de leur ajoindre un Citoyen que vôtre Sageffe vous suggerera, pour leur servir de guide & de Conseil, pour Françes; je les envois exprais, & ils sont chargés d'un paquet, & de dire mes instançons auprès du pouvoir executif; je ne peut y envoillè mon navire surs que les Anglois ne soubconnacent quelque chose d'ostile de me part; si vous venié avec l'Escadre renvoillè moi avec elle je vous prie le 4e. de mes Chiefe, énsi que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effais, mes ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de vôtre Convois, vous me l'envoillerez à la saison

ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a port essential for your Squadron and your Transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my Port of Onore, situated in latitude 14. 36 N. and 70 longitude.

ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a Packet-boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your decision as expeditiously as possible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the necessary assistance, and to advise me of your intentions. To avoid any surprize or doubt, the Ship during the time she may remain at anchor in the roads, shall hoist American colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-mast-head, over that of the Suldaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request, that Citizen Aubaigne may be appointed to command this Packet-Boat, as he knows my Harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my Country.

ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs, who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the articles which I transmit to you, but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother Country, I request you to dispatch three of my Chiefs in one of your best Vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your wisdom may select, to guide and to advise them in France, I dispatch these Chiefs for this express purpose: They are charged with a Packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot send my Ship thither without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part; if you send a Squadron, send with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and also my ship, which I request may be Coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think

son propre avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

ARTICLE 14.

Nous commanderons nos exploits guerriers sur les Anglois, et Portugais, & si les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur part, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos ennemis, il faudroit les subjuguier & les rendre nos tributaires.

Représentans voila mes intentions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votre nation me faces éprouvé de la peine, comme le tems passé, je vous prie de bien réfléchir avant que de me répondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puisque votre réponse me fera agir, suivant ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la réussite de notre entreprise & la continuation de la prospérité des armes de la Republique Française une & indivisible; & pour une prompte réponse. Je vous jure une amitié inviolable pour votre nation.

(Signé) 

A True Copy,
C. MACAULAY, Secy

No. 2.

Le duodi de la 2eme. Decade de Germinal l'an 5e. de la Republique Française.

CITOYEN GENERAL MALARTIQUE.

JE vous adresse inssi qua vos representans & au principaux chefs, mes intentions, mon Amitie, enfin tous mes Sentimens que j'ai dans mon Coeur pour votre nation. J'envois quatre de mes chefs pour vous en assuré de vive voix, j'ause esperer que vous les prendré en consideration, & que vous me feré une réponse par Laviseaus que je sollicite, qui sera suivans les desires de mon Coeur, j'atans tout de votre zele pour votre patrie, le citoyen Ripaud ma dit les obligations que l'on vous devoit,

think that the Ship cannot be Coppered without delaying the Voyage of the Convoy, you will send the Ship back at the proper season, with a Captain and two Officer whom I will pay.

ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hostilities against the English and the Portuguese; when, in case the Nizam and the Marattas should join them, we will make war against them also, for it will then be necessary to subjugate them also and to render them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation expose me to the same calamity which I formerly suffered, I entreat you to reflect well before you return an answer, or you may expose me to great anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the tenor of your answer. I offer up my vows for the success of our enterprize, for the continuation of prosperity to the Arms of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and for a speedy answer. I swear an inviolable friendship for your nation,

(Signed) 

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secy

A true Translation,
C. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 2.

The 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MALARTIQUE.

I ADDRESS to you as well as to your Representatives and principal chiefs, the assurances of my intentions, of my friendship, in short, of every sentiment of my heart towards your nation. I send four of my chiefs to confirm these assurances verbally. I hope you will take my propositions into consideration, and send me an answer conformable to the desire of my heart by the packet boat which I have requested you to dispatch. I expect every thing from your zeal for your country. Citizen

voit, que par votre sagesse vous aviez préservé vos colonies, envoie moi des forces j'aurois au Anglais l'idée d'aller les attaquer je vous prie de m'envoyer par la voie des Citoyens pour faire mes écritures en Français, le Citoyen Ripaud ne se porte pas bien et il n'est pas écrivain, j'attends toute de votre sagesse, je vous revere, votre allié.

(Signé) *AA*

Citizen Ripaud has apprized me of the obligations due to your wisdom which has preserved your colonies. Send me troops, and I will divert the English from the idea of attacking you.

I request you to send by the packet boat a person qualified to write my dispatches in the French language. Citizen Ripaud is not in good health, and besides is no writer. I expect every thing from your wisdom. I revere you.

Your Ally,

(Signed) *AA*

Patane le duodi de la zeme. Decade de Germinal, l'an 5eme. de la Republique Française.

Tipous Sultans le Victorieux, au Representans du Peuple qui reside aux Isles de France, & de la Reunion.

CIToyENS REPRESENTANS,

VOUS ne devez pas ignorer l'amitié que mon pere & moi avons toujours eue pour les Français, j'ai cherché toute les occasions à le prouver dans votre ancien régime: j'ai fait mon possible depuis le commencement de votre révolution à vous faire connoître les sentimens de mon Cœur; faute d'occasions et celle de ne pas avoir auprès de moi des personnes instruites sur vos mœurs et vos usages, je n'ai pu jusqu'à ce jour vous faire connoître mes intentions. Le heureux hazard m'a procuré le citoyen S. Ripaud l'un de vos officiers que cest rendu à mes prières, et a répondu à toutes les questions que je lui faisais, et j'ai vu qu'il mérite ma confiance, sur ce qu'il m'a dit je vois que c'est l'instans de vous réitérer l'amitié que j'ai toujours eue pour votre nation — Je reconnois le sublime de votre constitution, et pour vous le prouver, je propose à votre nation, et à vous une acte d'alliance et de fraternité; qui soient à jamais indissolubles, et qu'il soit dicté sur les principes républicains, la loyauté & la bonne foi, que votre patrie & moi; et mon peuple ne faisons plus qu'une famille, qu'un même serment nous lie pour la vie ou par la mort, que vos ennemis seront les miens & ceux de mon peuple, que mes ennemis deviendront les vôtres, voilà désormais comme je veux être traité avec mes alliés—vous voyez par la tous mes sentimens pour votre nation, qu'en j'aurois la preuve de votre, je maitre toutes mes promesses

Seringapatam, the 2d of April, 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, to the Representatives of the People residing in the Isles of France and of La Re-union.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

YOU cannot be ignorant of the friendship which my father and myself have ever entertained for the French. I sought every opportunity of proving it during your former government, and I have done all in my power since the commencement of your revolution to make known to you the sentiments of my heart. From want of opportunity and of intercourse with persons acquainted with your customs and manners, I have not been able before this time to inform you of my intentions. A fortunate chance has sent me Citizen Ripaud (one of your officers) who at my request has answered all the questions which I put to him. I consider him to be worthy of my confidence, and from what he has told me, I perceive it is now the moment for me to revive the friendship which I have always entertained for your nation, I acknowledge the sublimity of your constitution, and as a proof of my sincerity I propose to your nation and to you a treaty of alliance and fraternity which shall be for ever indissoluble and shall be founded on Republican principles, of sincerity and good faith; to the end that you and your nation with myself and my people may become one family; that the same oath may bind us for life or for death; that your enemies may be mine and those of my people; and, that my enemies may be considered as yours. Thus do I wish henceforth to treat with my allies. You now see my disposition towards your country, when I shall receive

prommaices a executions—mais Citoyen Representans, je ne les maitrè que quans je voiré vos forces, tens de mairè que de taire arrivè dans l'Inde. La dernière guerre, (c'est a regreè que je suis obligee de vous tracer les malheurs que mon amitiè pour les Français m'a couté;) je soutenais avec zele & courage toutes le pretensions des Français, les Anglais les ambitieux Anglais, ne se santans pas assez de force ni de courage pour m'attaquer de front, ce sont alliés avec les Marattes & les Mogoles, and m'ont attaqué de toute parts, au momans où j'étais sur le point de les vaincre l'armee Française, que commandoit Mr. de Coffignis, eut ordre de M. de Buffis de m'abandonner je le payais cependant tres bien, & il ne leur manqué rien, et ce quis mis le combles a mon indignations, les ordres portais d'angager Mr. de Lalis qui commandoit le partis Français, que j'entretenais de ce retirer aussi, ainsi que le partis Butenotès je mi auposée a juste titre pour ces derniers, depuis ce moment le degout s'emparas de mon monde, reduit a me servire de mes propres forces, abandonné de mes alliés je fus forcé de faire la paix, j'ai perdu la moitié du meilleur de mon pais, & j'ai donné en argens effective *trois cents millions, trente mille roupies*, vous voicè quel perte j'ai fait. Representans ce qui est passè est passè; je ne vous ais fais la Sitations de cette vérité que pour vous faire sentir que ci je déclare la Guerre a vos Ennemis, que je ne veut pas être abandonné & que vous ne pouré faire la paix que prealablement je aille donné mon Consentement, & que moi & mon peuple nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix—il y a encore une Choses qu'il est bons de ne pas obmaitrè, pour prouver la Loyauté de nôtre bonne fois reciproque, c'est que ni moi, ni mon peuple ne connoissans pas les usages des Republicains Français ni les Republicain ne connoissans pas aussi les usages de mon pais, et que si l'un des Citoyens dés deux partis venais à manqué, aux usages, il seroit sur le Champ reprimé par ces Superieurs, sen que cela troublas en riens l'unions, & l'amitiè, qui doit raigné entre de bons alliés, je mait cette clauses quoique le Cit. S. Ripaud, mailles assuré, que le mintiens & la plus grande rigiditte & le respect aux Loix, raigne dans les armée republicaine, les miene y seront tenus sur le même pièds—Je demande aussi que le Général en Chef se consulte avec moi.

receive a proof of yours, I will fulfill my promises; but, Citizens Representatives, I will not fulfill these engagements with you until I see your forces as well naval as military actually arrive in India. During the last war (it is with regret that I am obliged to recall to your memory the disasters which my friendship for the French Nation has brought upon me) I maintained with zeal and courage, all the pretensions of the French. The English, the ambitious English, not having sufficient confidence in their own strength, and courage to attack me singly, formed an alliance with the Mahrattas and the Nizam, and attacked me in every quarter. At the very moment when I was on the point of conquering them, the French army under the command of M. Coffigny, received an order from M. de Buffi to abandon me, though I had paid them well, and they were in want of nothing; but what filled me with indignation was, that those orders extended to M. de Lally, who commanded a body of French in my pay, to withdraw himself with his party, this I opposed and on just grounds. From that moment, my army became disgusted. Reduced singly to my own resources, and abandoned by my allies, I was compelled to make peace, with the loss of half my dominions, and three crores and thirty thousand rupees in specie. Behold what have been my losses representatives! What is past is past; I have cited these truths in order to apprize you, that if I should declare war against your enemies, I will not be deserted, nor shall you have the power of making peace without my previous consent, nor without including myself and my people in the treaty. For the security of our reciprocal friendship and good faith it is necessary to stipulate one preliminary condition. It is this, that as my people are ignorant of the customs of the French Republicans, and as the Republicans are equally unacquainted with the customs of my country, if one of the citizens of either party should violate the customs of the other, he shall be reprimanded immediately by his own superiour, without any interruption of the good understanding and harmony, which ought to subsist between good allies. I insert this clause, although Citizen Ripaud has assured me, that the observance, of the most severe discipline and of respect for the laws, exists in the Republican army: mine shall always

moi en tous ce qu'il pourra entreprendre pour la réussite de la destruction de nos Ennemis communs, comme connoissans le país, les usages, & leurs manis, c'est une chose juste, qu'il ne peut trouver mauvais. Heureux momans te voila donque arrivé ou je peut versé dans le Coeur de mes amis toute la haine que j'ai contre ces opraiseurs du genre humains. Si vous voulé me seconder en peu il ni auras pas un Anglais dans toute l'Inde, vous en avez les forces, & les moyens, par vos Noirs affranchis; c'est nouveaux Citoyens sont redouté par les Anglais, joins a vos troupes de Lignes en peut nous purgerons l'Inde de ces scelerats, joins au refors que je fais jouer, toute l'Inde est en mouvement, & praité à fondre sur les Anglais, de ce coté fié vous eu ma Sagaise; vos Ennemis comme je vous le' ais dit seront les miens,—a presans que vous savez mes dispositions faite moi savoir les votre le plus promptemens possibles, & surtout ne me faites pas de promesses que vous ne pouviez exécuter; j'ai gardé le Cit. S. Ripaud pour repondre a tous ce que vous me marquerez, je lui ferai un traitemans digne de la charge qu'il occupe aupres de moi; je vous prie de ne pas lui en savoir mauvais grée, au contraire de l'approuver, & de le tranquilisé sur les craintes qu'il a que l'on lui impute, qu'il auroit fuis son país, & son Drapeaux, motive si louables pour que je m'installerais a lui, & vous prié de l'autorise a restaité aupres de moi, pour servire sa patrie, vos Colonies, & mon país. Je l'ais gardé, et il n'a consentis qu'a forces de sollicitations, étant très attaché à l'Isle de la Reunion, ou il y ais établis. Si vous consentez à mes propositions il est bon que vous sachiez ce que je ferai pour la Republique Françaises, & ces Armées.

ARTICLE 1.

Je m'oblige aussitôt l'arrivée des Troupes Françaises à la Côte, de nourrir l' Armée de Terres & de maire excepté les Boisons Européane je fourniré tous les necessaires comme *Farine Ris Viande, &c. &c.*

ARTICLE 2.

Je m'oblige aussi a faire les avances en argent, pour tous les besoins des armées de terre & de maire.

ART. 3.

always be conducted in the same manner. I require also that the commanding officer shall always consult me on every measure which he may undertake for the destruction of our common enemy, because I am acquainted with the country, its customs and manners. This is a reservation that he cannot consider as offensive. *Happy moment! the time is come when I can deposit in the bosom of my friends, the hatred which I bear against these oppressors of the human race. If you will assist me, in a short time not an Englishman shall remain in India: you have the power and the means of effecting it, by your free negroes, with these new citizens (much dreaded by the English) joined to your troops of the line, we will purge India of these villains. The springs which I have touched have put all India in motion, my friends are ready to fall upon the English: for every thing here rely on my discretion. Your enemies as I have apprized you, shall be mine.* Now you are apprized of my designs, delay not to inform me of yours, but make no promises which you cannot perform. I have retained Citizen Ripaud to answer your letters, and I will give him a salary worthy of the situation which he holds near my person. I entreat you not to be offended with him, but on the contrary to approve of what he has done, and to quiet his apprehensions of being considered as a deserter of his country and of his colours, (a laudable motive which interests me for his welfare) I request you to authorize him to remain in his present station with me for the service of his country, of your colonies, and of myself. *I detained him, nor did he consent to remain till after much solicitation, being extremely attached to the island of Bourbon, to which he belongs. In case you should consent to my propositions, it is necessary that you should know the extent of my power to assist the French Republic, and its army.*

ARTICLE 1.

I engage, immediately on the arrival of the French troops on the Coast, to victual both the land and sea forces, (European liquors excepted) and I will furnish all necessaries, such as flower, rice, meat, wood, &c.

ARTICLE 2.

I engage also to make advance of money for all the wants of the land and sea equipments.

ART. 3.

ARTICLE 3.

Je m'oblige a fournir tous les Boeuf necessaires avec leurs attelage, pour l'Artillerie des troupes Republicaines, & aussi des Boeufs, Chameaux et Camatis, pour transporté les Effais, & bagage des Officiers, & Soldats.

ARTICLE 4.

Je m'oblige a fournir Palanquin pour les Generaux, & des Chevaux aux Officiers des troupes de la Republique.

ARTICLE 5.

En quas que l'armée Française vingt à manquè de poudre, ou munifions je m'oblige d'en fournir.

ARTICLE 6.

Aussitôt que l'armée Française aura débarquée, je marcheré avec mes Troupes qui pour le premier momans ferons composée de trente mille hommes de Cavallerie, & de trente mille hommes, d'Infanterie & Artillerie bien disciplinée, ayens armes, munifions, & toutes choses necessaires pour la reusite de notre Entreprises.

Voila ce qui je desire que la France faces pour moi.

ARTICLE 1.

Que sous n'importe quel pretexte que ce puisse être, que la Republique Française ne faces point la paix, sen que moi, & mon peuple ni aille consentis, & que nous soillons compris dans le traité de paix.

ARTICLE 2.

Que comme les Troupes Republicaines reçoivent cette avantage de moi; que les Generaux, que les commanderont, n'entreprendrons rien sans prealablement l'aitre consulté avec moi, pour la reussite & le bien commun de nos armées respectives.

ARTICLE 3.

Se les Genèreaux Français & les Troupes Republicaines, connoissais des Traités dans mon pais, ou que moi & mes troupes connoitrais des Traités dans l'armée Republicaine, les Chefe des partis du cauté du traite, s'en fairsais, et le ferais exécuter apres des preuves bien otantiques, sen que pour cela l'amitie soille troublee de pars ou d'autre, etant pour la meme causes, nos intairais n'en serons qu'un.

ART. 4.

ARTICLE 3.

I engage to provide all the bullocks necessary for the artillery, of the Republican troops, as well as the bullocks, camels, and mules, for carrying the baggage of the officers and soldiers.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage to provide Palanquins for the Generals, and Horses for the Officers, of the troops of the Republic.

ARTICLE 5.

In case the French army should happen to be in want of gun-powder, or other ammunition, I engage to supply it.

ARTICLE 6.

As soon as the French army shall have disembarked, I engage to march with my troops, which shall in the first instance consist of thirty thousand cavalry, and thirty thousand infantry and artillery, well disciplined, with arms, ammunition, and every thing necessary for the success of our enterprise.

What I require on the part of France is as follows:

ARTICLE 1.

That the French Republic shall not under any pretence whatever, conclude peace, but with the consent of me and my people, not without including us in such treaty.

ARTICLE 2.

That as the troops of the Republic, will derive such advantages from me, the Generals in command shall undertake nothing without first consulting me, to ensure the success of the common cause, and of our respective armies.

ARTICLE 3.

Should the French General or Republican troops, detect traitors in my country, or should I or my troops come to the knowledge of any such in the French army, the chief of the party wherein the traitor may be found, shall cause him to be seized and executed upon authentic proofs of his guilt, without prejudice to our mutual friendship, since engaged in the same cause, our interests are the same.

ART. 4.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme je propose à la République Française faire l'avance, & de fournir l'argent nécessaire tant pour les Troupes de terre, que celle de Mer, il est juste, que j'en sois remboursé à la fin de la guerre sur le produit des Sommes en argent que nous prendrons sur nos Enemis communs.

ARTICLE 5.

Toutes prises faites sur nos Enemis communs, comme Places, Forts, Pais, Argent, Marchandises, Navire, Munitions, &c. &c. seront partagées, à évaluation égale & comme de bon Frère entre les Troupes de la République & moi, & mon peuple.

ARTICLE 6.

Comme j'ai fait de grandes pertes pour soutenir les Intérêts des Français, la dernière Guerre, que j'ai perdue la moitié & le meilleur de mon pais, je demande que toutes les villes, forts, pais, ainsi que les contributions que je pourrai prélever soient exceptés de l'article 4e. qu'il m'appartiendront de droit, sans que les Troupes Républiques y aient aucune prétention, ni droit, c'est l'équité que je réclame de mes frères.

ARTICLE 7.

Si la Fortune de la guerre, nous rend possesseurs de Goa, & de Bombée; tous les ports de Bombée & tous le territoire de sa dépendance appartenant au Anglais, appartiendront de droit au Français, & Goa & ces dépendances m'appartiendront.

ARTICLE 8.

Je demande que tous les prisonniers, & prisonnières de sexes Anglaises & Portugaises, qui seront fait par les Troupes Républiques, & les miennes seront traités avec humanité, tant qu'aux Individus (leurs fortune nous appartenant) ils seront transportés à frais communs hors des Territoires Indiens, dans un Lieu, bien loins de votre and des nôtres.

ARTICLE 9.

Comme les places, ports, forts, & pais, ou celui stipulé dans l'article 6. seront partagés, nous y mettrons à part & mesure qu'il seront conquis des Garnisons, et cet article sera réglé, entre les Généraux Français et moi, comme également il nous sera libre si le cas l'exige.

ARTICLE 4.

As I propose to make the advances, and furnish the necessary supplies of money to the French Republic, both for the land and sea forces, it is just that I should be reimbursed at the end of the war, from the sums of money which may be taken from our common enemy.

ARTICLE 5.

Every capture made from our common enemy, as towns, forts, territory, money, merchandize, ships, ammunition, &c. &c. shall be equally divided at a fair valuation fraternally between the troops of the Republic, me, and my people.

ARTICLE 6.

As I have suffered greatly in supporting the cause of the French in the last war, when I lost the best part of my country, I require that all the towns, forts, territories or contributions, which I may be able to seize within my former boundaries, be exempted from the 4th Article, that they shall become mine by right, and that the Republican troops shall have no pretensions or claims thereto. I claim this act of justice from my brethren.

ARTICLE 7.

If the fortune of war, shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the port of Bombay and the territories dependant on it, belonging to the English, shall belong of right to the French; but Goa and its dependencies shall be mine.

ARTICLE 8.

I demand that all male and female prisoners as well English as Portuguese, which shall be taken by the Republican troops or by mine, shall be treated with humanity, and with regard to their persons, that they shall (their property becoming the right of the allies) be transported at our joint expence, out of India, to some place far distant from the territories of the allies.

ARTICLE 9.

As the towns, ports, forts, and territories stipulated in the 6th Article, are to be divided between the allies, they shall be garrisoned as they may fall into our hands, and the stipulations of that article shall be afterwards arranged by the French General and myself, with

l'exiges de faire sauter les forts qui pourrais nous devenir inutile.

ARTICLE 10.

Pour exécuter la conquête des possessions Anglaïses, & Portugaïses ou leur Cos.intairaise, il fa udroit que vous manvoille de cinq a dix mile de vos troupes de lignes, ou gardes nationnaux, de vingt cinq a trente mile de vos nouveaux Citoyens, [si vous avez mis le decret a execution] de vos plus deluré & les mieux instruis, ceux enfin qui pourtoient troubler vos Colonies je vous reponds d'une conquête prompte & facile.

ARTICLE 11.

Pour faciliter la Dêscente à la Côte, est la prises subites de Goas, Pors escancielles pour votre Escadre, & vos vaisseaux de Transport, il faudroit venir débarquer dans mon port d'Onor situé par la lat. 14. 36 & de long. 70.

ARTICLE 12.

Pour que je soille prevenus du *Oui*, ou du *Non*, si vous acceptez mes propositions, & après vous être bien consulté, je vous prie de me faire passer par l' un de vos vaisseaux à mon port de Mangalore la plus promptement possible, votre décisions. Pour que rien ne manque à l'arrivée de votre escadre, Laviseaux trouveras un Officier Français à Mangalore qui lui fera donner tous les secours necessaires, & me fera parvenir vos instansions, pour qu'il n'ait point de surprise ni aucune doutance. Laviseaux aborera pour tout le tems qu'il sera mouille dans mes rades, les pavions Ameriquains, pour signale de reconnoissance, il maitra a son grand mat pavion nationale superieurs, & celui de Badaïre inferieurs : mes Envoyés le portent à cette Effais ; je desirerais biens & vous prie que ce soit la Citoyen Aubaingue qui commande ces petit Aviseaux, comme connoissans mon port & les usages de mon pais.

ARTICLE 13.

J'envoye quatre de mes Chefe, que ont meritè ma confiance, pour traiter en mon nom, les articles que je vous envoye, si vous ne pouvez les accepter en entier ni les maitre a execution sans les ordres du pouvoir executif de votre mere patrie, je vous prie de faire passer trois de mes Chefs, sur un de vos meilleurs vaisseaux, & de leur àjoindre un Citoyen

with a discretion; if circumstances require it, to blow up any fort which may be deemed useles.

ARTICLE 10.

In order to atchieve the conquest of the English and Portuguese possessions, and those of their allies, it is necessary that I should be assisted with from five to ten thousand Regular troops or national guards, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand of your *new Citizens* (if you have put the decree into execution). Selecting, the most *subtle and best instructed* of them: *those in short who are likely to disturb the peace of your own Colonies*; I will answer for our quick and easy success.

ARTICLE 11.

To facilitate the attack and capture of Goa, a port essentially for your Squadron and your transports, it will be necessary to disembark at my port of Onore, situated in latitude 14. 36 N. and 70 longitude.

ARTICLE 12.

That I may be apprized whether you accept or reject my propositions, I request, that after having fully considered them, you will dispatch a Packet-boat to Mangalore, to inform me of your decision as expeditiously as possible. That nothing may be wanting on the arrival of your Squadron, a French officer will be stationed at Mangalore, to afford the necessary assistance, and to advise me of your intentions. To avoid any surprize or doubt, the ship during the time she may remain at anchor in the roads, shall hoist American colours, with the National Flag at the main-top-mast-head, over that of the Suhtaun, which my Envoys carry for that purpose. I am desirous, and therefore particularly request, that citizen Aubaigue may be appointed to command this Packet-boat, as he knows my harbours, and is acquainted with the customs of my country.

ARTICLE 13.

I depute four of my Chiefs who have proved themselves worthy of my confidence, to treat in my name on the articles which I transmit to you, but should you neither have the power of accepting them altogether, nor of carrying them into effect without an order from the Executive Government of your mother country, I request you to to dispatch three of

Citoyen que votre Sageffe vous suggerera, pour leur servir de guide & de Conseil, pour Franes; je les envoie exprais, & ils sont chargés d'un paquet, & de dire mes instances auprès du pouvoir exécutif; je ne peut y envoillè mon navire fans que les Anglois ne foubconnaient quelque chose d'ostile de me part, si vous veniè avec l'Escadre renvoillè moi avec elle je vous prie le 4e. de mes Chefs, enfi que mon navire, lequel je vous prie de faire doubler en Cuivre, & nous nous arrangerons à cet Effais, mais ci cependant vous croillez, qu'il retarderoit la marche de votre Convois, vous me l'envoillerez à la saison propre avec un Capitaine & deux Officiers, que je payerais.

ARTICLE 14.

Nous commanderons nos exploits guerriers sur les Anglois, & Portugais, & si les Mogoles & le Marates prenoient leur partie, nous leur ferions la Guerre; devenant nos ennemis, il faudroit les subjuguè & les rendre nos Tributaires.

Représentans voila mes Intentions, il ne faut pas que mon attachement pour votre nation me faces éprouvè de la peine, comme le tems passé, je vous prie de bien réfléchir avant que de me repondre, cela maitre bien de l'amertume dans mon coeur puisque votre reponse me fera agir, suivans ce quel contiendra.

Je fais des voeu pour la reussite de notre entreprise & la continuation de la prosperite des armes de la Republique Français une & indivisible; & pour une promptè reponces. Je vous jure une amitiè inviolables pour votre nations.

(Signé) 

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

my chiefs in one of your best vessels for France, and to join with them some Citizen whom your wisdom may select, to guide and to advise them in France, I dispatch these Chiefs for this express purpose: They are charged with a Packet and with orders to explain my intentions to the Executive Power; I cannot send my Ship thither without giving the English reason to suspect some hostile designs on my part; if you send a Squadron, send with it the remaining one of the four Chiefs and also my ship, which I request may be coppered, and we will arrange matters accordingly. If however you think that the Ship cannot be coppered without delaying the voyage of the convoy, you will send the ship back at the proper season, with a Captain and two Officers whom I will pay.

ARTICLE 14.

We will commence hostilities against the English and Portuguese; when, in case the Nizam and the Marrattas should join them, we will make war against them also, for it will then be necessary to subjugate them also and to render them tributaries to us.

These, Representatives, are my intentions, do not let my attachment to your nation expose me to the same calamity which I formerly suffered. I entreat you to reflect well before you return an answer, or you may expose me to great anguish of heart, since I shall act according to the tenor of your answer. I offer up my vows for the success of our enterprise, for the continuation of prosperity to the arms of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and for a speedy answer. I swear an inviolable friendship for your nation.

(Signed) 

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

A True Translation,

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 3.

De Patane Le premieri de la 1er Decade de Floreal, l'an 5e de la Republique Française.

CITOYEN GENERAL MENGALON,

DEPUIS que j'ai eu l'amitié de vous écrire mes couriers font arrivés qui m'ont appris les nouvelles suivantes, que vous ne serez pas fâché de savoir.

Nisamme L'allié des Anglais, Chef des Mogole, est très mal et ne peut en revenir par son grand age. Il a quatre enfans qui se disputent ce qui sera Chef, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup & qui est celui, qui est le plus aimé des Chef & du peuple, qui aura la preference.

Un des grands Chef Marate, & un des forts appuis des Anglois, *Savoilles Madauras*, vient de mourir, par un coup marqué, il a monté sur un Edifice, il est tombé & il s'est tué. Il n'a point d'enfans, c'est ce qui a occasionné la Guerre Civile dans ces Etats, c'est a qui commanderas. Le *Delis*, est aussi en mouvemens, le Rayas *Jamachas*, mon Ami, y est arrivé, & a commencé a attaquer les Marates, qui ont été défait dans ce Pais complètement, c'est un effet de la Providence; Le Ciel nous venge des Marates. Tous les Princes de L'Inde avoient fort à se plaindre plus ou moins deux.

Il se sentoît fort de l'appuis des Anglais, qui ne peuvent les soutenir ils ont trop de leurs propres défences.

Aujourd'hui que la Guerre Civile est chez les Marattes & les Mogols, les Anglois ne sont pas mieux traités, Le Nababe, *Mirza Amanis* Chef de Baingale, ayens sus l'arrivée du Bachas *Jamachas* au Deli, a commencé la Guerre aux Anglois, avec avantage; à Calicute ils ont été attaqués par le Rayas *Congis Ramme Ramme* Chef de *Contengris*, qui leur a tué en trois sorties mille Européens & trois mille Sipais: Par toute la Côte ils sont attaqués, tous sont revoltés contre eux par rapport aux vexations & aux Imports qu'ils ont mis.

A la côte de Coromandel depuis le Mazulipatam jusqu'à Madras and Arcate, tous les Princes

No. 3.

Seringapatam, the 21st of April 1797, the 5th Year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN GENERAL MENGALON,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The Nizam, an ally of the English, and the Chief of the Moguls, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four children who are disputing the right of succession, one of them who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the people, and is expected to succeed.

Sewoy Mab'doo Row, one of the great Mahratta Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of the English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the disputed succession has kindled a civil war in that State. Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of Providence. Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas. All the Princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a civil war exists in the Mahratta and Nizam's dominions, the English are not better situated, for the Nobob *Mirza Amanis* (*Afoph-ud-Doula*), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut, they have been attacked by the Cotiote Rajah, *Conjes Ram Ram*, who has killed in three sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 Sepoys. On the coast of Malabar, they are attacked on every side; and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and to the taxes which they have imposed.

On the coast of Coromandel, from Mazulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited

Princes petits & grands à force de vexations des Anglois, se sont revoltés, & ils disputent avec eux leurs droits, dernièrement le Fils du Frère du Nabab de Madras, qui commande un parti pour les Anglois, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefs qui sont ennuyé de leurs jours.

Je vous marque toutes ces nouvelles pour vous faire voir, qu'il est tems de venir; à peu de fraix nous les chasserons de l'Inde. Comptez sur mon amitié.

(Signé) AA

P. S. General je vous prie d'accepter une foible marque de l'estime que j'ai pour vous, c'est une arme que j'ai fais faire dans mon pays, je vous prie de l'accepter d'un aussi bon coeur comme je vous l'offre.

(Signé) AA

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

excited revolt amongst all the Princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights; and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own Chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed) AA

P. S. General, I entreat your acceptance of a slight mark of the personal esteem I entertain for you, it is a weapon made in my country, and which I request you to accept with the same cordiality as I offer it to you.

(Signed) AA

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 4.

De Patane le primidi de la 1er Decade de Floreal, l'an 5me. de la Republique Française.

CITOYENS REPRESENTANS,

DEPUIS que j'ai eus l'amitié de vous écrire mes couriers sont arrivés, qui ont apporté de nouvelles nouvelles que vous ne serez pas fâché de savoir.

Nizam Lalié des Anglois, chef des Mogols est très malade, & ne peut en revenir, par son grand âge, il a quatre enfans qui se disputent à qui sera chef, il y en a un qui m'aime beaucoup, & qui est celui qui est le plus aimé des chefs, & du peuple, qui aura la préférence.

Un des grands chefs Marate & un des fors après des Anglois Savoilles Madauras, vient de mourir, par un coup marqué, il a monté sur une Edifice, il est tombé & il est tué, il n'a point des enfans, c'est ce qui a occasionné la guerre civile dans ces Etats, c'est à qui commandera. Le Delis est aussi en mouvement. Le Rayas Jamachas, mon ami

y

No. 4.

Seringapatam, the 21st of April, 1797, the 5th year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN REPRESENTATIVES,

SINCE I manifested my friendship in writing to you, my messengers have arrived with the following intelligence, which will not be displeasing to you.

The Nizam, an ally of the English, and the Chief of the Moguls, is very ill, and his great age leaves no prospect of his recovery. He has four children who are disputing the right of succession; one of them who is much attached to me, is the favorite of the Chiefs, and of the people, and is expected to succeed.

Sewoy Mad'hoo Row, one of the great Mahrattah Chiefs, and a strenuous supporter of English, is dead, and by a singular accident, in falling from the top of a palace. He had no children, and the disputed succession has kindled a civil war in that State. Delhi is thrown into confusion, by the arrival of Zeman Shah my friend, who has attacked the Mahrattas

y est arrivé et a commencé à attaquer les Marates qui ont été deffait dans ce pais complètement, cest une Effai de la Providence, le Ciel nous vengé des Marates, tous les princes de l'Inde avoit fort à ce plaindre plus ou moiens deux. Il ce sentoit fors de l'apuis des Anglais, qui ne peuve les soutenir, ils ont trop de leurs propre deffences.

Aujourd'hui, que le guerre civile est ché les Marate et les Mogole, les anglais ne sont pas mieux traités; le Nababe *Mirsa Amanis* Chefe du Bengaile, ayant sus l'arrivé du Pachias Jamachas au Delis, a commencé la Guerre au Anglais, avec avantage; a Calicute ils ont été attaqué par le Rajas *Congis Ramme Ramme*, Chefe de Contengris, qui leurs a tué en trois sortis mille Européens, & trois mille sipaïse, par toute la Cote ils sont attaqué, tous sont revoltés contre eux, par rapors au vexations & au impos qu'il ons mis.

A la Côte de Coromandelle depuis le Masulipatam jusqu'à Madras & Arcate, tous les princes, petis & grans, a force de vexations des Anglais se sont revoltés, & ils dispute avec eux leurs drois: dernièrement le fils du frère du Nababe de Madrasses qui commande un partis pour les Anglais, a eu le cou coupé par ces Chefe, qui sont ennuyé de leurs jours.

Je vous marque toute ces nouvelles par vous faire voire qu'il est tems de venir; a peus de fraix nous les chasserons de l'Inde, compté sur mon amitié.

(Signé) 

P. S. Dupuis ma lettre écrite je viens de recevoir par un Navire Arabe, qu'il y a beaucoup de désordre dans le Bingale, l'arrivé du Nababe Jamachas a Laquenos fait tremblé les Anglois surtout a Calcuttas, ils sont dans la Consternations, il ne peuve empêché la jonctions de Mirsa Amanis avec Jamachas, il paroît qu'ils veule ce vengé des Anglois, envoiè moi doncue des forces pour ce joindre au mienne, pour leur joué aussi moi ce qu'il merité.

(Signé) 

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 5.

Mahrattas and completely defeated them in that quarter. This is the act of providence. Heaven seems to revenge us on the Mahrattas. All the princes of India have reason to complain of them. The Mahrattas relied on the English who could not assist them, being fully employed in defending themselves.

Whilst a civil war exists in the Mahratta and the Nizam's dominions, the English are no better situated, for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Asoph-ud-Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemaun Shah at Delhi, commenced hostilities against them, and with some advantage. At Calicut they have been attacked by the Cotiate Rajah, Conjes Ram Ram, who has killed in three sallies, 1000 Europeans and 3000 sepoy. On the Coast of Malabar, they are attacked on every side; and the revolt is general, owing to their vexatious Government, and the taxes which they have imposed.

On the coast of Coromandel, from Masulipatam to Madras and Arcot, their tyranny has excited revolt amongst all the princes, powerful and weak, who all assert their rights, and a nephew of the Nabob of Madras, who held a command under the English, has lately been killed by his own chiefs, who were become desperate.

I inform you of these events in order to prove to you, that it is now the moment for you to invade India. With little trouble we shall drive them out of India. Rely on my friendship.

(Signed) 

P. S. Since writing my letter, I have learnt by an Arab ship, that great disturbances prevail in Bengal, the arrival of the Nabob Zemaun Shah at Lucknow, has made the English tremble, particularly at Calcutta, where they are in great consternation, as they are unable to prevent Mirza Amanis (Asoph-ud-Dowla) from joining Zemaun Shah; it appears that both these princes are determined to be revenged of the English; send me then troops to join with mine, that I too may treat them as they deserve.

(Signed) 

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 5.

No. 5.

De l'Isle de France le 6 Pluviose an 6e.

GENERAL,

LE Roi nous a ordonné pour la solidité de l'Alliance avec la Republique Française de prêter serment des deux Côtés sous les Pavillons des deux nations, et de faire selon votre coutume cette cérémonie, c'est pourquoi nous vouscrivons cette Demande; cela faisant ne pourra que retraicir l'amitié et l'alliance offensif & defensif de façon qu'elle ne puisse jamais se rompre, nous vous prions pour cela de faire rassembler tous les chefs & les hommes necessaire pour cela, et devant nous de faire un écrit passé & signé de tous, et imprimer le Sceau de la Republique Française, & nous le remettre entre les mains, cela faisant, les ennemis pourront se diminuer devant nous; & ne peut que rendre les deux alliés contents, c'est ce que nous vous faisons favoir & vous prions de nous croire les plus sincères.

de vos Serviteurs,

(Signé) ASSEN ALI KAN,
MAHAMED HIBRAHIM.

Par ordre des Ambassadeurs,
pour Copie, DEBAY, Interprete.

The Seals of the parties affixed,
and a true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 5.

*The Isle of France, the 26th January, 1798;
the 6th Year of the Republic.*

GENERAL,

The King has commanded us, for the confirmation of the alliance with the French Republic, to take a solemn oath under the standard of the two Nations, and to perform this ceremony according to your customs; therefore we address this request to you; your compliance will render the bonds of our friendship, and of the offensive and defensive alliance indissoluble. We request you to assemble all the officers and men necessary for this ceremony, and in our presence, to draw up a written instrument, to be signed by all parties present, sealed with the seal of the French Republic, and delivered into our hands; this will weaken our enemies and rejoice the two allied powers.

This is what we wish to make known to you, and we entreat you to believe us the most sincere of your servants,

(Signed) { ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHOMED HIBRAHIM.

A true Copy, by order of the Ambassadors,
(Signed) DEBAY, Interpreter.

A True Translation,
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 6.

COPIE des conditions & propositions du Prince Typoo-Sultan, que ses Ambassadeurs, Assen-Ali-Kan, & Mahamed Hibrahim, ont envoyé en Europe de l'Isle de France, sur les deux frégates parties le 5. Février 1798, pour une alliance offensive & defencive avec la Republique Française, & pour demander du secours, pour reduire les Anglois nos ennemis communs & les chasser de l'Inde, si il est possible.

Le

No. 6.

COPY of the stipulations and proposals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaan, which his ambassadors, Assen Ali Khan and Mahomed Hibrahim, have dispatched to Europe from the Isle of France, by two frigates, which sailed from thence, on the 5th February, 1798; for establishing an offensive and defensive alliance with the French Republic, and for soliciting the assistance of France to subdue our common enemy the English, and to drive them out of India, if possible.

The

Le Prince s'engage de fournir à tout l'armée Française les vivres nécessaires, comme, Ris, viande, Manteque, &c. Il n'y a que les Liqueurs Spiritueuses dont il se trouve tout a fait dénué & dont il ne pourra pas fournir; il fournira aussi à l'armée Française de quoi faire transporter & les chefs, & les Effets; ainsi que toute les munitions de Guerre &c. fait à l'Isle de France ce 4. Février 1798.

Pour Copie conforme a l'original,
(Signé) DEBAY.

- Seal of Assen Ali Cawn,
- Seal of Mahomed Hibrahim,
- Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

A True Copy,
C. MACAULAY, Sec.

The Prince engages to furnish the whole French army with the necessary provisions, such as rice, meat, ghee, &c. spirituous liquors, he cannot supply; he will provide the French army with carriage for the officers and for their baggage; he will also provide all military stores. Done at the Isle of France, the 4th of February, 1798.

A True Copy,
(Signed) DEBAY.

- Seal of Assen Ali Cawn,
- Seal of Mahomed Hibrahim,
- Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

A True Translation,
G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 7.

Les Representants de la Colonie de l'Isle de France, a Tippoo Sultaun.

SALUT & FRATERNITE.

VOS Ambassadeurs nous ont fait part de l'Intention où vous êtes de former avec la Colonie de l'Isle de France des Liaisons également avantageuses pour les deux Nations.

Nous ferons tout ce qui fera en notre pouvoir pour repondre à vos desirs.

Nous avons rendu compte de votre Ambassade au Corps legislatif Français, & nous sommes persuadés que la France entrera parfaitement dans vos vues.

Le Gouverneur Général Malartic vous instruira des mesures qu'il a prises & de celles qu'il compte prendre pour vos Interêts & les nôtres.

Les Objets que produisent vos Etats ou qui s'y fabriquent, conviennent en général à notre Colonie, tant pour les Subsistances, que pour son Commerce intérieur & exté-
eur

No. 7.

The Representatives of the Colony of the Isle of France, to Tippoo Sultaun,

SALUTATION AND FRATERNITY!

YOUR ambassadors have communicated to us your intention of forming with the colony of the Isle of France, a connection equally advantageous to both nations.

We shall make every effort in our power to answer your wishes.

We have communicated the object of your embassy to the Legislative Body of the French Government, and we are convinced that France will enter completely into your views.

The Governor General Malartic will apprise you of the steps which he has taken already, and of those which he has in contemplation, for promoting our mutual interests.

The produce and manufactures of your dominions will find a market in this colony, either for internal consumption or exportation; and we can supply you in return, with
all

FOUND IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM.

99

car. Vous trouverez chez nous en échange
ceux que vos projets guerriers exigent.

(Signé) FOUQUEREAUX, President,
Par l'Assemblée Coloniale,
HAULNIER, Sec.

A True Copy,
C. MACAULAY, Sec.

all the articles which the execution of your
military projects requires:

(Signed) FOUQUEREAUX, President,
By order of the Colonial Assembly,
HAULNIER, Secretary,

A True Translation, C. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 8.

Ile de France, 2^e le Ventose an 6^e.

GENERAL,

NOUS vous souhaitons le bon jour, et
bonne fantè. Vous savez que nous somme
venus ici croyants y trouver des forces confide-
rables que l'on nous avoit dit y etre, & que
l'alliance etant fait avec nôtre prince, nous
pourrions les emmener avec nous pour battre
vos ennemis, qui sont les nôtres, vous savez
aussi, que si nous etions venus pour faire du
monde, nous serions venus munis de tous ce
qu'il faut, & d'argent pour cela.

Mais vos bontés pour notre Prince, & ne
voulant pas nous renvoyer, comme nos som-
mes venus Seuls (en emmenant si peu de
monde ne peut faire l'ouvrage que nôtre
Prince desire) ayant resolu d'envoyer avec
nous ceux qui etoient de bonne volon-
té, cet ouvrage ne peut se faire sans argent,
car des personnes qui se présentent a nous
demandent de l'argent. Nous ne pouvons
emmener ce monde, vus que c'est des recrues,
& n'avons pas d'ordre. Ceux qui sont con-
tantes de venir avec nous, nous les emmene-
rons, mais leur paye ne sera fixée que devant
le Prince. Si cela vous causoit trop d'ouv-
rage, nous vous prions d'envoyer avec nous
des ambassadeurs aupres de nôtre prince qui
traiteront en meme temps de cela, saurons
aussi comme le Camp Français qui est la est
traité; & ceux qui partiront d'ici par la suite,
feront traités de même, & notre Prince en-
voyera pour cela de l'argent, avec des am-
bassadeurs

No. 8.

*The Isle of France, the 21st February, 1798;
the 6th Year of the Republic.*

GENERAL,

MAY health and happiness attend you.
It is known to you that we came hither
with the expectation of finding a considerable
force, which we were informed was in this
island, and with which, upon the conclusion
of an alliance with our Sovereign, we expect-
ed to have returned to him, to conquer your
enemies who are also ours. You know that
had we been deputed to make the levies our-
selves, we should have brought a supply of
money, and all that might be necessary for
that purpose.

That we might not return empty-hand-
ed, as we came, you have agreed to raise
volunteers for us; the small force which
you have offered, cannot accomplish the
designs of our Prince; but even this incon-
siderable force cannot be raised without mo-
ney; all those who offer to enlist, require
money from us. We cannot enlist them,
it is contrary to our orders; such however as
choose to go with us, we will take; but on
condition that their pay shall be fixed by our
Sovereign. Should this proposal appear in-
convenient, we request you will send Amba-
sadors with us to adjust this point with our
Sovereign; they will then learn, on what
terms the French now in his service are en-
tertained; those who may embark afterwards,
shall be entertained on the same terms, and
for this purpose our Prince will send money
with his Ambassadors; but it must be under-
stood, that whether men are to be enlisted
for

ambassadeurs, soit pour emmener des recrues, c'est vous qui les envoyerez; soit pour demander du Secours, c'est vous qui l'envoyerez aussi.

Nous vous prions de nous envoyer, le plutot possible, vos que les ordres de notre Prince sont de maniere, à ne pas pouvoir rester longtems ici, cela faisant vous obligerez

Vos tres humble & tres
Obeissants Serviteurs,

(Signé) ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

Lettre écrite par moi DEBAY Interprete, par
ordre des Ambassadeurs pour Copie.

□ } Seals of the Ambassadors of Tippoo Sultaun.
□ }
□ Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, SEC.

for his service, or whether your troops are to be sent to his assistance, they are to be conveyed by you.

We request you to enable us to depart speedily, as our orders will not admit of our remaining long here; and by your compliance you will oblige,

Your most obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) ASSEN ALI KHAN,
MAHAMMED IBRAHIM.

A True Copy of the Letter written by order of
the Ambassadors by me, the Interpreter,
(Signed) DEBAY.

□ } Seals of the Ambassadors.
□ }
□ Seal of Debay.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 9.

Ile de France, le 8. Ventose, an. 6e.

MESSIEURS LES AMBASSADEURS,

J'É suis trop franc pour vous laisser ignorer que je suis très mecontent de votre lettre de ce matin. Votre Sultan vous a envoyé pour nous demander les Secours qui dependent de nous aux conditions que nous trouverons justes, & non pas a celles que vous nous prescrivez.

Tout ce que je vous ai demandé ces jours-ci, m'a été dicté par le Général Dagincourt qui est connu particulièrement de votre Sultan, sous les ordres duquel il a servi, étant Capitaine de Grenadiers dans le Battalion de Régiment de l'Isle de France, qui a fait une Campagne la guerre dernière, aux ordres de Bader & de Tipoo Sultaun: ainsi je persiste à vous demander généralement, pour tous les Officiers & les Volontaires le traitement & les Vivres suivant l'Etat que je vous ai communiqué dernièrement.



No. 9.

*Ile of France, the 27th February, 1798; 6th
Year of the Republic.*

TO THE AMBASSADORS,
GENTLEMEN,

I am of too sincere a temper to suffer you to remain ignorant of the great dissatisfaction which your letter of this morning has given me; your Sultaun deputed you to solicit our aid on such conditions as we might deem just, and not on those which you now prescribe to us.

The demands which I have proposed to you within these few days past, were framed by General Dagincourt, who is particularly known to your Sultaun, under whose orders he served when a Captain of Grenadiers in the battalion of the regiment of the Isle of France, which made a campaign during the last war under the Bahaudar and Tippoo Sultaun, I therefore persist in demanding for all the officers and volunteers, the pay and provisions stipulated in the last statement which I transmitted to you.

The

Ce qu' on payoit il y dix ans, ne peut pas se comparer avec ce qu' on doit payer aujourd, lui.

Celui qui avoit à cette Epoque 150 Roupies par mois, en demande aujourd'hui, 600.

Vous ne voulez pas de Chirurgiens, vous n'en aurez pas, & votre Prince vous en saura mauvais gre.

Les officiers & les Volontaires, qui partiront avec vous, ne doivent pas faire 500 Lieues pour être assuré du traitement que Tipoo Sultan leur fixera; Je leur ordonnerai de ne débarquer que lorsque Tipoo Sultan les aura fait assurer, qu'il leur accorde le traitement & les Vivres que je lui propose.

Nous n'avons pas été vous chercher: vous êtes venus nous demander des Secours; ainsi vous devez vous soumettre aux Conditions que je vous propose, qui sont justes & raisonnables.

SALUT & FRATERNITE,
LE GOUVERNEUR GENERAL,
(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

The pay which was granted ten years ago, cannot be made a rule for the pay which ought to be given now.

Those who at that period received 150 rupees per month, now demand 600.

You do not chuse to take Surgeons; you shall not have them; but your master will not be satisfied with your conduct on this article.

The officers and volunteers who are to accompany you, shall not make a journey of 500 leagues, to ascertain what pay Tipoo Sultaun may chuse to fix for them: I shall order them not to disembark until Tipoo Sultaun shall have satisfied them, that he will allow the pay and provisions which I propose to him.

We have not sought you, you came to solicit our aid, you ought therefore to submit to the conditions which I propose to you; they are just and reasonable.

Salutation and Fraternity,
(Signed) MALARTIC.
Governor General.

A True Translation
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 10.

*Ile de France, Port Nord Ouest le 18^e.
Ventose, an 6eme. de la Republique
Française, Une et Indivisible, repon-
dant au 8 Mars 1798, Vieux Stile.*

Le Gouverneur General des Isles de France,
& de la Reunion, au Nabob Tippoo
Sultaun.

LE Citoyen Jacques Denis Pitcher, Ecri-
vain attaché au Gouvernement, desirant ob-
tenir de votre Grandeur un Paravanah, à
l'effet d'être employé dans la factorie, que
vous vous proposez de faire établir dans cette
Ile, Permettez moi de vous demander en fa-
veur toutes vos bontés & l'obtention de la
place qu'il sollicite.

Le Citoyen Pitcher jouit ici de la meilleure
réputation; il a de bonnes mœurs, une pro-
bité.

No. 10.

*Ile of France, Port North West, the
18th Ventose, 6th Year of the French
Republic, One and Indivisible, answer-
ing to the 8th March, 1798, O. S.*

The Governor General of the Isles of
France, and of La Re-union, to the Na-
bob Tippoo Sultaun.

CITIZEN James Denis Pitcher, a writer
attached to this government, being desirous
of obtaining a perwannah from your Highness
for the purpose of being employed in the
factory which you propose to establish in this
island: permit me to request your favor to-
wards him; and the grant of the office which
he solicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the best reputation
here, his morals are good, his integrity un-
blemished.

bité, sure, & un Caractère tres doux; il est en outre très intelligent, actif and laborieux.

Vos Ambassadeurs, qui l'ont beaucoup vu; & auxquels il a été de quelque utilité, vous confirmeront tous les temoignages avantageux que je me plais à rendre au Citoyen Pitcher.

Je vous saurai beaucoup de gré, Prince, de tout l'égard que vous voudrez bien avoir à ma recommandation.

SALUT. & FRATERNITE,
(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

blemished, and his temper tractable; he is besides intelligent, active and laborious.

Your Ambassadors who have seen a great deal of him, and to whom he has been of some service, will confirm to you all the advantageous testimonies which I feel much pleasure in rendering to the character of citizen Pitcher.

I shall be extremely obliged Prince, by the attention you may be pleased to pay to my recommendation.

SALUTATION & FRATERNITY,
(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 11.

*Ile de France, le 14e. Ventose, an 6e.
de la Republique Française, (ou le 4
Mars 1798.)*

LE CONTRE AMIRAL SERCEY,
COMMANDANT LES FORCES NAVALES DE FRANCE,
DANS LES MERS DE L'INDE,
AU NABAB TIPOO SULTAUN, DANS
SES ETATS.

PRINCE TIPOO.

VOS Ambassadeurs, Assen Ali Kan et Ibrahim Saeb, m'ont remis la Lettre, dont vous m'avez honoré, qui m'a fait connoître qu'ils avoient votre confiance, & que vous désiriez que la France vous envoya des Forces pour déclarer la Guerre aux oppresseurs de l'Inde, les Anglois. Je suis bien fâché, que les forces navales que je commande ne soient pas assez considérables en ce moment, pour les conduire de suite dans l'Inde, y occasionner une diversion qui seroit avantageuse à vos Intérêts; mais, si, comme je l'espère, mon Gouvernement m'envoie de nouvelles, je serai très empressé à aller chercher nos ennemis communs, & de concourir avec vous à leur abaissement.

Avant l'arrivée de vos Ambassadeurs, j'avois écrit à mon Gouvernement, sur la nécessité de hâter cette mesure; & le lendemain
de

No. 11.

*Ile of France, the 14th Ventose, the 6th
Year of the French Republic, or the
4th of March 1798.*

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY,
COMMANDING THE NAVAL FORCES OF FRANCE
IN THE INDIAN SEAS,
TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SULTAUN,
IN HIS TERRITORIES.

PRINCE TIPPOO,

YOUR Ambassadors, Assen Ali Khan and Ibrahim Saib, have delivered to me the letter with which you have honoured me, by which I learnt that they possessed your confidence, and that you desired France should send you troops in order that you might declare war against the English, the oppressors of India. I am extremely concerned that the naval force under my command is not at present sufficiently considerable to admit of my proceeding to India, to make such a diversion as might forward your interests; but if I should be reinforced as I expect, I shall be very eager to seek our common enemies, and to assist you in their reduction.

Previous to the arrival of your Ambassadors, I had addressed the government of my country in Europe, on the necessity of expediting
this

de leur arrivée, j'ai envoyé deux frégates en France, qui lui portent les nouveaux offres que vous faites. Il est facheux, que vous n'avez pas fait connoître plutôt vos bonnes dispositions.

Prince Tipoo, vos Ambassadeurs, ont employé beaucoup de zèle pour votre Service; mais malheureusement, nous ne pouvons détourner les moyens qui nous sont confiés, pour la garde de nos Colonies: Cependant vos Ambassadeurs m'ayant fait connoître votre desir d'avoir quelques Officiers instruits, pour former votre Marine, je m'empresse de vous envoyer le Capitaine de Vaisseau DUBUC, & six autres Officiers, que je vous recommande particulièrement, & que j'espère, rempliront vos vues par leur bonne conduite, & leurs Talents dans le metier de la marine.

Vos Ambassadeurs ayant témoigné le desir de vous rejoindre promptement, je leur donne, pour les conduire, une de mes meilleures Frégates, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermite, Officier de distinction, que je vous recommande.

SALUT. LE CONTRE-AMIRAL,
(Signé) SERCEY.
A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

this measure, and the day subsequent to their arrival, I despatched two frigates to France with the new proposals which you offer; it is to be regretted that you did not sooner apprize us of your favourable disposition.

Prince Tippoo, your Ambassadors have exerted great zeal for your service, but unfortunately we were not at liberty to divert to any other object, the means confided to us for the protection of our colony: your Ambassadors having however informed me of your wish to have some well instructed officers to form your marine, I hasten to send to you Captain Dubuc, who commands a vessel in the service of France, and six other officers, whom I particularly recommend to your favor, and who, I hope will answer your views by their good conduct, and their naval skill.

Your Ambassadors having testified an anxious wish to return to you as speedily as possible, I have given them one of my best frigates, commanded by Captain L'Hermite, a distinguished officer, whom I recommend to you.

Salutation, (Signed) SERCEY,
REAR ADMIRAL.
A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 12.

Copie d'une Lettre du GENERAL COSIGNY, aux Envoyés du Patcha Tipou Sultan, au moment de leur Departé.

JE fais mes excuses aux Envoyés du Patcha, si ma mauvaise Santé m'empêche d'aller les voir mais je n'aurois pas eu autre chose à leur dire pour le Prince, que ce que je vais écrire ici & que je desire, qu'ils transcrivent pour en rendre compte au Patcha Tipou Sultan.

J'assure le Patcha Tipou Sultan de mon respect and de mon dévouement, *Je lui donne ma parole, que j'ai transmis dans le tems, & fidèlement, ses propositions, & sa lettre au Gouvernement.*

No. 12.

Copy of a letter from GENERAL COSIGNY, to the Ambassadors of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, at the moment of their departure.

I BEG leave to offer my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, my ill health has prevented me from paying them a visit, but I should have had nothing further to communicate to them, for the information of the Prince, than what I now propose to write, which I desire they will transcribe for the purpose of transmitting it to the Padsha Tippoo Sultaun.

I assure the Padsha Tippoo Sultaun of my respect and devotion. *I give him my word that I faithfully transmitted at the time when I received them, his propositions and his letters to*
the

vernement François; je suis sur que le tout est arrivé par Duplicata, que suivant sa recommandation, j'ai observé le plus grand Secret, pour ne pas le compromettre avec les Anglois, & parce que le Gouvernement François lui même n'est pas dans l'usage de donner le secret de ses Opérations.

La preuve que les propositions de Tippou Sultan ont été acueillies, cest quelles sont restées secret en France même, cependant, il ne conviendra peut-être point à la France de faire une Expedition dans l'Inde, ce qui depend d'une paix plus ou moins éloignée avec les Anglois, mais je donne l'assurance au Patcha, qu'il n'aura pas à se repentir de sa première démarche, & de la Confiance qu'il avoit mise en moi.

La France j'en suis sur, considerera toujours le Patcha comme un de ses plus fidelles allies, nous n'avons négligé son Waquil & moi, aucun des moyens, qui sont en notre pouvoir pour instruire le Gouvernement François des vrais Interêts du Patcha: interêts que nous regardons comme nécessairement liés à ceux de la Nation Française dans L'Inde. J'espère, qu'un jour Tippou Sultan, connoitra, que je l'ai servi, dans cette circonstance avec le même Zele, que lorsque j'étois auprès de lui.

Pierre Monneron n'existe plus, le Patcha l'ignoroit, & l'ignore peut-être encore, cependant, il ne lui a point écrit, & ne m'a point donné à moi-même de ses nouvelles, quoi qu'il ait envoyé ici une Copie des Lettres de Pierre Monneron, c'est donc Tippou qui a donné son secret, & il n'aura rien à nous reprocher suivant les evenemens.

Je n'écris point au Patcha d'une part parce que ma Santé & la Goutte que j'ai dans ce moment m'empêcheroit de le faire comme je le desirerois, & puisqu'il n'a pas jugé lui même qu'il dut m'écrire, & que j'avoue franchement, que je serois très fâché que mes lettres fussent renvoyées comme l'ont été celles de Pierre Monneron; toutes les lettres que j'ai écrites à Tippou Sultan, dans tous les tems, & celles qu'il m'a écrites personnellement, je les ai toujours envoyés au Gouvernement François ce ont été & resteront toujours secretes, puisqu'il y va de son Intéret & de celui de la Nation Française.

Je renouvelle encore une fois mes excuses aux envoyés du Patcha, si ma mauvaise Santé

the French government, and I am certain that the whole is arrived in duplicate; agreeably also to his recommendation, I observed the greatest secrecy, that he might not be committed with the English, and because the French government itself is not in the habit of publishing the secrets of its operations.

The proof that the propositions of Tippou Sultan have been received, is, that they have remained secret even in France; perhaps it is not convenient for France to send an expedition to India, as it must depend upon the prospect of peace, more or less distant, with the English; but I assure the Padsha, that he will have no reason to repent of this first step, nor of the confidence he has reposed in me.

France, I am certain, will always consider the Padsha as one of its most faithful allies: his Vakeel, and I, have not neglected any of the means in our power, to inform the French government of the true interests of the Padsha: interests which we consider as necessarily blended with those of the French nation in India. I hope the time will come when Tippou Sultan will be convinced that I have served him on this occasion, with the same zeal, as when I was near his person.

Peter Monneron is no more: the Padsha was ignorant of his death, and perhaps is still ignorant of it: He however has not written to him, nor has he written to me, although he has sent to this place a copy of the letters of Peter Monneron: It is therefore Tippou who has published his own secret, and he cannot hereafter reproach us with the consequences.

I do not write to the Padsha, as my health, and the gout which I have at this moment, would prevent me from doing it in the manner I could wish, and because he has not thought proper to write to me; and I moreover candidly confess, that I should be very sorry to have my letters returned in the manner that Peter Monneron's were. All the letters which I have at various times written to Tippou Sultan, as well as those which he has personally written to me, I have constantly forwarded to the French government; the letters have always been, and will continue to remain secret, because his interest, and that of the French nation requires it.

I must again repeat my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, if my ill health should

ne me permet point d'aller les voir avant leur départ de cette colonie; car j'aurai eu le plus grand desir de faire connoissance avec eux, & de parler ensemble du Pacha; connoissance, que m'aurois d'autant plus été agréable, que leur Sageffe, & leur bonne conduite ici dans la mission que le Pacha leur a confiée, m'inspirois le plus grand desir de les connoître. Toujours est il glorieux pour eux d'avoir rempli avec distinction & dignité le poste honorable qu'ils ont occupé ici un instant pour les intérêts de leur Maître, de s'y être acquis l'estime générale, & particulièrement, de tous les chefs par leur Sageffe, leur Prudence, leur discrétion, dans la mission, dont ils ont été chargés, & dont ils se sont acquittés avec cette sageffe, & cette dignité convenable aux Envoyés d'un grand Prince, de la Justice duquel il doivent attendre un accueil favorable. Je les prie de vouloir bien agréer mes vœux pour leur santé, and le succès de leur Voyage.

Je suis persuadé qu'ils feront valoir auprès de Tippoo Sultan, la mémoire, que mon Neveu Lahausse La Louviere lui adresse ainsi, que la demande qu'il fait au Prince, Son mémoire m'a paru renfermer de bonnes vues concernant les intérêts du Pacha, c'est ce qui me détermine à leur recommander.

Je les prie encore d'assurer le Pacha que je prendrai toujours le plus grand intérêt à sa Gloire, & que je desire que les succès, et le nom d'un si grand Prince remplisse l'univers.

(Signé), LE GENERAL COSSIGNY
Son habitation le 14 de Ventose l'an 6eme.

A True Copy,

C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 13.

should prevent me from seeing them before their departure from this colony, for I should have had the strongest desire to become acquainted with them, and to have conversed with them, respecting the Padsha; their acquaintance would have been more particularly agreeable to me, as their discretion, and the good conduct observed by them here, during the course of the Embassy with which they were entrusted by the Prince, inspired me with a very great desire to know them. It will always be highly creditable to them, to have filled with distinction and dignity, the honorable post which they occupied here for the interests of their master, and to have acquired the general esteem, and the particular regard of all the Chiefs of this island, by their wisdom, their prudence, and discretion, in the mission with which they were charged; in the execution of which they have acquitted themselves with that good sense and dignity, becoming the Ambassadors of a great Prince, from whose justice they have every reason to expect a favorable reception. I beg them to accept my best wishes for their health, and the success of their voyage.

I am persuaded that they will use their influence with Tippoo Sultaun, in support of the memorial which my nephew Lahausse La Louviere, has addressed to him, as well as the request made by him to the Prince. His memorial appeared to me to comprehend objects of great moment to the interests of the Padsha, and it is this which determined me to recommend it.

I once more request them to assure the Prince, that I shall always take the greatest interest in his glory, and that I am anxious that the success and name of so great a Sovereign, should be extended throughout the universe.

(Signed) GENERAL COSSIGNY, at his House,
the 14th Ventose, 6th Year, corresponding with
the 5th March 1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,

French Translator.

No. 13.

No. 13.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE.

LA PATRIE, L'HONNEUR, ET LA
LIBERTE.*Au Quartier-General de l'Isle de France,
le 13e. Ventose, l'an 6e de la Repub-
lique Française.*MAGALLON, GENERAL DE DIVISION,
AU NABAB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

J'AI reçu la Lettre dont vous m'avez hon-
noré; une maladie que j'ai effuyée pendant
le Sejour de vos Ambassadeurs a L'Isle de
France, m'a empêché de me trouver aux di-
verses conférences qu'ils ont tenues avec le
Gouverneur Général sur l'objet de la Mission,
dont vous les avez chargé; mais je ne doute
pas que la République Française n'apprenne,
& ne partage avec plaisir les Offres de votre
alliance et de votre Amitié.

J'aurais personnellement désiré, que l'Etat
des forces Française dans l'Inde m'eut fourni
l'occasion d'aller vous porter moi-même l'affu-
rance de l'amitié de nôtre République & de
partager la gloire de vos armes contre ses
Ennemis & les Vôtres: mais les Circonstances
actuelles me privent de ce double honneur.

Je vous prie Prince, d'agrecer les Voeux
que je forme pour la prospérité de vos armes,
& la Continuation de votre gloire.

(Signé) MAGALLON.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 14.

*Au Tres grand Prince Tippoo Sultaun
Bacba, en sa Cour à Seringapatnam.*

GRAND PRINCE,

UN Français dont le nom n'est pas ignoré de
vous, et qui desire être utile au genereux allie
de

No. 13.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

OUR COUNTRY, HONOUR AND LI-
BERTY.*Head-Quarters, Isle of France, the 13th of
March 1798; the 6th Year of the
French Republic.*MAGALLON, GENERAL OF A DIVISION,
TO THE NABOB TIPPOO SAIB.

PRINCE,

I received the letter with which you ho-
nored me; sickness prevented me from at-
tending the various conferences which your
Ambassadors held with the Governor Gene-
ral, on the subject of the mission with which
you had charged them. *I have however no
doubt, that the French Republic will soon learn
and joyfully partake your overtures of friendship
and alliance.*

I should have been glad if the state of
the French force at this time in India, had
allowed me in person to have assured you of
the friendship of the Republic, and to have
participated in the glory of your arms against
our common enemy, but the actual state of af-
fairs deprives me of that double honor.

I intreat you Prince, to accept my wishes
for the prosperity of your arms, and the con-
tinuation of your glory.

(Signed) MAGALLON.

(A True Translation) G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 14.

*To the great Prince Tippoo Sultaun Bacba,
at his Court of Seringapatam.*

GREAT PRINCE,

A Frenchman whose name is not unknown
to you, and who wishes to be useful to the
generous

de sa nation, saisit avec impressement l'occasion du retour de vos deux envoyés Assen Ali Kan et Mahomed Ibrahim, pour se rappeler a votre souvenir.

J'eux l'honneur de vous écrire de Pondichery au mois de Septembre 1792, en vous envoyant l'état du chargement de mon Vaifseau le Phenix, et je prévins le Gouverneur Desfresne, que j'allas passer a Mangalor pour y mettre a terre un parti de beaux et bons fusils grenadiers que je vous destinois. Ce General m'observa que je courois le risque d'être visité et arrêté par les Anglois, mais lorsqu'il vit ma ferme résolution de tenir a mon projet, il m'approuva et je partis. Cette affaire m'a procuré le précieux avantage de recevoir plusieurs Paravanahs de votre main que je conserve tres soigneusement.

Votre Ministre Affaraff-Ali Kan se rendit a Mangalor au commencement de 1793. Il y recut les fusils et en fut tres satisfait. Je ne fus payé qu'en partie, il me donna une delegation, pour quatorze mille Roupies sur Brown de Mahé, lequel m'en a donné une sur une autre personne, et je ne suis pas encore payé, mais ce n'est plus votre grandeur que me doit cette Solde.

Representant du peuple de l'Isle de France, j'ai eu le bonheur de me trouver President de Comité de Sureté Publique, lorsque vos Envoyés ont débarqué en cette Colonie, et j'ai été le premier a leur temoigner la satisfaction que nous epronvions en recevant parmi nous les sujets d'un Prince Allié auquel nous sommes sincerement attachés—mais si notre joye a été grande un instant, notre tristesse a été profonde en apprenant que vous aviez été trompé par Rigaud sur les forces que nous avions dans cette isle; le seul renfort que la France ait envoyé depuis le commencement de la Guerre, n'est que d'un Bataillon que nous avons envoyé a Batavia, pour aider les Hollandois a conserver cette place, et ceci en raison des secours que nous en avons retiré en argent, vivres et munitions navaliens, car il faut que vous appreniez grand Prince, que livrés a nos propres moyens, nous avons du quoi suffire, et nous avons juré de nous ensevelir sous les ruines de

generous ally of his nation, avails himself with eagerness of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambassadors, Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, to recall himself to your remembrance.

I had the honor to write to you from Pondicherry in the month of September 1792, enclosing the manifest of the cargo of my ship the Phoenix, and I informed Governor Desfresne that I proposed going to Mangalore, for the express purpose of landing a quantity of beautiful and excellent grenadier fuses, intended for you. That General observed to me, that I ran the risk of being searched and detained by the English, but when he saw that I was firmly resolved to adhere to my project, he approved of it, and I departed. This circumstance has afforded me the inestimable advantage of receiving many Perwannahs from you, which I carefully preserve.

Your Minister Asheruff Ali Khan arrived at Mangalore in the beginning of the year 1793. He there received the fuses, and was satisfied with them: I was paid only in part; he gave me an order for 14,000 Rupees upon Brown of Mahé, who gave me a bill on another person, and I have not yet received payment, but it is no longer your Highness who is responsible to me for the amount.

Being a Representative of the people of the isle of France, I had the happiness of being President of the committee of public safety, when your Ambassadors landed in this colony, and I was the first to testify to them the satisfaction we felt, at receiving amongst us the subjects of an allied Prince, to whom we are sincerely attached: but if our happiness was great for a moment, our grief was profound to learn that you had been deceived by Ripaud as to our forces on this island: the only reinforcement which has been sent to us from France since the commencement of the war, is one battalion, which we have sent to Batavia to assist the Dutch, in the preservation of that place: this we did in return for the assistance which we had drawn from thence in money, provisions, and naval stores: For you must know Great Prince, that our own resources are sufficient for our support, and we have sworn to bury ourselves under the ruins of our island, rather

de notre île, avant que nos ennemis en deviennent possesseurs.

J'ai eu souvent le plaisir de visiter vos Envoyés, et j'ai fait en sorte de les tirer de cet état pénible dans lequel les jettoit le défaut de réussite de leur mission. Je les encourageois en leur disant, que vous ne pouviez pas vouloir l'impossible, et qu'ayant fait tout ce qui étoit dans leur pouvoir pour obtenir, leur conscience devoit être tranquille, et vous savez, Grand Prince, ce que je vais vous dire avec franchise, que le mandataire qui a fait tous ses efforts, et qui n'a cependant pu réussir, a des droits à la reconnaissance de celui qui lui a accordé sa confiance.

Si Assen-Ali Kan et Mahomed Hibrabim n'ont pas mieux fait, si vos desirs ne sont pas remplis, c'est le malheur des circonstances seul qu'ils faut en accuser, mais je jure par le nom sacré de l'honneur, qu'ils ont mis tout en ouvrage pour exécuter vos volontés, et qu'ils se sont comportés en sujets vraiment attachés et fideles à leur maître.

Les conférences ont eu lieu au Gouvernement avec les Généreaux, et trois représentants de la Colonie, du nombre duquels j'ai l'avantage d'être. Vos Envoyés ont toujours désirés qu'on ne comptât dans le public que ce qu'on ne pouvoit pas cacher, j'ose vous assurer, Grand Prince, que nous avons tout lieu d'être satisfaits de la conduite honnête et décente qu'ils ont tenu ici, et telle qu'on devoit l'attendre d'honneur de leur caractère et envoyés par vous. Ils ont observés que le traitement fixé pour les divers grades étoit trop considérable, que les François qui sont au Camp de Lalé ne sont pas aussi fortement payés mais le General Malartic vous met à votre aise en permettant aux François de revenir, si vous n'approuvé pas ce qui a été fixé ici. La position de vos envoyés étoit critique, ils se trouvoit placés entre le désir d'être utile à leur maître, et la crainte de lui déplaire, Refuser ce secours quoique foible, c'étoit donner la preuve que vous ne scaurois pas faire le sacrifice d'un peu d'argent, ce qui auroit été je pense impolitique, pour le présent et pour l'avenir : il faut d'ailleurs distinguer des hommes qui quittent leurs familles et l'aisance dont ils jouissent ici, pour aller volontairement

ther than see our enemies the possessors of it.

I often had the pleasure of visiting your ambassadors, and I succeeded in relieving them from the painful situation into which they were thrown, by the failure of their mission; I encouraged them by saying, that you could not desire impossibilities; and that having done every thing in their power, their conscience ought to be at ease: you know, Great Prince, what I frankly declare to you, that an agent who has used every effort, although without success, has still a claim to the gratitude of those who granted him their confidence.

If Hussein Ali Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim have not been entirely successful, if your wishes have not been accomplished, it is alone to be attributed to the unfortunate circumstances of the times; but I swear by the sacred name of honor, that they have used every effort to execute your orders, and have conducted themselves like Subjects, truly attached and faithful to their master.

The conferences were conducted at the Government house with the Generals, and three Representatives of the colony, in the number of whom I have the advantage to rank. Your envoys were always desirous that nothing should be made public but what could not possibly be concealed; and I may venture to assure you, Great Prince that we have every reason to be satisfied with the correct and becoming conduct observed by them during their residence here; it was such as was to be expected from the honor of their character and from your Ambassadors. They observed that the allowances fixed for the different ranks were too great; and that the French in the camp of Lally are not so highly paid; but General Malartic relieves you from any embarrassment on that point, by permitting the French to return, should you not be satisfied with what has been concluded here.

The situation of your Envoys was critical; they found themselves in a state of suspense, desirous of being useful to their Master, but at the same time apprehensive of incurring his displeasure. To have refused these succours though trifling, would have been a confession that you would not sacrifice a small sum of money, this I think would have been impolitic not only with respect

volontairement servir dans un pays qu'ils ne connoissent pas, et il ne faut pas moins que le desir de vous être utile, pour avoir permis à ces Citoyens de quitter les Colonies pendant la guerre, d'autant plus qu'il y en a partie qui sont d'anciens militaires, possédant les connoissances de leur état, ce qui est une privation pour nous, mais il n'y a point de mesure à obliger lors qu'il n'en coûte rien.

Permettez moi Grand Prince de m'entretenir un moment avec vous, mon amour pour ma patrie, mon attachement pour ses alliés, et particulièrement pour le digne fils du célèbre Hyder-Ali, et ma haine bien fondée pour les Anglois, ou plutôt contre leurs gouvernemens; Tout cela, dis je, vous êtes un sûr garant que je ne dirai rien que ne soit suivant vos vrais interets.

Quelle est donc cette fatalité qui a jusqu'à présent divisé les princes Asiatiques? Rien n'est plus facile à concevoir, c'est la ténébreuse politique des Anglois, ce sont leurs principes machiaveliques qui ont mis tant de peuple sous leur joug, et qui les ont rendus les oppresseurs de l'Asie.

Il en est temps encore, vous pouvez écraser cette nation ambitieuse, mais il est nécessaire que la Cour de Poonah, que le Soubadu Decan, que les Tartares, que le Rajah de Travancore, que tous les Rajahs, Nababs, et Soubabs, que tous les Chefs de l'Asie enfin, se réunissent pour combattre, vaincre, et chasser ces orgueilleux Anglois, mais il faut que la bonne foi préside l'alliance, il faut qu'elle soit adroitement faite, à fin que les Princes dont les forces ne sont pas très considérables, ne se trouvent pas subjugués, faut d'avoir agi ensemble; mais lorsque le plan aura été bien concerté, lorsque de toutes les parties de l'Asie les Anglais se trouveront pressés leur perte est inévitable. Vous avez été en guerre avec tous les Princes d'Asie, il faut devenir ami, et leur prouver par les propositions que vous leur ferez, que vous voulez l'être réellement; il ne faut pas qu'un prince s'agrandisse aux dépens d'un autre, mais il faut que ceux qui gemissent sous la servitude des Anglois en soient affranchis, et que chacun ait part à leur dépouilles en raison des moyens qu'il fournira

to the present, but also to future times; besides it is necessary to make some distinction in favour of those who leave their families, and the comforts which they enjoy here, to serve as volunteers in a country with which they are totally unacquainted. Nothing less than our great desire to serve you would have induced us to permit those citizens to leave the colony, during the war, particularly as some of them are experienced soldiers who possess a knowledge of their profession, and are therefore a loss to us; but there is no merit in obligations which cost nothing.

Permit me, Great Prince, to converse a moment with you. My love for my country, my attachment to its allies, particularly to the deserving son of the renowned Hyder Alli, and my well founded hatred of the English, or rather of their Government; all this I say should convince you, that I shall say nothing which is not dictated by a regard for your true interests.

What is then the fatality which has hitherto divided the Princes of Asia? Nothing is more easily understood. It is the dark policy of the English, their Machiavelian principles, which have subjected so many nations to their yoke, and rendered them the oppressors of Asia.

There is still time however to crush this ambitious nation; but it is necessary that the Court of Poonah; the Soobah of the Decan; the Tartars; the Rajah of Travancore; all the Rajahs, Nababs, and Soobabs; that all the chiefs of Asia in short, should unite to attack, to overthrow, and finally to expel those haughty English. But it is absolutely necessary that the alliance should be founded on good faith, and that it should be skillfully formed, in order that the princes whose forces are inconsiderable may not find themselves overpowered, in consequence of a want of concert between the parties: but when the plan shall have been properly arranged, and when the English shall find themselves assailed from every quarter of Asia, their destruction will be inevitable. You have been at war with all the Princes of Asia, you must now become their friend, and prove to them by the proposals you make, that you are really willing to become such. One Prince must not aggrandize himself at the expence of another, but it is proper that those who groan under the bondage of the English should be emancipated, and that each individual should participate

fournira, et aussi en raison de sa position locale, mais je le dirai encore, si l'alliance est faite de bonne foi, si chacun des Contractans y trouve son compte, les engagements seront observés, mais s'il en est autrement, si quelqu'un des contractans est lezè, il ne tiendra a ses engagements que jusqu'au temps, ou quelque circonstance ou événement favorable lui permettra de les infreindre. Et si par bonheur il nous arrivoit des forces d'Europe, dont nous pourrions disposer a votre faveur, si la mission confiè par les Generaux de terre et de mer, et par la Colonie, aux Citoyens Magot et Seguin, le premier commandant les fregates que portent vos depeches au Gouvernement Français, et l'autre Aide de Camp du General Malartic, envoyès pour appuyer les demandes qu'il fait, a fin d'obtenir les secours les plus considerables possible, si cette mission, dis je est heureuse, quel seroit votre avantage d'avoir d'avance preparè les moyens de vous venger, en punissent ceux qui vous ont fait trahir par vos propres sujets, et de rentrer dans l'heritage que vous avez perdu en partie, parceque les Princes de Asie qui etoient armés contre vous, n'ont pas senti que plus les Anglois devenoient puissants, et plus ils leurs fourniroient des Armes contre eux memes.

Les differentes religions ont souvent empêché des Alliances qui auroient été avantageuses a divers Nations, mais les fausses considerations aint disparu, la philosophie et la raison ont fait taire les prejugs, et les memes etats voyent en Europe, les Eglises Romain, Calviniste et Lutherienne. L'homme qui adore le Createur, lorsque les voeux qu'il lui adresse sont sincerés et partent du Coeur, Dieu laisse tomber sur lui un regard de bonte et l'exauce.

Les dispositions du Souba du Decan vous sont connus, ainsi que celle de partie de Marattes et des Tartare; je crois pouvoir vous affirmer que le bon Prince Ram Rajah de Travancore, est fatigué de l'oppression sous laquelle les Anglois le tiennent, Raman Kelvin, son premier ministre seroit, je pense, bien disposé a agir contre ces despots, mais les moyens lui manquent; je scais que c'est avec beaucoup de peine qu'il a consenti a renvoyer

participate in their spoils, in proportion to the aid which he shall furnish; as well as to his local position. I will repeat, that if the alliance be made with good faith, if each of the contracting parties shall find his interest in it, the engagements will be observed; but should it prove otherwise, should any one of the contracting parties be injured, he will observe his engagements no longer (than until some circumstance or favorable event shall give him an opportunity of infringing them. If, fortunately, we should receive troops from Europe which we can dispose of in your favor; if the commission with which the naval and military generals of the colony have entrusted Citizen Magot and Seguin, the former the commander of the frigate which carries your dispatches to the French Government, and the latter Aid de Camp to Major General Malartic, sent to give greater efficacy to the application which he has made for as large a reinforcement as possible; I say, if this deputation be fortunate, what will not be your advantage in having prepared beforehand the means of avenging yourself, by punishing those who have caused you to be betrayed by your own subjects; and of recovering that inheritance of which you have been in part deprived, because the Princes of Asia, who took up arms against you, were not sensible, that in proportion as the English became powerful, they would furnish the powers of the East, with arms against each other.

The difference of religion has often prevented alliances which would have proved advantageous to divers nations, but these false principles have disappeared, philosophy and reason have silenced prejudice, and the same state in Europe tolerates the Roman Catholic, the Calvinist, and the Lutheran Churches: the man who adores the Creator and offers up vows which are sincere and proceed from the heart, is regarded by his God with an eye of benignity and forgiveness.

The disposition of the Souba of the Decan are known to you, as are also those of the Mahrattas and Tartar states. I think I may venture to assure you, that the good Prince Ram Rajah of Travancore, is tired of the oppression of the English: Raman Ksoin, his prime minister, would I conceive be well disposed to act against these despots, had he the means: I know that it was with great reluctance he consented to send away Migot de la Combe, who commanded his troops at Parour, as well as the other French officers who commanded his battalions.

renvoyer Migot de la Combe qui commandoit ses troupes a Parrou, ainsi que les autres officiers François qui commandoient les Bataillons. L'Interet de ce Rajah, si je ne me trompe, ainsi que le votre, exige que vous lui proposiez de devenir votre allié; que tout ressentiment cesse; que les anciennes querelles soient éteintes oubliées a jamais, mais surtout, Grand Prince, ménagez la negociation de maniere que les Anglois ne puissent s'en douter, car ce Prince seroit écrasé; et les Anglois en le depouillant, augmenteroient d'autant leurs Moyens contre vous. Croyez ma parole, Grand Prince, un des plus beaux jours de ma vie, sera celui ou j'apprendrai que votre Reunion avec les Princes d'Asie, vous fournira les moyens d'aneantir la puissance Anglaise dans l'Inde.

J'ignore, Grand Prince, si ma franchise vous plaira, et si vous ne trouverez mes observations déplacées, mais ce que je sçais, c'est que je desire que vous fassiez des grandes conquêtes sur les Anglois, et que votre succès vous mettent a même de rendre vos peuples heureux en le devenant vous même. C'est le vœu sincere d'un vrai français qui est avec respect et consideration.

Très Grand Prince,
Votre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur,
M. DESCOMBER.

*Isle de France Le 15 Ventose an 6 de la Re. Fe.
ou 5 Mars 1798. v. Stile.*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

battalions. The interests of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you should propose to him an alliance: that all resentment should cease, and that your ancient feuds should be extinguished and forgotten for ever: But above all, Great Prince, conduct the negociation in such a manner that the English may not suspect it; for otherwise this Prince will be totally crushed, and the English in despising him, will increase their means of acting against you. Believe me, Great Prince, one of the brightest days of my life will be that on which I shall hear, that, by reuniting with the Princes of Asia, you have acquired the means of annihilating the power of the English in India.

I know not, Great Prince, whether my frankness will be pleasing to you, or whether you may not consider my observations as officious, but of this I am certain, that my anxious wish is, that you may make great conquests from the English; and that by this success you may be enabled to render your people and yourself happy. This is the sincere prayer of the true Frenchman, who is with esteem and respect,

Great Prince,
Your most humble and most obedient Servant,
(Signed) M. DESCOMBER.

Isle of France, the 15th Ventose in the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 5th of March, 1798, Old Style.

A True Translation,
G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 15.

COPY. *Isle de France, Port Nord Ouest, le 17 Ventose, l'an 6 de la Re. publique Française, une et indivisible, rependant au 7 Mars, 1798, vieux Stile.*

Le Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, Au Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

J'AI reçu le 20 Janvier dernier (vieux Stile) votre letre sous la date du Septidi de la

No. 15.

COPY. *Isle of France, Port North West the 17th Ventose in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, answering to the 7th March, 1798. Old Style.*

The Governor General of the Isles of France and La Reunion, to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

I RECEIVED on the 20th January last, (old style) your letter under date the 9th October, 1797, which

la deuxième Decade de Vendemiaire l'an 6, laquelle m'annonce que vous m'envoyez le Capitaine Ripaud que vous avez retenu, et deux Ambassadeurs pour me parler de vos affaires, auxquels je peut prendre la plus grande confiance dans tout ce qu'ils me diront. Vos Ambassadeurs m'ont fait ensuite la remise de la Note de vos demandes au Directoire Executif, tendantes a faire une alliance offensive et defensiva avec les François, et vous proposez par cette note d'entretenir a vos frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourroit vous envoyer.

Ne me croyant pas autorisé par mes pouvoirs a faire cette alliance avec vous, j'ai envoyé de suite par deux fregates expediés pour France, vos propositions au Directoire Executif. Je n'ai aucun doute qu'il ne le prenne dans la plus grande consideration, et je suis persuadé qu'il vous enverra le plutôt possible le secours d'hommes que vous demandez, et dont vous avez besoin pour attaquer vos ennemis qui sont ceux de la Republique Française.

En attendant que ce secours vous soit parvenu, je vous expedie la fregate La Preneuse, commandée par le Capitaine L'Hermitte, pour vous porter vos Ambassadeurs et leur suite, ainsi que les Officiers, Chirurgiens, et Volontaires que j'ai fait recruter dans les deux Isles.

Je joins ici.

1.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de Marine que vous desirez avoir pour conduire vos Batimens, et pour vous former des mariniens.

2.—L'Etat nominatif des Officiers de terre, Chirurgiens et Volontaires.

Ces Etats présentent le grade de chaque Officier.

Vous recevrez aussi cjoint les tarifs des appointments de Solde à allouer par mois, independamment du traitement et vivres, à chaque grade et a toutes les personnes qui passent dans vos Etats.

Il eut été plus regulier qu'un traité fut passé entre vos Ambassadeurs et moi, et signé par les deux partis, lequel vous auriez ratifié au retour de vos Ambassadeurs. Mais je n'ai pu obtenir d'eux qu'ils s'engageassent a signer

which announced to me that you had deputed Captain Ripaud, whom you had engaged in your service, and two Ambassadors, to confer with me respecting the state of your affairs, and that I might place the greatest confidence in whatever they might communicate. Your Ambassadors afterwards delivered to me your memorandum of proposals to the Executive Directory, tending to form an alliance offensive and defensive with the French, and by which you offer to entertain at your own expence, as long as the war in India shall last, the troops they may be able to send you.

Not thinking myself authorized by my powers to conclude this alliance with you, I immediately dispatched two frigates to France with your propositions to the Executive Directory. I have not the smallest doubt, but that they will take your proposal into their most serious consideration; and I am persuaded that they will send you as speedily as possible, the succours of men which you demand, and which you require for the purpose of attacking your enemies, who are also the enemies of the French Republic.

In the mean time, and whilst waiting the arrival of these succours, I dispatch the Preneuse frigate, commanded by Captain L'Hermitte, to convey back your Ambassadors and their suite, with the officers, surgeons and volunteers, whom I have recruited in the two islands for your service.

I have annexed to this letter,

1. The roll of the officers composing the marine establishment, whom you were desirous of having to command your ships and to form seamen for you.

2. The roll of the land officers, of the surgeons, and of the volunteers.

These lists exhibit the respective ranks of the officers.

You will also receive with this letter the monthly pay tables of the allowances to be given, independently of the appointments and provisions, for each rank, and for every person who shall enter your territories.

It would have been more regular, had a treaty been entered into between your ambassadors and myself, and signed by both parties, which you might have ratified on the return of your ambassadors, but I could not persuade them

signer ce traité. Ils m'ont assuré que vous seriez incontestablement droit à ma demande, et que les Appointements et Solde, Traitement et Vivres, que j'ai arrêté, seroient exactement et régulièrement payez et délivrés à la fin de chaque mois. S'il en étoit autrement, j'autorise tous les Officiers, Volontaires et autres à profiter du retour de la frigate, et de toutes les occasions qu'ils trouveront pour revenir dans ces Isles.

Je dois aussi vous prévenir que mon intention est dans tous les temps ils soient libres de quitter vos états, qu'en conséquence vous leur fassiez fournir tous les moyens nécessaires, que toute assistance et protection leur soit accordée, et qu'ils n'éprouvent aucun empêchement ni molestation de la part de vos sujets.

L'Établissement d'un Comptoir que vous desirez avoir dans cette Ile, pour vous faciliter les moyens de vous lier d'avantage avec les Français, présentant des avantages réciproques, vous pouvez faire établir ce comptoir lorsque vous le jugerez convenable. Les deux Musulmans et les Français que vous vous proposez d'envoyer à cet effet, trouveront facilement une maison commode pour les recevoir. Ils seront sous la protection du Gouvernement, et ils jouiront de tous les privilèges accordés à cette sorte d'établissements.

Je vais à présent vous parler de la bonne conduite qu'ont tenue vos Ambassadeurs, et de l'empressement qu'ils ont constamment mis à exécuter ponctuellement les instructions dont vous les avez chargés, j'aime leur rendre cette justice, qu'ils méritent à tout égards.

D'abord ils ont remis à leur descente dans cette Colonie toutes les lettres dont ils étoient porteurs pour les Représentants, et les Généraux de terre et de mer. Ils ont fait prieres sur prieres et vivement sollicité l'envoi de forces considérables pour leur Prince, comme le portoient leurs instructions rédigées sur les rapports qui vous avoient été faits.

Après avoir balancé à accepter le modique secours en hommes qui leur étoit offert, vos

them to undertake to sign the treaty; they assured me that you would most unquestionably agree to my demand, and that the appointments and pay of the troops, as well as the establishment and provisions which I had requested, would be exactly and regularly paid at the end of every month. Should it prove otherwise, I authorize all the officers, volunteers and others, to avail themselves of the return of the frigate, or of any other opportunity which may offer, to return to these islands.

I must also premise, that it is my intention that they shall at all times be at liberty to quit your territories; and I therefore request you will give orders, that they may be furnished with the necessary means, that every assistance and protection be granted to them, and that they may not be subjected to any hindrance or molestation on the part of your subjects.

The establishment of the factory which you are anxious to have in this Island, in order to facilitate the means of connecting yourself more closely with the French, presenting reciprocal advantages, you are at liberty to establish it whenever you may think proper. The two Musselmen and the Frenchman whom you propose to send for that purpose, will easily find a commodious House for their reception. They shall be under the protection of Government, and they shall enjoy all the privileges usually granted to such establishments.

I must now mention to you the good conduct of your Ambassadors, and the anxiety they have always shewn to execute punctually, the commission with which you had entrusted them: I am happy to render them this justice which they on every account deserve.

Immediately on their arrival in this Colony, they delivered all the letters, with which they were entrusted for the Representatives and for the Naval and Military Generals. They urged entreaty upon entreaty, and strenuously solicited the dispatch of a considerable Force to their Prince, according to the tenor of their instructions, founded on the reports which had been made to you.

After having for some time hesitated to accept of the inconsiderable assistance in men which was offered

vos Ambassadeurs se sont decidés a le recevoir, d'après l'assurance formelle que je leur ai donnée de vous faire passer non seulement d'autres forces a mesure qu'ils arriveront de France, mais encore les hommes de cette Ile qui se determineront par la fuite a passer dans l'Inde.

Vos Ambassadeurs ayant également sollicité avec instance une prestation de serment pour cimenter l'alliance déjà existante entre les François et vous, je leur ai répondu que cette alliance ayant toute sa force, je pensai que le Directoire Executif et le corps législatif de la République Française, avoient seuls le droit de la cimenter de nouveau.

Enfin je ne peux vous rendre que des témoignages avantageux de leur honnêteté; je vous assure qu'ils se sont comportés avec honneur, et décence, et que toutes leurs démarches n'ont tendu qu'à obtenir, pour vos intérêts, les forces considérables qu'ils étoient venu chercher de votre part.

Ils vous diront que j'ai fait une Proclamation qui a été envoyée dans tous les Cantons de l'Ile pour recruter des volontaires.

Ils vous diront qu'un navire a été expédié a l'Ile de la Reunion pour le même objet.

Ils vous diront encore qu'un Embargo-Général a été mis sur tous les Batimens qui étoient dans le Port, afin qu'aucuns des dites Batimens ne puissent se rendre dans l'Inde, et dans les detroits, qu'après le départ de la frigate la Preneuse, qui les ramène dans vos états.

J'ai cru devoir prendre cette dernière mesure, afin que les Anglais nos ennemis communs ne fussent point instruits du parti auquel vous paraissez déterminé a leur égard, et de l'envoi d'hommes que je vous fais.

Sur la demande qui m'a été faite par vos Ambassadeurs, je vous envoie six Caisses numérotées 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 contenant des arbres des Jardins des plantes de l'Ile de France, plus des plans de différentes fleurs, et deux flacons contenant chacun une musca découverte, objet de curiosité de cabinet d'histoire naturelle, je désire que le tout vous arrive bien,

offered to them, your Ambassadors determined to receive it upon the solemn assurances which I gave them, to dispatch to you not only such Troops as might arrive from France, but also those from this Island who might hereafter resolve to proceed to India.

Your Ambassadors having likewise solicited me with great earnestness, to cement the alliance existing between the French and yourself, by a formal oath, I informed them that as this alliance still remained in full force, I thought the Executive Directory and the Legislative Body of the French Republic had alone a right to renew the confirmation.

In short, I can only give you advantageous testimonies of their good conduct; they conducted themselves; I can assure you, with the most perfect honor and propriety, and all their actions have been well calculated to procure for your interests the considerable force which you had directed them to obtain.

They will tell you, that I published a proclamation which has been sent into all the Cantons of this island for the purpose of raising volunteers.

They will inform you that a vessel has been dispatched to the Island of Re-union, for the same purpose.

They will inform you likewise, that a general Embargo has been laid on all the Vessels in this Port, in order that none might sail for India or for the Straits, until after the departure of the Preneuse Frigate which conveys your Ambassadors back to your Territories.

I thought it necessary to adopt this last mentioned measure, lest the English, our common enemy, should be apprized of the part which you seem determined to adopt with regard to them, and of the supply of men which I have sent to you.

In consequence of the request made to me by your Ambassadors, I send six cases numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, containing garden trees, plants of the Isle of France, and plants of different flowers, with two flasks, each containing a nutmeg full blown, an object of much curiosity in natural history. I hope you will receive them all in good order; the
account

Bien conditioné. La note de tous ces objets, signée de ma main, a été remise a vos Ambassadeurs.

Je termine ma lettre en vous invitant a avoir confiance en moi et dans tout ce que je vous écris.

Ne croyez pas si facilement ceux qui vous trompent, appliquez vous a faire connoître aux Marattas leurs interets, en leur disant que vos ennemis sont réellement les leurs.

Écrivez a tous les Princes de l'Indostan et tous les Nababs du Bengale. Dites leur que vos ennemis sont aussi les leurs, et que le temps est arrivé de se débarrasser, de vos ennemis communs.

Faites des sacrifices d'argent—Payez bien votre armée, et donnez de l'argent aux Marattas.

En quoi vous sert l'argent? Une grande reputation est au dessus de tout.

Votre courage et les ressources de votre génie me sont connus; L'un et l'autre suivront en tous lieux le fils du grand Aïde Ali, Kan vous êtes fait pour repasser sa renommée.

Écrivez moi quelque fois. Pourquoi avez vous tant tardé a me donner de vos nouvelles? Vous n'auriez pas eu de faux rapports. Je sais cependant qu'on a du bien vous parler du Corps législatif et du directoire Exécutif de France.

La bienfaisance de la République Française, sa politique et particulièrement le desir qu'elle aura de perpétuer l'amitié avec votre Sercar, et de consolider la bonne harmonie qui a toujours existé entre vous et les Français, la détermineront a envoyer des forces dans l'Inde.

Quand vous m'écrivez, vous pourrez joindre a vos lettres une traduction en langue Française, ou Anglaise, ou Portugaise.

Je suis le plus zélé et le plus ardent de vos serviteurs,

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A true Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

account of these articles under my signature, has been delivered to your Ambassadors.

I conclude my letter by requesting you to place confidence in me, and in every thing that I shall write to you.

Believe not so readily those who deceive you.

Endeavour by every means in your power to point out to the Marattas their true interests, by satisfying them, that your enemies are in reality theirs.

Write to all the Princes of Hindostan and to all the Nabobs of Bengal, tell them that your enemies are also theirs, and that the time is come to rid yourselves of your common enemy.

Make sacrifices of your money, pay your army well; and give money to the Marattas.

Of what use to you is money? A great reputation is superior to every thing.

Your courage and the resources of your genius are known to me, both will every where attend the Son of the Great Hyder Ally Khan, you are destined to surpass even his fame.

Write to me sometimes; why have you delayed so long to give me an account of yourself; you cannot have received false reports. I know however that much has been said to you of the Legislative Body and the Executive Directory of France.

The beneficence of the French Republic, its Policy, and particularly its desire to perpetuate friendship with your Government, and to confirm the Harmony which has ever subsisted between you and the French, will induce it to send Troops to India.

When you write to me, you may add to your letters a translation in French, in English, or in Portuguese.

I am your most zealous and most attached servant,

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,

French Translator.

COLONIALE.

ISLE DE FRANCE.

Marine. Tarif de la Solde des Officiers de Marine de tous grades qui passent au Service du Nabob Tippoo Sultan.

Designation du Grade. Solde payable par mois independemment du traitement fixé par la Loi.

A un Capitaine de Vaisseaux et Cap. de Port, - - - -	2000 Rs.
A Chaque Lieutenant de Vaisseau,	500
A Chaque Enseigne de Vaisseau,	300
Au Maitre du Port, - - -	250
Au Charpentier Constructeur,	200

Nous General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, et Commandant General des etablissements Francais a l'Est du Cap de bonne Esperance, avons arreté et arretons le present Tarif de la Solde des Officiers de Marine de tous grades, pour etre celi executé en son entier.

Fait au Port Nord ouest de l'Isle de France le 10 Ventose l'an six de la Republique Françoise, une et indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

COLONIAL.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Marine. Statement of the pay of the officers of the marine of all ranks, who enter into the service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Distinction of rank. Pay per month, independently of the establishment fixed by law.

To a Captain of a ship, or Captain of the port, - - - -	2000 Rs.
To each Lieutenant of a ship,	500
To each Ensign of a ship, -	300
To the Master of the port, -	250
To the Ship Builder, -	200

We the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France and of La Reunion, and Commander in Chief of the French establishments to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine, the present rates of the pay of the officers of the marine of all ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Done at Port North West in the Isle of France the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Translation, E. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

COPIE.

MARINE.

ISLE DE FRANCE.

Colonial. Etat des Officiers et Maitres qui passent au Service du Nabob Tippoo Sultan.

LEURS NOMS.	LEUR GRADES.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	Captaine De Vaisseaux
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinaire, Sainjennait,	Lieutenants De Vaisseaux.
Jacques Barthe, Pierre Filletaz, Jacques Roberts, Pierre Petit, Jacques Dudemaine,	Enseignes De Vaisseaux.
Michel Lelée, De l'Orient,	Maitre de Port.
Jacques	

COPY.

MARINE.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Colonial. List of the officers and masters who enter into the service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

THEIR NAMES.	THEIR RANK.
Pierre Paul Du Buc,	Captain.
Charlemagne Marc de la Rabinaire, Sangenait,	Lieutenants.
Jacques Barthe, Jacques Roberts, Pierre Filletaz, Pierre Petit, Jacques Dudemaine,	Ensigns.
Michel Lelée, of L'Orient,	Master of the Port.
Jacques	Jacques.

FOUND IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM.

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Jacques Mulet, De Bourdeaux, Charpentier Constructeur.

Jacques Mullet, of Bourdeaux, Ship Builder.

Certifié véritable par nous Gouverneur General des Isles de France et de la Reunion, au Port Nord ouest le 17 Ventose l'an 6 de la Republique Françoise une et indivisible.

Certified as true by us, Governor General of the Isles of France, and La Re-union, at Port North West; the 7th of March 1798. The 6th year of the French Republic.

(Signed) MALARTIC.

(Signé) MALARTIC.
A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

A True Copy, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

COLONIALE.

ISLE DE FRANCE.

Tariff de la Solde des Volontaires de tous grades qui passent au Service du Nabob Tippoo Sultan.

COLONIAL.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

Rates of the pay of the volunteers of all ranks who enter into the service of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

Désignation du Grade. Solde payable par mois aux Volontaires, indépendamment de Vivres qui doivent leur être fourni.

Distinction of rank. Pay per month of the volunteers,—independent of provisions, which are to be furnished them.

	Roupies.
Au Chef de Brigade, Commandant,	2000
A Chaque Chef de Legion.	1800
A Chaque Chef de Bataillon,	1500
A Chaque Capitaine d'Infanterie et Cavalerie,	500
A Chaque Lieutenant, et Sous-Lieutenant,	300
Au Porte Drapeau,	60
A Chaque Sergent Major, et Sergent,	50
A Chaque Caporal,	40
A Chaque Fusilier Volontaire, ou Cavalier,	20
A Chaque Tambour,	22
A Chaque Chirurgien,	500

To the Chief of Brigade, commanding,	Rs. 2000
To each Chief of a Legion,	1800
To each Chief of a Battalion,	1500
To each Captain of Infantry and Cavalry,	500
To each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant,	300
To the Bearer of the Colours,	60
To each Serjeant Major and Serjeant,	50
To each Corporal,	40
To each Private of Infantry and Cavalry,	20
To each Drummer,	22
To each Surgeon,	500

Nous General en Chef, Gouverneur General des Etablissements Francois a l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance, avons arrêté et arrêtons le present Tarif de la Solde des Volontaires de tous grades, pour celui exécuté en son entier.

We the General in Chief, Governor General of the Isles of France, and of La Re-union, and Commander in Chief of the French establishments east of the Cape of Good Hope, have determined, and do hereby determine, the present rates of the pay of volunteers of all ranks, to be observed in all respects.

Fait au Port Nord Ouest de l'Isle de France, le 17 Ventose l'an 6 de la Republique Françoise une et indivisible.

Done at Port North West, in the Isle of France, the 7th March 1798, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signé) MALARTIC,

(Signed) MALARTIC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 17.

No. 17.

No. 16.

Le Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française Commandant la Frégate La Preneuse, en rade de Mangalor, le 5 Floreal, au Souverain Prince Tippoo, en son Palais a Sberingapatam.

SOVERAIN PACHA,

Expedié de l'Isle de France, par l'Amiral Sercey, Commandant les forces maritimes de la Republique Française detachés dans les mers de l'Inde pour rapporter en un de vos ports vos Ambassadeurs Assem Ali Can, et Mahomed Ibrahim, que vous aviez expediés par le Citoyen Ripoux, aupres du Gouvernement de l'Isle de France; J'ai l'honneur de vous annoncer mon arrivée en ce jour, 5 floreal, sur votre Rade de Mangalor, ainsy que vos Ambassadeurs & les Français que vous a expedié le General Malartic, sous les Ordres de Monsieur le Commandant Chapuy pour la Terre & Mr. Dubuc Commandant la mer, rendûs sur vos Etats.

Je me feliciteray d'avantage d'avoir été choisi pour remplir cette mission honorable, si l'approche du mauvais temps sur vos Cotes ne devenoit une raison de m'en éloigner de suite, & s'il m'eut été possible de me rendre aupres de votre Majesté, l'assurer moi-meme de mon respect & devouement.

Je charge de vous le temoigner & en meme temps mes vifs regrets de mon depart si prompt, Assem-Ali-Can, qui se rend aupres de Son Souverain lui rendra compte de sa gestion.

Avec autant de justice que de plaisir, j'assure à votre Majesté, que vos deux Ambassadeurs pendant 50 jours, qu'ils ont été à mon bord, se sont constamment fait distinguer par toutes les qualités & vertus du Caractere dont vous les aviez revetus, & que leur débarquement de mon bord, ainsy que leur depart de l'Isle de France causent des regrets aux amis, que leur conduite exempte du plus leger reproche, leur a fait en l'un & l'autre endroit, & je ne peux vous souhaiter rien de plus heureux qu'un grand nombre de Sujets aussi fideles & attachés qu'eux.

Jaloux

No. 16.

The Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, commanding the Frigate la Preneuse, in the Roads of Mangalore, to the Sovereign Prince Tippoo, in his Palace at Seringapatam, the 25th April, 1798.

SOVEREIGN PRINCE,

Having been dispatched from the Isle of France, by Admiral Sercey, commander of the naval forces of the French Republic, on service in the Indian seas, to bring back to one of your ports your ambassadors, Assen-Ally-Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripoux, to the Government of the Isle of France, I have the honor to announce to you my arrival this day the 25th of April, in the roads of Mangalore, with your ambassadors and the Frenchmen whom General Malartic has sent to you under the orders of M. Chapuy, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I should felicitate myself the more on having been selected for this honourable commission, did not the approach of the stormy season oblige me to hasten my departure, and deprive me of the honour of presenting to you in person the assurances of my respect and attachment.

I have requested Assen-Ally-Khan who is about to approach his Sovereign with an account of his embassy, to express to you my zeal for your service, and at the same time the lively regret which I feel at being obliged so soon to depart.

With as much justice as pleasure I can assure your Majesty, that your ambassadors during the fifty days they have been on board my ship, have rendered themselves conspicuous for all the good qualities and virtues required in the station with which you have invested them, and that their quitting my ship, as well as their departure from the Isle of France, has been the cause of regret to those friends whom their irreproachable conduct has gained them; nor can I wish you greater happiness than to possess many subjects as faithful and as much attached to you as they are.

Anxious

Jaloux de vous marquer mon Zele à vous servir & de vous procurer un moyen de correspondre, avant le mousson prochain, avec mon Gouvernement, j'ai l'honneur de vous prevenir, que sous quinze a dixhuit jours au plus tard, je pourrai remouiller a Mangalor & de la repartir peutêtre pour l'Isle de France; vous pöuvez pour cette Epoque m'honorer de votre reponse & de vos ordres.

Comme il me seroit possible, & avantageux à l'Isle de France de lui reporter cent cinquante à deux cent Tonneaux de ris en sacs en m'y rendant; J'ai l'honneur de vous en faire la demande.

Je remettrai le recu de ce que j'aurai embarque à votre Gouvernement de Mangalor, à qui vous voudrez bien donner l'ordre de m'en faire la remises, si toutes fois cela est possible.

Mon recu deviendrait une dette que contractera envers vous, mon Gouvernement, & dont il s'acquittera selon vos desirs & a vos ordres.

Comme j'ai deja eu l'honneur de vous l'observer, & comme vous le scavez sans doute, passer quinze a vingt jours ou plus tard votre Cote n'est plus praticable, je vous offre mes services & vous fais ma demande pour cette epoque, passé laquelle, malgré moi je serai contraint de quitter Mangalor, avec le regret de ne pouvoir vous redevenir utile aupres de mon Gouvernement & sans pouvoir lui reporter de vos nouvelles, ce qui pourroit vous etre avantageux, ainsi qu'aux Generaux Malartic & Sercey, jaloux de vous etre utiles.

Au reste comptez sur mon zele & ma bonne volonte à vous servir & agreez avec les sentiments de ma haute Consideration & de mon attachement sans bornes à vos Interets, les voeux ardents que j'adresse au ciel pour le Triomphe de vos armés & la splendeur de Votre Gouvernement.

J'ai l'honneur d'etre avec un devouement sans bornes de votre Majesté,

Le plus attaché & zélé serviteur,

(Signé) L'HERMITE.

Capitaine de Vaisseau, Commandant la Breneuse.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 17.

Anxious to evince my zeal to serve you, and to procure you the means of corresponding with my government before the approaching monsoon, I have the honour to acquaint you that in fifteen or eighteen days at furthest, I may possibly touch again at Mangalore, and from thence perhaps sail for the Isle of France, you might by that period honour me with your answer, and your commands.

As it would be advantageous to the Isle of France, and convenient to me, to carry thither on my return, from 150 to 200 tons of rice in bags, I have the honour to make a demand for the same.

I will deliver the receipt for whatever quantity I may ship, at your government of Mangalore, to whomsoever you may please to order to make over to me the quantity required, if that be possible.

What I receive will become a debt, due by my government to you, of which they will acquit themselves in any mode you may think proper.

As I have already had the honor to observe to you, and as you without doubt know, that in 15 or 20 days at the furthest, your coast will no longer be safe, I offer my services and confine my request to that period, for when it is passed, I shall be under the absolute necessity of quitting Mangalore, with the regret of no longer having it in my power to be servicable to you with my government, and without being able to give them any intelligence from you which could prove advantageous to you as well as to Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to serve you.

As for the rest, rely on my zeal and good wishes for your services, and accept with the sentiments of my lively respect and attachment to your interests, the ardent prayers which I address to heaven for the triumph of your arms and the splendour of your government.

I have the honour to be with a devotion which knows no bounds,

Your Majesty's most attached and zealous servant,

(Signed) L'HERMITE,

Captain in the Navy, Commanding the Breneuse.

A True Translation,

G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 17.

No. 17.

Le Commandant Général des Troupes, envoyé du Gouvernement François auprès du Pacha Tipoo, Le Victorieux,

SOUVERAIN PACHA,

JE m'empresse d'annoncer à Votre Majesté mon arrivée dans vos Etats, ainsi que celle des officiers & Volontaires François, que le Gouverneur General Malartic vous envoie, dont vous trouverez cy-joint le Contrôle explicatif.

Votre Majesté y verra dans le Nombre des Volontaires une Vingtaine de Soldats de Couleur de différentes nations & Castes, dont la majeure partie pourra être employée avec succès, dans le Service de l'Artillerie.

Elle y verra un Chef de Legion, qui a tous les Talens militaires propres à remplir avec distinction la place de Commandant des troupes: ainsi que deux officiers d'Artillerie dont j'espère qu'elle sera satisfaite.

J'ose me flatter que votre Majesté mettra à même tous les Militaires, que le Gouvernement François lui envoie, et lui enverra, de lui prouver, qu'ils ne mettront jamais de différence entre le Service d'un Prince, dont nous cherissons et appréhions si bien l'alliance, & celui de leur Patrie.

J'ai l'honneur d'informer votre Majesté, que j'ai trouvé ici à peu près tous les Secours que je pouvois désirer pour ma troupe.

Le Zèle & l'activité que le Commandant de Mangalore a mis, tant pour le débarquement que pour notre réception, doit me convaincre des soins qu'il a donnés à tout ce qui a rapport à nous.

Je ne pourrois rien ajouter aux Eloges aussi justes que méritées que le Général Malartic fait à votre Majesté de vos Ambassadeurs Assen Ally Kan & Mehemet Ibrahim; leur conduite distinguée, sous tous les rapports, tant à L'Isle de France, que pendant la Traversée, & particulièrement pendant le Combat que nous avons eue en radé de Calechery avec deux Vaissaux Anglois, montantes cinquante deux Canons, portants les officiers d'un Regiment, un bataillon de Sepayes, & deux Drapeaux,

No. 17.

The Commander in Chief of the Forces sent by the French Government to the Pacha Tipoo, the Victorious

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I hasten to announce to your Majesty my arrival in your kingdom, and that of the French officers and volunteers sent to you by the Governor General Malartic, of whom you will find the muster roll annexed.

Your Majesty will observe that among the volunteers there are about twenty soldiers of colour, of different nations and casts, the greater part of whom may be employed with advantage in the artillery.

You will there observe the Chief of a Legion, possessing every military qualification for filling with distinction the station of Commander in Chief, and two officers of artillery, with whom I hope you will be satisfied.

I flatter myself that your Majesty will afford an opportunity to the military which the French government already has sent, and may hereafter send you, of shewing that they never will make any distinction between the service of a Prince whose alliance we so highly esteem and appreciate, and the service of their country.

I have the honor to inform your Majesty, that I have found here almost all the assistance which I could desire for my troops.

The zeal and activity shewn by the Commandant of Mangalore in the disembarkation and reception of the troops, has convinced me of the great attention which he has paid to every thing that regarded us.

I can add nothing to the well deserved commendation which General Malartic has expressed to your Majesty, of your Ambassadors Assen Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their exemplary conduct on every occasion, at the Isle of France, on the passage, and particularly during the action which we had in Tellicherry roads with two English ships mounting 52 guns, having on board the officers of a regiment, a battalion of sepoyes, and two standards, all which we captured and dispatched

Drâpeaux, que nous avons enlevés & envoyés à l'Isle de France; les a fait cherir & estimer comme ils le méritent.

J'ai l'honneur d'exprimer à votre Majesté le desir extrême que j'ai d'aller lui présenter mes hommages & lui faire part de tous les détails qui ont rapport à la Mission dont le Gouvernement François m'a chargé; & saisirai toutes les occasions propres à prouver à votre Majesté, que vos intérêts, votre Gloire & celle de ma Nation ne seront désormais qu'un pour moi.

Je prie votre Majesté de me mettre à même de me rendre le plutôt possible auprès d'Elle & de donner des ordres pour que le Détachement, ainsi que tous les Effets qui sont considérables, le suivent & ne le retardent pas.

Nous espérons le General Dubuc & Moi, d'évancer le Détachement qui restera aux ordres du Chef de Legion Dumoulin.

J'ai l'honneur d'être respectueusement,
 SOUVERAIN PACHA,
 Votre très humble & très obéissant Serviteur,
 (Signed) CHAPPUIS,
 Le Commandant Général, Envoyé du Gouvernement François.

A True Copy, (Signed) C. MACAULAY,
 Secretary.

dispatched to the Isle of France; has merited our general esteem.

I have the honour to express to your Majesty, the extreme desire which I feel to present my homage to you in person, and to communicate all the details respecting the mission with which the French government has entrusted me; and also to assure you, that I shall seize every opportunity of proving to you, that your interests and your glory shall henceforth be considered by me, as united with those of my country.

I request your Majesty will enable me to proceed to your Presence as soon as possible, and issue your orders that the detachment with the baggage which is considerable, may follow without delay.

General Dubuc and myself, hope to precede the detachment, which will be left under the orders of Dumoulin, the Chief of a Legion.

I have the honour to be respectfully,
 SOVEREIGN PACHA,
 Your most obedient and
 most humble Servant,
 (Signed) CHAPPUIS,
 The Commander in Chief,
 sent by the French Government.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
 French Translator.

No. 18.

Le Capitaine des Vaisseaux de Guerre de la République Française, Une & Indivisible, Envoyé comme Commandant General des Forces Navales, Par le Gouvernement, auprès du Souverain Pacha Tippoo le Victorieux.

SOUVERAIN PACHA,

JE me joins au General Chappuis, pour annoncer à votre Majesté mon arrivée avec mes Officiers envoyés par les Generaux Malartic

No. 18.

The Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, appointed by the Government to the chief command of the Naval Force acting under the Sovereign Pacha Tippoo Sultaun, the Victorious.

SOVEREIGN PACHA,

I unite with General Chappuis in apprizing your Majesty of my arrival, and of that of my officers dispatched by Generals Malartic

lartic and Sercey pour servir sous vous Ordres.

Il ne nous reste maintenant d'autre desir que de prouver à votre Majesté le Zèle, & la fidélité, que nous mettrons en toute Circonstance, à ce qui pourra contribuer à votre Gloire, & au Succès de vos armées.

La Republique Française, alliée depuis longtems à votre auguste pere, a reçue votre Ambassade à l'Isle de France, de manière à vous convaincre que les Interests respectifs de nos deux Nations ne seront qu'un; nous sommes envoyés par elle auprès de votre Majesté pour consolider, & renouveler, l'harmonie, & la bonne amitié qui a deormais regner entre vous et les Français.

Il est urgent, que votre Majesté donne des Ordres pour que nous puissions arriver auprès d'elle le plutot possible, avec nos Bagages, le Temps devient tous les jours précieux & la mauvaise saison qui s'avance, pourrait retarder notre mission auprès de vous.

Je mets inclus l'Etat des Officiers, je pense qu'il seroit plus à propos de les laisser à Mangalor attendre vos ordres, jusqu'à ce que vous ayez décidé les mouvements de la marine, d'après les rapports que j'aurai l'honneur de vous faire sur la situation de la Cote & du Port de Mangalor; alors je me rendrai avec le Major de la Marine, auprès de votre Majesté, & vous donneriez des ordres au Gouverneur de Mangalor, pour qu'on leur donnât tout ce qui leur seroit nécessaires jusque vos ordres ultérieurs.

J'ai aussi un Maître de Port & un Contracteur, qui tous les deux ont également des Talents dans leur parties il y a de plus aussi un Maître Charpentier & un Aspirant de marine, Jeune Officier.

Avant de fermer ma Lettres je ne puis m'empêcher de vous faire l'Eloge de vos deux Ambassadeurs Affen Ally Kan, & Mehomet Ibrahim, il est impossible de mieux remplir leur mission, qu'ils ne l'ont fait, heureux sont les Souverains qui ont beaucoup de Sujets aussi zelés & aussi fidèles: je me plais à leur rendre la justice qu'ils méritent, & votre Majesté apprendra par le General Chappuis & moy tout ce qu'ils ont fait, auprès des Generaux de la Republique Française.

tic and Sercey to serve under your orders.

We have no wish but to convince your Majesty of the zeal and fidelity with which we shall act in every service which can contribute to your glory and to the success of your arms.

The French Republic, the ancient Ally of your august Father, has received your Embassy to the Isle of France, in a manner which cannot fail to convince you that the respective interests of the two nations will be considered as one; and we are especially deputed to your Majesty, for the purpose of renewing and consolidating that friendship and harmony which has hitherto reigned between you and the French.

The near approach of the rainy season renders it necessary that your Majesty should give orders for our journey to your Presence with our baggage as speedily as possible, that we may incur no risk of delay in our mission.

I enclose a return of the officers under my command; it seems advisable that they should remain at Mangalore until your naval establishment shall be fixed by the report which I shall have the honour to submit to you, with regard to the situation of the coast and harbour of Mangalore, and in the mean time you should issue orders to the Governor of that place, to supply them with every thing necessary, until your final pleasure shall be known.

I have brought a port master and a ship-builder, both well qualified for their respective departments; I have also with me a master carpenter, and a marine cadet.

I cannot conclude my letter without paying a tribute of praise to your ambassadors, Hussein Ally Khan and Mahomed Ibrahim; their duty could not have been more faithfully discharged; the Prince may be deemed happy who has such zealous and faithful subjects. I feel a particular pleasure in rendering this justice to their merit; with General Chappuis I shall relate more particularly to your Majesty; their exertions in soliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Isle of

çaise a l'Isle de France, pour vos Interêts & votre Gloire.

of France for your glory and interests.

J'ai l'honneur d'être très respectueusement,
Souverain Pacha,

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Sovereign Pacha,

Votre Très humble & Très
Obeissant Serviteur,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) DUBUC, Captain of the Ships
of War of the French Re-
public, one and indivisible,
and commanding the Naval
Force.

(Signé) DUBUC, Capitaine des Vaisseaux
de Guerre de la République
Française, Une & Indivisible,
Comdt. les Forces Navales.

A Mangalor, le 28 April, 1798.

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

*Etat des Officiers de la Marine de la Re-
publique Française, Une & Indivisible,
Envoyés par les Généraux Malartic &
Sercey, au Service de Souverain Pacha
Tipoo.*

*Return of the Naval Officers of the French
Republic, one and indivisible, sent by
Generals Malartic and Sercey, for the
service of the Sovereign Prince Tipoo.*

SAVOIR.

VIZ.

Ms. Ms. Dubuc, Capitaine des Vais-
seaux de Guerre de la République Française
Une & Indivisible, Commandant les Forces
Navales.

M. M. Dubuc, Captain of the Ships of
War of the French Republic, and Command-
ing the Naval Force.

Ms. Ms.
St. Génés,
Barth,
La Rabinais, } Lieuts. des Vaisseaux de la
République.

M. M.
St. Genes,
Barth,
La Rabinais, } Lieuts. in the French Navy.

Ms. Ms.
Filletas, } Faisant fonctions de Major de
la Marine.
Petit, } Enseignes des Vaisseaux de la
République.
Dudemaine,

M. M.
Filletas, } Acting Marine Major.
Petit, } Midshipmen in the French
Dudemaine, } Navy.

Lelee, } Maître Directeur des Tra-
vaux du Port.
Merlet, } Constructeur des Vaisseaux
Charpentier.
Bessiere, } Aspirant de la marine, Jeune
Officier.

Lelee, } Master Director of the works
of the Port.
Merlet, } Ship-builder & Carpenter.
Bessiere, } Marine Cadet.

François Robert, Charpentier.
Onze Personnes, attachés a la Marine,
A Mangalore, le 28 April, 1798.

François Robert, Carpenter.
Eleven persons, attached to the Marine.
Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

(Signé) FILLIETAZ,
Major de la Marine.

(Signed) FILLIETAZ,
Major of Marine.

Vu par nous Capitaine des Vaisseaux de
Guerre de la République Française, Une &
Indivisible, Commandant les Forces Navales.
(Signé) DUBUC.

Attested by me, Captain of the Ships of
War of the French Republic, one and indivi-
sible, and commanding the Naval Force.
(Signed) DUBUC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Secretary.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 19.

* *Demandes faites au Généraux François, par les Chefs du Sercar. Pour Copie.*

1^{er}.

NOUS vous prions de nous dire si les Généraux Malartic & Serfai vous ont envoyés auprès du Pacha, comme Ambassadeurs de leur part, le sachant, vous serez introduits selon votre Caractère; & nos Coutumes.

2^{eme}.

Nous vous prions aussi de nous dire, si les Généraux Malartic & Serfay, vous ont envoyés pour servir le Padcha, vous serez reçu comme des Grand hommes à notre coutume.

3^{eme}.

Nous vous prions de même de nous dire, si vous avez plein pouvoir pour tout ce qui se fera avec vous au Dorbart et en même tems servir le Padcha, vous serez reçu comme des Grand hommes à notre coutume.

Au Camp du Padcha ce 20, Juin 1798, vieux Stile.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

Les Généraux François n'ayant rien de plus à Coeur, que de donner au Sercar du Pacha Tippoo Sultaun, les renseignements, & Connoissances, qu'il est en leur pouvoir de lui donner sur leur Caractère & l'objet de leur mission, répondent à la première question.

1^{er}.

LE Gouverneur Général Malartic, représentant la République Française dans son Gouvernement de l'Isle de France, nous a expédié auprès du Pacha, en qualité d'Envoyés de la République ainsi que le Contre Admiral Sercey, pour les représenter à la Cour du Pacha.

2^{eme}.

Le Gouverneur General Malartic, & le Contre Admiral Sercey, nous ont envoyé pour servir le Padcha dans nos grades respectifs.

* In the original these questions were written in the Persian Language, in a separate column opposite to the French.

3^{eme}.

No. 19.

Copy of the Questions put to the French Generals, by the Chiefs of the Sircar.

1.

We request you to inform us, if the Generals Malartic, and Sercey, have sent you to the Pacha, as Ambassadors from them; when we are informed on this point, you shall be introduced according to your dignity and our customs.

2.

We request you also to inform us, if the Generals Malartic, and Sercey, have sent you to serve the Pacha, you shall be received as men of distinction according to our customs.

3.

We request you also to inform us, if you have full powers to transact business with the Durbar; and at the same time to serve the Pacha; you shall then be received and introduced as men of distinction according to our customs.

In the Camp of the Pacha, this 20th June 1798, O. S.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

The French Generals having nothing more at heart, than to give to the Sircar of the Pacha, Tippoo Sultaun, the Explanations and Information, which it is in their power to afford as to the dignity and the object of their Mission, answer to the Question.

1.

That the Governor General Malartic representing the French Republic, in his Government of the Isle of France, has dispatched us to the Pacha, in the quality of Envoys from the French Republic, as has also Rear Admiral Sercey, to represent them at the Court of the Pacha.

2.

The Governor General Malartic, and Rear Admiral Sercey, have sent us to serve the Pacha in arms, according to our respective ranks and professions.

3.

3^{me}.

Nous avons toute autorité & pouvoir de traiter au nom de la République Française, ainsi qu' au nom des Généraux qui la représentent à l'Isle de France, & que nous représentons ici, tant avec le Pacha, qu' avec son Dorbar, d' Alliance entre les deux nations, qui doit servir de base fondamentale, pour toutes les grandes Choses que nous aurons à proposer & que tous nos traités généralement seront présentés à la Convention Nationale, & ratifiés par le pouvoir Exécutif à Paris.

Au Camp de Cheringapatnam, le 1^{er}. Thermidor, l'an Sixième de la République Française une & Indivisible, repondant au 20. de Juin 1798, vieux Stile.

Les Généraux Français de la République.
(Signé) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

3.

We have full power and authority in the name of the French Republic, and in the names of the Generals, who represent the Republic in the Isle of France, to treat with the Pacha, and with his Durbar, of an Alliance between the two nations, which is to serve as the fundamental basis for all the great objects which we may have to propose; and all our treaties shall be presented to the National Convention, and ratified by the Executive Power at Paris.

Done in the Camp at Seringapatam, 1st Thermidor, in the 6th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, corresponding with the 20th June, 1798. O. S.

The Generals of the French Republic.
(Signed) CHAPPUIS. DUBUC.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 20.

Tarif des Appointments des Officiers de Marine.

LE Commandant General Dubuc, 2000 Roupies * par mois dont il laissera 500 Roupies au Sercar, qui lui feront payez au retour, & il recevra 1500 Roupies par mois.

Les Lieutenants,	- - - - -	250
Les Enseignes,	- - - - -	200
Maitre de port,	- - - - -	150
Constructeur,	- - - - -	125
Charpentier,	- - - - -	50
Aspirant Bessiere,	- - - - -	50

* dont Mr. Filletas le Major, qui vient avec moi en Europe, aura 300 Rupees par mois.

Arresté le 8, Juillet 1798.

(Signé) DUBUC.
Le Commandant General.

J'accepte pour le moment—1500 Roupies par mois payable de Suite, avec la promesse du Pacha d'avoir les deux mille à mon retour d'Europe

No. 20.

Rates of Pay for the Officers of the Marine.

THE Commander in Chief Dubuc, 2000 rupees * per month, out of which he will leave 500 rupees, in the hands of the Sircar, to be paid him on his return, and he will receive 1500 rupees per month.

Lieutenants,	- - - - -	Rs. 250
Midshipmen,	- - - - -	200
Master of the Port,	- - - - -	150
Builder,	- - - - -	125
Carpenter,	- - - - -	50
The Marine Cadet Bessiere,	- - - - -	50

* of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 rupees per month.

Settled the 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC,
The Commander in Chief.

I accept for the present 1500 rupees per month, payable immediately, with a promise from the Pacha, to pay me 2000, on my return from

d'Europe, apres avoir rempli la mission dont il me charge.

le 8e Juillet 1798.

Le Commandant General de la Marine,
(Signé) DUBUC.

A True Copy,
C. MACAULAY, Sec.

from Europe, after having executed the Commission with which he charges me.

The 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC,
The Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 21.

J'ai reçu du Sercar Coudadad la Somme de deux mille sept cents quatre vingt une Pagodes Bader & cinq fanons, comme suit:

Pour huit mois dues a Debay,	171
Pour six mois d'avance,	128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pour six mois du General Dubuc,	1928 1 fn.
Pour six mois pour Filletas,	385 10 fns.
Pour un mois de la marine comme suit:	
Un Lieutenant,	53 8
Un Enseigne,	42 12
1 Maitre de Port,	32 2
1 Constructeur,	26 10
1 Charpentier,	10 11

Total, Ps. Bader 2781 5 fns.

Au Camp du Pacha, le 28 Juillet, 1798.

(Signé) DUBUC,

Le Commandant General de la Marine.

Nota Bene, que si les Officiers & toute ce qui est attaché a la marine, ne remplit pas exactement ses devoirs avec intelligence ils seront destitués es envoyés.

DUBUC,

Le Commandant General de la Marine.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

No. 21.

I HAVE received from the Sircar Coudadad, the sum of two thousand seven hundred eighty one Behader pagodas, and five fanams, in the following manner, that is to say.

Eight months due to Debay,	- 171
Six months in advance,	- - - 128 $\frac{1}{2}$
Six months to General Dubuc,	1928 1
Six months to Filletas,	- - - 385 10
One month to the Marine, as follows:	
One Lieutenant,	- - - 53 8
One Midshipman,	- - - 42 12
One Master of the port,	- - 32 2
One Builder,	- - - 26 10
One Carpenter,	- - - 10 11

Total, Behadur Pagodas, 2781 5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July 1798.

DUBUC,

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

N. B. Every officer or other person belonging to the Marine, who shall not discharge his duty punctually and with skill, shall be dismissed and sent back.

(Signed) DUBUC,

Commander in Chief of the Marine.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 22.

Le Sercar Coudadad au Directoire Executif representant la Republique Française, une et indivisible, a Paris.

AU Nom de l'amitié que le Sercar Coudadad et sa Nation vouent a la Republique Française

No. 22.

The Sircar Coudadad to the Executive Directory, representing the French Republic, one and indivisible, at Paris.

In the name of that friendship which the Sircar Coudadad, and the subjects of the Sircar

Françoise, laquelle amitié et alliance dureront autant que le soleil et la Lune brilleront dans le Ciel, et seront si solides que les evenemens les plus extraordinaires ne pourront jamais la rompre ni la desunir.

Les anglois jaloux de la liaison et de l'amitié qui renoient depuis long tems entre mon Sercar et la France, se sont reunis aux Marattes, a Nizam Allie Kan, et a mes autres ennemis pour me declarer une Guerre aussi odieuse qu' injuste qui a duré plusieurs années et dont les resultats ont été si funestes pour moi, qu'il m'en a coûté mes plus belles provinces, et trois croureaux et trente lacs de Roupies.

La Republique n'ignore certainement aucunes de ces circonstances, malheureuses, et combien j'ai fait d'efforts pour disputer pied a pied le pays que j'ai été obligé de ceder a nos Ennemis communs. Je n'aurois pas été forcé a des sacrifices aussi cruels si j'avois été secouru par les Francois mes anciens allies, trompés par le projet perfide de Conway Gouverneur General a Pondicherry, trame et ourdi avec Cambel Gouverneur de Madras, l'evacuation de la place ou il commandoit. Elle voudra sans doute en chassant les Anglois de leurs riches possessions dans l'Inde, reparer la faute de son ancien Gouvernement.

Etant depuis longtems animé des memes sentimens, je les ai fait exprimer au Gouvernement de l'Isle de France, par l'organe de deux Ambassadeurs, d'ou je viens de recevoir a ma grande satisfaction, des reponses telles que je les desirois ainsi que le Drapeau Republicain par le Chef de Brigade-Chappuis, et le Capitaine des Vaisseaux Dubuc, qui m'ont emmené les foibles secours que les circonstances ont permis au General Malartic et au Contre Amiral Sercey de m'expedier en Soldats et Officiers.

Je garde pres de moi ce premier Officier et vous envoie le second en qualité d' Ambassadeur pour en vous demandant, votre alliance offensive et defensive, obtenir des forces assez imposantes, pour que reunis aux miennes, je puisse attaquer et aneantir a jamais nos Ennemis communs en Asie. Je vous remettra mon Etendard qui reuni a celui de la Republique, servira de Base a l'alliance

car, vow to the French Republic, which friendship and alliance shall endure as long as the sun and moon shine in the heavens, and which shall be so solid, that the most extraordinary events shall neither break nor disunite them.

The English jealous of the connection and friendship which for so long a time has subsisted between my Sercar and France, some years ago united against me with the Marattahs, the Nizam Ali Khan, and my other enemies: and declared a war as odious as unjust, which lasted several years and of which the result was so fatal, that it cost me three crores and thirty lacs of rupees in money, and my finest provinces.

The Republic is certainly not ignorant of any of these unfortunate circumstances, nor of the many efforts I made to dispute inch by inch, the possession of that country which at last I was obliged to relinquish to our common enemy. I should not have been driven to such cruel sacrifices had I been aided by my ancient allies the French; who were deceived by the perfidious machinations of Conway the Governor General of Pondicherry, who was then plotting with Campbell, the Governor of Madras, for the evacuation of the place commanded by the former. No doubt the Republic will now repair the fault of their former Government, by driving the English from their rich possessions in India.

These sentiments with which I have long been animated, I have made known to the Government of the Isle of France through the organ of two Ambassadors from whom I have had the great satisfaction of receiving such an answer as I desired, together with the Republican Flag by the hands of Chappuis, Chief of a Brigade, and Dubuc, a Captain of a Ship, who also brought with them the inconsiderable succour of Officers and Men with which circumstances permitted General Malartic and Rear Admiral Sercey to supply me.

I retain with me the first of these Officers and send the second to you as my Ambassador, who in requesting your alliance offensive and defensive, will, I trust, obtain such a reinforcement of troops, as joined to mine, may enable me to attack and annihilate for ever our common Enemies in Asia.

I send you my standard, which, united with that of the Republic, will serve as a basis for the alliance into which our respective

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que nos deux Nations vont contracter, ainsi que les Mandats particuliers que je le charge de vous communiquer.

Je lui adjoints Sheik Abdoullaim, et Mahomet Bismilla, mes sujets qui sont également chargés de me représenter auprès de vous.

Quelques soient désormais les circonstances ou puissent se trouver nos deux nations soit ensemble ou séparément, ainsi que dans toutes les affaires qu'elles pourront traiter, que le bien, la Gloire et l'avantage des deux en soient toujours le but, que leurs sentimens respectifs ayant pour garant les assurances de fidelité et les sermens usités par chacune d'elles et que le ciel et la terre se rapprochent et se réunissent, plutôt que de voir jamais notre alliance éprouver la moindre alteration.

*Dans mon Palais a Cherengampainam, le 20
Juillet, 1798.*

(Signé) 

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

tive nations are about to contract; and with it, the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.

I join with him my subjects Sheik Abdoullaim and Mahomet Bismilla, who are equally authorized to represent me with your Government.

Whatever may be the future state of our two nations, whether blended or separate; into whatever engagements they may respectively enter; may the prosperity, the glory, and the success of both, be still the common object of each—may the sentiments which they feel for each other be guaranteed by mutual assurances of fidelity, and by oaths of reciprocal obligation, and may the heavens and the earth meet and unite ere the alliance of the two nations shall suffer the smallest alteration.

In my Palace at Seringapatam, July 20, 1798.

(Signed) 

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

Note, des demandes que mes Ambassadeurs doivent faire au Directoire Executif a Paris.

ARTICLE 1.

Dix ou quinze mille hommes de troupe de toute arme, Infanterie, Cavalerie et Artillerie.

ARTICLE 2.

Une Armée Navale, qui fera la Guerre sur la Cote ou seront nos Armées, pour les favoriser, et les renforcer en cas de besoin.

ARTICLE 3.

Le SérCARD fournira, toutes les munitions de Guerre et de bouche aux Armées de la République, ainsi que les Chevaux, Bœufs, Charroix et Tentés, qui leur seront nécessaires, a l'exception des liqueurs d'Europe qu'il n'a pas dans son pays.

ARTICLE 4.

On prendra pour toutes les marches et opérations militaires, quelconques, les ordres du Roi.

ART.

A Note of the Proposals to be made by my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris.

ARTICLE 1.

For ten or fifteen thousand troops of every description, infantry, cavalry and artillery.

ARTICLE 2.

A naval force to act on the coast where our armies may be, to favour, and to reinforce them in case of necessity.

ARTICLE 3.

The Sircar will furnish all military stores, and provisions for the army of the Republic, as well as horses, bullocks, carts and tents, together with every other necessary, excepting European liquors, which his country does not afford.

ARTICLE 4.

On all marches and military operations, the King's orders are to be observed.

ART.

ARTICLE 5.

L'expédition sera dirigée, dans un point de la Côte Coromandel, et de préférence a Porto Novo, où s'effectuera le débarquement des Troupes, ou se rendra d'avance, ou a point nommé le Roy avec toute son Armée; Son intention étant de debuter les premières opérations, au sein du pays ennemie.

ARTICLE 6.

Le Roy demande que la République lui donne avis par l'envoi a Mangalore, de deux Corvettes partant d'Europe, a vingt jours de distance l'une de l'autre, du Nombre des Vaisseaux et de Troupes, qu'elles lui envoient enfin qu'il se mette en campagne aussitôt, et se trouve a meme d'être Maître de la Côte Coromandel, avant l'arrivée des forces de la République, et être a meme de pourvoir, a tous ses besoins.

ARTICLE 7.

Toutes les Conquêtes que se feront sur les Ennemis, a l'exception des Provinces, que le Roy a été obligé de céder aux Anglois, aux Marattes, a Nizam Ally Kan, seront partagées également, entre les deux Nations, et d'après les convenances respectives. Le même Partage aura lieu aussi des Vaisseaux Ennemis, et des Colonies Portugaises, pour indemniser le Roi des dépenses de la Guerre.

ARTICLE 8.

Que s'il s'éleve quelque difficulté entre les Armées Alliées, chacune d'eux auront la réserve particulière de leur justices, selon leurs lois, et coutumes, et que toute discussion, que y auroit rapport, seront traités par écrit entre les deux Nations.

ARTICLE 9.

Que quelque soit le desir de la République, de donner la paix a l'Angleterre ou de continuer la Guerre, de vouloir bien le considérer pour toujours comme un Ami, et un fidelle Alliée le comprendre dans tous ses traités, et de le prévenir de toutes ses intentions.

(Signé)



ARTICLE 10.

Toutes les François quelconques, que sont et viendront, dans les États du Roy, seront comme Amis et Alliés, ils pourront aller, venir et commercer sans qu'ils ne leur soit fait aucun

ARTICLE 5.

The expedition shall be directed to some point of the Coromandel Coast, and in preference, to Porto Novo; where the disembarkation of the troops shall take place; and where the King, with his whole army, will appear, either before the arrival of the French army, or at any time appointed, it being his intention to commence operations in the heart of the enemy's country.

ARTICLE 6.

The King desires that the Republic will inform him, by dispatching to Mangalore two Corvettes from Europe, within 20 days of each other, of the number of Ships and troops which are to be sent from France, in order that he may take the field immediately, and be master of the Coromandel Coast, before the arrival of the Republican forces, and thus be enabled to provide for all their wants.

ARTICLE 7.

All the conquests which may be made from the Enemy, excepting those Provinces which the King has been obliged to cede to the English, to the Mabrattas, and to Nizam Ally Khan, shall be equally divided between the two nations, and according to their respective convenience. The same division shall also be made of the Enemy's Ships, and of the Portuguese Colonies, in order to indemnify the King for the Expences of the War.

ARTICLE 8.

Should any difficulty arise between the allied armies, each shall observe justice according to their own laws and customs, and every discussion relating to them shall be conducted in writing, between the two nations.

ARTICLE 9.

Whatever may be the desire of the Republic, whether to give peace to England, or to continue the War, the King trusts the Republic will always have the kindness to consider him as a Friend and faithful Ally; and accordingly comprehend him in all its Treaties, and apprise him of all its intentions.

(Signed)



ARTICLE 10.

All persons of the French Nation, whosoever now are, or may hereafter, come within the territories of the King, shall be treated as Friends and Allies; they shall have the liberty of passing and repassing

aucun trouble, molestation, ou empêchement, mais au contraire de recevoir toute assistance, et secours, au besoin.

ARTICLE 11.

D'emmener a mon Service quatre Fondateurs de Canon de Bronze, quatre Fondateurs en fer, quatre Papetiers, quatre Etameurs de Glace, quatre Couleiers de Glace, quatre Veriers, deux Ingenieurs de Marine, deux bons Constructeurs.

Donné dans mon Palais de Cheringuapatnam, sous ma signature, et celle de mon premier ministre, et revêtu du Sceau de l'Etat, le 20 de Juillet 1798.

(Signed) *AS*

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

repassing, and of trading, without any molestation or hindrance, on the contrary they shall receive every assistance and succour which they may want.

ARTICLE 12.

To procure for my service, four founders of brass, and four founders of iron-cannon, four paper-makers, four glass-coaters, four glass-founders, four glass-cutters, two naval engineers, and two good ship-builders.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under my Signature and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of the State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(Signed) *AS*

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 23.

A LA REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE,
UNE ET INDIVISIBLE.

AYANT une entiere Confiance dans le zele, et la fidelité envers la Patrie du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française une & indivisible, Commandant General de ma Marine, je l'ay nommé, & nomme l'un de mes Ambassadeurs, aupres du Directoire Executif, à Paris: pour y remplir, ponctuellement, les ordres, que je luy ai donné; luy donnant, à cet effet, toutes les Pouvoirs les plus étendus, & absolument necessaires, au bien de la Mission que je luy confie, promettant, & m'obligeant, envers la Republique Française, une & indivisible, de ratifier toutes les traites et les engagements que le Citoyen Dubuc pourra prendre avec la Convention Nationale, & le Directoire Executif à Paris: ainsi que envers les Artistes, et Ouvriers, que je l'ay chargé, d'emmener a mon Service.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringuapatnam sous ma Signature, & celle de mon Premier Ministre & revêtu du Sceau de l'Etat.

Le 20 Juillet 1798.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

Letter

No. 23.

TO THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,
ONE AND INDIVISIBLE,

PLACING entire confidence in the patriotic zeal and fidelity manifested by Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I have appointed, and do hereby appoint, him one of my Ambassadors to the Executive Directory at Paris, there to fulfil, with punctuality, the orders which I have given him. For that purpose, I give him all the most extensive powers necessary to the success of the mission which I have entrusted to him, promising and binding myself to the French Republic, one and indivisible, to ratify the engagements which Citizen Dubuc may enter into in my name with the National Convention, and the Executive Directory at Paris; as well as with the Artists and workmen, whom I have directed him to engage for my service.

Given in my Palace of Seringapatam, under my Signature and that of my Prime Minister, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

Letter

FOUND IN THE PALACE AT SERINGAPATAM.

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*Lettre de Credit du Sercard Coudadaud
Pour Le Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine de
Vaisseaux, de la Republique Française,
une, & indivisible, & Commandant Gé-
neral de ma Marine.*

Ayant une entière Confiance, dans la fide-
lité du Citoyen Dubuc, Capitaine des Vail-
seaux de la Republique Française, une et in-
divisible, Commandant General de ma Ma-
rine, l'autorise par la presente lettre de Cré-
dit; a se procurer, soit envers la Republique
Française; soit avec des agens particuliers,
tous les sommes, qu'il pourra avoir besoin
pour remplir les Ordres que Je luy ai donné,
pour divers achats ou dépenses, qu'il croira
urgentes, & necessaires a l'avantage de sa
Mission, Voulant que la dite Lettre de Cré-
dit, eust toute force & valeur m'obligeant de
Payer, ou faire payer, toutes les traites que
le Citoyen Dubuc, tirera sur mon Sercard.

Donné dans mon Palais, de Cheringapatam,
sous ma Signature, & celle de mon Pre-
mier Ministre, et revetu du Sceau de l'Etat.
Le 20 Julliet 1798.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

*Letter of Credit from the Sircar Khoda-
daud, for Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the
Navy of the French Republic, one and
indivisible, and Commander in Chief
of my Marine.*

PLACING entire confidence in the fide-
lity of Citizen Dubuc, Captain in the Navy
of the French Republic, one and indivisible,
and Commander in Chief of my Marine, I
authorize him, by this present Letter of Cre-
dit, to procure either from the French Repub-
lic, or from Individuals, such sums as he may
require to fulfill the orders I have given him
for different purchases, or to defray expences
which he may think urgent or necessary for
the advantage of his mission. Being desirous
that the said Letter of Credit should have full
power and value, I hereby bind myself to pay,
or cause to be paid, all the bills of exchange
which Citizen Dubuc may draw upon my Sir-
car.

Given in my palace of Seringapatam, under
my Signature, and that of my Prime minist-
ter, with the Seal of State affixed, the 20th
July, 1798.

A True Translation, G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

No. 24.

Copy of Letter from Dubuc to Tipoo Sul-
taun, dated 16th Decembre, 1798. O. S.
*gime. expedition Tranquebar, le 16. Decem-
bre 1798, V. S.*

Au Sercard Coudadaud.

GRAND PACHA, SALUT ET RESPECT.

Les hommes sont heureusement arrivés,
mais il nous manque la chose la plus essen-
tielle, les lettres qu'ils ont laissées en route, mais
j'espere qu'elles arriveront sous peu de jours,
ils ont eu si peur, que voilà quatre mois qu'ils
sont en route; et vous pouvez juger de la di-
ligence qu'ils ont mis, et de leur exactitude
a vous servir, quand a moi, je crois qu'ils se
sont attaches les jambes pendant trois mois
et demi. Les Alchates que je vous avais
expedi-

No. 24.

Copy of a letter from Dubuc to Tipoo
Sultaun, dated 16th December 1798, O. S.

Tranquebar, the 16th December 1798, O. S.

To the Sircar Khodadaud.

GREAT PACHA, HEALTH AND RESPECT.

THE men are arrived safe, but their letters,
the articles most essential are still wanting, hav-
ing been left on the road, I hope however
to get them in a few days; the men were so
much afraid, that they have been four months
on their journey; you may judge of their dili-
gence and punctuality for your service; for
my own part, I believe they must have tied
their legs for three months and a half; Hir-
carras which I sent to you on the 11th of
last

expédié le 11me du mois dernier, font de retour hier avec la reponse de votre Majesté du 29me du meme mois ; je me hâte de vous les renvoyer puisque se sont des gens tres fidelles, et que je voudrais qu'on recompensat generousement. *La personne* qui doit fournir l'argent ne paroît pas, et je n'entends point parler, je crains beaucoup qu'il aura de grandes peines pour obtenir de se faire payes, je pense qu'il est tres indispensablement necessaire que vous m'expédiés l'ordre pour prendre tout l'argent qui est chez *Mercière* tout de suite, et que vous y joignez une lettre de credit, comme je vous l'avois demandé sur la Republique : L'importance de ma mission est telle, et dont le resultat doit etre si avantageux a votre Majeste, que je ne scaurois trop le repeter, que l'argent doit etre compte pour rien lorsqu'il s'agit de grandes affaires ; il faut que je pars, et pour cela il faut de l'argent, Dans tous les pays l'argent est le nerf de l'intrigue et de la guerre, si votre Majesté ne veut pas etre ruiné par les Anglois, et perdre le secours de vos bons et vrais amis les Francois, donnez moi donc une assez grande marque de confiance en me donnant des moyens, on n'arrete pas des *Socars* avec de l'argent sur tout si c'est de pagodes a l'etoille ; de la diligence a m'en envoyer, et je parlerai tout de suite. Les etoffes ne sont pas arrivés, et je vais envoyer des gens pour les faire venir. Je demande a votre majeste de m'autoriser a prendre un An d'avance d'appointments, comme elle me l'a promis pour assurer a ma famille de quoi vivre pendant mon absence, puisque les six mois que j'ai reçu sont finis le 8me du mois prochain, et que j'ai etois forcé de depenser tout ce que j'avois, et qu'il ne me reste plus rien, Les Anglois m'ayant pris mon vaisseau et mon argent ; vous trouverez ma demande de toute justice, en songeant que ma famille est dans un pays étranger ou elle n'a aucun ressource, je reitere donc que votre majesté me donne plein pouvoir a cet egard, et que l'on me fasse tenir des moyens tout de suite ; Les Alcarates me promettant d'etre de retour dans trente jours, *je puis partir dans quarante*. Il seroit bon d'avoir ici chez votre Ouaquil quatre paires d'alcarates, pour qu'on vous donne toutes les huit jours des nouvelles j'ai ici, ce qu'il faut pour cela, je vous recommande *le Ouaquil*, il n'est pas assez payé, et voila huit mois que la Cacherie ne lui a rien donné,

last month, have returned with your Majesty's reply, dated the 29th of the same month; I hasten to send them back, as they are faithful men, and I should wish them to be liberally recompensed. *The person* who is to furnish the money does not appear, nor do I hear any thing of him. I apprehend that there will be much trouble in obtaining payment. I consider it as indispensably necessary that you should send me an order to take up immediately all the money in the hands of *Mercier*, and accompany it with a letter of credit on the Republic, as requested by me; the importance of my mission is such, and the result promises to be so advantageous to your Majesty, that I cannot too often repeat, that money ought to be considered as nothing when matters of such consequence are in agitation; I must set off, but to do this, money is necessary; in all countries money is the sinew of intrigue and of war; if your Majesty does not wish to be ruined by the English, and to lose the assistance of your good and faithful friends the French, shew me a sufficient mark of your confidence, in supplying me with the means; they will not stop *Socars* on the road with specie; especially if it be in Star Pagodas; send me a supply with all expedition, and I will set off immediately. The Cloths are not arrived, and I am about to send persons in search of them. I request your Majesty will authorize me to take up a years advance of pay, according to your promise, to enable me to secure to my family the means of subsistence during my absence; as the six months for which I received an advance, will expire on the 8th of next month. I have been obliged to expend all I had; and have now nothing remaining; the English having taken both my vessel and money; you will find my request reasonable, when you consider that my family is in a strange country and destitute of resources. I again solicit from your Majesty full powers to that effect, and that the means may be immediately furnished me. *As the Hircarrahs assure me of their return in thirty days, I can get away in forty*. It will be advisable that you should station here with your vakeel eight Hircarrahs, that you may receive intelligence every eight days which I have the means of arranging. I recommend the Vakeel to you, his pay is insufficient, and it is now eight months that the catchery has given him nothing, he should have

Donné, il lui faut aussi un Palanquin, l'Envoyé d'un Grand Prince, aussi noble et aussi généreux que votre Majesté, ne doit pas aller à pied, comme un Couly. Etes vous content de moi, dites m'en un mot, vous savez comme je vous suis attaché, et vous aurez de vraies preuves de ma fidélité, je supplie votre Majesté de continuer vos bontés, et votre amitié, à mon bon ami et collègue, le General Chappuis; voyez le souvent, plus vous le connoîtrez, plus vous verrez qu'il mérite de considération; c'est un homme d'honneur, vrai, et de bon conseil.

J'ai appris que votre majesté a écrit au Gouvernement de Madras, et au Lord Mornington. Qu'elle sera l'issue de leurs réponse? Tenez vous en garde contre eux, soyez prêt à vous défendre, ou à attaquer; les préparatifs de la guerre se continuent avec un grande rapidité; l'armée de Nizam doit déjà être en marche, il faut l'arreter, Les Anglois ont voulu faire enlever votre Ouakil, Sada Chide Varan, mais j'ai decouvert le complot, et il n'a pas reussi; il est necessaire que votre Majesté écrive tout de suite au Gouvernement de Tranquebar, par un Chameau Courier, pour lui recommander et lui demander sa protection immediate pour votre General en Chef Du Buc, son Major Fillietaz, et l'Interprete Debay et votre Ouakil. Le Lord Mornington, Gouverneur General de Bengal; et le General Clarke, doivent venir à la Cotte à la fin de ce mois, pour entamer des negociations avec votre Majesté, qui si elles ne leurs font pas avantageuses, elles leur feront vous declarer la Guerre, dont le resultat doit être, d'envahir votre pays et vous detroner; en vous substituant et aux Heritiers de votre couronne, un Nabab, de leur fabricque; votre majesté voit bien qu'il ne s'agit point moins, que de la perte de votre Royaume: il faut travailler, et negocier sur tout pour vous la maintenir jusques au moment ou je pourrois vous la faire affermir pour toujours et à vos augustes Enfants. Avec les intrigues que les anglois entretiennent dans tous les Dobardes de l'Inde, il leurs est tres facile de causer des troubles; et ils peuvent peut être vous detacher de toutes vos allies, il est vraisemblable qu'en faisant une grande diversion et des traites et qu'ils peuvent reussir dans une nouvelle Guerre contre votre Majesté, il viendrait à bout ensuite de detruire la puissance Maratte, et à leurs enlever impunément

have besides a palankeen: the Ambassador of so noble and generous a prince as yourself, ought not to go on foot like a Cooly. Are you satisfied with me? tell me in a word you know my attachment to your person, and you shall have sincere proofs of my fidelity. I beg your Majesty to continue your goodness and friendship to my true friend and Colleague General Chappuy; see him often, the more you know him the more you will be satisfied that he merits your confidence: he is a man of the purest honor, faithful, and a sound adviser.

I have been informed that your Majesty has written to the Government of Madras, and to Lord Mornington. What will be the issue of their reply? Be on your guard against them, be ready to defend, or to attack. The preparations for war continue to be carried on with great rapidity; the Nizam's troops must by this time be on their march: they must be checked. The English attempted to carry off your Vakeel Sada Chide varan, but I discovered the plot, and it has not succeeded.

Your Majesty should write instantly to the Government of Tranquebar by a camel Courier, requesting its immediate protection for your General in Chief Dubuc, your Major Fillietaz, the Interpreter De Bay, and your Vakeel. Lord Mornington, the Governor General of Bengal, and General Clarke, are expected on the Coast at the end of this month for the purpose of entering upon a negociation with your Majesty, which, should it not be successful, will be followed by a declaration of war; the object of which will be, to take away your country and to dethrone you; substituting in your place and that of the heirs of your Crown, a Nabob of their own creation; your Majesty must perceive that nothing less than your Kingdom is at stake. *You must exert yourself and in particular endeavour to preserve it by negotiation, till the moment when I flatter myself, I shall secure it to you, and to your august Children for ever.*

By means of the intrigues carried on by the English in all the Durbars of India, it is easy for them to excite commotions, and they may detach from you perhaps all your Allies, it is very probable that by division and negotiation, in the event of their succeeding in a new war against your Majesty, they may accomplish the destruction of the Mahrattah power.

ment tout ce qu'il leurs auroit été cédé par un nouveau traité de paix. Il est donc évidemment de leurs intérêts, de traiter conjointement avec vous, afin de trouver une Garantie sûre et mutuelle dans une ligue puissante, dont chaque membre doit se redoubler pour défendre les acquisitions ou les cessions, que chacune a fait à la paix, que vous avez signés dans votre capitale, avec toutes les parties contractantes. Les Anglois vous menacent, les Marattes doivent vous soutenir, et ne pas vous laisser exposé à succomber. La Barrière que vous sépare des premiers, doit subsister sans que rien peut la briser ou la rompre; vous devez compter sur vos alliés, autant que vos intérêts seront communs, et vous seriez abandonné si ces intérêts cessent, ou a plus forte raison s'ils en ont de contraire, ou qu'ils commencent à vous craindre. Le temps est court et précieux, il faut leur prouver vos bonnes intentions, et gagner les Anglois de vitesse, mettre des obstacles à leurs négociations, à Poonah pour en retarder, ou en empêcher l'effet. Dans une pareille conjoncture les Marattes doivent faire valoir la foi des Traités, ne pas oublier d'appeler aux Anglois, les secours qu'ils leur ont accordé, contre votre Majesté, d'en exiger la reconnaissance, qu'ils sont en droit d'en attendre; afin de concilier tous les intérêts respectifs, avec les circonstances délicates où chacune d'elles se trouve, pour être à l'abri des reproches, et du manque de foi, sur l'accomplissement du traité de paix, en entier ou en article séparé; alors si les moyens de conciliation ne peuvent pas réussir, il faut qu'ils arment en diligence, qu'ils menacent la nation infractante, et le cry arrettera peut être, toutes les résolutions militaires et hostiles contre votre Majesté. Si en étoit autrement, il faut tirer l'épée, jeter le fourreau si loin, qu'on ne le trouve plus, et le sort des armes en décidera. Nous n'avons encore aucune nouvelle assez intéressante d'Europe, La République est continuellement victorieuse sur tous ses ennemis, et refusant la paix à l'Angleterre. Scindia a déjà pris Delhi, ce je pense qu'il doit avoir fini la conquête d'Agra; il fera bon que votre Majesté dépêche des couriers, pour le prévenir tout de suite de la situation où vous vous trouvez. Je supplie votre Majesté à bien lire ma Lettre, la franchise, la vérité, et votre intérêt l'a seuls dictés.

power, and seize with impunity every thing which may have been ceded to them under a new treaty of Peace; it is evidently then their interest to enter into a joint treaty with you, that by the means of a powerful league, you may establish a firm security for each other, and in this league each ought to cooperate in defending the acquisitions or cessions that either may have made at the Peace concluded at your capital with the several contracting Parties. The English threaten you, the Marrattas ought to support you, and not allow you to be exposed to destruction; the barrier that separates you from the former ought to be preserved, so that nothing may be able to break or destroy it; you may place a dependance on your Allies while your interests are the same, but you will be abandoned if those interests should cease to be mutual; or more certainly still, if they should be absolutely at variance, or if your Allies should begin to fear you. Your time is short and precious, you must convince them of your good intentions; anticipate the English by your assiduity, and throw impediments in their way which shall retard their negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under such circumstances the Marrattas ought to insist on the faith of Treaties; to remind the English of the assistance they afforded them against your Majesty; and to urge the gratitude which they have a right to expect. They may reconcile the different Interests of the parties with the delicate situation in which they are placed, and avoid the reproach of a breach of faith either in regard to the execution of the treaty of peace generally, or any particular article of it: if these means of conciliation fail, they must immediately arm and menace the Nation which shall have infringed the treaty; the mere outcry will perhaps put a stop to all the military and hostile proceedings against your Majesty; if otherwise, the Sword must be drawn, the scabbard must be cast away where it may never again be found, and the fortune of war must decide the event.

We have not yet received any interesting news from Europe; the Republic continues victorious over all her enemies and refuses peace to England. Scindea has already taken Delhi, and I think he must have completed the conquest of Agra. Your Majesty will do well to dispatch Couriers to inform him immediately of the situation you are in.

I beg

I beg

Je prie Dieu que tout aille au gré de votre Majesté, de qui j'ai l'honneur d'être avec respect,

Le General en Chef,

(Signé) DUBUC.

Capitaine des Vaisseaux de la Republique Française une et indivisible.

Le Major Filletax vous offre l'hommage de son respect et son attachement à votre Majesté.

A True Copy, G. MAGAULAY, Sec.

I beg your Majesty will read attentively my letter, which has been solely dictated by candour, truth and a regard for your real interests.

I pray to God that every thing may succeed according to the wishes of your Majesty. I have the honor to be with respect.

(Signed) DUBUC,

The Commander in Chief, Captain in the Navy of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Major Filletax begs to offer the homage of his respect and attachment to your Majesty.

(A True Translation,) G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. 25.

Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to M. Dubuc.

De Cheringampatam, le 2 Janvier, 1799.

LES Alcaras portants votre Lettre du Seize dernier, sont arrivés le trente — On leur a donne dix Roupies de present. Il faut faire votre possible pour partir tres vite, car ça presse beaucoup. Les Etoffes dont vous me parlez, qui ne sont pas arrives, sont revenues ici sans ordre, je les ai fait repartir de suite: si elles n'arrivent pas bien vite, que cela ne vous empeche pas de partir. La Lettre de Credit pour France, que vous demandez se trouve dans les paquets. J'espere que vous trouverez la personne, qui doit vous compter de l'argent, nous-la regardons comme bien sûre; mais si, par hazard elle vous manquoit: tachez moyennant votre Lettre de Credit, d'arranger les affaires & partez bien vite. Vous ne devez pas douter, que vous avez toute ma confiance, et que je vous regarde comme un de mes bons amis: Nous sommes convenus ensemble de tout ce que vous aviez à faire, Il est inutile & même dangereux d'écrire encore, parceque les lettres se perdent, & ce qui m'intéresse le plus, c'est votre départ le plus vite possible — vos Dépeches ont été interceptées une fois & ont fait connoître votre destination, ce qui est très facheux, &

No. 25.

Letter From Tippoo-Sultaun to M. Dubuc.

Seringapatam, the 2d January 1799.

The Hircarrhs who were the Bearers of your Letter of the 16th ultimo arrived on the 30th. They have been paid as a present ten rupees. You must make every exertion to depart with all possible expedition, for it is urgently necessary. The Cloths which you mention as not being arrived, have been brought back without orders. I have caused them to be returned again without delay, but should they not arrive immediately, let not this prevent your departure. The Letter of Credit for France which you desire is in the Packet. I hope that you will find the person who ought to pay you the Money: We consider him as entirely to be depended upon; but if he should fail, you will endeavour by Means of your Letter of Credit to arrange matters, and depart as soon as possible. You need not doubt that you possess my entire confidence, and that I consider you as one of my very good Friends. We have settled together every thing which you have to do. It is useless and even dangerous to write again, because Letters may be lost, and what I am most anxious about is, that you should depart as quickly as possible. Your dispatches have already been once intercepted, and have furnished information of your destination, which is much to be regretted.

si vous écrivez encore une fois, ne nommez personne, nous nous entendrons toujours, c'est ainsi que je vous ai toujours écrit: Vous demandez que j'envoie de l'argent d'ici; comment cela peut-il se faire, puisque les Lettres passent avec difficulté. Je vous autorise, à prendre sur la Lettre de Credit pour Europe ce que vous jugerez à propos, pour vous, ainsi que pour les autres affaires, après le Départ de cette Dépeche j'expédierai les hommes nécessaires pour entretenir la Correspondance. Je compte uniquement sur la Providence, et je pense que je serai seul; mais Dieu & mon courage viendront à bout de tout. On a envoyé à POONA, mais ce qu'il a de plus intéressant pour moi & de plus pressé, c'est votre départ, levez tous les obstacles & partez bien vite.

(Signé) 

Written on the Copy, in Persian to the following effect.

Draft of a Letter dated the 25th of Zaukree, answering to the 22d of Redjub, 1226 from the Birth of Mahomed, (corresponding with the 2d of January 1799,) in reply to an Arzee (or address) from Dubuc.

A True Copy, C. MACAULAY, Sec.

If you should write again, mention no names; we shall always understand each other: I have always written to you in that manner.

You ask me to send money from hence: how can this be done when Letters pass with so much difficulty? I authorize you to take up by means of the letter of credit upon Europe, whatever you may require for yourself as well as for other purposes; after the departure of this dispatch, I will send the necessary persons to carry on the correspondence. *I rely solely on Providence, expecting that I shall be alone and unsupported; but God and my courage will accomplish every thing.* I have sent to Poonah, but it is your departure which most interests me, and which is most pressing. Overcome all obstacles, and depart with speed.

(Signed) 

A True Translation,
G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

Au Citoyen Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux a Patane.

Du Quans Republicain, le Tridi de la 1er. Decade de Prairial L'an 5eme.

Au Sultaun Tipou le Victorieux, L'allié de la Republique Français, et le bien aimé des Republicain ses Enfants Salus.

CITOYEN SULTAN,

JAI reçu la Lettre que vous m'avez fait l'amitié de mecrire je prens la Liberté de répondre Article par Article.

A cella que concerne M. Raimons, j'ai lus la lettre qu'il ecris au Cit: Dompars, M. Raimons plus fin que lui a laire detre une homme que veus etre Français ou dumoins que l'on le Croilles telle, le tous pour favoir, vos intançons, et celle de la Republiques votre seurs, il desire que lon l'intruises de nos moyens de nos Forces, et dit il quil a sacrifie la majeure partie de son biens pour prouvé et soutenir les Français, et leurs noms dans l'Inde, que son partie, s'apelle celui des Français, et quil en a toujours porté le pavillions.

Vous le connoisse bon Prince, et la France encore mieux, il a fait la guerre, a qui, a vous l'alie de ma nation, cest par cette vois qu'il vous veus prouvé sa sincerité, il a aboré l'enciens pavillions Français, ce netoit que pour vous retiré les Français que etais sous vos ordre, il est au Service d'un Prince votre enemie et le notre, et Sindigne alliances des Anglois, avec le quel il est journallemans, mes mon Princes avec les mechans il faut ce servire de pareilles arme, il ne faudroit pas lui faire appercevoir que vous l'avez devoillé, si vous voulé me permaittre de lui Ecrire, je ferai si biens enforte de l'amené—pour qu'il-reponde a vos desire: il faut en affaire politique ce servire du bras du quelle l'on voudroit le poigne coupé, et maitre votre enemis, ors detas de nous nuire, soit par ces Ecria ou ces actions, je vous le repaitre, vos
intairais

To the Citizen Sultaun Tippoo, the Victorious, at Puttun, (Ser-ingapatam).

From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1st Decad of Prairial, the 5th Year, (May 23, 1797).

To Tippoo Sultaun the victorious, the Ally of the French Republic, and the well beloved of the Republicans her Children; Health.

CITIZEN SULTAUN,

I HAVE received the Letter, which you have done me the friendship to write to me, and I take the liberty of replying to it article by article.

With respect to that which relates to Monsieur Raymond; I have read the Letter written by him to Citizen Dompars: M. Raymond more subtle than he, has the air of a man, who would be a Frenchman; or who would at least wish to be thought so, and this with a view to discover your intentions, and those of the Republic, your Sister: He expresses a wish, to be informed of our means, and of our force, alledging that he has sacrificed the greater part of his property, to prove his attachment to the French, and to support the French, and their name in India; that his party is called the French party, and that he has always borne the French Colours.

He is known to you, Excellent Prince, and still better to France. He has made war: On whom? On you, the Ally of my Nation: it is thus, that he would prove to you, his sincerity: he has erected the antient Standard of France: this was only to disengage you from the French, who acted under your orders. He is in the service of a Prince, who is both your enemy, and ours, and has formed an unworthy alliance with the English, with whom he is in constant habits of intercourse. But my Prince, in dealing with traitors, we must make use of their own Arms: you must not let him perceive that you have unmasked him. If you will but permit me to write to him, I will lead him on till he falls into the very track: that will answer your purposes. In politics, we must endeavour to make the arm do our work, which we would be glad to see cut off,
and

intairais me font aussi chaire que ceux de ma nation, et compté sur la franchises de mon coeur, mais Raimons a laire de vous faire des avances ayé laire de repondre a cette confiances et permetté moi de joué un role, auprès de lui, il fera vos volontés soié en sure, tous fin quil est, je le jure, et vous seré satisfait.

A legars de ces hommes qui sont au fers, ci ils avoit merité la mors, soie sure qu'ils naurais point eus de graces, je n'aime ni les Lache, ni les traite et soie sure que votre Quans sera tenus, avec toute la dignité et le respect qui vous est dus, je ne le commande pas mais je sui Republicain, et je leurs ferai connoitre, que vous ne les payé pas pour la debauche ni les vices, il faut quils gagne l'argens que vous leurs donné et que partous et dans tous temps, quil soillés en etat de soutenir votre précieux noms, et votre glorie, il commances a mecouté, je les rendre digne de cette honneur, et ce n'est pa une petite tache a pres leurs abandons passé.

Une Ordre de vous, écrite au Cit Dompars en ce terms ci inclus, fera le meilleur effais. Votre volonté sera executé. Lundi apres midi ci vous le parmaité je ire avec Le Cit: Canoniers, sur votre place dexercises, por les faire tiré au Blanc; je leurs fait faire tous les jours ses exercises en blanc—mes comme c'est l'usage ché les republicains a avoir une petite piesses de canons avec chaque Compagnis de Enfantris pour les faire evolué, et favorisé les atakes ou les retraite, ou les Escaramouches des Cavaliers, cest pourquoi je vous avois demande une de vos plus petite piesses, a preté seulmans; ces piesses dans l'action ce manis a la bricole, vos volonté son des lois, je vous souaite tous les bonheur que vous merite.

Votre Citoyen,
(Signé) RIPAUD.

and put it out of our enemy's power to hurt us by word or by deed. I repeat to you, that your interests are as dear to me, as those of my own Nation; and you may rely on the frankness of my heart. Raymond pretends to make advances to you; seem to return this mark of confidence, and leave me to play my part with him. I swear to you, you shall have every reason to be satisfied, and, as cunning as he is, he shall but work to accomplish your desires.

With respect to the men who are in irons, had they deserved death, be persuaded that they should have received no mercy: I do not love either cowards or traitors, and you may rest assured that your Camp shall be ordered with all the dignity and respect which is due to you. I do not command it, but I am a Republican, and I will make them know that you do not pay them either for their debauchery or their vices, and that they must earn the money which you give them; that every where, and at all times, they must be ready to maintain your precious name and glory. They begin to listen to me. I will render them worthy of this honor, and this is no trifling attempt; after their late disorderly behaviour. An order from you to the citizen Dompars, conceived in the terms of the writing enclosed, would have the best effect. Your will shall be complied with; on Monday afternoon I will take out, with your permission, the citizen gunners to your place of exercisé, that they may fire at the target; I make them practice daily firing at the mark. But as it is the custom among the Republicans to attach a small piece of Artillery to each company of Infantry, for the purpose of manœuvering, and to favor attacks or retreats, or the skirmishes of Cavalry, I had requested of you merely to lend me one of your smallest Field Pieces; these pieces in time of action, are drawn with traces.

Your wishes are Laws, I wish you all the happiness you deserve.

Your Citizen,
(Signed) RIPAUD.

Je pris le Citoyen Dompars, comme Commandant, de s'instruire pour comander lui même les Republiquain Français qui sont sous ces ordre, qu'il ordonne egalmans a ces officiers de s'instruire leurs même, ensi que les sous officiers, je vous donne atous un mois pour vous instruire, je jugeré moi meme des mouvemens militaire que vous feré executé a cette Epoque. Pour être Republiquain it faut être instruis et avoir de lamour propre & merité l'estime de ceux qui nous Paiyes, jusqua ce jour vous avez negligé ce devoirs d'honnête homme reparé des enciens erreurs merité mon Estimé, vous feré faire tous les jours, a tous les Citoyens que vos Commandé et fen aucune distinctions que celle de la vielles, l'exercises du Fufils, et du Canons, ceux qui exercerons biens au Fufils, et au Canons, ne ferons l'exercises que tous les Lundis seulesmans sur ma places, ceux que ne passerons pas biens les temps, seront suivantes leurs sciences divide en 2eme. et 3eme. classes, ceux de la 2em. ferons l'exercises trois fois par Semaine, ceux de la 3eme. tous les jours jusqua ce que tous vos Citoyens ne parviene a être de la premiere classes, tous au fufils qu au canons, il faut qu'il soilles tous fuffilliers et canoniérs, veillé que cette ordre soilles mises a execution, vous men repondé donné aussi l'ordre a votre cavaleries de s'instruire, il faut tous être abile a ma volonté.

A True Copy,
H. ST. G. TUCKER.

I desire the Citizen Dompars, as Commandant, to *qualify* himself, that he may be able to command in person, the French Republicans who are under his orders. That he will in the same manner, require his Officers to *qualify* themselves to command, as well as his inferior Officers, I give you all one month to enable you to practise, and I shall judge myself of the military evolutions which you may be able to perform at that period. To be Republicans, it is necessary to be well informed, to possess a degree of pride, and to merit the esteem of those whose pay we receive.

Hitherto you have neglected these duties of honorable men, repair your former errors, and merit my esteem, you will daily make the Citizens whom you command, without any distinction, except that of age, practise with the musquet and great guns. Those who perform their exercise well with the musquet and cannon, will practise only every Monday on my Parade; those who will not make the most of their time, shall be formed according to their respective acquirements into second and third Classes; those of the second Class shall exercise three times a week: those of the third daily, until all your Citizens become qualified for the first Class, both with respect to the management of the musquet and of the artillery; they must all be equally expert at the musquet and the artillery.

Be careful that this order be carried into execution, you will be answerable to me for it. Issue orders also to your Cavalry to instruct themselves. It is proper that all should be perfect. Such is my will.

A True Translation,
G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.

This Letter establishes the fact, that M. Raymond, Commander of the French Army at Hyderabad, had opened a correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun. With regard to the Standards under which M. Raymond's Corps served, they were delivered up at Hyderabad on the 22d October 1798; they consisted of the Three-coloured Flag, surmounted by an Emblem, representing the Ottoman Crescent, transfixed by a dagger, on the point of which was placed the French Cap of Liberty.
The

The Originals of the following Translations of Letters from General Buonaparte were communicated to Captain Wilson at Mocha; and the Translations were by him transmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay.

FRENCH LIBERTY.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

Head Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluvisoie, 7th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief, to the most Magnificent SULTAUN, our greatest friend TIPPOO SAIB.

You have already been informed of my arrival on the borders of the Red Sea, with an innumerable and invincible Army, full of the desire of delivering you from the Iron yoke of England.

I eagerly embrace this opportunity of testifying to you the desire I have of being informed by you, by the way of Muscat and Mocha, as to your political situation.

I would even wish you could send some intelligent person to Suez or Cairo, possessing your confidence, with whom I may confer.

May the Almighty increase your power and destroy your Enemies.

(Seal)

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

True Translate from the French,

(Signed) FRANCIS WOPPERS, Translator.

Translate of a Letter from General Buonaparte to the Shereef of Mecca, written in Arabic, without Date, and received at Judda, the 17th February, 1799.

YOU will be fully informed by the Nocqueda of this Dow, how tranquil and quiet every thing is at Cairo and Suez, and between those places; and of the tranquillity which is established among the Inhabitants. Not a single Mamaluke oppressor remains in the Country, and the Inhabitants without dread or fear, employ themselves in weaving, cultivating the ground, and in other trades as formerly, and by the blessing of God, this will be daily increasing, and the duties on Merchandize and the Taxes will be lessened. The duties on Merchandize are now the same as they were prior to their being raised by the Mamalukes; the Merchants have every assistance granted them, and the road between Suez and Cairo is open and safe, therefore do you assure the Merchants of your Country, that they may bring their goods to Suez, and sell them without dread or apprehension, and may purchase in exchange for them, such Articles as they may wish.

I now send you a letter for our friend Tippoo Sultaun, oblige me by forwarding it to his Countries.

A True Translation,

(Signed) S. WILSON.

Copies of the above Letters were given to my Moonshie for me, by Saick Soliman and Mahomed Ameen, the Shereef's 1st Vizier and 1st Secretary.

(Signed) S. WILSON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.

C.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN

TIPPOO SULTAUN,

AND

GOVERNMENT.

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CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN TIPPOO SULTAUN AND GOVERNMENT.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 7th March, 1798.

THE particulars of the late disturbances in Cotiote, and their termination by the submission of the Rajah, will no doubt have been communicated to you. From the friendship which subsists between the two States, I think it proper to acquaint you, that during the existence of those disturbances several letters were presented to the Company's Officers, who were sent to reduce the Rajah to obedience, in your name, bearing a Seal asserted to be that of your Sircar, claiming the District of Wynaad, which adjoins to Cotiote. I am satisfied, that if these letters had been written with your sanction, they would have been transmitted to me in the usual manner, and as the dictates of friendship require. Although I can therefore have little doubt, but these letters were fabricated by the advisers of the Rajah in question, in the hope of obtaining his own purposes, by exciting a misunderstanding between the two States; it being equally the interest of both States that the views of such short sighted persons should be exposed and defeated, and that measures should be adopted to prevent similar practices in future; I have thought it proper to apprise you of the above circumstances, and at the same time to assure you, that in the event of your having any claims on the District of Wynaad, I have every disposition to attend to them, and for that purpose, if necessary, to direct well-informed and respectable persons to be deputed from Bombay to the spot, or anywhere on the frontiers of the two States that may be concerted as most convenient, to meet persons on your part to settle the right of the respective States, to that district, or to any places on the boundary between Malabar and your territories, the right to which may be unsettled. I need not add, the fullest assurances that this Government will most readily agree to whatever may appear equitable on enquiry; and I am satisfied that you will be actuated by the same sentiments of justice and good faith.

Considering the above as a proof of my sincere desire to maintain the friendship which has been so happily established between the two States, I trust you will rejoice me with frequent accounts of your welfare, &c.

(Signed) JOHN SHORE.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

*Received * 26th April, 1798.*

I HAVE been favoured with your letter, † notifying your intention of returning to Europe, and the nomination of Lord Mornington, who is of rank, to the office of Governor General, in whom the same disposition would be manifested with yourself to cultivate and improve the friendship and good understanding subsisting between the two States, and an inviolable adherence to the engagements by which they are connected, &c. It is very well: You must impress Lord Mornington with a sense of the friendship and unanimity so firmly subsisting between us, and constantly favor me with letters communicating your health and welfare.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 26th April, 1798.

I HAVE been highly gratified by the receipt of your letter (vide that written 7th of March,) and have understood its friendly contents.

Wynaad (spelt Wynaaur) is the name of a † Kurreea in my territory in the midst of a forest of trees, with an inconsiderable number of habitations upon it; the inhabitants of which have ever been remarkable for their turbulence, for which reason, a small fort was long ago erected there, which is garrisoned by my troops. They have always been disorderly and turbulent, and there has been constant occasion to chastise them. The said Kurreea is situated on the Table land near Tambacherry. All the talooks ceded to the Company were particularly specified in the treaty of peace, in order to prevent repeated altercations. I did not cede a single talook to the Company on the Table land, nor has the Company any concern there. I have no doubt but that in consequence of the representation of some interested person, you have written with a view to have such designing representations exposed, and therefore I write thus particularly. Just now no one in that Kurreea has excited any disturbance or commotion; my subjects do not frequent the country below the Table land, which has long constituted a barrier to both parties. The plain and all below the Table land belongs to the Company; above it are my subjects. There are mountains situated between. This matter does not require investigation and deliberation.

Believing my friendly heart disposed to pay every regard to truth and justice, and to

* On this day Tippoo Sultan's Ambassadors landed at Mangalore on their return from the Isle of France.

† The Letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.

‡ The same as Moza. The term *Village* does not answer to the word Kurreea or Mozah, which signifies not only the Village itself, but the lands belonging to it.

Strengthen.

AND GOVERNMENT.

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strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord established between the two States, I hope you will always gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 17th May, 1798.

I WAS much gratified by the receipt of your friendly letter*, communicating the departure of Sir John Shore, and your having taken charge of the Government until the arrival of the Earl of Mornington (vide that written 26th March, 1798). As you are a friend, I have no doubt of your constant disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment between the two States.

The Coorgah people have entered and taken up their abode in Kaunt-mungul and Coloor-Bauchee, two Kurreeast below the ghauts and woods, where they commit violence and injure the ryots; an officer with a small detachment was therefore sent to bring them to reason, but they will not hear reason and only want to excite disturbance. I have written this for your information, lest any persons should represent the circumstance to the Company's Government in a manner contrary to what is the real fact. You must write to the Coorgah Rajah, enjoining and insisting on his quitting those two Kurreeas, and remaining within his own boundary above the ghauts, and in future not to go beyond them. Believing me solicitous for the good tidings of your welfare, I hope you will constantly gratify me with your friendly letters.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written the 14th June 1798.

IMMEDIATELY on my arrival at Bengal, Sir Alured Clarke communicated to me your friendly letter to him, stating, that some people of the Coorga country having descended from the woods and mountains, had fixed their residence in the village of Kauntamungle and Coloor-bajee &c.

(Recapitulate the contents of the letter.)

* The letter alluded to, being merely Complimentary, is omitted.

* A Kuroon is a village with the adjacent land belonging to it.

Sir

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN TIPPOO SULTAUN

Sir Alured Clarke has also communicated to me your answer to the letter from the late Governor General Sir John Shore, respecting the claims of the Company and of your Highness to the district of Wynaad, bordering on Tambercherry.

Being anxious to afford you every proof in my power of my sincere desire to maintain the good understanding which had so long subsisted between your Highness and the Company, I made it one of the first objects of my attention to examine all the papers existing on the Company's records, as well respecting Wynaad as the district of Souleah, in which it appears that Kauntamungle, and Coloorbajee are situated.

From these papers I find that not only the right to the districts of Wynaad and Souleah has remained in doubt, but also to the district of Amerah, and Erfawaraseemy, and to some other inconsiderable territories on the side of Malabar.

Your Highness is well aware that it is a maxim among States, who are sincerely disposed to maintain the relations of amity and peace, to bring all contested points of this nature to a speedy determination.

A reasonable and temperate discussion of those differences of opinion, which must occasionally arise between powers of the most pacific disposition, tends to prevent quarrels between their subordinate officers, and to obviate the misrepresentations which each party is apt in such cases to make, to the respective Governments. This is the most friendly, as well as the most prudent course, and will always defeat the views of interested and designing persons who may wish to foment jealousy and to disturb the blessing of peace.

For this object Lord Cornwallis, the Nawab Nizam Ali Khan, and the Paishwa Pundit Perd'haun, wisely provided in the treaty of peace concluded with your Highness at Seringapatam, by establishing a regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjustment with the knowledge and approbation of all parties, any questions which might hereafter arise, between your Highness and any of the Allies respecting the boundaries of your adjacent territories.

I am persuaded that it is your Highness's disposition to maintain faithfully your public engagements with the Company. On my part you will always meet with a religious adherence to every article of the treaties subsisting between us. On this occasion therefore it is my intention to depute a respectable and discreet person to meet upon your frontier such of your officers as your Highness may please to name for the purpose of conferring together, of discussing the grounds of the respective claims, and of satisfying each other on all points respecting which any doubts may be entertained on either side.

It would not be consistent with your Highness's high reputation for justice and good faith, to refuse to enter into this candid investigation, I therefore entertain no doubt, that as soon as you shall have fully understood the nature of this representation you will afford every facility to the conduct of the necessary enquiries, and will use your endeavours to bring them to a speedy determination, and for this purpose that you will without delay direct your officers at Korial-Bunder (or Mangalore) to enter into conference with those deputed by the managers of the Honorable Company's affairs on the Coast of Malabar. The result of the conferences will be communicated to me by the Government of Bombay with all practicable dispatch; and you may rely upon it, that after a regular discussion shall have taken place according to the established law of nations and to the practice uniformly observed on every occasion of disputed boundary which has arisen between your Highness and the Allies, since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, I will not suspend for one moment the full acknowledgment of whatever shall appear to be your just right.

In the mean time, as the districts of Amerah and Souleah have been in the possession of the Coorgah Rajah for several years, your Highness will no doubt see the propriety and justice of recalling the troops sent into the neighbourhood of Souleah. Your Highness must be sensible that until I have been satisfied of the justice of your claims in a regular and amicable manner, I will never suffer any of the Company's Allies or Dependants, whose country and interests I consider

consider to be in every respect the same as those of the Company, to be forcibly deprived of territories, of which they have so long held possession: With the most cordial disposition to maintain the intercourse of friendship with your Highness, I trust that I shall always meet an equal return on your part; and therefore I cannot but lament, that your Highness did not immediately resort to the established channels of peaceable negotiation, in place of stationing a military force upon the frontiers of the territory possessed by an Ally of the Company.

Confident however that your Highness upon a full review of all the circumstances of the case, will be equally inclined with myself to conform to the dictates of justice, I am satisfied that after our respective officers shall have conferred together, and explained to each other all matters that remain in doubt, we shall have no difficulty in terminating these long depending questions to our mutual satisfaction.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 10th July, 1798.

YOUR Lordship's friendly letter* containing the agreeable intelligence of your arrival at Calcutta, and your taking charge of the Company's affairs reached me at the happiest of times, and afforded me a degree of pleasure and satisfaction that cannot be adequately expressed upon paper. May the Almighty prosper to your Lordship this event! By the Divine Grace, the exalted fabric of union and attachment, and the firm foundations of friendship and harmony, between the two States are in full strength. To adhere to the obligations of existing treaties is a constant object with me. Your Lordship is from your heart a friend and well-wisher, and I am confident will hold in mind the observance of union and concord. I hope you will continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 1st Suffer 1213, or 18th July.

Received 2d August, 1798.

In happy time I had the pleasure to receive your Lordship's letter, which afforded me great satisfaction, and its friendly contents have been understood—(vide letter written 14th June.)

* The letter alluded to, being merely complimentary, is omitted.

Since

Since the time that the country of Nuggur and Koriaul was first subjugated, the Talooks of Ameera and Suleah, in which (latter) Kantamungle and Coloorbajee are situated, have belonged to Koriaul, and this is proved and confirmed by the records of a century. The names of the persons who paid the collections of those Talooks to the officers of Koriaul, of those who collected the revenues of them, and the accounts of advances made to the Ryots for the purposes of cultivation, are contained in those records, and from the first establishment of the authority of this Sircar down to the year 1220 of Mahomed, they have been attached to the country of Koriaul. The Coorga people have had no concern in them. Indeed, between the above Talooks and the Coorga country vast hills interpose. By the treaty of peace, the Talooks of Ahmednuggur otherwise called Chuekloor, belongs to my Sirkar, and Wynaad (or Weenaar) is a Kurreeah (or village with its appertaining lands) among the Kurreeahs of Ahmednuggur above the Tambacherry pass. The territory of the Company is below that pass, and the hills form a barrier between.

Your Lordship has written that "subordinate officers are naturally inclined to make misrepresentations to their respective Governments in such trivial cases and to foment jealousies and disturbances." It is certain then, that in plain and simple cases, the representations of interested people will not have any weight or credit whatever with your Lordship. Nevertheless as your Lordship is desirous of obtaining an explanation and removing doubts, orders have been issued to the officers of Koriaul, to confer with the persons who may be appointed from the Malabar side, and fairly to ascertain and remove all doubts, a person of rank shall also be deputed by me for this business.

** By the favor of God, the bonds of friendship and union are firmly drawn between the two States, and I am to the last degree disposed to give additional strength to the beneficial system of amity and peace.*

Believing me gratified by the agreeable intelligence of your Lordship's welfare, I hope you will always continue to rejoice me by your exhilarating letters.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 7th August, 1798.

YOUR Highness's letter gave me great satisfaction; at the same time that it reached me, I received from the commissioners in Malabar, their final opinion upon the subject of Wynaad. After a full examination of every circumstance relating to your rights and to those of the Company, I am now convinced that Wynaad was not ceded to the Company by the treaty of peace, and therefore that it belongs to your Highness. As it never will be my wish to contest the smallest particle of your Highness's rights, I have directed the commissioners to make a formal acknowledgement of the justice of your claim to Wynaad, which district you will occupy whenever it may suit your pleasure.

** Letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Governor of the Isles of France, and to the Executive Directory at Paris, soliciting for the third time, the co-operation of a French force for the extermination of the British power in India, and transmitting the specific conditions of an offensive alliance; bear date two days subsequent to the date of this letter. Vide French correspondence, Division B.*

As

As some doubts, however, remain whether the Tambercherry Pafs be not included in the cessions made to the Company, by the treaty of peace, I have directed the officers of the Company to confer on that subject with the person to be appointed by your Highness. All question between your Highness and the Company with respect to Wynaad is now brought to a happy conclusion: the right to the Tambercherry Pafs, and to the talooks of Amerah and Souleah and Ersawaraseemy, still remains for discussion. You will find me sincerely disposed to consider the several questions relating to these districts, with the same impartiality, of which I have endeavoured to afford your Highness an unequivocal testimony in the final settlement of your claims upon Wynaad.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 20th Rubbee ool Awul 1213 Hegiree, or 2d September 1798.

Received 28th September, 1798.

I HAVE had the pleasure to receive your Lordship's friendly letter, purporting that you had received the final opinion of the Malabar Commissioners upon the subject of Wynaad, after a full examination of every circumstance, that your Lordship was now convinced that Wynaad belongs to me; that therefore you had directed the commissioners to make a formal acknowledgement of my claim to that Talook; but that some doubts yet remained with respect to the Pafs. (vide letter written 7th August, 1798)

Tambercherry which is below the Ghauts, by the treaty of peace came into the Company's possession. Above the Ghauts is Wynaad, which consisted of a few habitations, and has for a long time been desolate; the Ghauts are situated between and also belong to me; it (Wynaad) consists of nothing but forests and heaps of stones. Accordingly long ago this fact came repeatedly under ocular inspection, at the time when measures were taken for the settlement of the Malabar districts; and whatever doubts there may be upon this head will be solved by a reference thereto. In like manner the right to the Talooks of Ameera and Soulea which appertain to Couriaul (Mangalore) is proved by the records of a century, in which are inserted the names of the collectors and defrayers of the land tax. Nay, a copy of the parts of those records shall be sent, when by referring thereto the circumstances respecting Ameera and Soulea, Ersawaraseemy, &c. will be ascertained and laid open. Mischief-makers by starting empty disputes and altercations, hope to accomplish their own purposes; but by the favor of God, the fountains of union and harmony between the two States possess too much purity and clearness to be sullied by the devices of self-interested persons.

Continue constantly to gratify me by letters denoting your Lordship's welfare.

P. S. * Sewaraseemy also belongs to me. The Talooks which were ceded to the Company are particularly enumerated in the treaty of peace. I beg you will refer thereto for information.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

* This probably stands for Ersawaraseemy.

FROM

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received 24th October, 1798.

THE Talooks of Ameera and Soulea, in which Cauntmungle and Coloorbachee are situated, have belonged to Couryaul (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohummuddee to the end of the year Shadab 1226, a term of 156 years; thirty-six years ago a body of 2000 Coorga peons were employed in the service of the State, and some villages in the Talooks abovementioned yielding 3423 Pagodas, continued for a short time to be assigned for their pay, but since six and thirty years *that* even has ceased. This trivial affair can only be ascribed to the turbulent disposition of interested men, who, by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension; of this, I am confident, your Lordship must be well convinced.

The person who is now in Coorga is not of the posterity of the Coorga Rajahs, but of a different stock.

Constantly gratify me with friendly letters.

POSTSCRIPT.—Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, has written to me, that two persons of integrity and ability, from among the civil officers (Talookdars) on the coast of Malabar, have been deputed to enquire into the claim of the abovementioned Talooks, and will shortly arrive; orders have been issued from my Sircar also, nominating Shaikh Shahaub ud Dien and Meer Mohummud Ally, persons of integrity and honor, to negotiate with the deputies abovementioned, and ascertain from records and facts the dependency of the above named Talooks on Couryaul.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government,

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 4th November, 1798.

YOU have doubtless received information of another excess of that unjustifiable ambition and insatiable rapacity, which have so long marked the conduct of the French Nation. They have invaded Egypt, a country, from which they were in no danger of molestation, and from whose government, they could not even pretend to have received the slightest provocation. They have committed this act of violence in contempt of the treaties subsisting between France and the Porte, and without any regard to the acknowledged authority of the Grand Seignor, so long established in Egypt. Nothing can more clearly expose their total disregard of every principle of public faith and honour than this unprovoked and unjustifiable aggression; and it will no doubt afford satisfaction to every friend to justice and good faith, and particularly to every friend of the British Nation, to hear, that by the success of His Majesty's Arms, the French have already suffered for their injustice and temerity. Certain intelligence has just been received, that thirteen fail of the line, which had been employed in the expedition
against

against Egypt, mounting 1024 guns, and carrying about 10,000 men, being at anchor in the Port of Bekir, near Rosetta, at the mouth of the Nile, were attacked by an equal number of His Britannic Majesty's fleet; an engagement took place which terminated in the capture of nine ships of the French line; two more were blown up, one of them of 118 guns, the French Admiral's, and only two made their escape from the valor and skill of the British Admiral. All communication being thus cut off between Egypt and Europe, the troops, who have landed in Egypt must in all probability perish, either by famine or by the sword.

This very signal victory is to be ascribed to the justice of the British cause, and to the aid of Divine Providence, favouring the gallantry of our forces and punishing the injustice and impiety of our adversary. On the same assistance I rely with confidence for a continuation of similar successes, and for the final triumph of His Majesty's arms, over a Nation, who have shewn themselves the general enemy of mankind. Confident from the union and attachment subsisting between us, that this intelligence will afford you sincere satisfaction, I could not deny myself the pleasure of communicating it.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN

Written 8th November, 1798.

I HAVE received your letter informing me (recite the substance of the letter received on the 24th October.)

It affords me sincere satisfaction to learn that you have nominated two persons of integrity and honour to meet and confer with the deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan (the Governor of Bombay) for the purpose of investigating the question regarding the Talooks of Ameera and Soulea. It is only by means of regular enquiry, and amicable discussion, that such questions can be adjusted among independent powers. My determination in the case of Wynaad was dictated by those principles of justice and moderation, which always direct the Company's government; nor shall my scrupulous adherence to the same principles be less manifest in my decision on your claim to the districts, at present in question; the possession of which shall not be withholden from you for an instant, if, after full investigation I shall be satisfied of the justice of your title to them.

It is a well known truth, that they who are the most ready to respect the just rights of others, are the most vigilant and resolute to maintain their own.

I have understood your sentiments concerning the "turbulent disposition of interested men, who, by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension." For the happiness of mankind, it is to be lamented, that these authors of confusion are too numerous, assiduous, and successful in all parts of the world. In no age or country were the baneful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success, as they are at present by the French Nation. I sincerely wish that no impression had been produced on your discerning mind by that dangerous people: but my situation enables me to know, that they have reached

reached your Presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of your Councils and to instigate you to war against those, who have given you no provocation.

It is impossible that you should suppose me to be ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the transactions which have passed between you and the enemies of my Country; nor does it appear necessary or proper that I should any longer conceal from you the surprize and concern with which I perceived you disposed to involve yourself in all the ruinous consequences of a connexion, which threatens not only to subvert the foundations of friendship between you and the Company, but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the principles of anarchy and confusion, to shake your own authority, to weaken the obedience of your subjects, and to destroy the religion which you revere.

Immediately after my arrival in Bengal I read your correspondence with the late Governor General Sir John Shore, and with the acting Governor General Sir Alured Clarke, and I perceived with great satisfaction, that, in all your letters, you constantly professed a disposition to strengthen the bonds of sincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and concord, established between you and the Honourable Company. I received particular pleasure from reading your last letter to Sir John Shore, in which you signified your amicable desire, that he should impress me with a sense of the friendship and unanimity, so long subsisting between the two States. Your subsequent letters to me have abounded with professions of the same friendly nature.

Combining these professions of amity on your part, with the proofs which the Company's Government have constantly given of their sincere disposition to maintain the relations of friendship and peace with you; and adverting at the same time to your reputation for wisdom and discernment, it was natural for me to be extremely slow to believe the various accounts transmitted to me of your negotiations with the French, and of your military preparations. But, whatever my reluctance to credit such reports might be, prudence required both of me and of the Company's Allies, that we should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence; and these have accordingly been taken, as you will no doubt have observed. The British Government and the Allies, wishing nevertheless to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours; entertaining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the least incompatible with their respective engagements, and looking to no other objects than the permanent security and tranquillity of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as they now are, to afford you every demonstration of these pacific dispositions.

The Peshwa and his Highness the Nizam concur with me in the observations which I have offered to you in this letter, and which, in the name of the Company and of the Allies, I commend to your most serious consideration. But as I am also desirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and of their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties, I propose to depute to you, for this purpose, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly the sole means, which appear to myself and to the Allies of the Company, to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations.

You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you to receive Major Doveton, and as soon as your friendly letter shall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your Presence.

I shall expect your answer to this letter with an earnest hope that it may correspond with the pacific views and wishes of the Allies; and that you may be convinced that you cannot in any manner better consult your true interest, than by meeting with cordiality the present friendly and moderate advance to a satisfactory and amicable settlement of all points, on which

which any doubts or anxiety may have arisen in the minds either of yourself or of the Allies.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written December 10, 1798.

I HAD the honor of addressing a friendly letter to your Highness, on the 8th of November last, in which I stated a variety of important points, to which your Highness would no doubt perceive the propriety and necessity of giving your earliest and most serious consideration. I particularly hope that your Highness will have been sensible of the advantages likely to result, to all parties, from the conciliatory measure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I proposed in that letter.

I expect to have the pleasure of finding your answer to that letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of setting out from Calcutta. I hope to arrive at Madras about the same time that this letter reaches you, and should any circumstances hitherto have prevented your answering my last letter of the 8th November, I assure myself that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, dispatch a satisfactory reply to it, addressed to me at Madras.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 11th Jemaudy ossfaunee (or 20th November, 1798.)

Received 15th December, 1798.

IT has lately come to my ears from report, that in consequence of the talk of interested persons, military preparations are on foot. Report is equally subject to the likelihood of being true or false. I have the fullest confidence that the present is without foundation. By the favor of God, the conditions (or obligations) of peace established (between us) have obtained

ed the utmost degree of strength and firmness; under the circumstances of their having been firmly observed and adhered to, of the daily increasing union and friendship, and of the constant intercourse of correspondence, it (the report) cannot possibly be entitled to credit, but the promulgation of such reports excites my surprize — my friendly pen writes this — I hope your Lordship will be pleased to gratify me by writing of it. From a desire to maintain the obligations of treaty and engagement, I have no other intention (or thought) than to give increase to friendship, and my friendly heart is to the last degree bent on endeavours to confirm and strengthen the foundations of harmony and union.

Let your Lordship always continue to gratify me by gladdening letters, notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received at Fort. St. George, 25th December, 1798.

I HAVE been made happy by the receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters, the contents of which I clearly comprehend (vide those written 4th and 8th November).

The particulars which your Lordship has communicated to me, relative to the victory obtained by the English fleet over that of the French, near the shores of Egypt; nine of their ships having been captured and two burned, on one of which of the latter was their Admiral, have given me more pleasure than can possibly be conveyed by writing. Indeed I possess the firmest hope that the leaders of the English and the Company Bahaudur, who ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship and good faith, and are the well wishers of mankind, will at all times be successful and victorious; and that the French, who are of a crooked disposition, faithless and the enemies of mankind, may be ever depressed and ruined. Your Lordship has written to me with the pen of friendship, "that in no age or country were the baneful and infidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success as they are at present by the French nation. Would to God that no impression had been produced on my mind by that dangerous people, but, that your Lordship's situation enables you to know, that they have reached my presence, and have endeavoured to pervert the wisdom of my Councils, and to instigate me to war against those who have given me no provocation."

"That it is impossible that I should suppose your Lordship ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between me and the French, whom I know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British Nation, and that I cannot imagine your Lordship indifferent to the transactions, which have passed between me and the enemies of the English."

In this Sircar,* (the gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe, who employ themselves in trading by sea and land. Their agents purchased a two-masted vessel, and, having loaded her

* *Khood-a-daud*—This title signifying literally *God-given*, was given by Tippoo Sultaun to his own Government in 1799, and has constantly been used by him since that time.

See the account of the transaction here described by Tippoo in the subsequent letter from the Government General, and in the French and Persian papers found at Seringapatam.

with

with rice, departed with a view to traffic. It happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were artificers, and the rest servants, paying the hire of the ship, came here in search of employment; such, as chose to take service, were entertained, and the remainder departed beyond the confines of this Sircar, (the gift of God) and the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the ship, to put about reports, with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.

It is the wish of my heart and my constant endeavours to observe and maintain the articles of the agreement of peace, and to perpetuate and strengthen the basis of friendship and union with the Sircar of the Company Behauder, and with the Sircar of the Maha Rajah Saheb Sreemunt, Peshwah Behauder, and his Highness the Nabob Afuph Jah Bahauder, and I am resident at home, at times taking the air, and at others amusing myself with hunting, at a spot, which is used as pleasure ground. In this case, the allusions to "war," in your friendly letter, and the following passage, namely: "prudence required, that both the Company and their Allies should adopt certain measures of precaution and self-defence," have given me the greatest surprize.

It was further written by your friendly pen, that "as your Lordship is desirous of communicating to me on the behalf the Company and their Allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties, your Lordship proposes to depute to me for this purpose, Major Doveton, who formerly waited upon me, and who will explain to me more fully and particularly, the sole means, which appear to your Lordship and the Allies to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicions, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations: that therefore your Lordship trusts I will let you know at what time and place it will be convenient to me to receive Major Doveton." It has been understood. By the blessing of the Almighty, at the conclusion of the peace, the treaties and engagements entered into among the four Sircars were so firmly established and confirmed as ever to remain fixed and durable, and be an example to the rulers of the age; nor are they, nor will they ever, be liable to interruption. I cannot imagine, that means more effectual than these can be adopted for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, promoting the security of States, or the welfare and advantage of all parties.

In the view of those who inspect narrowly into the nature of friendship, peace and amity are the first of all objects, as indeed your Lordship has yourself written to me, that the Allied Sircars look to no other object than the security and tranquillity of their own dominions, and the ease and comfort of their subjects; Praise be to God, that the sum of my views and the wish of my heart are limited to these same points. On such grounds then a just and permanent observance of existing treaties is necessary, and these, under the favor God, daily acquire new strength and improvement, by means of amicable correspondence. Your Lordship is a great Sirdar, and a firm Friend, who restores justice and order to the world, and you possess an enlightened judgment. I have the strongest hope that the minds of the wise and intelligent, but particularly of the four States, will not be sullied by doubts and jealousies, but will consider me from my heart desirous of harmony and friendship.

Continue to allow me the pleasure of your correspondence, making me happy by accounts of your health.

What more shall be written?

Dated the 9th of Redjeb 1213 of the Higeree (18th December.)

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

TO

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN pursuance of the intention which I had the honor of communicating to you in my letter of the 10th December, I embarked at Calcutta on the 25th of the same month, and on the 31st following arrived at this place.

Previously to my departure from Calcutta, I had the honor to receive your Highness's letter of the 11th Jemaudy oossaunce (20th November.)

(Recapitulate it.)

My letter to your Highness, of the 8th November, will have explained to your Highness the object of the military preparations, which have been advancing in every part of the dominions of the Allies ever since the beginning of the month of July.

On my arrival at Madras, I had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th Redjeb (or 18th of December) in answer to my two letters addressed to your Highness on the 4th and 8th of November.

I am happy to find that, in this letter, your Highness has been pleased to admit, "That the English Nation and the Honorable Company ever adhere to the paths of sincerity, friendship, and good faith; and that they are the well-wishers of mankind." This declaration is peculiarly satisfactory to me in the present moment, because I am persuaded that a Prince of your Highness's discernment, would not express such sentiments without full deliberation. I therefore accept with pleasure this declaration, as affording not only an unequivocal testimony on the part of your Highness, to the justice of that cause in which the English Nation and the Company are engaged, but an unqualified admission, that you have no ground of complaint against the English Government.

In answer to that part of my letter of the 8th of November, in which I lamented the unhappy connection which you had formed with the French Nation, your Highness is pleased to mention, "that in the Sirkar (the gift of God) there is a mercantile tribe who employ themselves in trading by sea and land: That their agents purchased a two-masted vessel; and having loaded her with rice, departed with the view to traffick; that it happened that she went to the Mauritius, from whence forty persons, French and of a dark colour, of whom ten or twelve were artificers and the rest servants, paying the hire of the ship, came to your country in search of employment: That such as chose to take service were entertained; and the remainder departed beyond the confines of that Sirkar (the gift of God): and that the French who are full of vice and deceit, have perhaps taken advantage of the departure of the ship to put about reports, with a view to ruffle the minds of both Sirkars."

I had no knowledge of the transaction which your Highness has thus described, until I had the honor to receive your Highness's letter. Nor was it to this transaction I adverted, when I expressed my concern at the intercourse which your Highness had established with the French. The facts to which I referred, were of a nature entirely different from those which your Highness has related. If the transactions of which I complained had not indisputably proved the existence of a connection between your Highness and the French, entirely incompatible with your engagements to the Honorable Company and to its Allies, neither the Allies, nor I, would have resorted to those measures of precaution and defence, which have attracted your Highness's attention.

I will now fully and explicitly state to your Highness the circumstances, to which I referred
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in my letter of the 8th of November, wherein I remonstrated against the tendency of your intercourse with the French.

Although I had been, for some time past, apprized, that your Highness had engaged with several powers of Asia in various negotiations of the most hostile tendency towards the interests of the Company, and of its Allies; and although your continued military preparations corresponded with the spirit of your negotiations, I still hoped that a sense of your own interests and a regard to the acknowledged maxims of prudence and good faith, would have induced you to relinquish projects of aggression, so inconsistent with your own professions, with your real interests, and with the character of your wisdom and discretion. But I had scarcely formed that decision on your Highness's claim to Wynaad (by which I had afforded an unquestionable testimony of my disposition to render impartial and ample justice to your rights, and to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace with your Highness,) when I received from the Isle of France an authentic copy of the proclamation, a Persian translation of which accompanies this letter.

In addition to this proclamation, I possess full and accurate information of all the proceedings of your Highness's ambassadors during their residence in the Isle of France; of the whole of their conduct in exercising the powers delegated to them by your Highness; and of your Highness's conduct, since the return of your ambassadors.

From the whole evidence in my possession, the following facts are incontestably proved.

Your Highness dispatched two ambassadors from your Presence, who embarked at Mangalore, for the Isle of France; and arrived there at the close of the month of January 1798. The ship on which your ambassadors were embarked, hoisted your Highness's colours upon entering the harbour of Port Nord Ouest in the Isle of France; your ambassadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government under a salute of cannon, and every circumstance of distinction and respect; and they were entertained during their continuance on the Island by the French Government at the public expence.

Previously to the arrival of your ambassadors on the Island, no idea or rumour existed there of any aid to be furnished to your Highness by the French; or of any prospect of a war between your Highness and the Company. But within two days after the arrival of your ambassadors, the proclamation, of which I now forward to you a translation, was fixed up, in the most public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord Ouest.

Your ambassadors, far from protesting against the matter or style of the proclamation, held without reserve in the most public manner the same language, which it contains, with respect to the offensive war to be commenced by your Highness against the British possessions in India: and they even suffered the proclamation to be publicly distributed at their own houses.

In consequence of these circumstances, an universal belief prevailed in the island, that your Highness would make an immediate attack upon the British possessions in India.

Your ambassadors were present in the island when the French Government proceeded to act under the proclamation in question; and your ambassadors aided and assisted the execution of the proclamation by making promises, in the name of your Highness, for the purpose of inducing recruits to enlist in your service. Your ambassadors proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited, with respect to the numbers of the forces to be raised in your Highness's name for the purpose of making war on the Company.

The Ambassadors entered into certain stipulations and engagements in the name of your Highness, according to the tenor of the proclamation (see the note*) with several Frenchmen, and others who entered into your service, particularly with Monsieur Du Buc, whom the am-

* Nous pouvons assurer tous les Citoyens, qui se feront inscrire, que Ti-poo leur fera des traitements avantageux qui seront fixés avec les Ambassadeurs, qui s'engageront en outre au nom de leur souverain, à ce que les François, qui auront pris parti dans ses Armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur Patrie.

bassadors

ambassadors engaged in your Highness's name, for the express purpose of assisting in the war to be commenced by your Highness against the English in India.

The proclamation, therefore, is proved to have been the act of your ambassadors. It originated in their arrival at the Isle of France; it was distributed by their agents; it was avowed in every part by their own public declarations, and finally it was executed according to its tenor, by their personal assistance and co-operation.

On the 7th of March, 1798, the ambassadors embarked at Port Nord Ouest, on board the French frigate La Preneuse, together with the force thus raised in your Highness's name.

This French frigate, with your ambassadors, and with the troops raised in the enemy's country for your service, arrived at Mangalore, on or about the 26th of April 1798. Your Highness permitted this force to land in your dominions, and far from manifesting the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of your ambassadors in any part of this transaction, you formally received them, and the French officers, and principal persons who accompanied them, with public marks of honor and distinction, and you now entertain in your service a large part of the force thus raised for the purpose of making war upon the Honourable Company.

From these several facts the following conclusions result.

First. That the ambassadors, dispatched by your Highness to the Isle of France, did propose and actually did conclude an offensive alliance with the French, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Allies, the Pashwa and the Nizam.

Secondly. That your Highness's ambassadors demanded military succours from the French, for the purpose of prosecuting the said war; and declared that your Highness had already completed your hostile preparations against the Company, (and consequently against the Allies) and that you only waited the arrival of effectual aid from the French to break out into open hostilities.

Thirdly. That your Highness's ambassadors levied a military force in the Isle of France, under the conditions of the proclamation, and for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect the offensive alliance, contracted in the name of your Highness, with the enemy of the Company, and of the Allies.

Fourthly. That your Highness approved the conduct of your ambassadors; suffered the French force raised for the purpose of making war upon the Company and the Allies, to be landed in your country; and finally, admitted the said force into your army.

Fifthly. That your Highness, by these several personal and unequivocal acts, has ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation published in the Isle of France, and has taken the preliminary steps for fulfilling those engagements, according to the tenor of that proclamation; and that you have thereby precluded whatever hope might otherwise have been entertained, that the proceedings of your Highness's ambassadors were unauthorized by your orders.

Sixthly. That your Highness has, for some time past, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hostile spirit of your engagements, contracted with the enemy of the Company and of the Allies.

Seventhly. That your Highness was prepared to make an unprovoked attack upon the Company's possessions, if you had obtained from the French the effectual succour which you had solicited, through your ambassadors.

Eighthly. That your Highness by these several acts has violated the treaties of peace and friendship subsisting between your Highness and the Allies.

Such are the grounds on which I founded my complaint in my letter of the 8th of November, and such are the motives which now compel the Allies to seek relief from that ambiguous and anxious state, in which they have been placed for some years past by the conduct of
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of your Highness. The Allies complain, that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hostile negotiations and offensive alliances with the enemy, continually expose them during a period of supposed peace, to all the solicitude and hazard, and much of the expence of war.

Even under all these circumstances of provocation, the Allies entertain the most earnest desire to establish with your Highness a real and substantial Peace, accompanied by the intercourse and good offices, usual among friendly and contiguous States: We are therefore ready to renew and confirm the bonds of amity with your Highness, on such conditions, as shall preclude the continuance of those jealousies, which must subsist so long as a final and satisfactory adjustment of all causes of suspicion shall be delayed.

Your Highness is pleased to say "that you cannot imagine how means more effectual, than the existing Treaties, can be adopted for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States, and the welfare and advantages of all parties."

In this sentiment I entirely concur with your Highness; and if your Highness's wisdom had not been perverted by evil Councils, from a due observance of your engagements with the Allies, no new or more effectual means would now be necessary "for giving stability to the foundations of friendship and harmony, or for promoting the security of the States, and the welfare and advantage of all parties." But a new arrangement is become indispensable, in consequence of your Highness's new engagements with the common enemy of the Allies; and I again entreat your Highness to meet, with cordiality, the friendly and moderate advance of the Allies, towards an amicable settlement of every ground of jealousy and danger.

Had your Highness received Major Doveton, that gentleman would have explained to your Highness, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, how this advantageous arrangement is to be obtained.

The Allies being always anxious to enter into this friendly explanation with your Highness, I once more call upon your Highness, in the most serious and solemn manner, to assent to the admission of Major Doveton, as a measure, which I am confident, would be productive of the most lasting advantages to all parties.

I trust that your Highness will favor me with a friendly letter in reply to this; and I most earnestly request that your reply may not be deferred for more than one day after this letter shall reach your presence; dangerous consequences result from the delay of arduous affairs.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

LIBERTE.

LIBERTE.

EGALITE.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

Une & Indivisible.

PROCLAMATION.

ANNE-JOSEPH HYPOLITE MALARTIC, *General en Chef, Gouverneur-general des Isles de France & de la Reunion, & Commandant-general des Etablissements Français, a l'Est du Cap de Bonne Esperance.*

CITOYENS,

CONNAISSANT depuis plusieurs années votre zèle & votre attachement pour les intérêts & la gloire de notre République, nous sommes très empressés & nous nous faisons un devoir de vous donner connaissance de toutes les propositions que nous fait Tipoo Sultan, par deux Ambassadeurs qu'il nous a dépêchés.

Ce prince a écrit des lettres particulières à l'Assemblée coloniale, à tous les Généraux qui sont employés dans ce gouvernement, & nous a adressé un paquet pour le Directoire exécutif.

1°. Il demande à faire une alliance offensive et défensive avec les Français, en proposant d'entretenir à ses frais, tant que la guerre durera dans l'Inde, les troupes qu'on pourra lui envoyer.

2°. Il promet de fournir toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire cette guerre, excepté le vin & l'eau de vie dont il se trouve absolument dénué.

3°. Il assure que tous les préparatifs sont faits pour recevoir les secours qu'on lui donnera, & qu'à l'arrivée des troupes, les Chefs & Officiers trouveront toutes les choses nécessaires pour faire une guerre à laquelle les Européens sont peu accoutumés.

4°. Enfin il n'attend plus que le moment où les Français viendront à son secours, pour déclarer la guerre aux Anglais, désirant avec ardeur pouvoir les chasser de l'Inde.

Comme il nous est impossible de diminuer le nombre des soldats des 107e. & 108e. régiments, & de la garde soldée du Port de la Fraternité, à cause des secours que nous avons envoyés à nos alliés les Hollandais; nous invitons tous les Citoyens de bonne volonté, à se faire inscrire dans leurs municipalités respectives, pour aller servir sous les drapeaux de Tipoo.

Ce prince desire aussi avoir des citoyens de couleur, libres, & nous invitons tous ceux qui voudront aller servir sous ses drapeaux, à se faire aussi inscrire.

Nous pouvons assurer tous les citoyens qui se feront inscrire, que Tipoo leur fera des traitements avantageux qui seront fixés avec ses Ambassadeurs qui s'engageront en outre, au nom de leur souverain, à ce que les Français qui auront pris parti dans ses armées, ne puissent jamais y être retenus quand ils voudront rentrer dans leur patrie.

Fait au Port Nord-Ouest, le 10 Pluviôse, l'an six de la République Française, une & indivisible.

MALARTIC.

TO

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 9th January, 1799.

IN addition to my letter of this date, it has occurred to me to transmit for your Highness's notice, a Persian Translation of the Manifesto, which accompanied the Declaration of War, made by the Ottoman Porte against the French, in consequence of their unprovoked invasion of Egypt, as being a Paper of importance, in as much as it develops with truth and accuracy, the atrocious views and faithless conduct of the French, not only towards other nations in general, but even when it serves their own ambitious purposes, towards those with whom they are connected by the strongest ties of friendship and alliance, and as it shews the grounds upon which the Ottoman Porte has been compelled to declare War against them. I shall only add, that the original of the paper in question, has been circulated throughout Europe, and published in all the Gazettes, both there and in India.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 24th Rejib, 1213, or 2d January, 1799.

Received 11th January, 1799.

THE agreeable arrival of your Lordship's two * letters, denoting your welfare, rejoiced and gratified me. A Khereeta, in reply to your Lordship's former friendly letter, has been written and dispatched. It will no doubt by this time have been received, and the sincerity of my friendship and regard, together with proofs of my solicitude for tranquillity and peace (my friendly heart being bent upon their increase) will have been made apparent. Continue to rejoice me with happy letters.

A True Translation,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
P. T. to the Government.

* Original and Duplicate of that written 10th December, 1798.

TO

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Written 16th January, 1799.

YOUR Highness has already been furnished by Lord Clive, with a translation of the declaration of War, issued by the Sublime Porte against the French, in consequence of their having violated the sacred obligation of Treaty with the Grand Signior, and of their having invaded Egypt, in contempt of every principle of good faith, and of the law of Nations. You have also received from me a translation of the Manifesto, published by the Porte on the same occasion, exposing, in just colours, the overbearing and arrogant spirit, as well as the treachery and falsehood, which the French have disclosed in their conduct towards all mankind, and especially towards the Sublime Porte.

The Porte, justly outraged by an aggression so atrocious and unprecedented as the invasion of Egypt, has now united in a common cause with the British Nation, for the purpose of curbing the intemperance of the French, and the Grand Signior having learnt the unfortunate alliance, which your Highness has contracted with his enemies the French, against his friends and Allies the British Nation, his Highness resolved, from motives of friendship towards you, as well as towards the British Nation, to warn you, in an amicable letter, of the dangers of this fatal connexion, and to exhort you to manifest your zeal for the Mussulman faith, by renouncing all intercourse with the common enemy of every religion, and the aggressor of the Head of the Mahomedan Church.

Accordingly this letter, (the testimony of friendship, and the fruit of wisdom, piety, and faithful zeal,) was delivered by the ministers of the Porte, under the Grand Signior's orders, to Mr. Spencer Smith, the British minister, resident at Constantinople, by whom it was transmitted to the Honorable Mr Duncan, Governor of Bombay, who has forwarded it to Lord Clive; the day before yesterday, this letter reached Madras, and a translation accompanied it, by which I learnt the valuable lessons of prudence and truth which it contains. I now forward it to your Highness; you will read and consider it with the respectful attention, which it demands; there you will find the same friendly admonitions respecting the dangerous views of the French nation, which I have already submitted to your consideration.

When your discerning mind shall have duly examined this respected letter, you will no doubt draw the following conclusions from it.

First. That all the maxims of public law, honor and religion, are despised and profaned by the French Nation, who consider all the thrones of the world, and every system of civil order and religious faith, as the sport and prey of their boundless ambition, insatiable rapine, and indiscriminate sacrilege.

Secondly. That the French have insulted and assaulted the acknowledged head of the Mahomedan Church, and that they have wantonly raised an unprovoked and cruel war in the heart of that country, which is revered by every Mussulman, as the repository of the most sacred Monuments of the Mahomedan Faith.

Thirdly. That a firm, honorable, and intimate alliance and friendship now subsists between the Grand Signior and the British Nation, for the express purpose of opposing a barrier to the excesses of the French.

Fourthly. That the Grand Signior is fully apprized of the intercourse and connection, unhappily established between your Highness and the French, for purposes hostile to the British Nation; that he offers to your Highness the salutary fruit of that experience, which he has already acquired, of the ruinous effects of French intrigue, treachery and deceit; and that he admonishes

admonishes you, not to flatter yourself with the vain hope of friendly aid from those, who, (even if they had escaped from the valour and skill of the British forces,) could never have reached you, until they had profaned the tomb of your Prophet, and overthrown the foundation of your Religion.

May the admonition of the head of your own faith, dispose your mind to the pacific propositions, which I have repeatedly, but in vain, submitted to your wisdom! and may you at length receive the Ambassador, who will be empowered to conclude the definite arrangement of all differences between you and the Allies, and to secure the tranquillity of India against the disturbers of the world!

A True Copy, (Signed)

MORNINGTON.

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

Letter from SULTAUN SELIM, to the Indian Sovereign, TIPPOO SULTAUN, dated Constantinople, 20th September, 1798, delivered to Mr. SPENCER SMITH, his Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.

WE take this opportunity to acquaint your Majesty, when the French Republic was engaged in a war with most of the powers of Europe within this latter period, our Sublime Porte not only took no part against them, but, regardful of the ancient amity existing with that Nation, adopted a system of the strictest neutrality, and shewed them even such acts of countenance as have given rise to complaints on the part of other Courts.

Thus friendly disposed towards them, and reposing a confidence in those sentiments of friendship, which they appeared to profess for us, we gave no ear to many propositions and advantageous offers, which had been made to us to side with the belligerent powers, but pursuant to our maxims of moderation and justice, we abstained from breaking with them without direct motive and firmly observed the line of neutrality; all which is notorious to the world.

In this posture of things, when, the French having witnessed the greatest marks of attention from our Sublime Porte, a perfect reciprocity was naturally expected on their side, when no cause existed to interrupt the continuance of the peace betwixt the two nations, they all of a sudden, have exhibited the unprovoked and treacherous proceedings, of which the following is a sketch.

They began to prepare a Fleet in one of their harbours, called Toulon, with most extraordinary mystery, and when completely fitted out and ready for Sea, embarked a large body of Troops, and they put also on board several people, versed in the Arabic Language, and who had been in Egypt before; they gave the command of that armament to one of their Generals, named Buonaparte, who first went to the Island of Malta, of which he took possession, and thence proceeded direct for Alexandria, where being arrived the 17th Muharem, all of a sudden landed his Troops, and entered the town by open force, publishing soon after manifestoes in Arabick among the different tribes, stating in substance that the object of their enterprize was not to declare war against the Ottoman Porte, but to attack the Beys of Egypt, for insults and injuries they had committed against the French Merchants in time past; that peace with the Ottoman Empire was permanent, that those of the Arabs, who should join, would meet with the best treatment; but such, as shewed opposition, would suffer death: with this further infirmation,

ation, made in different quarters, but more particularly to certain Courts at amity with us, that the expedition against the Deys was with the privity and consent of our Sublime Porte; which is a horrible falsity. After this they also took possession of Rosetta, not hesitating to engage in a pitched battle with the Ottoman Troops, who had been detached from Cairo to assist the invaded.

It is a standing law amongst all Nations, not to encroach upon each other's territories, whilst they are supposed to be at peace. When any such events take place as lead to a rupture, the motives, so tending, are previously made known between the parties, nor are any open aggressions attempted against their respective dominions, until a formal declaration of war takes place.

Whilst therefore no interruption of the peace, nor the smallest symptom of misunderstanding appeared between our Sublime Porte and the French Republic, a conduct, so audacious, so unprovoked, and so deceitfully sudden on their part, is an undeniable trait of the most extreme insult and treachery.

The province of Egypt is considered as a region of general veneration, from the immediate proximity of the noble city of Mecca, the *Kebleh* of the Mussulmen, (*the point of the compass to which all Turks turn their face in performing their prayers*) and the sacred town of Medina, where the tomb of our blessed Prophet is fixed; the inhabitants of both these sacred Cities deriving from thence their subsistence.

Independent of this, it has been actually discovered from several letters, which have been intercepted, that the further project of the French is to divide Arabia into various Republics; to attack the whole Mahometan sect, in its religion and country; and by a gradual progression, to extirpate all Mussulmans from the face of the Earth.

It is for these cogent motives and considerations, that we have determined to repel this Enemy, and to adopt every vigorous measure against these persecutors of the faith; we placing all confidence in the Omnipotent God, the source of all succour, and in the intercession of him, who is the glory of Prophets.

Now it being certain, that in addition to the general ties of Religion, the bonds of amity and good understanding have ever been firm and permanent with your Majesty, so justly famed for your zeal and attachment to our faith; and that more than once such public acts of friendly attention have been practised between us, as to have cemented the connection subsisting between the two countries, we therefore sincerely hope, from your Majesty's dignified disposition, that you will not refuse entering into concert with us, and giving our Sublime Porte every possible assistance, by such an exertion of zeal, as your firmness and natural attachment to such a cause cannot fail to excite.

We understand, that in consequence of certain secret intrigues, carried on by the French in India, (after their accustomed system) in order to destroy the Settlements, and to sow dissensions in the provinces of the English there, a strict connection is expected to take effect between them, and your Majesty, for whose service they are to send over a corps of Troops by the way of Egypt.

We are persuaded, that the tendency of the French plans cannot in the present days escape your Majesty's penetration and notice, and that no manner of regard will be given to their deceitful insinuations on your side: and whereas the Court of Great Britain is actually at war with them and our Sublime Porte engaged on the other hand in repelling their aggressions, consequently the French are enemies to both; and such a reciprocity of interests must exist between those Courts, as ought to make both parties eager, to afford every mutual succour, which a common cause requires.

It is notorious, that the French, bent upon the overthrow of all Sects and Religions, have invented a new doctrine, under the name of Liberty; they themselves professing no other belief but
that

that of *Debrees*; (*Epicureans*, or *Pythagoreans*) that they have not even spared the Territories of the Pope of Rome, a country, since time immemorial held in great reverence by all the European Nations; that they have wrested and shared, with others, the whole Venitian State, notwithstanding that fellow Republic had not only abstained from taking part against them, but had rendered them service during the course of the war, thus effacing the name of the Republic of Venice from the annals of History.

There is no doubt that their present attempt against the Ottomans, as well as their ulterior designs, (dictated by their avaricious view towards Oriental riches) tend to make a general conquest of that country, (which may God never suffer to take effect!) and to expel every Mussulman from it, under pretence of annoying the English. Their end is to be once admitted in India, and then to develop, what really lies in their hearts, just as they have done in every place, where they have been able to acquire a footing.

In a word, they are a Nation, whose deceitful intrigues and perfidious pursuits know no bounds. They are intent on nothing, but on depriving people of their lives and properties, and on persecuting Religion, wherever their arms can reach.

Upon all this, therefore, coming to your Majesty's knowledge, it is sincerely hoped, that you will not refuse every needful exertion towards assisting your Brethren Musselmans, according to the obligations of Religion, and towards defending Hindustan itself, against the effect of French machinations. Should it be true, as we hear, that an intimate connection has taken place between your Court and that Nation, we hope, that by weighing present circumstances as well as every future inconvenience, which would result from such a measure, your Majesty will beware against it, and in the event of your having harboured any idea of joining with them, or of moving against Great Britain, you will lay such resolution aside. We make it our especial request, that your Majesty will please to refrain from entering into any measures against the English, or lending any compliant ear to the French. Should there exist any subject of complaint with the former, please to communicate it, certain as you may be, of the employment of every good office on our Side, to compromise the same; we wish to see the connection above-alluded to, exchanged in favor of Great Britain.

We confidently expect, that upon consideration of all that is stated in this communication, and of the necessity of assisting your Brethren Mussulmans in this general cause of Religion, as well as of co-operating towards the above precious Province being delivered from the hands of the Enemy, your Majesty will employ every means, which your natural zeal will point out, to assist the common cause, and to corroborate, by that means, the ancient good understanding, so happily existing between our Empires.

Certified Translation and Copy,

(Signed) SPENCER SMITH.

A True Copy,

(Signed) J. A. GRANT, Sub-Secretary.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

P. T. to the Government.

FROM

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Received * 13th February, 1799.

I HAVE been much gratified by the agreeable receipt of your Lordship's two friendly letters, the first brought by a Camel-man, the last by Hircarrahs, and understood their contents. The letter of the Prince, in station like Jumsheid; with Angels as his guards; with troops numerous as the stars; the sun illumining the world of the heaven of empire and dominion; the luminary giving splendor to the universe of the firmament of glory and power; the Sultaun of the sea and the land; the King of Rome; (*i. e. the Grand Signior*) be his empire and his power perpetual! addressed to me, which reached you through the British envoy, and which you transmitted, has arrived. Being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, I am accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion; you will be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton (about whose coming your friendly pen has repeatedly written) slightly attended, (*or unattended.*)

Always continue to gratify me by friendly letters, notifying your welfare.

A True Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

رفت و عوالیمرتبت شوکت و معالیسمنزلت ملاز مهران معاذ دوستان سلمه الله تعالی
 دو رقیمه مودت شمیمه اولی مصوب شترسواران و اخیری همراه هرکارا بوصول مباہت شمول
 مسرور و مستیج و بمندرجها مطاح ساخت نامه بادشاہ جمجہہ ملایک پاسبان ستارہ سپاہ نیرجهان
 افروز آسمان سلطنت و تاجداری آفتاب عالم ضیای فلک ابہت و کامکاری سلطنت البر و البحر
 بادشاہ روم اوام الله سلطنتہ و اجلالہ موسومہ مخلص کہ بوساطت ایلچی سرکار انگریز آمدہ و آن عوالیمرتبت
 ارسال داشتہ بودند رسید چون اکثر خاطر دوستی ماثر راجب بسیر و شکار میباشد از نتیجہ
 برای شکار متوجہ ایم میسر رفتن بہادر را کہ سابقا مکرر برای آمدن میسر موصوف مرقوم خامہ اتحاد
 شہامہ نموده بودند جریدہ روانہ باید ساخت مدام بارقام مودت نامحبات خیرت سیات مسرور و
 منشرح مینمودہ باشند زیادہ چہ بر طراز و

A True Copy of the Original of the foregoing Translation,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

* On the 7th of February, Dubuc, the Agent of Tippoo Sultaun, embarked at Tranquebar, to proceed on his Embassy to France. *Vide French and Persian translated papers found in the Palace of Seringapatam.*

DECLARATION

DECLARATION of the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL, for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in the East Indies, on behalf of the Honorable the EAST INDIA COMPANY, and the Allies of the said Company, their Higbnesses the NIZAM and the PESHWAH.

A SOLEMN Treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Seringapatam between the Honorable Company and the Nabob Asoph Jah and the Peshwa on the one part, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, on the other part, and from that day all commotion and hostility ceased. Since that day, the three Allied States have invariably manifested a sacred regard for the obligations, contracted under that Treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun; of this uniform disposition, abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the Allies; whatever differences have arisen, with regard to the limits of the territory of Mysore, have been amicably adjusted, without difficulty, and with the most exact attention to the principles of equity, and to the stipulations of Treaty; such has been the sollicitude of the Allies for the preservation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for some years past, various embassies and military preparations on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency so evidently hostile to the interests of the Allies, as would have justified them, not only in the most serious remonstrances, but even in an appeal to arms. On the part of the British Government, every endeavour has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit, by the most unequivocal acknowledgement and confirmation of his just rights, and by the removal of every cause of jealousy, which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace. These pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the Governor General's recent decision on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the district of Wynaad, and in the negotiation, opened by his Lordship, with regard to the districts of Amerah and Souleah. In every instance, the conduct of the British Government in India towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural result of those principles of moderation, justice and good faith, which the legislature of Great Britain, and the Honorable the East India Company have firmly established as the unalterable rule of their intercourse with the Native Princes and States of India.

The exemplary good faith and the pacific disposition of the Allies, since the conclusion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, have never been disputed even by Tippoo Sultaun. Far from having attempted to allege even the pretext of a complaint against their conduct, he has constantly acknowledged their justice, sincerity and good faith, and has professed, in the most cordial terms, his desire to maintain and strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

In the midst of these amicable professions, on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the British Government had issued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynaad, it was with astonishment and indignation that the Allies discovered the engagements, which he had contracted with the French nation, in direct violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own most solemn and recent protestations of friendship towards the Allies.

Under the mask of these specious professions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of Treaty, Tippoo Sultaun dispatched Ambassadors to the Isle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, proposed and concluded, in his name, an offensive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpose of commencing a War of aggression against the Company, and consequently against the Peshwa, and the Nizam, the Allies of the Company.

The Ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, demanded military succours from the French, and actually levied a military force in the Isle of France, with the declared view of prosecuting the intended war.

When the Ambassadors returned in a French ship of war from the Isle of France, Tippoo Sultaun suffered the military force, which they had levied, for the avowed purpose of making war upon the Allies, to land in his country, and finally he admitted it into his army; by these personal acts ratifying and confirming the proceedings of his Ambassadors.

This

This Military force, however, was not sufficiently powerful to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpose, of attacking the Company's possessions; but in the mean while, he advanced his hostile preparations, conformably to his engagements with the French, and he was ready to move his army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain from France the effectual succours, which he had assiduously solicited from that nation.

But the providence of God, and the victorious arms of the British Nation frustrated his vain hopes, and checked the presumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when he anxiously expected their arrival on the Coast of Malabar.

The British Government, the Nizam, and the Peshwa, had not omitted the necessary precaution of assembling their forces, for the joint protection of their respective dominions. The strict principles of self-defence would have justified the Allies, at that period of time, in making an immediate attack upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun; but even the happy intelligence of the glorious success of the British fleet at the mouths of the Nile, did not abate the anxious desire of the Allies to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sultaun; they attempted, by a moderate representation, to recall him to a sense of his obligations, and of the genuine principles of prudence and policy; and they employed every effort, to open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of amicable accommodation. With these salutary views, the Governor General, on the 8th November 1798, in the name of the Allies, proposed to dispatch an Ambassador to Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of renewing the bonds of friendship, and of concluding such an arrangement, as might afford effectual security against any future interruption of the public tranquillity; and his Lordship repeated the same proposal on the 10th of December 1798.

Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evasions and subterfuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the Allies, and he manifested an evident disposition to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by suddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences, which had commenced with respect to the Districts of Amerah and Souleah, and by interrupting the intercourse between his subjects and those of the Company on their respective frontiers. On the 9th of January 1799, the Governor General, being arrived at Fort St. George (notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun) renewed with increased earnestness the expression of his Lordship's anxious desire to dispatch an Ambassador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expressly solicited the Sultaun to return an answer within one day to this letter; and as it involved no proposition either injurious to the rights, dignity, or honor of the Sultaun, or in any degree novel or complicated, either in form or substance, it could not require a longer consideration: the Governor General waited with the utmost solicitude for an answer to the reasonable and distinct proposition contained in his letter of the 9th January 1799. Tippoo Sultaun however, who must have received this letter before the 17th of January, remained silent, although the Governor General had plainly apprised that Prince, that dangerous consequences would result from delay. In the mean while the season for military operations had already advanced to so late a period, as to render a speedy decision indispensable to the security of the Allies: under these circumstances on the 3d of February (* twelve days having elapsed from the period, when an answer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's letter of the 9th of January), his Lordship declared to the Allies, that the necessary measures must now be adopted without delay for securing such advantages, as should place the common safety of the Allies beyond the reach of the insincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view, the Governor General, on the 3d of February, issued orders to the British Armies to march, and signified to the Commander of his Majesty's Squadron, that the obstinate silence of the Sultaun must be considered as a rejection of the proposed negotiation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, reached the Governor General, in which the Sultaun signifies to his Lordship ^{as} that being frequently disposed to hunt,

* Letters from Seringapatam, have been received at M. d. as in four days.

AND GOVERNMENT.

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he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion," adding "that the Governor General would be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton to him, unattended."

The Allies will not dwell on the peculiar phrases of this letter; but it must be evident to all the States of India, that the answer of the Sultaun has been deferred, to this late period of the Season, with no other view, than to preclude the Allies by insidious delays from the benefit of those advantages, which their combined military operations would enable them to secure; on those advantages alone (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumstances of that prince's offensive alliance with the French,) can the Allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any Treaty of Peace concluded with Tippoo Sultaun.

The Allies cannot suffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own studied and systematic delay, nor to impede such a disposition of their military and naval force, as shall appear best calculated to give effect to their just views.

Bound by the sacred obligations of public faith, professing the most amicable disposition, and undisturbed in the possession of those Dominions secured to him by Treaty, Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace, and compelled the Allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happiness, and their honor.

For a period of three months he obstinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour, which he had eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favorite purposes of ambition and revenge; disappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance, and conquest, he now resorts to subterfuge and procrastination: and by a tardy, reluctant, and insidious acquiescence in a proposition, which he had so long and repeatedly declined, he endeavours to frustrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until some change of circumstance and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India, by favouring the irruption of a French Army.

The Allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays. The Allies are therefore resolved to place their army in such a position, as shall afford adequate protection against any artifice or insincerity, and shall preclude the return of that danger, which has so lately menaced their possessions. The Allies however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces on the Coast of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any Embassy, which Tippoo Sultaun may dispatch to the Head Quarters of the British Army, and to concert a treaty on such Conditions, as appear to the Allies to be indispensibly necessary for the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor General,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

Fort St. George, February 22, 1799.

TO TIPPOO SULTAUN,

Written 22d February, 1799.

I HAD the honor on the 13th Instant to receive your Letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two letters of the 9th and 16th of January, informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excursion, and desiring me to dispatch Major Doveton, unattended, to you.

I lament

I lament most sincerely, that the friendly intimation, contained in my letter of the 9th of January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on your discerning mind; and that you deferred your reply to that letter to so late a period of the season. Your long silence, on this important and pressing occasion, compelled me to adopt the resolution of ordering the British forces to advance in concert with the Armies of the Allied powers. You are not ignorant that the period of the season rendered the advance of the army absolutely necessary to the common security of the Allies. This movement of the Army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable proposal of sending an Ambassador to your Presence.

Under the present circumstances to send Major Doveton to you, could not be attended with those advantages which would have resulted from his mission at a proper season.

The Allies however retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with you, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander of the British Troops, has been empowered to receive any Embassy which you shall dispatch to him. Lieutenant General Harris will also authorize such persons as he may think proper, to concert in communication with your Ambassadors, a new treaty of Friendship with your Highness, founded on such conditions, as appear to the Allies to be indispensibly necessary to the establishment of a secure and permanent Peace.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A True Copy,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Dated 10th Ramzaun 1213, (answering to 16th February, 1799.)

Received 3d April, 1799.

A LETTER in reply to the gracious letter of the Sublime Porte, (*titles omitted*) addressed to me, which reached you through the British Envoy, and which you transmitted to me, is sent; let it be forwarded to Constantinople, by the road it came by. A copy of my answer is enclosed for your perusal. Always continue to gratify me by letters notifying your welfare. What more need I write.

TRANSLATION of Enclosure in the letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to the RIGHT HONORABLE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated 10th Ramzaun, or 16th February, 1799. Received at Fort St. George, 3d April.

COPY OF TIPPOO SULTAUN'S REPLY TO THE LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIM BY THE GRAND SEIGNIOR.

In the Name of the Most Merciful God!

PRAISE to the Supreme King of Kings! who hath made just and high-minded princes the instruments for exalting the standard of the established religion of Mahomed, and committed the governance and prosperity of the people and dominions of ISLAUM to their able management and guidance. Be abundance of praises also the offering at the throne of that leader:

er, by the aid of whose prophetic mission, the benignant channels of the faith retain their course; and salutations unnumbered to that consecrated person whose divine mission is the pride of the followers of Islam, and to his illustrious offspring and companions, every one of whom was the extirpator of infidels and of those who know not the way of the Lord. After this it is humbly represented to the exalted Presence, the seat of justice, expanded as the heavens, resplendent as the sun; to the luminous star of the firmament of dominion; the bright planet of the empyreum of glory and good fortune; the bloom of the bower of greatness; the refresher of the spring of supremacy; the ornament of the throne of pomp and splendor; the support of the seat of happiness and prosperity; with troops numerous as the stars; with Angels his guards; whose throne is exalted as the skies; whose dignity is as Solomon's; the ray of the benignity of God, the Sultaun of the sea and the land; may the vessels of his State continue to traverse the seas of success and prosperity unperishable! And may the effects of his justice continue to pervade every corner of the earth! The august and gracious letter written the 11th of Rubbee-oo-Sauny, 1213 Hegiree, (*answering to 23d September, 1798*) which was issued through the British Envoy, conveyed upon me boundless honor and distinction, the foundations of concord and attachment acquired new strength from its contents, and the fabric of friendship obtained renovated firmness by the gracious expressions it contains.

The venerated pen did me the honor to write of the irruption of the French Nation, those objects of the divine anger, by the utmost treachery and deceit, into the venerated region of Egypt, notwithstanding the strict observance of long subsisting amity and friendship, on the part of the Sublime Porte; of the views of that irreligious turbulent people; of their denial of God and his prophets; of the determination of the Sublime Porte to adopt the most vigorous measures for the overthrow of that nation of Rebels; and desiring me for the sake of the whole body of the faith and religious brotherhood, to afford assistance to our Brethren Mussulmans; support our holy theology, and not withhold my power and endeavours in defending the region of Hindustan from the machinations and evils of these enemies; that I will explain to the Sublime Porte, whatever ground of uneasiness and complaint the English may have given me, when by the divine aid and the intervention of your good offices all differences will be compromised, and opposition and estrangement be converted into cordiality and union. This gracious communication I have understood.

Through the divine favour and prophetic grace, all the votaries of Islam, are united in brotherhood by the ties of Religion; especially the Sublime Porte and this State, the good gift of God; for the foundations of friendship and attachment are firmly cemented between them, and repeated tokens of mutual regard have been manifested; both in word and deed are they aiding and assisting to each other. This labourer in the way of the Lord (I) am obedient to your Highness's world-subjecting will. There is absolutely no difference between us. Let me be informed of and employed to promote, that which your exalted mind proposes for the prosperity and due ordinance of the faith and its followers, and the aid of God will alone ensure success. As the French nation are estranged from, and are become the opponents of the Sublime Porte, they may be said to have rendered themselves the enemy of all the followers of the faith, all Mussulmans should renounce friendship with them, (*Quotation from the Koran*) "consider not infidels as friends, consider none such but Mussulmans."—I confidently hope that the gates of friendly correspondence between the two States may be always open, and the sentiments of our friendly minds be disclosed to each other; May the sun of dominion and prosperity be resplendent in the east of greatness!

Dated the 10th of Ramzaun, the blessed 1213 Hegiree, (answering to 16th February 1799).

True Translations,

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

P. T. to the Government.

1-10-1955

1-10-1955

1-10-1955

PROCEEDINGS
OF
A JACOBIN CLUB

FORMED AT
SERINGAPATAM.

BY THE
FRENCH SOLDIERS

IN THE CORPS COMMANDED BY

M. DOMPART.

WITH A
TRANSLATION.

THE Original of the following French Paper
was found in the Palace of Seringapatam, with a
Superscription on the Cover written in the Persian
Character.

The Original French Paper is attested by Captain
Macleod.

Translation of the Persian writing on the Cover of the Original.

"THE Agreement written on oath by Dampar &c. Europeans, on the subject of making war, and of their (firm) attachment to the government of Khoodadaud."

Setingapatam, June 10th, 1799.
(Signed) W. MACLEOD.

Le Sextidi de la 5eme Decade de Floreale L'an 5eme de la Republique Francaise une et indivisible. May 5th, 1797, (5th Year of the French Republic.)

LES citoyens Français qui font sous les ordres du citoyen Dompard a la Solde du citoyen Tippou le Victorieux L'Allié de la Republique Francaise; dénommée ci-dessous.

THE French citizens under the orders of citizen Dompard, in the pay of citizen Tippoo, the victorious, the ally of the French Republic; here undernamed:

Salvadosse,	Contoir,	Questin,	Salvadosse,	Contoir,	Questin,
Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,	Julien,	Oochard,	Kerodique,
Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,	Madin,	Manuel,	Bernard,
Jean Denis,	Mariyvanne,	La Republique,	Jean Denis,	Mariyvanne,	La Republique,
Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,	Le Grand,	Decegodique,	Béteme,
Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambert,	Vincent,	Ouilletas,	Lambert,
Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,	Blanche,	Jogeny,	Manuelle,
Ivon,	Joseph,	Marc,	Ivon,	Joseph,	Marc,
Gaspar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,	Gaspar,	Dachiret,	Gemitte,
Pouvoi,	Lebeau,	Vrenière,	Pouvoi,	Lebeau,	Vrenière,
Franc,	Bayse,	Colier,	Franc,	Bayse,	Colier,
Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,	Colin,	Jean,	Thouvenir,
Juducque,	Jaque,	Charroi,	Juducque,	Jaque,	Charroi,
Joine,	Etienne,	Abraham,	Joine,	Etienne,	Abraham,
Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,	Quelique,	Manuelle,	Manuelle,
Manuell,	Anton,	Dugeon,	Manuell,	Anton,	Gom. Dugeon,
Grais,	Denis,	Jeunesse,	Grais,	Denis,	Jeunesse,
Cholleffe,	Chariée,	Pierre,	Cholleffe,	Chariée,	Pierre,
Francisque,	Daine,	Langle,	Francisque,	Daine,	Langle,
Philippe,		Christian,	Philippe,		Christian,

au nombre de 59, etant jaloux de concourir de toute leur forces, et de tout leur pouvoir au ministre, et a l'affermissement de la Repub-

To the number of fifty-nine, being anxious to concus with all their strength and with all their power in the administration and establish-

* This title was assumed after the treaty of 1792, and literally signifies "The Gift of the Almighty."

lique

ment

lique Française; et a connoître leurs droits pour y parvenir se sont rassemble apres en avoir obtenu la permission du chef commandant; dans l'église paroissiale le dit jour et an que cy desous.

Le citoyen François Ripaud, Lieutenant des Vaisseaux de la République Française, a pris la parole, et nous a dit.

“ CITOYENS.

“ Vous etes tous Français, l'éloignement
 “ de votre mere patrie vous a privé jusqu'a
 “ ce jour de connoître vos droits des citoy-
 “ ens libre vous avez commencé a les con-
 “ noître, en abant l'indigne pavillon blanc
 “ que la nation avoit en execration et qui
 “ etoit en apparence l'idole de vos erreurs.
 “ Il vous reste un devoir a remplir, c'est d'ar-
 “ borer le pavillon nationale, et des vous
 “ instruire sur vos droits, de scavoir ce que
 “ vous devez et ce qui vous est du. Il est
 “ un devoir d'un Republicain d'instruire
 “ de ses foible lumieres ses concitoyens. Je
 “ vous presente les droits de l'homme, cest
 “ dans ce droits que vous puifferez les ver-
 “ tus Republicains, qui vous aideront a sur-
 “ monter les defautes de vos anciennes ha-
 “ bitudes, et pour vous aider a y parvenir,
 “ je vous soumets des idées constitutionales,
 “ et comme vous vivez dans une anarchie
 “ qui dois faire horreur a tout homme de bien
 “ qui aime a respecter les loix je vous soumets
 “ un projet de loi pour etre discuté article,
 “ par article, et que apres la promulgation de la
 “ loi, vos arrêté auront force de loi; je vous
 “ observeré seulement que vous ne devez nul-
 “ lement vous ecartier de la loi Republicaine,
 “ n'y les affoiblir, ni les transgresser.

“ Il est d'usage quand le peuple se rassemble
 “ en assemblée primaire que le citoyen le
 “ plus ancien dois etre nommé president pro-
 “ visoire, l'on nomme deux secretaires, et deux
 “ maitres de ceremonies. Le president vous
 “ direz le motif de la convocation, et vous prie
 “ de nommer un president, ainisque les offi-
 “ ciers que je vous a designé, pour vous éclair-
 “ er sur vos droits et vous rappeler au respecte
 “ du au Souverain duquel vous faites Partie;
 “ a vous rappeler a l'ordre, pour qu'un chacun
 “ a son tour ai la parole, et puisse parler libre-
 “ ment sans etre interrompu sur la question
 “ seulement qui est présenté a la discussion, ci un
 “ citoyen avoit une idée heureuse il demande
 “ soit

ment of the French Republic, and to ascertain their own rights; assembled for the attainment of that object, after having obtained the permission of their commander, in the parish church, on the day and year abovementioned.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, a Lieutenant in the navy of the French Republic, made the following speech:

“ CITIZENS!

“ Ye are all Frenchmen; your separation
 “ from your mother country has deprived
 “ you till this day, of the knowledge of your
 “ rights as free citizens. You have begun
 “ to know them in striking the white flag,
 “ which the nation held in execration, but
 “ which was the idol of your errors. There
 “ still remains a duty for you to fulfill, that is,
 “ to hoist the national colours; and to instruct
 “ yourselves in your rights. To learn what
 “ you owe, and what is owing to you. It is the
 “ duty of a Republican to instruct his fellow
 “ citizens from his own feeble lights; I pre-
 “ sent to you, the rights of man. It is from
 “ those rights that you will draw the Republi-
 “ can virtues which are to aid you in subdu-
 “ ing the defects of your former habits; to
 “ assist you in accomplishing this end, I shall
 “ submit to you some constitutional ideas:
 “ And as you live in an anarchy which must fill
 “ with horror every worthy man who loves
 “ and respects the laws; I submit to you, a
 “ plan of laws, to be discussed article by article;
 “ and which, after being promulgated by your
 “ decree, shall have the full force of law. I
 “ have only to observe, that you should never
 “ depart from the Republican laws, nor weak-
 “ en them, nor transgress them.

“ It is customary, when the people are met
 “ in a primary assembly, to nominate the eldest
 “ citizen, provisional president; to appoint two
 “ scrutineers; two secretaries; and two mas-
 “ ters of the ceremonies. The president then
 “ explains the motives for the meeting and de-
 “ fires that a president may be appointed, with
 “ the several officers already mentioned, to en-
 “ lighten you as to your rights, and to recall
 “ you to the respect due to the sovereignty of
 “ which you compose a part; to preserve order,
 “ that each may speak in his turn, freely and
 “ without interruption, on the subject only
 “ which is offered for debate. If a citizen has
 “ a happy thought, he will ask leave to speak.

“ ON

“roit sa parole, pour un motion d'ordre tout
 “discussion cesse apres que le citoyen qui a la
 “parole a fini et l'on ecoute le motif de la mo-
 “tion, si elle est hors de la question le presi-
 “dent lui dit, et le discussion recommence.”

L'on a commence par former l'assemblée
 primaire, le citoyen Contoir, comme plus an-
 cien d'age, a été nommée president provisoire,
 et les citoyens Vreniere et Dachiret ont été nom-
 més secretares, provisoire, et les citoyens
 Dompard et Provo, scrutateurs provisoire, et
 les citoyens Ivon et Abraham, maitres de ce-
 remonies. Le president a dit que la motif de la
 convocation du peuple, etoit pour s'instruire
 sur les principes constitutionnelles, et pour se
 donner des loix conforme au loy Republicaine,
 que l'on alloit commencer par la nomination
 d'un president: en faisant l'appel nominal, Le
 Citoyen François Ripaud a été nommée a la
 pluralité, president; il a pris place, et a donné
 le baiser de paix et de fraternité au citoyen
 Contoy. On a passé a la nomination de deux
 Secretaries Les Citoyens Vreniere et Dachir-
 ret ont été élus, de suite on a passé a la nomi-
 nation de deux scrutateurs, les citoyens Quet-
 tin et Julien, ont obtenu les suffrages et ont été
 élus, de suite on a passé a la nomination des
 deux Maitres de ceremonie, les citoyens Dom-
 pard et Charrier ont obtenu les Suffrages, et ont
 été élus.

Le President a ouvert la Seance par nous
 rappeler a nos devoirs; a l'amour que nous
 devons a la Patrie, et a une reforme prompte
 sur nos ancienne habitudes, et par la lecture
 des droits de l'homme, et suivi par la lecture
 des principes Republicaines, et un projet de
 loy; les un et les autres ont été accepté avec
 joie et avec acclamation. A la projet de loix
 l'on a arrêté l'ajournement de la presente assem-
 blée au Octodi de la presente decade de mois
 de Floreale a 3 Heures après-midi, pour relire
 les principes constitutionnelles, et discuter le
 Projet de loix article, par article, seront l'or-
 dre du Jour.

Le Citoyen Thouvenir a demandé la Parole,
 et a dit.

CITOYENS!

“ Je parle au nom de mes freres, oui-Cito-
 “yens, nous etions dans l'erreur nous ne con-
 “noissions pas nos devoirs et nos droits n'y le
 “pavillon que la nation portoit, nos avions fait
 “nos reclamation et adressé nos doléance au
 “citoyen.

“ on a motion for order, all debate will cease;
 “ after the citizen shall have finished his speech,
 “ and the ground of the motion shall have been
 “ heard, if it is foreign to the question, the pre-
 “ sident will tell him so, and the discussion will
 “ be renewed.”

Business was begun, by forming the primary
 assembly. Citizen Contoir, as the eldest was
 named provisional president; the citizens Vre-
 niere, and Dachiret, secretaries; citizens Dom-
 pard, and Provo, tellers; and citizens Ivon,
 and Abraham, masters of the ceremonies.

The president announced the motive for as-
 sembling the people; to be, for instructing them-
 selves in constitutional principles, and for fram-
 ing laws conformable to the laws of the Repub-
 lic; and that it was necessary to begin by the
 nomination of a president by vote.

Citizen Francis Ripaud, having been chosen
 president by a majority, took his place, and
 gave the kiss of peace and fraternity, to citi-
 zen Contoir. The election of secretaries then
 followed; and citizens Vreniere, and Dachiret,
 were chosen. The choice of tellers, fell on
 citizens Quettin and Julian, thence proceed-
 ing to the election of masters of the ceremonies,
 citizens Dompard and Charrier were chosen.

The president opened the sitting, by remind-
 ing us of our duties; of the love we owed to our
 country; and recommending a speedy reform
 of our old habits. He then read the rights of
 man, which was followed by a lecture on Re-
 publican principles, and by a plan of laws; all
 which was received with joy and acclamation.
 It was resolved to adjourn the present assembly,
 to the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
 in order to read again the principles of the con-
 stitution; and the discussion of the plan of laws,
 article by article; these to be the order of the
 day.

Citizen Thouvenir having requested leave to
 speak, said:—

“ CITIZENS!

“ I speak in the name of my brethren. Yes,
 “ citizens, we have been in error! We knew
 “ not our duties, nor our rights, nor the stand-
 “ ards which our nation displayed, we have
 “ made our recantation, and expressed our for-
 “ row.”

" citoyen L'Escalie qui ne nous a pu rendre
 " de réponse, les intérêts politiques du citoyen
 " en Tipou ne nous a pas permis aussi de
 " changer de couleurs, voilà le motif de cette
 " erreur, qui ne pourra pas paroître criminel
 " aux yeux de la nation mais présentement
 " nous y ferions bien criminel s'y nous arborions
 " d'autre couleurs que celles de notre
 " cher patrie, nos cœurs lui sont entierment
 " voués, et nous jurons de mourir pour la
 " soutenir en defendant les droits sacrés des
 " citoyens, et de la constitution, nous deman-
 " dons a bruler tous ce qui a rapport
 " a la royauté, et a l'ancien Regime, c'est
 " le veu de tous mes freres d'armes."

L'Assemblée a arreté que tout ce qui a rapport a la Royauté et a l'ancien Regime seroit brulé, le Jour que l'on arboroit le pavillon Nationale, et que l'on preteroit les fermant a la Nation. Le President a remercié le frere Thouvenir de son ardeur patriotique, et l'a engagé a continuer ce zèle qui fait gloire a tout homme libre, et avons levé la Scéance, la dit Jour et An, et l'avons terminé par des Hymne a la patrie, en foi de quoi, avons signé le présent pour servir ce que de raison après lecture fait.

(Signé)	F. Ripaud,	President,
Castel,	Vreniere,	Secretaire,
D'yvon,	Julian,	} Scrutateur,
Debay,	Questin,	
Ledale,	Charroix,	} M. de Ceremonie,
Pombart,	Dompart,	
Salvador	Gaudron,	
da Hexias,	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menaud,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuben,	
Etienne,	Fryt,	
A. McNeal,	Collie,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

Le Oddy de la 2me decade de Frereal l'an 5me de la Republique Française une et indivisible a l'issue de la Messe parochiale, Les citoyens composans le Partie Française pres Pattane

" row to citizen L'Escalie, who was unable
 " to answer us: and the political interests of
 " citizen Tippoo, did not admit of chang-
 " ing our standard; this is the real cause of
 " our error, which cannot therefore appear
 " criminal in the eyes of the nation; but it
 " would now be highly culpable to display
 " any colours, but those of our dear country;
 " to which our hearts are entirely devoted,
 " which we swear we will die to support,
 " and to defend the sacred rights of citi-
 " zens, and of the Constitution. We call
 " for the burning of every thing that re-
 " lates to royalty and to the ancient Go-
 " vernment; this is also the desire of our
 " Brethren in Arms.

The Assembly decreed that every thing which related to Royalty, and to the ancient Government, should be burned on the day on which the National Flag should be displayed, and the Oath to the Nation taken.

The President thanked Brother Thouvenir for his patriotic ardor, and requested him to maintain that zeal which formed the glory of every Freeman.

The Assembly then rose, and was closed on the day, and year before mentioned, with Hymns to our Country. In attestation of which we have signed these Presents after having heard the same read.

(Signed)	F. Ripaud,	President,
Castel,	Vreniere,	Secretary,
D'yvon,	Julian,	} Tellers,
Debay,	Questin,	
Ledale,	Charroix,	} Masters of the Ce-
Pombart,	Dompart,	
Salvador	Gaudron,	
da Hexias,	Le Grand,	
Aure,	Khodic,	
Denis,	Bernard,	
Menaud,	Vincent,	
F. Mariano,	H. Shuben,	
Etienne,	Fryt,	
A. McNeal,	Collier,	
Lahaye,	James,	
Fouquer,	Thouvenir.	

On the 8th May, 1797. (the 5th Year of the French Republic,) after having heard Mass, the Citizens composing the French party, near Seringapatam, assembled peace-ably

Pattane, ce font réunis paisiblement et sans Armes dans L'Eglise, suivant la convocation de l'assemblée primaire, de Sextidi de la présente decade, en de meme mois, Le President a ouvert le Sceance par la lecture du procès verbal que nous avons tous signé, un citoyen a demandé la parole et a dit.

" Citoyen Ripaud; nous sommes penetré de reconnoissance des bonnes instruction que vous nous donne; vous comblé nos cœurs de satisfaction, recevez les remerciemens et faites nous preter les sermens civiques que tous, nos Freres les Republicains François ont prononcé, nous venir de nous éclairer sur nos droits, mais hélas nous n'avons rien promis a notre mere patrie depuis la Revolution, comme nos cœurs font entierement pour elle, nous voulons le jure."

Tous les citoyens se font leve avec acclamation et ont appuyé la motion avec un elans de coeur vraiment patriotique.

Un autre Citoyen a demandé la parole et a prié le citoyen Ripaud de leur donner un mode pour des loix de l'egalite qu a utile, dit " nous allons jurez le respect au loix il faut en avoir pour les respecté nous vivons dans une anarchie que faite fremir l'homme de bien, il nous faut des loix pour nous gouverner."

Le citoyen Ripaud a quitte le fauteuil, et a remis le bonnet au citoyen Contoir comme plus ancien d'age, a demandé la parole, et a dit.

" CITOYEN,

" Le zele patriotique que vous manifeste comble mon cœur d'un sentiment de joye bien difficile a exprimé, rien de plus sublime que ce sentiment de joye que vous manifeste, cy vous etes les derniers Français a jurer a la patrie de la defendre, l'ardeur que vous montre me fait paroître ce pensé que vous ne serez pas les dernieres a porter des coups assuré a ses ennemies, votre demande est aussi juste que légitime, pour vous faire gouverner par des loix il en faut au François qui ont juré de n'avoir d'autre maitre que la Loi qu ils ont fait eux memes te vois travailler a vous satisfaire, persuade que je n'aurez pas affair a des ingrats, qui observerent ponctuellement
" co

ably and without arms in the Church; in conformity to the resolutions of the Primary Assembly, of the 6th instant; The President opened the Sitting, by reading the proceedings of the last, which we had all signed, and a Citizen having asked leave to speak, said:—

" CITIZEN RIPAUD!

" We are filled with gratitude for the good instruction which you have given us. You have filled us with satisfaction. Receive our acknowledgements, and administer to us the Civic oaths which our Brethren the French Republicans, have pronounced; you have enlightened us regarding our Rights, but alas! we have promised nothing to our Mother Country since the Revolution; as our hearts are devoted to her, we wish to swear it.

All the Citizens arose with acclamation, and supported the motion with a burst of feeling truly patriotic.

Another Citizen then demanded to be heard, and requested Citizen Ripaud to give them some form of the laws of Equality. Of what use is it, said he, to swear to respect the laws. It is necessary to have laws, in order to respect them. We live in an anarchy that must make a man of worth shudder, we must have laws to controul us."

Citizen Ripaud having quitted the Chair, and returned the Cap to Citizen Contoir, as the eldest; demanded to be heard, and said,

" CITIZENS,

" The patriotic zeal which you have shewn, fills me with a joy difficult to be expressed. Nothing can be more sublime than the sentiments of joy which you have manifested. Though you are the last Frenchmen who have sworn to defend your country, the ardour you have shewn convinces me, that you will not be the last to strike home at her enemies. Your request is as just, as it is lawful; it is necessary that laws should be established, for Frenchman to govern themselves by, who have sworn to acknowledge no other master, but the law they have made to bind themselves. I am about to use my endeavours to satisfy you; being persuaded that
" I have

" ce qu'ils vont jurer, vous voulez faire votre bonheur puis je vous le refuse, puisque je vous estime et vous aime je vais vous aide de mes foible lumiers.

Il a repris le Fauteuil et a prononce devant l'hotel et sous le Drapeau Nationale, Le Serment.

" Je jure devant la portion du peuple Françoise qui est assemblee de soutenir la Constitution Republicaine de la defendre ainsi que la patrie de toutes mes forces de tout mon pouvoir et de me soumettre aux loix decrete par la convention et celle que nous ferons de legalite, ou de mourir a mon Poste, les armes ala main en defendant les Droits sacré du Citoyen, de vivre libre ou mourir."

Ci de suite faite venir les Citoyens les un apres les autres, et ont prononce individuellement chacun le Serment, suivant l'appel nominal.

Les Citoyens Dompard, Contoir, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douarette, Bertodiere, Pice, Millet, Thibou, Rouffelle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Questin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaspar, Charrier, Kerodique, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachiret, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebaiffe, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine, André, Govitte, Francagre, Christian, Philippe, Abraham, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyné, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouillesame, Mecrisé, Ouillieme, Gaine, Beteme, Aleffon, Jacque, L' Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, François, Gredin, Estienne, Juddicque, Couisse, Cholleffe, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Francisque, Bernard, Joaquin, Godron, Blanchet, Manuelle, Joquy, Castelle, Manuelle, Gevron, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Joseph, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

Après que tous les Citoyens ont eu prononcé le serment, les uns apres les autres, et que le President leur a donné le Baïsser Fraternelle; Il nous a dit.

" CITOYENS,

" Le Serment que vous venez de prononcer et

" I have not to deal with ungrateful persons, but with men, who will observe punctiliously, what they are about to sanction with their oath. You wish to lay the foundation of your happiness. Can I refuse you? As I esteem and love you, I am ready to assist you with my feeble lights."

He then resumed the chair and pronounced before the altar, and under the National Standard, this oath.

" I SWEAR before the portion of the French people here assembled, to support the Republican Constitution, to defend it, and my country, with all my strength and with all my powers; to submit to the laws decreed by the Convention, and to those of equality which we shall frame, or to die in arms at my post, in the defence of the sacred right of a citizen, to live free, or perish!"

Upon this the citizens were called upon in succession, and pronounced individually, the oath according to the roll.

Citizens Dompard, Contoir, Provoi, Jean, Denis, Glode, Denis, Colie, Therie, Paix, Nait, Charles, Goye, Douarette, Bertodiere, Pice, Millet, Thibou, Rouffelle, Le Heritier, Eyre, Moitie, Chenille, Veroze, Le Cerge, Ouibe, Lafeuil, Questin, Colin, Jeannot, Manuelle, Gaspar, Charrier, Kerodique, Lebeau, Jean, Yvon, Dezonnair, Dachiret, Madrie, Vreniere, Lebœuf, Lebaiffe, Leroy, Thouvenir, Quelicque, Daine, André, Govitte, Francagre, Christian, Philippe, Abraham, Marc, D'Etienne, Mainuc, Ouyné, Dele, Le Gran, Dhegodique, Ouillesame, Mecrisé, Ouillieme, Gaine, Beteme, Aleffon, Jacque, L' Aigle, Pierre, Chenille, François, Gredin, Estienne, Juddicque, Couisse, Cholleffe, Vincent, F. Manuelle, Francisque, Bernard, Joaquin, Godron, Blanchet, Manuelle, Joquy, Castelle, Manuelle, Gevron, Bourde, Chamitz, Marc, Joseph, Jeune, Dujon, Lambert, Ouchard, Marianne.

After all the citizens had taken the oath, and the president had given them the fraternal embrace; he said:—

" CITIZENS,

" The oath which you have just pronounced, and

“ et la Baïffer que je vous ai donné, et celui
 “ de tout la France entiere, malheur a celui
 “ que feroit parjuré. Vous vous etes repairy
 “ et raliés a tous vous freres les Francois,
 “ comme ils ce sont liés a vous par mon or-
 “ gane. Vous etes leurs soutien comme ils
 “ sont le votre, rapellé vous que votre union
 “ fera votre force, que toute haine, que toute
 “ ressentimen soit aneanty—Vous ne devez
 “ dorenavant ne fait plus qu’ une famille des
 “ freres—L’amour de la patrie doit être le
 “ mobile de toutes vos actions—alors vous
 “ serez vraiment digne du serment que vous
 “ venez de prononcer. Vous m’ avez de-
 “ mander un projet de Loi Le voici. Vous
 “ ferez libre d’ accepter ou de rejetter les
 “ Articles qui vous conviendrons, mais rap-
 “ péllez vous, que les Articles que vous
 “ aurez accepté, que vous ne pourrer les
 “ enfriendre, parceque par votre adessione
 “ vous leurs avez donné force de loi, comme
 “ elle n’ a rien au dessus d’elle vous ne devez
 “ avoir au dessous de vous, que vice et
 “ crime, et audessus, que la Loy, qui caracte-
 “ rise vos vertus! Attendu qu’il est midi,
 “ avons ajourné la presente scéance a deux
 “ heures apres midi de ce jour, pour discuter
 “ les Articles de la Loi proposé.

A deux heures etant rassemblé, le President
 a annonce que l’on alloit commencer par
 l’article premier, qui été accepté a l’unani-
 mité de voix par concert ou de couvert.

PRELIMINAIRE DES LOIX.

PEINE MILITAIRE,

A prononcer par le Conseil de discipline.
 Le conseil de Discipline est composé de sept
 Citoyens des tous grades, quatre Voix contre
 trois, suffir pour faire mettre le loi a execu-
 tion soit quelle protege ou quelle punissent.

LOI.

ARTICLE 1.

Tout Chef qui ne fait pas exécuter la Loi
 a la lettre, qui voudroit l’eluder ou le trans-
 greffer, ou qui ne mettroit pas a execution la
 sentence rendu par le Conseil de discipline,
 est indigne de commander; il est Cassé et
 suspendu de ses fonctions de Citoyen pen-
 dant deux Ans. En cas de residive il s’ou-
 bira cinq ans de fer, et est indigne d’occuper
 aucun charge.

De

“ and the life which I have given, are those
 “ of the whole French Nation. Evil to him
 “ who shall be perjured! You are now re-
 “ turned to and reconnected with your bre-
 “ thren the French, as they are united to
 “ you through my instrumentality; you are
 “ their support, as they are yours. Remember
 “ that your strength will consist in your uni-
 “ on. That all hatred and anger must be
 “ annihilated. Henceforward you must be-
 “ come a family of brethren. The love of
 “ your country must be the first principle of
 “ all your actions, then will you be truly wor-
 “ thy of the oath which you have taken.”

You have requested of me a form of laws—
 Behold it here.—You are at liberty to adopt
 or to reject the articles as you may deem pro-
 per; but remember, that those articles once
 adopted, it will not be allowable to infringe,
 because, by your adoption, you will have giv-
 en them the force of laws. As the law has
 nothing above it, you ought to deem nothing
 below you but vice and crime, and nothing a-
 bove you but the law which is the character-
 istic of your virtues. Seeing that it is now
 noon, we adjourn the sitting until two o’clock
 in the afternoon of this day, for the proposed
 discussion of the articles of the law.

Being reassembled at two o’clock, the presi-
 dent announced that he should open the busi-
 ness, by proposing the 1st article, which was
 unanimously agreed to.

PRELIMINARY LAW.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT,

To be inflicted by the Council of discipline.
 The Council of discipline is to be composed
 of seven citizens of all ranks. Four votes
 against three are sufficient to warrant the ex-
 ecution of the law, whether it be for protec-
 tion, or for punishment.

THE LAW.

ARTICLE 1st.

Every Chief who shall not execute the law
 strictly according to the letter; who shall e-
 vade or transgress it; or, who shall not exe-
 cute the sentence pronounced by the Council
 of discipline; is unworthy of command. He
 shall be cashiered, and suspended from all the
 functions of a citizen for two years. For a
 repetition of this offence, he shall suffer five
 years confinement in irons, and be held un-
 worthy of any employ.

The

De suite passé a l'Article se qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 2.

Tout Citoyen de quel grade qu'il puisse être appelé au nom de la loi, doit obéir sur le Champ; ou faute de ce, il subit 48 heures d'arrêt, sans pour cela l'excepté de la punition qu'il auroit du subire, pour le delit qu'il auroit commis, et syil refusoit, huit jours de fers, et en cas de la moindre rebellion, sans voy de faite a la loi trois mois de fers.

De suite passé a l'Article 3eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 3.

Nul Citoyen ne peut être jugé que par un Conseil de Discipline établis; et, que deux Temoins n'ayent constaté le delit duquel il est accusé.

De suite passé a l'Article 4eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 4.

Comme les loix n'a que des peines. strictemens necessaires, tous Citoyens dans n'importe quels positions qu'ils se trouvent, doit obéir a son superieur sans réplique, ou faute de ce, il sera punis suivant la rigueur des loix.

De suite passé a l'Article 5eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 5.

Toute superieure qui maltraitera son inférieur a mauvais propos, sera punis pour la première fois de huit jours d'arrêt; pour une seconde de quinze jours; et pour une troisième * de deux mois d'exemption d'aucun service, pendant lequel peine il sera privé, Première, de commandant; Seconde de Paye.

De suite passé a l'Article 6e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 6.

Tout inférieur qui n'obéira pas sur le champ a son superieur, quand le superieur lui parlera au Nom de la Loi, sera, Première, puni pour le delit qu'il aura commis. Seconde pour la desobéissance a la loi de 48 heures de fers au pied. Si le desobéissance et accompagné de murmure, injure, ou menace,

* Cet loi a été modifié; au lieu de deux mois d'exemption de service et de paye, 8 jours de fers.

The second article was then considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 2d.

Every citizen of whatever rank, must pay immediate obedience when called upon by the law, or be subject to forty-eight hours imprisonment, over and above the punishment which he may be liable to for the crime committed by him. If he persist in his contumacy, he shall be punished, by eight days confinement in irons; and any rebellion against the law, if unaccompanied by open act of violence, shall be punished with a confinement of three months.

The third article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 3d.

No citizen can be tried but by a regular Council of discipline, and there must be two witnesses to establish the crime set forth.

The fourth article was then considered, and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 4th.

As the law lays no impositions but what are absolutely necessary, every citizen in whatever situation, must obey his superior without reply, or incur the penalty of the law.

The fifth article was then considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 5th.

A superior who shall make use of injurious language to his inferior, shall for the first offence be put in arrest eight days—for the second, fifteen days—for the third, * he shall be suspended the service for two months with privation of his rank; and loss of pay.

The sixth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 6th.

Every inferior who shall not instantly obey his superior when commanded by him in the name of the law, shall first be punished for the crime of which he may be guilty; and secondly, be put in irons forty-eight hours, for his disobedience to the law. Should his disobedience be attended by murmurs, abuse or threats,

* This law has been modified, from two months suspension, to eight days in irons.

le delinquant subira trois mois de fer.

De suite passé a l'Article 7e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 7.

Tout Supérieur qui menaceroit de frapper son Inferieur, et que l'execution n'aura pas lieu, le supérieur sera Cassé et privé de droits de Citoyen pendant un An seulement.

De suite passé a l'Article 8eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 8.

* Tout Inferieur qui menaceroit son supérieur de le frapper et que le menace n'auroit pas lieu, subira un An de fers.

De suite passé a l'Article 9e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 9.

Tout supérieur qui frapperai un inférieur sera condamné a subira un an de fers, et sera déclaré indigne d'occuper aucune charge Militaire ny Civile.

De suite passé a l'Article 10e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 10.

Tout inférieur que frapperoit ou levroit la main sur son supérieur sera condamné a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 11e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 11.

Tous les delits qui ne sont pas de la compaitance du Conseil de discipline, et qui sont dans la Classe de la Police correctionnelle sont de la compaitance du Major Commandant la Place, qui ordonne la Prison au nom de la loi, pour les delits denoncés ci apres, 24 heures ny plus ny moins.

1re. Les delits contre les bonnes mœurs.

2e. Le trouble apporté publiquement a l'exercice d'une culte religieux quelconques, ou insultes faite a ces ministres.

3eme. Les insultes, et la violence grave entre les personnes, telles que les coups en voi de faite, que ne punit pas le Conseil de discipline.

* Cette loi a été adopté avec la modification d'un An ce sera trois mois.

4eme.

the delinquent shall be kept in irons for three months.

The seventh article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 7th.

Every superior who shall threaten to strike his inferior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall be cashiered, and deprived of the rights of a citizen for one year.

The eighth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 8th.

* Every inferior who shall threaten to strike his superior, even though he should not execute his threat, shall suffer one year's imprisonment in irons.

The ninth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 9th.

Every superior who shall strike his inferior, shall be confined one year in irons, and shall be held unworthy of any Office, Civil or Military.

The tenth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 10th.

Every inferior who shall strike or lift his hand against his superior, shall be condemned to death.

The eleventh article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 11th.

All crimes which are not cognizable by the Council of Discipline, and are classed under the correctional police, are to be under the cognizance of the Major Commandant of the place, who may inflict the punishment of 24 hours imprisonment neither more, nor less, for the crimes hereafter stated, viz.

1st.—Offences against good manners.

2d.—Disturbing any religious ceremony, or insulting its ministers.

3d.—Insults, and personal assaults made by one individual on another, not punishable by the council of discipline.

* This Law was modified to three months, instead of one year.

4th.

4eme. Les troubles apporté a l'ordre sociale, et a la tranquillité publique, par la mendicité, par les tumultes, ou la provocation des tumultes, ou bruit fait a des heures indus sans permission.

De suite passé a l'Article 12e, qui a été accepté par l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 12.

Tout Citoyen qui tiendra des propos Indecens sur la Constitution, qui aura l'air d'être Partizan de la Royauté, ou de l'ancien regime, fera traduit devant le Conseil de discipline, ou il sera puni de dix jours de fers pour la premiere fois, la 2e, il subira six mois de fers, pour la 3e Banni et chassé, comme indigne d'être francais, et si ses projets tendoit a rappeler la contre Revolution il seroit mis a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 13e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité de voix.

ARTICLE 13.

Tout Citoyen qui en presence de l'ennemi montreroit de la foiblesse, et chercheroit par ses propos, a affoiblir le courage de ses concitoyens, et les détourner d'en venir a l'action seroit mis en mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 14eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 14.

Tout Conspirateur, ou traître a la Patrie, sera condamné a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 15eme, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 15.

Tous Suborneurs, Debaucheur, Enrolleur, Deferteur, et qui auroit liaison avec les Ennemis de la Republique, qui seroit arrêté, seroit mis a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 16e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 16.

Toute lâcheté, foiblesse, qui seroit commis en presence de l'ennemie, et qui porteroit prejudice a la gloire de la Patrie, seroit punis par dix Ans de Chaines sur les Travaux Publics. Cette loi est applicable au Commandant, Officiers, Sous Officiers, Soldats, Volontaires, et Matelots.

De

4th.—Disturbance of good order and the public tranquillity; raising tumults, and making a noise at unseasonable hours without permission.

The twelfth article was next considered, and adopted unanimously.

Every Citizen who shall utter any expression derogatory to the constitution, or who shall show a disposition favorable to the cause of royalty or the ancient system, shall be cited before the Council of discipline, and for the first offence, be put in irons for ten days; for the second six months; and for the third, banished as unworthy of being a Frenchman. Should his designs be Counter-revolutionary, he shall be put to death.

The thirteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 13th.

Every Citizen who shall betray any weakness before the Enemy, or who shall endeavour to dispirit his fellow Citizens, and deter them from coming to action, shall be put to death.

The fourteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 14th.

All Conspirators and Traitors to their country shall be put to death.

The fifteenth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 15th.

All persons guilty of subornation, seduction, enlisting men for foreign service, encouraging deserters, or maintaining a correspondence with an enemy, shall, when seized, suffer death.

The sixteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 16th.

All cowardice or weakness in the presence of the enemy, which may tend to tarnish the national glory, shall be punished by ten years confinement in chains on the public works. This law applies to the Commander in Chief, to Officers, Subalterns, Soldiers, Volunteers, and Sailors.

The

De suite passé a l'Article 17e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 17.

Tout Citoyen en temps de Guerre, qui deserte son Pavillon pour aller dans un Nation Enemi, et qui est arrêté, seroit mis a mort.

De suite passé a l'Article 18eme qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 18.

Tout Citoyen qui s'émigre avec son bien, qui est arrêté, est enchainé pour vingt ans sur les travaux publiques.

De suite passé a l'Article 19e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 19.

Tout superieur qui commanderoit des Republicains Français, qui se rendroit lâchement a une Ennemies meme plus fort que lui, seroit mis a mort, et tous ceux qui seroit sous ses ordres, seroit punis suivant les rigueurs de la loi.

De suite passé a l'Article 20e qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 20.

Tout Citoyen ont le droit de faire convoquer par les Citoyen Commandans, le Conseil de Discipline, sans être obligé de leur dire le motif de la convocation, et les Commandans sont obligé sur la requisition d'un seul Citoyen de convoquer le Conseil sur le Champ ou il encoura la rigueur de la loi lui meme.

De suite passé a l'Article 21 qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 21.

Tout Citoyen qui convoqueroit le Conseil de discipline, et qui n'auroit pas de preuve, n'y de Temoin a alleguer a la loy, seroit puni de huit jours de fers au pied.

De suite passé a l'Article 22e, qui a été accepté a l'unanimité des voix.

ARTICLE 22.

Tout Citoyen qui traiteroit un autre Citoyen de Lache ou de Coquin, et qui n'aura pas de preuve, seroit puni de Trente Jours de fers au pied.

Quand

The seventeenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 17th.

Every citizen who in time of war shall desert his colours, and go over to the enemy, shall, when apprehended, be put to death.

The eighteenth article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 18th.

Every citizen who shall be apprehended in an attempt to emigrate and carry off his property, shall be condemned to labour on the public works, in chains, for the term of twenty years.

The nineteenth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 19th.

Every officer commanding French Republicans, who shall basely surrender to an enemy, though of superior force, shall be put to death; and all under his command, shall be punished according to the rigour of the law.

The twentieth article was next considered and unanimously adopted.

ARTICLE 20th.

Every citizen has the right of convoking the Council of Discipline, on application to the citizen Commandant, without being obliged to assign to him the motive for such convocation, and the Commandant is bound on the requisition of any individual citizen immediately to convoke the Council, or he shall incur the penalty of the law himself.

The twenty-first article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 21st.

Every citizen who shall convoke the Council of Discipline, and who shall have no proof nor testimony to alledge to the law, shall be confined eight days in irons.

The twenty-second article was next considered and adopted unanimously.

ARTICLE 22d.

Every citizen who shall reflect upon the courage or honour of another, without being able to prove his allegation, shall be punished with thirty days confinement in irons.

When

Quand le conseil de Discipline a formé son résultat, il en prévient le Commandant (qui n'est jamais présent au jugement) et qui fait mettre sur le champ, la Sentence à Execution, et rentrer avec lui dans la Salle d'Audience, là, tous les Citoyens composant le Conseil de discipline se lève debout, et à découverts, lève la main, et le Président dit. " Nous jurons sur notre conscience et notre honneur, que après avoir observé scrupuleusement dans nos délibérations, les Règles qui nous étoit prescrite par la loi, nous avons trouvé qu'un tel accusé de telle fait, n'en étoit pas coupable.—Ou bien, Qu'un tel accusé de telle fait, en étoit coupable, mais excusable, ou qu'un tel accusé de telle fait, en étoit convaincu mais non criminel. Ou, qu'un tel en étant convaincu de telle crime la loi le condamne a - - - - -"

Les Jugemens du Conseil de discipline se font publiquement. Tout Citoyen a le droit d'y assister, la décence y est maintenu comme le respecte au loix.

Tous Militaires, de tous grades même des Troupes de ligne et de marine, sans être du corps du delinquant, a la loi, peut être membre du Conseil de discipline.

Le Conseil de Discipline se forme aussitôt la loi promulgué par les Citoyens qui se sont soumis la majorité des suffrages des Citoyens, fait et donne force de loi, tout le monde doit y être soumis sans exception. Le Conseil se relève tous les six mois, c'est au Citoyens a bien choisir leurs Juges.

De suite on a passé a la nomination des membres composant le conseil de Discipline, le Sorutain depovillé Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Jullian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, et Kerodic ont été nommé a la majorité absolue ont accepté.

Nous Citoyens et Republicains Français composant le Parti qui est sous les ordres du Citoyen Dompard, après avoir entendu les présente Loix nous nous y sommes soumis volontairement

When the Council of Discipline have formed their resolution on the case, they are to notify the same to the Commandant, (who is never to be present at their deliberations, and who is always to cause the sentence to be carried into immediate execution,) they are then to return into the Hall of Audience together with the Commandant; there all the members of the Council of Discipline are to stand up uncovered, with their hands raised, and the President shall say, " We swear by our conscience and our honor, that having scrupulously observed the rules prescribed by the law in our deliberations, we have found such a one, accused of such a crime, not guilty; or, such a one, accused of such a crime, is guilty, but excusable; or such a one, accused of such a crime, has been convicted of the fact, but not of a criminal (intention;) or, such a one having been convicted of such a crime, the law condemns him to——"

The judgments of the Council of Discipline are to be given publicly; every Citizen has a right to be present: decorum, and a due respect to the law are to be observed in Court.

Every military man of what rank soever, whether belonging to the troops of the Line, or to the Marine, though not of the same Corps as the delinquent, may be made a member of the Council of Discipline.

The Council of Discipline shall be formed immediately upon the law, ratified by the consent of the Citizens, being promulgated. The law being constituted by a majority of votes, all persons, without exception, are bound to yield obedience to it. The Council is to be rechosen every six months; it behoves the citizens to be careful in the choice of their judges.

The Assembly next proceeded to the nomination of the members of the Council of Discipline; on casting up the numbers, there appeared a great majority of votes in favour of Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Jullian, Dachiret, Thouvenir, and Kerodic, who accepted the office.

We the Citizens and French Republicans forming the party under the orders of Citizen Dompard, having heard the present laws read, do voluntarily submit ourselves to their authority,

volontairement pour être Jugé; réglé, dorenavant par les principes et les Loix de l'égalité que nous avons fait; en foi de quoi avons signé le présent règlement pour servir en valeur ce que de raison. Au camp Français, près Pattane, le * Decadi de la première Decade de Floreal le an 5e. de la République Française une et indivisible.

Un Citoyen a demandé la Parole et a dit.

" CITOYENS,

" Pour terminer une si glorieuse Journée, je demande que l'infame Pavillon Blanc soit brûlé, et que nous chantons la Hymne à la Patrie, en signe de joie du bonheur que nous ressentons aujourd'hui."

Tous d'une voix unanime ont dit, Oui! Alors le Président a levé la Séance, et a ajournée à Dimanche prochaine, Quintidi de la 3e. Decade du mois de Floreal, L'an 5eme, après l'issue de la messe Paroissiale.

(Signé)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Dachiret, Julian, Kerodicq, Thibeaup, Vizer, Thouvernir, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix, Moitie, Milletot, Heritier, La Vueille, Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn, Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudron, Collier, Vincent, W. Graham, Barnard, Huite, De Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, Castel, A. Mc. Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

Le quintidi de la 3eme. Decade du mois de Floreal, L'an 5eme. de la République Française une et indivisible.

Jour memorable pour tous les Citoyens qui composerez le Parti Français commandé par le Citoyen Dompard, chez le Prince Tippoo, L'Allié de la République, d'après avoir reçu ses ordres obtenu à la sollicitation de tous les Citoyens composans le Parti, d'arborer le Pavillon Nationale, il a été arboré à six heures du matin au son de toute l'artillerie et mousquetry du camp; après cette auguste cérémonie, Le Citoyen Ripaud, Representant du Peuple Française auprès du Prince Tippoo, et le Citoyen Vreniere, Officier, avec huit Citoyens de L'Artillerie, se sont transportés sur la place d'armes de la Ville de Pattane, où le Citoyen Prince les attendoit, aussitôt leur arrivée, il fait faire un Salve de

* This date is wrong; the meeting was held on Othodi de la seconde Decade de Floreal, (v. page 178, French column,) and there does not appear to have been any adjournment, except from noon to two o'clock of the same day (v. page 181); the above date therefore should be Othodi de la seconde Decade de Floreal; the English date is corrected accordingly.

Deux

pieces

authority, henceforth to be governed by the principles and laws of equality which we have established. In confirmation whereof we have signed these presents. At the French Camp near Seringapatam, * Decadi of the first Decade of Floreal, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (answering to May 7th, 1797.)

A Citizen demanded to be heard, and said.

" CITIZENS,

" To conclude this glorious day, I move that the infamous white Flag be burnt, and that we chant the Hymn to our Country, in testimony of the joy we feel this day."

All with one acclamation gave their assent to this motion; after which the President broke up the meeting, and appointed the next to be held on Sunday, Quintidi of the third Decade, of the month Floreal, the fifth year, after the celebration of Mass, (answering to May 14th, 1797.)

(Signed)

Ripaud, Vreniere, Questin, Dachiret, Julian, Kerodicq, Thibeaup, Vizer, Thouvernir, Dompard, Bertodiere, Pilardt, Charroix, Moitie, Milletot, Heritier, La Vueille, Dielle, Windell, James, Marc, Mich. Dunn, Jacques, Debay, Menaud, Gaudron, Collier, Vincent, W. Graham, Bernard, Huite, De Souza, Le Dalle, Denis, Castel, A. Mc. Neil, Pombart, Legrand.

The Quintidi of the 3d Decade of the month of Floreal, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (answering to May 14th, 1797,) a day ever memorable by all the citizens of the party of French, commanded by citizen Dompard, serving with Prince Tippoo the Ally of the Republic. Having by the united sollicitations of the whole party of French citizens obtained Tippoo's orders for displaying the national flag, it was hoisted at six o'clock in the morning, under a discharge of all the artillery and musquetry of the camp. After this august ceremony, citizen Ripaud as representative of the French Nation with Tippoo, citizen Vreniere, an officer, and eight citizens artillerymen, repaired to the Parade in the city of Seringapatam, where the citizen Prince waited for them. On their arrival he ordered a salute to be fired of two thousand three hundred

Deux mille trois cents coups de Canons, et cinq cents fouguettes, de tout sa mousquetric, et Le Fort de Pattane a tiré cinq cents coups de canon. Le Prince a dit a Citoyen Ripaud.

"Voilà l'assurance du Pavillon de votre Patrie que m'est chère, j'en suis l'allié, il sera toujours soutenu dans mon pays aussi qu'il a été dans la République ma Sœur; allez finir votre Fête!"

Le Citoyen Ripaud a répondu tout ce que son cœur lui suggeroit de la vive reconnaissance qu'il ressentait au témoignage de l'amitié qu'éprouvoit le Prince a la République. Le Citoyen Dompard lui a fait part des sentimens de son cœur et de l'assurance de l'amitié que tous les Citoyens du Camp lui portoit, et ils se sont retirés, a leur arrivée au camp; la Troupe, et la Garde Nationale, les attendoit sur la place d'armes ou ils se sont rendus, l'on a envoyé chercher trois Drapeaux Nationels qui étoit a la Hotel de la Place, gardé par un Piquet. Les Drapeaux étant arrivés le silence a régné l'on a planté l'arbre de la Liberté surmonté du Bonnet de l'Égalité, et le Citoyen Ripaud a prononcé le discours suivant.

"Citoyens Français, Hommes libres, mes freres, mes amis.

"Cet bien aujourd'hui que vous devez remercier la Providence et l'Être bienfaisant de la grace de vous avoir faite voir le Pavillon Nationale et l'arbre de la Liberté, surmonté du bonnet de l'égalité, cheri et adopté de tous les hommes libres, les Républiquains Français, vos freres vos appuy, et vos amis que c'est gloire pour vous O! Français de la voir arboré assuré, et juré de la soutenir ou de mourir les armes a la main pour le defendre et soutenir votre liberté et vos droits, enfin ce que vous avez de plus cher, votre Patrie—O! Français mes freres, mes amis, ne sentez vous pas comme moi cette joie qui s'empare de vos cœurs et qui vous entraîne vers ce Drapeau, et cette arbre cheri que 25 Millions d'hommes ont juré comme vous de maintenir, ne sentez vous pas dis je, ce penchant de la Vertu qui n'est connu que par les Hommes libres qui vous portè a lui jurer cette amour ardente qui caractérise les Guerriers Républiquains, oui, cher, mille fois.

pieces of cannon, and five hundred vollies of small arms. The fort of Seringapatam also fired a salute of five hundred cannon. The Prince then said to citizen Ripaud.

"By this public acknowledgement of your national standard, I give you a proof of my affection for it. I declare myself its Ally, and promise you that it shall be as firmly supported throughout my dominions, as it has ever been in those of the Republic, my Sister. Go, and conclude your festival!"

Citizen Ripaud returned an answer full of those grateful acknowledgements which his heart suggested for this proof of the Prince's friendship for the Republic. Citizen Dompard made a profession of the sentiments of his heart, and in the name of all the citizens of the camp assured the Prince of their devotion to him; after which they retired. Upon their return to the camp, where the troops and the national guard were drawn up on the parade to receive them, three national colours were sent for from Head Quarters, where they were kept under a piquet guard. Upon the arrival of the colours, amidst a profound silence, the Tree of Liberty was planted, surmounted with the Cap of Equality. After which citizen Ripaud pronounced the following discourse.

"French Citizens! Free Men! Brethren! Friends!

"Justly are your thanks due to Providence, and to that beneficent Being, who on this day has given you to behold the National Flag, and the Tree of Liberty surmounted with the Cap of Equality, cherished and adopted by all free men, by French Republicans, by your brethren, your supporters and your friends. What a glory is it to you, O Frenchmen! to behold it thus triumphantly displayed; to swear to maintain it by your arms, or to lay down your lives in its defence; in defence of your Liberty and your Rights; and above all, in defence of your Country, the dearest object of your affections. Oh Frenchmen, brethren, and friends! do you not feel with me, that pure joy which takes possession of the heart, attracting you to that standard and that cherished Tree, which twenty-five millions of men have, like you, sworn to maintain? Do you not feel, I say, that attractive force of virtue, known to free men alone, which prompts.

" fois cher à mon cœur, je te soutiendrai
 " Drapeau et arbre cheri, jusqu' à la derni-
 " ere goutte de mon sang, et si je suis parjuré
 " à mon Serment je prie la Divinité de me
 " reduire en cendre de m' aneantir meme
 " s'y j'en avoit la pensée, comme tu es l' ob-
 " jet de mes plus chers sentimens je jure de
 " te defendre ou de mourir pou toi oui, je,
 " le jure! * apres t'avoir promis tout ce que
 " je te dois, pardonne, cher digne gloire de
 " mes sentimens, s'y je vais rendre hommage
 " au manes de vos freres qui ont peris pour
 " te defendre. Que dis je? Pour soutenir
 " ta Gloire!

" Quel sensible horreur s'empare de moi!
 " Une religieuse sensibilité me domine! Quoi!
 " Je tombe à genoux, mon sang se glace, et
 " j'entrevois dans l'ombre milles guerrieres
 " magnanime les pères Defenseurs de nos
 " Droits, qui crient à nos cœurs de les ven-
 " ger."

Je vois le comble de la barbarie et celui
 de l'atrocité—Dieu! J'en fais d'horreur!
 Quoi! Je vois ece Victime de la ferocité
 anglois qui ont été scié entre deux Planchés!
 des femmer victimes de leur brutalé est affas-
 siné au meme moment. Oh! comble d' hor-
 reur! mes cheveux se redresse! Que vois je!
 Des Enfans encore à la mamelles, je les voi
 teint du sang de leurs meres infortunés. Je
 vois ces malheureux enfans expiré de la
 même mort que leur malheureuse meres. Oh!
 Comble d' horreur et de sceleratesse que d'
 indignation tu inspire. Soyé persuadé, ame
 infortuné, que nous vous vengerons. O per-
 fide et cruelle Anglais tremble. Il est un
 dieu vengeur du crime qui nous inspire de la-
 ver dans ton sang les atrocités que tu as com-
 mis envers nos peres et leur malheureuse
 compagne. Apaiser vous, ame plaintif, de
 l'innocence; nous jurons de vous venger.
 (Oui je le jure!)

Citoyens, mes freres que d' horreur doit
 vous inspirer tous les supports de la tyrannie.
 Ce sont eux, ce laches, ce faux Français, qui
 avoit inspiré tout ces sceleratesse. En
 France L' Armée de la Vendée eté celle de
 Jesur, le Pavillon Blanc, les Fleurs de Lys,

* Et tous les Citoyens ont répété, oui nous le jurons.

le.

" prompts you to devote yourselves to it with
 " that ardent love, characteristic of Republi-
 " can warriors. Yes, beloved Standard! and
 " thou ever cherished Tree! Dear, a thousand
 " times dear to my heart! I swear to shed the
 " last drop of my blood, in thy defence, and if
 " I falsify this oath, may the Divinity consume
 " me; may he annihilate me, if I even har-
 " bour such a thought. As thou art the ob-
 " ject of my dearest affections, I swear to
 " defend thee or to die for thee. Yes, I
 " swear it.* Having thus pledged myself to
 " the performance of the duties I owe you,
 " pardon me, glorious object, if I proceed to
 " pay my homage to the manes of our bre-
 " thren, who have perished—in thy defence?
 " —let me rather say—to establish thy renown.

" What horror seizes me! A religious
 " sensibility overpowers me! My knees fail!
 " My blood freezes! The shadowy form
 " of thousands of gallant warriors, the high-
 " spirited defenders of their country's rights,
 " present themselves to my sight, appealing
 " to our hearts for vengeance.

" I see the measure of barbarity and ferocity filled up.
 " Oh God! I tremble with horror!—Behold those
 " victims of the savage English, bound between planks
 " and sawn asunder. See those Women, the victims
 " of their brutal ravishers, dishonoured and murdered
 " in the same instant. Oh superlative horror! Behold
 " infants at the breast bathed in the blood of their un-
 " fortunate mothers, and involved in the same fate.
 " Oh! extreme of horror and villainy, how it rouses
 " one's indignation! Yes, perfidious and cruel En-
 " glish! there is a God, the avenger of guilt, who in-
 " spires us to wash out in your blood the cruelties you
 " have exercised on our brethren, and their unhappy
 " partners! Peace, peace, thou plaintive soul of inno-
 " cence, we swear to avenge you: Yes, I swear it.

" Citizens! Brethren! with what horror ought all
 " the abettors of tyranny to inspire you! It is they,
 " it is those cowardly and perfidious Frenchmen, at
 " whose instigation all these flagitious crimes have been
 " perpetrated. In France, the Army of La Vendée
 " was that of Jesur; the white Flag, the flowers de

* Here all the Citizens repeated, Yes, we swear it!

Luce.

le chrette a la main et le Poignard a l'autre, ont assassiné, massacré, comme les infame Anglais, vos plus fiers defenseurs de vos droits. Venge nos freres, victimes de leur patriotisme. Que tout ce qui a rapport a l'ancien regime soit sur le champ brulé si nous ne sommes pas a meme de nous venger sur eux, que ce soit sur leur Idole chéri, leur Pavillon, et qu'ils tremble en apprenant que dans L'Inde, dans le milieu du terre, qu'il y a des Republicains qui ont juré de les exterminer. Ils fremiront n'en doute pas, ces laches, au seul nom des Français. Pa-lise de terreur, et aussitot qu'ils les voyent, ils sont a trois quarts vaincus. Pour y parvenir il faut avoir ce vertu Republicain il faut scavoir vaincre ou perir pour la Patrie. Il faut avoir ce maintien d'homme libre.

Je parle au Commandant. Vous etes notre Chef, votre devoir et de vieller a notre sureté, a notre bonheur, et au maintien de nos droits. Vous n'etes plus faites pour vivre dans un apathie qui ne convien nullemen a la nouvelle charge que vous occupé. Il faut surmonter vos anciens habitudes, et si vous aviez des differences il faut les aneantir, et fait votre bonheur du maintien du au Loi. Par cette amenité qui est dans votre cœur, par la bonté de votre ame, vous avez des riches qualités, vous etes digne d'etre Republicaine. Votre bravoure est connu. Mais vous avez de la foiblesse, defaite vous de cet ennemi de vos meme, attaché vous a connoitre vos droits, et vous sentire qu'il est bien glorieux de commander a vos Egaux et de braves Republicains.

Je parle aux Officiers et au sous Officiers. Ce n'est pas le tout d'etre brave, il faut de l'amenité, et tenir son Rang, quoique vous avez le bonheur de commander a vos Egaux, il faut toujours que le maintien soit observé, les loix vous la prescrivent imperieusement. Il faut vous instruire, et instruire nos freres d'armes, les plus qu'il est possible, pour les mettre a meme de defendre leur droits, leur liberté, notre patrie, il faut vous vaincre, si vous avez des defauts; alors vous deviendrez de vrais Republicains digne de nous commander.

Je parle au defenseurs de la patrie. Citoyens, si vos superieur a des devoirs a remplir

"Luce, the Chrette in one hand, and a poniard in the other, have, like the infamous English, assassinated, massacred, the boldest defenders of your rights. Revenge your brethren who have fallen victims to their patriotism. Let every thing that bears the least relation to the old constitution be burnt on the spot. If we cannot be revenged on them, let our vengeance fall upon their beloved idol, on their white Flag. Let them know, and tremble, that in India, in the midst of the earth, there are Republicans, who have sworn their destruction. They will tremble, no doubt, the cowards, at the very name of Frenchmen, and palsied with terror, will be more than half conquered at the very sight. To attain to this preeminence, however, you must possess that Republican virtue, that resolves to conquer, or to die for your country: this first duty of freemen must be deeply im- planted in your breasts.

"I now address myself to the Commandant. You are our Chief; it is your duty to watch over our safety and our happiness; and strictly to maintain our rights. It is not allowable in you to entertain a frigid indifference, incompatible with the new office you are invested with. You must rise above your former prepossessions, you must suppress your ancient animosities if any remain, and place your supreme happiness, in maintaining the due supremacy of the law. An engaging disposition and goodness of heart, are qualities with which you are richly endowed, and render you worthy of being a Republican. Your bravery is acknowledged, but you want energy. Overcome a weakness, which is an enemy to yourself; apply yourself to know your rights, and you will become sensible how glorious it is to command your equals and brave Republicans.

"I address myself next to you Officers, and Subalterns. Courage alone is not sufficient; mildness must be united to a respect for your rank. Though you have the happiness to command your equals, discipline must be strictly maintained: the laws imperiously demand it. You must perfect yourselves, and use your utmost diligence to instruct our comrades, that they may be qualified to defend their rights, their liberty, and our country. The faults you have you must correct; then will you become real Republicans, and worthy to command us."

"I am now to speak to the defenders of our country: Citizens, if your superiors have

plir envers vous, vous n'en avez pas moins a remplir envers eux; vous leur devez obeissance et respecte, si vous voulez, Citoyens, devenir toujours victorieux, ce n'est que par ces moyens que vous y parviendra. L'obeissance fait la gloire des Republicains Français vous avez un grand devoir a observer. Glorieux d'etre l'egalé de ceux qui vous commande, glorieux d'etre libre, glorieux d'avoir un Drapeau et un arbre qui a toujours terrassé les ennemies quil, attaque, ou qui ont ose l'attaquer, je le remets pur et sans tache entre vos mais, votre gloire est de le maintenir aussi pure qu'il a toujours été, vous venez de jurer de mourir pour lui, Rapeller vous sans cesse qu'il et la trace de votre bonheur le plus parfait, que cet le Drapeau de la Nation le plus victorieux, qui commande et donne des loix meme a ses ennemies. Treize Nations l'ont osé attaquer, onze ont reçu ses loix ou sa protection—Les deux autres ne tarderont pas a succomber dessous son pouvoir irresistible. La France la jurè, cela seul suffit, elle sera obei, ses fiers defenseurs ne sont jamais sourds a sa voix, etant tres soumis et tres respectueux a sa volonté, elle commande, elle fera deja satisfait — Je vois deja l'ardeur qui me domine passer dans tous vos cœurs — que le voix de la patrie est sublime, que l'amour ardent quil inspire est grande—Dieu puissant—Cher Divinitè— Ou tu lis dans mon cœur, tu le vois bien glorieux de cet journée, je me satisfais dans tous les points. O Français! Que vous me rendez heureux, votre amour pour ce que j'ai de plus cher, notre patrie, se manifeste dans tous votre contenance; venir avec moi planter L'arbre cheri de nous et de tous nos forces, c'est le symbole de la constitution, de nos devoirs, de nos droits; qu'il soit cesse presente a votre memoire, et vous ne vous ecarterez jamais de ce que vous devez a vous meme, et vous fera ressouvenir ce que vous devez a vos freres!!

De suite a fait prononcer a Chaque Citoyen individu, les uns aupres les autres, Le Serment.

Citoyens,

“ have duties to fulfill to you, you have others
 “ of no less obligation to discharge to them.
 “ You owe them obedience and respect.
 “ Obedience constitutes the glory of French
 “ Republicans: You have an important duty
 “ to observe. Glorious by your equality
 “ with your commanders, glorious by your
 “ freedom, glorious by your banner, and
 “ Tree; that banner, which has prostrated e-
 “ very enemy it has been raised against, and
 “ every one that has ventured to attack it,
 “ I now place pure and unfulfilled in your
 “ hands: be it your glory to maintain it in
 “ spotless purity; you have sworn to die for
 “ it. Constantly bear in mind that it traces
 “ out to you the surest path to perfect hap-
 “ piness; that it is the standard of the most
 “ victorious nation, which subdues and im-
 “ poses her laws upon her enemies. Thir-
 “ teen nations have ventured to attack her;
 “ eleven have submitted to her laws, or
 “ courted her protection: the other two will
 “ not long maintain themselves against her
 “ irresistible power. France has sworn it,
 “ that is sufficient, she will be obeyed. Her
 “ high-spirited defenders are never deaf to
 “ her voice; but respectful and submissive
 “ to her will, she has only to issue her com-
 “ mands, she shall be instantly obeyed. I
 “ see your hearts inflamed with the same ar-
 “ dour that possesses mine. How sublime is
 “ the voice of our country! What vehe-
 “ ment affection it inspires! Great God!
 “ Adored Divinity! Thou who readest my
 “ heart, thou beholdest how it swells to the
 “ triumphs of this glorious day: my satis-
 “ faction is complete in every point. Oh
 “ Frenchmen! how happy ye make me!
 “ Your love for, what is above all things
 “ most precious to me, our Country, is ma-
 “ nifestly displayed in your countenance.
 “ Come with me, come, and let us plant that
 “ Tree, beloved by us all to the utmost
 “ stretch of our faculties, the symbol of our
 “ constitution, of our duties, of our rights.
 “ Let it be ever present to your minds, and
 “ you will never overstep the bounds of that
 “ duty you owe yourselves, you will always
 “ keep in remembrance that which you owe
 “ your brethren.”

Citizen Ripaud next proposed the following oath, which was taken by every citizen successively.

“ Citizens,

Citoyens, jurer vous haine aux Rois, exceptant, Tippoo Sultan le victorieux, L'allié de la Republique Française. Guerre aux tyrans; et amour pour la patrie et celle de Citoyen Tippoo!!!!

Tous a l'unanimité ont crié Oui! Nous jurons de vivre libre ou mourir!

Pendant le serment on a salvé du toute l'artillerie 84 coups de canon; et apres le serment on se remis avec cipailles qui avoit pretté le serment, deux Drapeaux a leur garde par un Garde d'honneur. De Suite l'on a signé le Procès Verbal du Oitodi de la zeme. decade du presente mois. De suite l'on a été sur la place d'Armes, ou l'on chanté alentour de l'arbre et du Pavillon, des Hymnes a la patrie; Quand l'on est venu a chanter "Amour sacré de la patrie" L'on a fait un salut de tout l'Artillerie, et la journée s'est passé en joie, et par un Bal, qui a duré tout la nuit. En foi du quoi nous avons signé le presente le dit jour et an que dessus.

(Signé)	Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud, Questin, Major,
	Dompard, Effite, Charroix, Querodic, Guadron, Pembart, Debay, Vincent, Barnard, Lahaye, Windell, Collier,	Jullian, Scute, Dachiret, Thouvenir, Jacques, Menaud, Schuben, Mariano, A. De Soufa, Le Grand, Castel, Etiene Tabiere.

Le Duodi de la premiere Decade du Mois Prairial l'an 5e. de la Republique Française, une et indivisible, a dix heurs du Matin, les Citoyens Dompard, et François Ripaud, Ladalle, Bompard, Debay, Menaud, Citoyens Gardes Nationneaux, tous se font assemblés, dans l'Eglise Paronfeille, a l'issu de la grande messe, pour s'instruire sur les principes Republicains et deliberer sur nos droits. La

* This person accompanied the Sultaun's Ambassadors, to the Mauritius, in January 1798, in the character of Interpreter, reference is made to him in No. 18, Division A. as having been a Witness to the Sultaun's conduct, at the ceremony of erecting the National Flag, at Seringapatam, on the 14th May, 1797., V. page 89.

"Citizens, do you swear hatred to all Kings, except Tippoo Sultaun the Victorious, the Ally of the French Republic. War against Tyrants; and Love to our Country, and that of citizen Tippoo."

All exclaimed unanimously, "Yes, we swear to live free, or to die."

While the oath was administering, a salute was fired from 84 pieces of cannon, and after every one had taken the oath, two stand of colours were sent back to Head Quarters, by a party of sepoy who had taken the oath, and lodged under a guard of honor. The proceedings of Oitodi of the 2d Decade of the present month, (answering to May 7th 1797) were signed. The party then proceeded to the parade, where, encircling the Tree and the Colours, they chanted hymns to their country. At the passage, "Holy Patriotic Love," a salute of all the artillery was fired. The day was passed in rejoicing, and the night concluded with a Ball.

In attestation whereof, we have signed these presents, the day and year before mentioned.

(Signed)	Vreniere, Sec.	Ripaud, Questin, Major,
	Dompard, Effite, Charroix, Querodic, Gaudron, Pembart, * Debay, Vincent, Barnard, Lahaye, Windell, Collier,	Jullian, Scute, Dachiret, Thouvenir, Jacques, Menaud, Schuben, Mariano, A. De Soufa, Le Grand, Castel, Etiene Tabiere.

The Duodi of the first Decade of the month of Prairial, the fifth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (answering to May 21st, 1797,) at ten o'clock in the morning, Citizen Dompard, Francis Ripaud, Le Dalle, Bompard, Debay*, Minaud, Citizens belonging to the National Guard, all met in the Parish Church after the celebration of High Mass, for the purpose of in-

Scence

structing

Sceance etant ouverte, l'on a commencè la lecture du Procefs Verbal de la derniere Sceance, apres qu'il a ètè finis, le President a demandé si l'on avoit rien a dire sur les contenus. La silence ayant ete pris pour consentement, il a ete claux, et chacun individuellement l'ont signe ou ont fait leur Marque ordinaire. Un Citoyen a demande la Parole, et a dit. Qu'il y avoit un Drapeau qui etoit dit dans la Dernier Procefs verbal qu' il etoit gardè par un garde d'honneur, que cela n'etoit pas, et qu'il demandoit que cela-fus. Tous les Citoyens a l'unanimité et a l'envie les uns des autres ont tous appuye la Motion, et sur le champ le Commandant a ordonne une Garde. Un autre Citoyen a demandé la parole pour presenter deux nouveaux Citoyens a etre admis au sermens. Le President a fait observer que ces proposès ne connoiffait pas l'usage Republicain, et qu'il falloit leur donner le temps pour s'instruire, L'Assemblée a arrêt que l'on leur donne le temps de huit jours—Le President a engage tous les freres a l'amenite, et a vivre en bon union, a demande si personne n'avoit rien a proposer. L'on a ajournè la sceance a dimanche prochaine. L'on l'a termine par des Hymnes a la patrie—Le dit jour et au que dessus.

(Signé) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etienne Fabre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodiaq, Charroix, Gaudron, François, Question, Prevon, Castel, Julian, Sentre, Defene, Marq, Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, Vincent, La Haye.

Procefs verbal de l'Assemblée Primaire au jours d'hui Nonodi 1e Decade du mois Prairial l'an 5eme de la Republique Française une et indivisible, a 10 heures du Matin, les Citoyens composans le party Republicain Française a Pattane, se sont tous assemble au lieu ordinaire de leur sceance a l'issu de la grande Messe dans l'Eglise Paroissiale, paisiblement et sans armes, pour deliberer et connoitre leur droits, le President a fait ouvrir la sceance par la lecture du proces verbal de duodi
1ere

structing themselves in Republican principles, and deliberating on our rights. The business opened by reading the proceedings of the former meeting; when that was finished, the President asked if any person had any observations to make thereon, to which no answer being returned, the proceedings were closed, and attested by the signature, or customary mark of every member present.

A Citizen desired to speak, and observed, that in the proceedings of the last meeting, it was mentioned; that one of the colours was lodged under a guard of honor, but that had not been done, and therefore he proposed that the order might be enforced. All the citizens unanimously and emulatively supported this motion; and the Commandant thereupon immediately ordered a guard. Another Citizen rose to propose, two new Citizens to be admitted to take the oath. The president observed that the persons proposed were not sufficiently instructed in Republican duties, and that some time ought to be allowed for that purpose. The assembly thereupon resolved that eight days should be granted them. The president then recommended to the brethren to live together in friendship and harmony, and asked if any one had a motion to make. The next meeting was appointed to be held the Sunday following; and the present one concluded with Patriotic Hymns. The day and year above mentioned.

(Signed) Ripaud, Vreniere, Thouvenir, Etienne Fabre, Denis, Le Dale, Pombart, Menaud, Debay, De Souza, Querodicoq, Charroix, Gaudron, François, Question, Prevon, Castel, Julian, Sentre, Defene, Marq, Arch. McNeil, Jacques, Collier, Le Grand, N. Vincent, La Haye.

Proceedings of the Primary Assembly, held this day Nonodi of the first Decade of the month of Prairial, the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible, (answering to May 28, 1797) at ten o'clock in the morning. The Citizens composing the French Republican party, at Pattane, assembled at their usual place of meeting after the celebration of high mass in the parish church, peaceably and without arms, to deliberate and make themselves acquainted with their
rights.

1ere Decade de presente mois, apres lecture fini, le President a mis au voix si'il seroit elaux, et ca etc. Un Citoyen a demande la parole, disant qu'il ne parleroit que pour s'instruire. "Mais," dit il "Citoyens! est ce que quand on fait la benediction du Drapeaux, le commandant ne droit pas s'y trouver; ne devoit il pas jurer de les maintenir pure et sans tache, ne devoit il pas etre premier a nous monter cette fermeté Republicain de vivre libre ou mourir. Est ce par procuration que l'on fait ses devoirs aujourd'hui, n'est ce pas un ancien germe du vieux regime qui fermente chez lui—est ce par le conduite qu'il tiene, qu'il veut nous mener a la gloire—Ou nous ramener a l'anarchie, ou il n'y a que hier que nous en sommes sortis!"

Tous les Citoyens ont applaudit et ont marqué leur juste indignation. Mais tous, a la voix du President, ont senti leur tort de juger un Citoyen sans l'entendre, il leur a dit, que, comme eux, il avoit ete indigne de la conduite du commandant, que persuadé de leur reclamation, il s'étoit assuré du motif, et qu'il l'avoit vue couché dans son lit. Alors les esprits sont revenus dans leur assiette ordinaire.

Le President a fait un discours sur les mœurs Republicain, sur le relachmen au principe, sur le desordre et l'anarchie qui avoit l'air de vouloir dominer les principes Republicain.

Chaque Citoyen a applaudi a son discours, l'on a faite preter le serment au deux Citoyens, Antonie Joseph, et Francisque Escavaille, et ils ont pris places—Le Citoyen Marc est venu, pour preter le serment L'assemblée l'a renvoye a l'huitaine pour faire reflection s'y il seroit admissible.

Sur un rapelle au devoir, que le President a fait a des Citoyens d'avoir delibre etant sous les armes, et d'avoir eutrave l'ordre d'un des Chefs superieures, et qu'il n'avoit que des Citoyens que ne favoit pas leurs droits

rights. The President opened the business by reading the proceedings of Duodi of the first Decade of the present month (21st May) which being gone through, and the President having put the question if the same should be closed, it was agreed to. A Citizen rose to speak, professing that his aim was only to inform himself—"But, Citizens," said he, "ought not the Commandant to give his attendance at the consecration of the colours? ought he not to take an oath to preserve them pure and unblemished? ought he not to be the first to set us the example of the Republican resolution, to live free or to die? Ought the duty of a day like this to be performed by proxy, and does not this conduct exhibit a proof that the root of the old Constitution has yet hold of his mind? Is this a conduct calculated to shew us the path to glory, or to throw us back again into that state of anarchy from which we have scarcely emerged."

All the Citizens testified their approbation of this discourse and their indignation, (at the object of it.) But at the voice of the President all were soon made sensible of their injustice, in condemning a Citizen unheard. He told them, that his indignation, as well as theirs, had been roused at this conduct of the Commandant, and being persuaded that the public voice would be raised against him, he had taken pains to satisfy himself of the cause of his absence, and that he had found him confined to his bed. Upon this explanation every mind resumed its former tranquillity.

The President made a discourse on Republican manners, and on that spirit of relaxation, disorder and anarchy, which seemed to be too ready to shew itself, to the subversion of all the true principles of Republicanism: this was received with applause by all present. The oath was then administered to two Citizens, Antony Joseph, and Francisco Escavaille, who thereupon took their seats. The Citizen Marck next offering himself to take the oath, the assembly put off his reception for eight days, to examine into his qualification to be admitted.

The President then animadverted on the disorderly conduct of some Citizens, who had come to the assembly armed, and had failed in their obedience to one of the superior officers, observing that none but Citizens who were ignorant

droits qui se fut permis de pareil forti—Le Citoyen Thouvenir a avoué ce tout, a dit que son ignorance étoit la cause de son delit, si il y en avoit un que cela ne lui arriveroit plus—Toute L'assemblée sentant la beauté de cette action, d'avouer ce tort, pour s'en corriger, et de donner des leçons des vertu a ses concitoyens, l'on a applaudi vivement a ce devouement vraiment de Republicain La Scène a terminè par des Hymnes a la Patrie et l'on l'ajournè a dimanche prochaine pour faire lecture des loix et des principes constitutionnelles et des interets general pour ameliorer le sort des indigens s'y il y en avoit, Arreté le dit jour et an que ci dessus.

Cloture du Procefs Verbal contenus en l'autre part.

ignorant of their duty could be capable of such behaviour. Citizen Thouvenir acknowledged himself to have justly fallen under this censure, imputing his misconduct to his ignorance, and promised that he would avoid in future giving any ground for offence. Every body was charmed at this frank confession of an error, which furnished so striking a lesson of virtue to his fellow Citizens, and bestowed the highest praises on an action so truly Republican. The meeting then concluded with a patriotic hymn, and the following Sunday was appointed for holding the next assembly, to hear the laws read, and constitutional principles and the general interests, to amend the condition of the poor, if there were any.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting as above stated, be closed, the day and year before mentioned.

Collier,	Jacquere,	F. RIPAUD.
Gaudron,	A. McNiell,	Dachiret,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Sentre,
Barnard,	J. Castel,	Jullian,
Shuben,	M. Dunn,	Le Dale,
Windell,	Querodicq,	Thouvenir,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Lahaye,
Menaud,	W. Graham,	Mark.

Collier,	Jacquere,	F. RIPAUD.
Gaudron,	A. McNiell,	Dachiret,
Le Grand,	Pombart,	Sentre,
Barnard,	Castel,	Jullian,
Shuben,	M. Dunn,	Le Dale,
Windell,	Querodicq,	Thouvenir,
Charrier,	Vincent,	Lahaye,
Menaud,	W. Graham,	Mark.

Le Quintidi de la 2eme Decade du mois de Prairiale l'an 5eme de la Republique Française une et indivisible. A la requisition du Citoyen Le Grand le Conseil s'est assemble a sept heures et demi du matin, le President ayant le motif de la convocation en a fait son rapport au Conseil qui a delibere a renvoyer le Citoyen le Grand a se pourvoir au benefice de l'Article 11eme de la loi, que le delit dont il étoit mention n'étoit nullement de la compotence du Conseil, qui se dissout sur l'heure desine avous signe le present, le dit jour et an.

The Quintidi of the 2d Decade of the month Prairial, the 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (answering to the 3d June, 1799,) at half past seven o'clock in the morning, a Council having been summoned at the requisition of citizen Le Grand; the President having heard the ground for calling the Council together and made his report thereupon; the Council after due deliberation refers Citizen Le Grand to article 11th of the law, declaring the subject of his complaint not to belong to their jurisdiction; and immediately afterward broke up.

Signed the day and year above mentioned.

A True Copy,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Persian Translator.

A True Translation,
G. G. KEBLE,
French Translator.





