

THE
WAR
WITH
**TIPPOO
SULTAN**

COPIES AND EXTRACTS OF ADVICES
TO AND FROM INDIA RELATIVE TO THE
CAUSE, PROGRESS, AND SUCCESSFUL
TERMINATION OF THE WAR WITH
TIPPOO SULTAN; THE PARTITION OF
HIS DOMINIONS IN CONSEQUENCE
THEREOF; AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF
THE CAPTURED PROPERTY FOUND IN
SERINGAPATAM.

AL-KITAB

THE
WAR
WITH
TIPPOO
SULTAN



AL-KITAB

Gunj Baksh Road, Lahore.

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COPIES and EXTRACTS
OF
ADVICES TO AND FROM INDIA,
RELATIVE TO THE
CAUSE, PROGRESS, AND SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION
OF THE
WAR WITH THE LATE TIPPOO SULTAUN,
CHIEF OF MYSORE;
THE
PARTITION OF HIS DOMINIONS IN CONSEQUENCE THEREOF;
AND THE
DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAPTURED PROPERTY
FOUND IN
SERINGAPATAM.

PRINTED FOR THE USE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST-INDIA STOCK.

1800.



AT A GENERAL COURT

OF THE UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND,
TRADING TO THE EAST-INDIES,

Held at their HOUSE in LEADENHALL STREET,

On Wednesday, the 18th December, 1799, at 12 o'Clock at Noon.

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN acquainted the Court that since their last meeting, the Court of Directors had received advices from India, containing the settlement of the Myfore Dominions, in consequence of the capture of Seringapatam.

And the following being read, *viz.*

Two Letters from Lord Mornington, dated Fort St. George, 3d August, 1799;

The Partition and Subsidiary Treaties; and

Letter from the Government of Fort St. George, dated 4th August;

It was, on a motion,

Ordered, That such Papers as the Court of Directors may think proper, relative to the siege and conquest of Seringapatam, and the subsequent treaties, be printed for the information of the Proprietors.



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No. I.

EXTRACT of LETTER from the SECRET COMMITTEE of the COURT of DIRECTORS, to the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL of BENGAL ; dated 18th June 1798.

We take the earliest Opportunity of acquainting you, that we have received Information from His Majesty's Ministers, that a very large Armament of Ships, Troops, Military Stores, &c. &c. has been lately fitted out at Toulon, and that it sailed from thence on the 19th Ult. Although the ultimate Object of this Armament has not been ascertained, it is not improbable, from many Circumstances that have transpired, and from the Spirit of daring Adventure, by which the French have been actuated during the present War, that its Destination may be for India, either (having first taken Possession of Egypt) by way of the Red Sea ; down the Coast of that Sea ; or even perhaps by the Black Sea, or by Buffora ; His Majesty's Ministers have therefore informed us, that immediate Measures will be taken for a considerable Augmentation of the European Force in the East-Indies : You may therefore expect that not less than Four Thousand seasoned and disciplined Troops, and perhaps a larger Number, may be sent to the Company's Settlements with all possible Expedition, Part of which will, we trust, reach India not many months after the Receipt of this Dispatch.

Should the Expedition, notwithstanding the Measures taken by His Majesty's Government to intercept and defeat it in the Mediterranean, reach Egypt, and be destined for India by either of the Routes we have mentioned, a Part of His Majesty's Fleet, consisting of Two Men of War, and probably a Sloop, now under Dispatch for India, will be ordered to be stationed in the Straits of Babelmandel, and in the Gulph of Persia, for the Purpose of intercepting any Force that may be proceeding to India that Way.

A Copy of a Proclamation issued at the Mauritius in the Month of March last, has been already transmitted to our several Presidencies by Mr. Pringle, the Company's Agent at the Cape of Good Hope. We are unable to judge whether this Proclamation be in Reality what its Import declares it to be, and Tippoo has really conceived any hostile Designs against the British Empire in India, or intended merely

as a Feint, with a View to embroil us with that Prince. Our respective Governments will of course have taken such precautionary Measures in consequence as appeared to them necessary, and applicable to existing Circumstances.

Our Empire in the East has ever been an Object of Jealousy to the French, and we know that their former Government entertained sanguine Hopes of being able to reach India by a shorter Passage than round the Cape of Good Hope, and we have no Doubt that the present Government would risk a great deal, and even adopt Measures of a most enterprizing and uncommon Nature, for the Chance of reducing, if not annihilating, the British Power and Consequence in that Quarter of the World. To effect this, without the Aid and previous Concert of One of the Indian Powers, seems almost impossible, and would scarcely be attempted. In the present Situation of India, Tippoo appears the fittest Instrument to be employed in the Furtherance of such ambitious Projects.

It is highly improbable, that Tippoo should have entered into any League with the French, without some apparent Preparation on his Part of an hostile Nature in Furtherance of their Design. If such therefore, shall have been the Case, it would be neither prudent nor politic to wait for actual Hostilities on his Part. We therefore recommend, that if you shall not have adopted the necessary Measures for bringing Tippoo to a satisfactory Explanation before the Receipt of this Dispatch, that you should immediately take the proper Steps for so doing, accompanying this Enquiry with such a Disposition of your Force as may give effect to it; and should you judge, either from his Answers, or from the Steps he is taking, that his Designs are such as the French Proclamation represents, and that he is making Preparations to act hostily against us; we think it will be more adviseable not to wait for such an Attack, but to take the most immediate and most decisive Measures to carry our Arms into our Enemy's Country, not failing, at the same Time, to make known to the Powers in Alliance with us, the Necessity of such Measures, and that we have not in View a wanton Attack upon our inveterate Enemy, with a Design to augment our own Power, but a necessary and justifiable Defence of our own Possessions, and calling upon them for the Assistance they are under Engagements to furnish us.

But although we have thus recommended Energy, Firmness, and Decision, in your Conduct towards Tippoo, we rely upon your using the Latitude allowed you

in the preceding Paragraph with the utmost Discretion, that we may not be involved in a War in India, without the most inevitable Necessity, of which Necessity we leave you to be the sole Judges. And as it is impossible for us to conjecture, should either the Proclamation circulated at the Mauritius be founded, or the Force now in the Mediterranean be really destined for India, what Measures the implacable Revenge and rash Enterprize of the French, may induce them to undertake against the British Power in India; we can only exhort our several Governments to be constantly upon their Guard, and watchful against Surprise, by not only keeping the Troops in perfect Order for Action, and our Forts and Garrisons in constant Preparation of Defence, but if it shall appear necessary, by encouraging Military Associations amongst our Civil Servants and others, as in this Country, which may be prepared to act on any Emergency; and in carefully keeping in view every Channel through which it may be possible for France to get an European Force out to India, and taking precautionary Measures to prevent it.

We have transmitted Copies of this Dispatch to our Governments of Madras and Bombay.

No. II.

Circular.

COPY of a LETTER from the SECRET COMMITTEE of the COURT of DIRECTORS to the GOVERNMENTS in INDIA; dated the 26th November, 1798.

Our Letter to you of the 18th June last, inclosed a Copy of our Orders to the Governor General in Council of the same Date, relative to the Expedition from Toulon under General Buonaparte, and directing your Obedience thereto, so far as should respect your Presidency.

Our subsequent Advices of July and August, will have informed you of the Appointment of Mr. Jones to reside at the Court of the Pacha of Bagdat, as well as of

the Objects of his Mission, and of the Reinforcements already sent and now sending out to India.

Since the Date of our Letter of June last, above alluded to, the landing of Buonaparte in Egypt has been fully confirmed; and although, by the glorious Victory of Admiral Nelson over the French Fleet near Alexandria, and the Opposition made to their Progress through Egypt by the Arabs under the Authority of the Porte, the Designs of the French have been considerably impeded, yet if, contrary to our Hopes and Expectations, he should be able to establish himself in Egypt, we cannot but still be under Apprehensions for the Safety of our Indian Possessions. These Apprehensions are considerably increased in consequence of some Hints lately suggested by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, that, if the French should be able to subdue Egypt, and to establish their Authority in that Country, it is likely their next progressive Measure would be to secure the Communication of the Red Sea with the Gulph of Cambay, at the narrow Straits of Babelmandel; and, if in their Power, to detach a sufficient Force to take Possession of the Island of Perim, situate between the Two Points which include those Straits.

The Possession of this Station will be of the greatest Importance to the French, in securing the Advantages they propose to themselves in the Conquest of Egypt, and consequently it is well deserving of the utmost Vigilance and Exertion on the Part of Great Britain, to defeat any Plan they may entertain to get it into their Hands. If we should succeed in making ourselves Masters of that Island, it would be impossible, in the first Instance, for any Ships to pass the Straits against a superior Naval Force stationed there. It may then be secured and fortified, by the Application of such Materials as its Situation may afford, for completing its permanent Defence, and for effectually commanding the Channels through which Ships must pass to the Indian Ocean.

We understand that the Island of Perim is a low rocky Substance, about Five Miles in Length and Two in Breadth; that it possesses a good Harbour; that the Channel which divides it from the African Coast, though Fourteen or Fifteen Miles across, is but little frequented, on account of the numerous Rocks and Shoals which obstruct it, insomuch as to render it necessary for Vessels that do attempt it, to steer close under the western Point of the Island, and that the extreme Breadth of the other

Channel is less than two Leagues, and that this Space cannot be navigable, nor the deep Water every where at so great a Distance from the Island as to be out of the Reach of its Batteries, whether erected on the Shore, or on artificial Projections within the Sea, if such should be found necessary to the entire Command of the Passage.

We have entered thus fully into Detail, to shew the Importance of taking Possession of the Island of Perim without Delay; nor is Dispatch alone necessary, but Secrecy is equally indispensable, as it is not improbable that provisional Measures have been taken by the French to assemble some Vessels of Burthen at the Port of Suez, to co-operate, in whatever Way their Services may be wanted, with the primary Expedition, and if the Design were known, they would detach a Force, at all Hazards, to secure the first Possession of it.

Mr. Secretary Dundas has further informed us, that although the Commanders of His Majesty's Fleets in India have already been directed to use every Effort in their Power to frustrate the Designs of the French in the Expedition under Buonaparte, yet special Orders will be sent out to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Naval Force in the Indian Seas, as soon as possible to detach to the Straits of Babelmandel such a Force, as according to the Information he shall have received, he may judge sufficient for the Service, in the Instructions to take Possession of the Island of Perim, by whatever Power it may be occupied at the Time.

The Importance of the Measure we have thus pointed out, will ensure your most cordial Endeavours in promoting the same by every Means within your Power. The Security of our most valuable Possessions in India, if not our very Existence there, depends upon defeating the present formidable and inveterate Design of the French against those Possessions.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT OF DIRECTORS; dated FORT WILLIAM, the 21st November, 1798.

Par. 1. By my Letter dispatched overland from Fort St. George, I had the Honour to inform you of my Arrival at that Presidency on the 26th of April.

12. While I was engaged in considering the Means of improving the internal Order and Management of your Finances, I received Intelligence which led me to apprehend the Approach of a War with Tippoo Sultaun, aided by a French Force. Your Secret Committee is in Possession of this Intelligence, of which the Result on my Mind was a firm Conviction, that the Safety of your Possessions in the Peninsula of India demanded, that your Armies should be placed in an active and early State of Preparation for War. Accordingly, having apprized the Governor of Fort St. George, as early as the 8th of June, of my Apprehensions of the Designs of the Enemy, and having directed his Attention to the Probability of our being involved in Hostilities, on the 20th of June I issued my final Orders to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, for calling your Armies into the Field on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar. These Orders have been executed; and I trust that the subsequent Disclosure of the Projects entertained by France against the British Empire in India, and the adventurous and daring Spirit with which those Projects have been prosecuted, will sufficiently justify to your Honorable Court the Measures of Precaution, which I deemed it my Duty to adopt for the Defence of your Territories, although the immediate Effect of those Measures has necessarily occasioned a large Increase of your Expences, a Diminution of your commercial Investment, and a Suspension of the Improvements which I had hoped to have accomplished in the State of your pecuniary Affairs.

13. It would have been a most improvident and mistaken Economy, to have hazarded the permanent Safety of the British Empire in India, and to have abandoned the Sources of your commercial Prosperity, without Defence, to the Attack

of the Enemy, for the Purpose of preserving a specious and delusive Appearance of Security in a Conjunction of real Danger.

14. I am persuaded that the Wisdom and Justice of your Honorable Court, will readily approve the Policy of sacrificing a Degree of Temporary Advantage, to the important Object of providing an effectual Protection for the Foundations of your Trade and Revenue, and for the lasting Tranquillity of your Possessions in India.

15. Under the Expectation of an approaching War with Tippoo Sultaun, aided by the French, the State of our Alliances with the Country Powers became an anxious Object of my Consideration.

16. I have submitted a full Detail of my Opinions and Proceedings upon this Subject, to your Secret Committee, but it is my Duty in this Place to request the Attention of your Honorable Court, to the Condition in which I found our Alliance with his Highness the Nizam, and to the happy Improvement which Circumstances have enabled me to effect in the Nature of our Connection with that Prince.

17. The Corps commanded by French Officers in the Service of the Nizam, which, during the last War with Mysore, amounted to no more than 1500 Men, and was at that Period of Time so defective in point of Discipline, as to be rather an Object of Contempt than of Jealousy to your Governments in India, had gradually augmented its Numbers, and improved its Discipline, under the Command of the late Monsieur Raymond, until at the Period of my Arrival in India it had nearly reached the Number of 14,000 Men, and had obtained a Degree of Discipline superior, in every Respect, to that of any native Infantry in India, excepting the Sepoys entertained in your Service.

18. This Corps formed the largest and most efficient Branch of the Military Establishment of his Highness; and the French Officers had acquired a considerable Ascendency in his Dominions, and had manifested on several Occasions the Symptoms of a Disposition so arrogant, overbearing, and adventurous, as to excite Alarm in the Minds of His Highness and of his Ministers. Although his Highness had entered into no Engagement or Obligation which in any Degree bound him to retain this Party in his Service, and although their sudden Dismission would at any Time have

been warranted by every Principle of Justice, and their Continuance at Hyderabad threatened the Independence, if not the Existence of his Highness's Throne ; yet the Nizam and his Ministers confessed their Inability to check the Growth of a Power of which they acknowledged the dangerous Influence, and dreaded the destructive Effect.

19. The Principles of the French Officers commanding this Army, were avowedly the same with those of the Persons who, for some Time past, have exercised the Powers of Government in France, and their Enmity to the British Interests was declared on all Occasions. While this Army, commanded by Frenchmen of such Principles and Views, and of such uncontrouled Power, remained in the Service of the Nizam, his Highness's Alliance must have proved a Source rather of Danger than of Advantage to the Company in the Event of a War with Tippoo Sultaun, and that Danger would have been greatly aggravated by any Co-operation which might have been afforded to Tippoo from France. Various other Considerations will occur to the Wisdom and Experience of your Honorable Court, to prove the direct and collateral Effects which the Existence of a numerous armed French Party, in the Center of the Decan, must have produced, whether in Time of War or of Peace, upon the whole Frame of your Political Interests in India.

20. Under these Circumstances the Expulsion of the French Party from the Court of Hyderabad, appeared to me to be a necessary Part of that System of Precaution and Defence by which I hoped to be enabled either to encounter the Pressure of War, or to secure the Advantages of Peace.

21. With these Views, on the 8th of July, I instructed the acting Resident at Hyderabad to open a Negotiation with his Highness the Nizam, proposing an Addition to the British Detachment serving at Hyderabad, and stipulating for the Dismission of the Corps commanded by French Officers in His Highness's Service.

22. A new Subsidiary Treaty, founded on this Basis, and embracing other collateral Arrangements (particularly such Conditions as appeared necessary for the Removal of all Causes of Jealousy, and for the Restoration of Union and Concord between our two Allies, the Peshwah and the Nizam) was signed by His Highness at Hyderabad on the 1st September, and ratified by me in Council on the 18th of the same Month.

23. By this Treaty an Increase is made in the British Subsidiary Force serving with His Highness of 4,400 Men, and an Increase in the Annual Subsidy paid by His Highness, of about Nineteen Lacks of Rupees; the former Subsidy having been 53,713 Arcot Rupees per Menssem, and the Subsidy under the new Treaty being 2,01,425 Arcot Rupees per Menssem, or 24,17,100 Arcot Rupees per Annum.

24. The Substance of this Treaty was communicated to the Peshwa, both previously and subsequently to its Conclusion; and at both Periods he expressed his entire Approbation of the Nature and Tendency of the new Engagements, as well in their Operation upon the Interests of the Mahratta Empire, as upon those of the Nizam.

25. On the 13th July I ordered the Government of Fort St. George to assemble such a Force in the Guntoor Circar, as might enable me to fulfil the Subsidiary Engagements of the Company under the new Treaty, at the earliest possible Period subsequent to its Conclusion. This Measure was executed with the utmost Degree of Promptitude and Alacrity by Lieutenant General Harris (at that Time uniting in his Person the Offices of Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief on the Coast of Coromandel); to whose Zeal and Public Spirit, and prompt Obedience on all Occasions wherein I have entrusted him with the Execution of my Orders, I am happy to be able to bear this public Testimony.

26. The British Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Roberts reached Hyderabad on the 10th of October; and on the 22d October, under the Orders of His Highness the Nizam, and with the Co-operation of a Body of his Cavalry, surrounded the Camp of the French Army, disarmed all the Sepoys, and secured the Persons of all the French Officers then in the Camp.

27. This Operation was happily effected without Bloodshed and without Contest. A Mutiny having broken out in the French Camp on the preceding Day, and the Sepoys having imprisoned their Officers, the Resident at Hyderabad and Lieutenant Colonel Roberts, with the Consent of the Nizam, judiciously availed themselves of this favourable Opportunity to execute this important Measure without Difficulty or Danger.

28. The Amount of the French Force disarmed on this Occasion, was about 11,000 Men, from which Circumstance your Honorable Court will observe that a Part of the Corps was absent on Detachment, as will appear by Reference to the Re-

turn, N^o 2, of the French Officers arrested on the 22d of October; Measures have been taken for the Arrest of those who commanded the detached Force. The French Officers, by my particular Orders, were treated with every practicable Degree of Attention and Humanity. At the Period of their Arrest by our Troops, their Persons were in Confinement, and their Lives in Danger, from the Mutiny prevailing in their Camp; and the greatest Difficulty which Colonel Roberts encountered was, that of rescuing the imprisoned Officers from the Violence of their own Sepoys. Particular Care was taken to save the Property of the Officers for their Use, as well as to obtain for them such Arrears of Pay and Allowances as were due to them from His Highness. Captain Kirkpatrick informs me, that he has been completely successful in effecting both these desirable Objects. The French Officers are now on their Passage to this Presidency on board the Bombay Frigate, which I had previously stationed at Masulipatam for their Accommodation: On their arrival at Calcutta, it is my Intention to receive them with the Consideration due to their respective Ranks, and to allow them every Indulgence compatible with the Security of their Persons. I propose to send them to Europe by the earliest Opportunity; using the Precaution of dispersing them in different Ships.

29. On their Arrival in England, I have engaged that they shall not be treated as Prisoners of War, but shall be immediately transported to France, without suffering any Detention for an Exchange of Prisoners. The Treaty under which this Measure was executed, has been already forwarded overland to your Secret Committee, and it now forms a Number of the Secret Dispatch by the Eurydice.

30. The Effect of the Measure will, I trust, be highly favourable to your Political Interests in the Peninsula of India. The British Subsidiary Force now stationed in the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam, while it must tend to cement the Connection between the Company and that Prince, and to render him a more useful and efficient Ally in the Event of War, will operate at all Times as an effectual Protection to your Possessions in the Northern Circars; and the total Subversion of the French Influence in the Decan, under all the Circumstances of the present Moment, is an Event from which I expect to derive, not only additional Security for your Territories, but for the general Tranquillity of India.

31. Among your Servants who have been concerned in the Execution of my Orders on this Occasion, I have already recommended Lieutenant-General Harris to

your favourable Notice; to his Name it is my Duty to add those of Captain Kirkpatrick, and of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts. I found the former in the Situation of Acting Resident at Hyderabad; and to his Zeal, Address, Discretion, and Firmness, I attribute the early Success of the Negotiation entrusted to his Management.

32. Upon the Resignation of Colonel Kirkpatrick, I took Occasion to manifest my Sense of Captain Kirkpatrick's Merits, by appointing him Resident at the Court of the Nizam.

33. To the Ability and Temper of Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, acting under the judicious Instructions of the Resident, I attribute the complete and satisfactory Execution of the Articles of the Treaty relating to the Dismission of the French Army; and his conciliatory and humane Conduct towards the Officers deserves the highest Commendation.

34. The Rumours which have prevailed of the intended Approach of Zeman Shah to the Frontier of Hindostan, although of a vague and contradictory Nature, appeared to me not wholly undeserving of Attention; and I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that every possible Precaution has been taken for the effectual Defence of the Frontier of Oude. I am happy to be able to inform you, that although I found the Subsidy of the Nabob Vizier considerably in Arrear, I have succeeded in persuading his Excellency to discharge a large Part of it; and, in Justice to his Excellency, I am bound to declare, that I have found him sincerely disposed to fulfil his Engagements under the Treaty concluded by Lord Teignmouth, and to manifest on every Occasion a cordial Attachment to the Interests of the Company. The Situation of Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel, and the Necessity of providing against the possible Event of War with Tippoo Sultaun, have hitherto prevented me from visiting the Upper Provinces. But I have not been unmindful of the Affairs of Oude; and I trust that I shall soon be able to turn my undivided Attention to the Improvement of the Civil and Military Establishments of the Nabob Vizier.

35. Although I have deemed it my Duty to call your Armies into the Field in every Part of India, my Views and Expectations are all directed to the Preservation of Peace, which, in the present Crisis, cannot otherwise be secured than by a State of forward Preparation for War. In the mean while, you may rely on my unremitting Efforts to confine your Expences within the most narrow Limits, and to rise your commercial investment to the highest Scale compatible with the indif-

penfable Necessity of providing for the Security of your Possessions. In the Execution of my Orders for the Protection of your Territories on the Coast of Malabar I am much indebted to the Zeal and Diligence of Mr. Duncan and General Stuart and the Vigilance and Firmness manifested by the Government of Bombay, on the first Intelligence of the Progress of the French Arms in Egypt, have obtained my public and cordial Approbation. It is also a peculiar Satisfaction to me to inform your Honorable Court, that I have received from Lord Clive the most ready and honorable Support in the Preparations for the Defence of the Carnatic; and that, reposing the most implicit Confidence in his Lordship's anxious Solicitude for the Prosperity of the general Administration of your Affairs entrusted to my Hands, as well as in his assiduous Attention to the peculiar Duties of his own Station, I expect to derive considerable Benefit to your Service from a sincere Union with him, in the important Task of preserving and improving the Interests committed to our joint Charge.

36. Notwithstanding the great strength of the military force now in India, I have deemed it my Duty, for the further Security of this Presidency, to embody the Militia, composed of the European and Armenian Inhabitants of Calcutta, and my Orders for this Purpose have been obeyed with an Alacrity and Zeal which strongly indicate the Resolution of your Civil Servants, and of all the European and Armenian Inhabitants of Calcutta, to devote their personal Services to the Defence of the Seat of your Supreme Government, in any Exigency which may arise. My Intention is to establish this useful Corps upon a permanent Foundation, as an Institution from which great Advantage may hereafter be derived.

No. IV.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL
in COUNCIL at FORT ST. GEORGE; dated the 12th January, 1799.

Public Department.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United
Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

On the 2d January the Right Honorable the Governor General took his seat in
Council at this Presidency, and recorded a minute, in which his Lordship has been
pleased to explain the reasons which induced him to visit this Presidency. We have
the honour to enclose a copy of this minute, to which we beg leave to refer you.

We are happy that our endeavours to meet the wishes of the Governor General
have received his Lordship's approbation; and being sensible of the importance of
his presence in this place, during the present most critical conjuncture, we have
assured him of our most cordial co-operation and assistance in the conduct of the
arduous affairs which engage his Lordship's attention.

We are,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful **h**um ble fervants,

(Signed)

MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,
WM. PETRIE,
E. W. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George,
12th January, 1799.

COPY of the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S MINUTE, dated FORT ST. GEORGE,
2d January, 1799.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The critical state of our actual situation with Tippoo, must necessarily require frequent references to the Governor General in Council, on a variety of important points, which will demand a prompt and immediate decision. My continuance in Bengal during such a crisis, might have been attended with great inconvenience to the public service, and the season for active operations might have been consumed, before my opinion could have been obtained on the several emergencies which may be expected to arise. The consideration of this inconvenience is the principal motive, which has induced me to proceed to this Presidency; and I am happy to take this opportunity of declaring, that I should not have felt my presence to have been at all requisite for the purpose of adding energy or vigour to such branches of the public service, as fall within the particular duty of this Government.—I am perfectly satisfied with the conduct of this Government, in the respectable hands to which it has been committed; and I am persuaded that I should always have found the same cordial, manly, and honourable support from your Lordship in Council, which has already obtained the public testimony of my unqualified approbation. My object, therefore, in taking my seat at this Board, is no other than to deprive our enemies of the advantages which they might derive, under the present circumstances, from the remote situation of the power entrusted to me from the probable scene of action.—The provisions of the law require, that the authority of the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, should be vested in my hands during my residence at this Presidency: the public acts and proceedings of this Government must accordingly pass in my name; but I, anxious as well from motives of personal respect, as from considerations connected with the public service, that my residence at this Presidency should in no degree impair the present or future dignity and influence of Lord Clive; I therefore am desirous of abstaining from all unnecessary interference in the details of this Government, nor do I wish to disturb the system established under his Lordship's immediate direction by the interposition of my power of superintendance on the spot, beyond the limits of the ordinary exercise of that

power at the seat of the Supreme Government in Bengal; I therefore request that Lord Clive, and the members of this Council, will take the trouble of conducting the details of this Government, especially those which relate to the patronage of the Governor in Council, according to the principles which have been observed by his Lordship since his arrival in India; and I am satisfied that I shall derive the utmost degree of advantage from the united zeal, talents, experience, and assiduity of those whom I have the honour to address, while my principal attention must be devoted to the superintendance of the general interests of all the Company's possessions, and of the security and defence of the British empire in India, against the various dangers by which it has recently been menaced.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

A true Copy.

(Signed) J. WEBBE,
Sec^y to Gov^r.

Fort St. George,
2d Jan. 1799.

No. VI.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL of FORT ST. GEORGE to the COURT OF DIRECTORS, dated 13th January, 1799.

Public Department.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

Par. 1. Our address of the 15th October last, to the Secret Committees, will have enabled them to apprize your Honorable Court of the very critical situation in which the British interests in India were at that time placed.

2. The measures which have been taken for defeating the designs of the

enemy, and for the protection of your possessions, will doubtless have been full communicated to your Honorable Court by the Supreme Government; it is therefore sufficient for us at present to inform you, that, for the effectual execution of those measures, the Right Honorable the Governor General has deemed his presence necessary at this Presidency.

3. In conformity to this resolution, his Lordship arrived at this place on the 31st ultimo, upon His Majesty's ship La Sybelle.

4. On the 2d instant a proclamation was accordingly made of his Lordship's arrival, for the purpose of exercising the powers and authorities vested in him, by the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, as Governor General in Council at Fort St. George.

We are,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed)

CLIVE,

WM. PETRIE,

E. W. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George,
13th January, 1799.

No. VII.

EXTRACT of LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated FORT ST. GEORGE, 15th March 1799.

To the Secret Committee of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Honorable Sirs,

I have the honor to inform you, that the army under the command of General Harris entered the territory of Mysore on the 5th instant.

The General commenced his operations by the capture of several forts upon the frontier of Mysore, which it became necessary for our troops to occupy, in order that the different convoys from the Baramahal might suffer no interruption. These forts were all surrendered without resistance.

The latest accounts from the army are of the 10th instant, when it had advanced to Aricul; at which time General Harris expected to reach Seringapatam by the 24th at farthest.

On the day General Harris passed the frontier, he forwarded, by my direction, a letter from me to Tippoo Sultaun, of which a copy is inclosed. No answer had been received to that letter on the 10th instant.

No satisfactory account of the state of the French army in Egypt has yet reached me, nor any intelligence of Commodore Blanket's arrival at his station. Since I had the honor of addressing my last letter to you, I have received the fullest and most authentic information of the circumstances stated in the postscript of my letter of the 13th February, relative to the mission of Mons. De Berc with native Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France. They embarked on the 7th ultimo from Tranquebar, and are to touch at the Isle of France.

I have the honor to inclose a Copy of a Declaration published by Lieutenant General Harris, in the name of the Allies, on entering the territory of Mysore.

No. VIII.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 20th March, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Honorable Sirs,

1. In my separate dispatch of the 21st of November, by the Eurydice, I informed your Honorable Court, that although I had deemed it my duty to call your armies into the field in every part of your possessions, my views and expectations were all directed to the preservation of peace in India.

2. In the letter of the 13th of January, from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, I apprized your Honorable Court of my arrival at this Presidency, to which I thought it my duty to proceed from Bengat, in the hope of opening a negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun, for the amicable adjustment of the

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differences which had arisen between that Prince and the Honorable Company's Government.

3. In my dispatches to the Secret Committee of your Honorable Court, I have regularly transmitted advices of the state of political affairs in India, and I have fully explained the principles which have governed my conduct, not only towards Tippoo Sultaun, but towards all the Native Powers, since I have taken charge of the Government General.

4. Having ultimately been compelled to commence hostilities against Tippoo Sultaun, it is now become my duty to lay before your Honorable Court an accurate detail of the causes of the war, in which we are engaged.

5. For this purpose, it will be necessary to draw your attention to a period of time as remote as the month of June, 1798, and to trace from that date the progress of those events, which have finally produced the necessity of resorting to arms for the security of your interests committed to my charge.

Enclosure,
N^o 1. 6. A proclamation issued by the Governor General of the Isle of France, in the month of February, 1798, made its first appearance at Calcutta on the 8th June of the same Year.

7. This proclamation states, that an embassy had arrived at the Isle of France with letters from Tippoo Sultaun, addressed not only to the Government of that Island, but to the Executive Directory of France; proposing to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the French, to subsidize and to supply whatever troops the French might furnish to the Sultaun, and to commence against the British power in India, a war of aggression, for which the Sultaun is declared to be fully prepared, waiting with anxiety the moment when the succour of France shall enable him to satisfy his ardent desire of expelling the British Nation from India. The proclamation concludes by offering encouragement to the subjects of France, to enter into the service of Tippoo Sultaun, on terms to be fixed with his Ambassadors then on the spot.

8. Although I was inclined, in the first instance, to doubt the authenticity of this extraordinary publication, I thought it adviseable to transmit a copy of it, on the 9th of June, to Lieut. General Harris (then Governor of Fort St. George, and Commander in Chief on the Coast of Coromandel) informing him, that if the proclamation should prove authentic, it must lead to a serious discussion with Tippoo

Sultaun, and directing Lieut. General Harris to consider, without delay, the means of assembling the army on the Coast of Coromandel, if necessity should unfortunately require such a precaution.

9. On the 18th June, 1798, I received a regular authentication of the proclamation, in a letter from his Excellency the Earl of Macartney, dated the 28th of March; and, at the same time, several persons arrived at Calcutta, who had been present in the Isle of France at the time of the publication of the proclamation.

10. By a strict examination of the most respectable of these persons, I was enabled to obtain an authentic and accurate statement of all the material circumstances attending the publication of the proclamation at the Isle of France; the substance of which statement I have already forwarded to your Secret Committee, and now have the honor to submit to your Honorable Court.

11. Tippoo Sultaun dispatched two Ambassadors, who embarked at Mangalore for the Isle of France, and arrived at Port Nord-ouest in that island, towards the close of the month of January 1798. The Ambassadors were received publicly and formally by the French Government, with every circumstance of distinction and respect, and they were entertained at the public expence during their continuance on the Island.

12. Previous to the arrival of the Ambassadors on the Island, no idea or rumour existed there of any aid to be furnished to Tippoo Sultaun by the French, or of any prospect of a war between that Prince and the Company; but within two days after the arrival of the Ambassadors, the proclamation in question was fixed up in the most public places, and circulated through the town of Port Nord-ouest.

13. 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 war of aggression to be commenced by Tippoo Sultaun against the British possessions in India, and they even suffered the proclamation to be publicly distributed by their agents at the place of their residence.

14. The Ambassadors were present when the French Government proceeded to act under the proclamation in question; and the ambassadors aided and assisted the execution of the proclamation, by making promises, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of inducing recruits to enlist in his service.

15. The Ambassadors proposed to levy men to any practicable extent, stating their powers to be unlimited with respect to the force to be raised in the name of Tippoo Sultaun. They entered into certain stipulations and engagements in the name of the Sultaun (according to the tenor of the last paragraph of the proclamation) with several Frenchmen, and others, particularly with Mr. Dubuc, whom the Ambassadors engaged in the service of their Sovereign, for the express purpose of assisting in the war to be immediately commenced against the British power in India.

16. The proclamation therefore originated in the arrival of Tippoo's Ambassadors 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.

17. 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 the name of Tippoo Sultaun, amounting to about two hundred men, inclusive of several officers, the chiefs of whom were M. Dubuc and Chapny.

18. Such is the substance of the evidence obtained from the persons who were present in the Isle of France during the residence of Tippoo's Ambassadors; from other authentic sources I learnt the sequel of the transaction.

19. The French frigate La Preneuse, with the Sultaun's Ambassadors, and the French troops levied for his service, arrived at Mangalore on the 26th April, 1798.

20. An opportunity now occurred of ascertaining, beyond the possibility of doubt, whether the acts of the Sultaun's Ambassadors in the Isle of France were conformable to the instructions of their Sovereign. For although the presumption was already sufficiently powerful, that the Ambassadors would not have ventured to transgress the limit of their commission in a matter of such momentous importance, as the conclusion of offensive engagements with the French against the English East-India Company, it yet remained a question, whether Tippoo Sultaun would venture openly to avow proceedings, which could not fail to expose him to the just resentment of your Government.

21. This question was immediately solved, for the Sultaun, without hesitation, permitted the French force to land publicly at Mangalore; and, far from manifesting

the least symptom of disapprobation of the conduct of the embassy in any part of the negotiation, he formally received his Ambassadors, and the French Officers, and principal persons in their suite, with public and extraordinary marks of honor and distinction; and finally, he admitted the greater part of the French force raised for the purpose of making war upon the Honorable Company, into his service, in which it is still entertained.

22. By this public and unequivocal sanction, he must be considered, not only to have personally ratified the engagements contained in the proclamation of the Governor General of the Isle of France, but to have taken the preliminary measures for accomplishing the design which the Ambassadors had avowed in his name.

23. Tippoo Sultaun therefore, having actually concluded offensive and defensive engagements with the French against the Honorable Company; having collected, by the aid of the French, a force openly destined to carry those engagements into effect; having applied to the Executive Directory of France for a more powerful force destined to the same end; having signified, through his public Ambassadors, to the enemy, that his preparations for war (as far as they depended upon himself) were actually complete; having avowed the object of those preparations to be the subversion of the British Empire in India; and finally, having declared the delay of the meditated blow to proceed from no other cause, than his expectation of receiving further aid from the enemy; I could not hesitate to pronounce, that he had flagrantly violated the treaties of peace subsisting between him and the Honorable Company; and that he had committed an act of direct hostility and aggression against the British Government in India.

24. To confirm the conclusions necessarily resulting from the facts already stated, I received undoubted information, that Tippoo Sultaun had, for some time past, been employed in military preparations, conformably to the hostile spirit of his engagements with the enemy; that the greater part of his army was actually in a state of equipment for the field; and that a large portion of it was then encamped under his personal command.

25. To your Honorable Court it would be superfluous to observe, that no provocation had been offered by any of your Governments in India, to justify or to palliate any act of hostility, or even any emotion of jealousy or suspicion, on the part of Tippoo Sultaun; but I think it necessary to remark in this place, that at the very

moment of receiving the authentic copy of the proclamation issued in the Isle of France, I had ordered the disputed district of Wynaad to be delivered to the Sultaun, after a public acknowledgement of the justice of his claim to that possession, and I had proposed to open an amicable negotiation for the purpose of adjusting his recent claims to a part of the district of Coorga, on similar principles of equity, according to the tenor of the seventh article of the treaty of Seringapatam.

26. The Sultaun himself had not attempted to alledge even the pretext of a grievance against the British Government. 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 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 foundation of harmony and concord between the two nations;" 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."

27. This is not the language of hostility, nor even of discontent. From what disposition in the friendly heart of the Sultaun 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 firmness of the Sultaun's friendship, your Honorable Court can now determine without difficulty, since it is now proved, that these letters were written at the very crisis when he was in anxious expectation of the hourly arrival of that military succour which he had earnestly solicited from the enemy, for the express purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company's possessions.

28. That Tippoo Sultaun had not yet received the effectual succour which he had solicited from the French, might have been ascribed either to the distracted state 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, were to be estimated by the magnitude of the force which he had actually obtained, for I knew that his demands of military assistance were unlimited; I knew that they were addressed not merely to the Government of the Mauritius, but to the Executive Directory of France, and I could not ascertain how soon, either by some revolution in the Government of the Mauritius,

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or by direct intercourse with France, those demands might be satisfied to the full extent of his acknowledged expectations.

29. Under all these circumstances an immediate attack upon Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpose of frustrating the execution of his unprovoked and unwarrantable projects of ambition and revenge, appeared to me to be demanded by the soundest maxims, both of justice and policy.

30. The act of Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors, ratified by himself, and followed by the admission of a French force into his army, was equivalent to a public, unqualified, and unambiguous declaration of war. But while his hostile purpose had been clearly manifested, the immediate means of accomplishing it had happily disappointed the ardour of his hopes.

31. The inconsiderable amount of the aid which he had already received from the French, while it could not be construed as a limitation of my just right to vindicate the public safety, afforded a strong argument of policy in favour of attacking this desperate, implacable, and treacherous enemy, before he could either complete the improvement of his own army, under the French officers whom he had already admitted into his service, or could receive a further accession of strength, under the progressive operation of his alliance with France.

32. In the moment of his comparative weakness, of his disappointment, and probable dejection, the principles of justifiable self-defence, and of prudential precaution, required that we should strike such an instantaneous blow against his power and resources, as should preclude the possibility of his deriving any substantial advantage from the aid of France, whenever it might reach his dominions.

33. Such was the tenor of my opinions as early as the 20th of June, 1798. Although at that early period I could not ascertain from what quarter the French would attempt to assist the Sultaun, I recorded my conviction that some attempt to assist him would be among the earliest of their operations. The conclusion of peace upon the Continent of Europe, the weak state of our allies in India (particularly of the Nizam, whose councils and army were at that period subjected to the overbearing influence of a powerful French faction) might appear both to Tippoo and to France to offer a favourable crisis for the attack of the British Possessions in India. The disposition of the French Government to attempt such an enterprize has never been disguised, and although I had not obtained positive proof that any formal and regular corre-

spoudeuce between Tippoo Sultaun and the Executive Directory of France, had existed, previous to the embassy and letters which arrived at the Mauritius in January 1798, yet the nature of that transaction afforded a strong presumption that a previous intercourse of the same hostile character had taken place. This presumption was further corroborated by my certain knowledge, that for some time past various emissaries of France had reached the councils of Tippoo Sultaun, and that through their representations he had been taught to entertain a confident expectation of speedy and effectual support.

34. Even admitting that this expectation was likely to be frustrated, either by a failure of faith on the part of France, or by the vigilance and superior power of His Majesty's fleets, I was apprized that Tippoo had also dispatched an embassy to Zemaun Shah, the object of which could be no other than to encourage that Prince in the prosecution of his long threatened invasion of Hindostan. The whole tenor of my advices from the north-western countries of Hindonstan, led me to believe that Zemaun Shah would cross the Attock, and would endeavour to pursue his avowed project of invasion in the course of the ensuing season; and it appeared probable that his approach, which must necessarily engage the attention of the army in Bengal, might be the signal to Tippoo Sultaun for an irruption into the Carnatic.

35. In addition to these considerations, it appeared by no means improbable, that the impetuosity of Tippoo Sultaun's temper, exasperated by the assiduous and unremitting instigations of the emissaries of France, might break forth into hostilities without waiting for the actual movement of any Indian or European Ally. His late embassy to the Isle of France, sufficiently manifested a disposition capable of pursuing its favourite object of vengeance against the British Nation with more zeal than discretion. It is my duty further to remark, that in the month of June 1798, the distribution and condition of the army on the Coast of Coromandel, to which I shall advert more fully in a subsequent part of this dispatch, offered but too strong a temptation to the enterprize of a faithless and active enemy. Under such circumstances it would have been an unmanly and weak policy to have confided the safety of the Carnatic to the precarious forbearance of Tippoo Sultaun, or to have left him any longer in the undisturbed possession of the powerful advantage of being able to chuse, according to his convenience, the time and mode of the attack which he had openly menaced.

36. I therefore recorded my decided judgment, that it was necessary to assemble

the armies on the Coast of Coromandel and Malabar without delay, and I issued my final orders for this purpose on the 20th June 1793.

37. To assemble the army on both coasts was an indispensable precaution, which I could not have been justified in omitting, from the moment that I was apprised of Tippoo Sultaun's offensive engagements with the French, and of the landing of a French force at Mangalore. But being resolved on all occasions to submit to your Honorable Court a full and distinct view of the whole scope of my motives and intentions, I have no hesitation in declaring, that my original resolution was (if circumstances would have admitted) to have attacked the Sultaun instantly, and on both sides of his dominions, for the purpose of defeating his hostile preparations, and of anticipating their declared object; I was concerned however to learn, from persons most conversant in military details at Fort St. George (notwithstanding the distinguished discipline of your army on the Coast of Coromandel, and the eminent valour, activity, and skill of its Officers) its dispersed state, and certain radical defects in its establishments, would render the assembling a force, equal to offensive movements against Tippoo, a much more tedious and difficult operation than I had apprehended.

38. Some Officers of approved military talents, experience, and integrity, at Fort St. George, declared that your army in the Carnatic could not be assembled for offensive purposes before the commencement of the year 1800, and that a period of six months would be required for its equipment, even for the purpose of defending the Carnatic against any sudden attack. The difficulty of assembling and moving your army on the Coast of Coromandel, furnished indeed an alarming proof of the defenceless and perilous state of the Carnatic in that arduous conjuncture. But in proportion to the pressure of that difficulty, the necessity of an instantaneous and active exertion became more urgent; for whether the army, when assembled, was to anticipate or to await the attack of Tippoo Sultaun, it appeared an equally indispensable measure of precaution to resume, without delay, the power of meeting that vindictive and restless Prince in the Field. I was not therefore discouraged, either by the suggestions to which I have referred, or by subsequent representations of a similar character and tendency, from insisting on the immediate execution of my orders for assembling the army; and adverting to the fatal consequences which have formerly been experienced in the Carnatic, by neglecting to keep pace with the forwardness of hostile equipments in Mysore, I resolved to entrust the protection of your possessions

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on the Coast of Coromandel, to no other security than a complete and early state of preparation for war.

39. At Bombay, my orders for assembling the army were executed with great promptitude and alacrity, unaccompanied by any symptoms of indisposition to those united and zealous efforts, which the exigency of the crisis demanded from every branch of your civil and military service.

40. The unavoidable delay which obstructed the assembling your army in the Carnatic, having compelled me to relinquish my first intention of striking an immediate blow against the power and resources of Tippoo Sultaun, I applied myself to the formation of such a permanent system of preparation and defence, as while it tended to restore to the Government of Fort St. George, with all practicable dispatch, the power of repelling any act of aggression on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, might ultimately enable me to demand both a just indemnification for the expence which the Sultaun's violation of treaty had occasioned to your Government, and a reasonable security against the consequences of his recent alliance with the enemy.

41. With this view, while the army was assembling on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, my early attention was directed to strengthen and improve the defensive alliance concluded between the Honorable Company, and Their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peshwah, under the treaties of Paangul, Poonah, and Seringapatam, for the purpose of establishing a barrier against the ambition and revenge of Tippoo Sultaun.

42. The state of this alliance afforded abundant matter of painful anxiety; I found both the Peshwah and the Nizam (whose respective power it was the object of the treaty of Seringapatam to maintain in such a state of efficiency as might render them useful allies in the event of a war with Mysore) reduced to the lowest condition of depression and weakness, the former by the intrusion of Doulut Row Sindia, and the latter by the threatened hostilities of the same Chieftain, and by the establishment of a numerous and active French faction in the centre of the Decan; and while the internal convulsions of each State had diminished the resources of both, their co-operation against Tippoo Sultaun had become impracticable by the progress of their mutual animosities and dissentions.

43. In this scene of general confusion, the power of Tippoo Sultaun alone (which it had been the policy of all our alliances and treaties to reduce) had

remained undisturbed and unimpaired, if it had not been augmented and improved.

44. The final result to the British Government appeared to me to be, first, the entire loss of the benefit of the treaty of triple alliance against Tippoo Sultaun, by the utter inability of our allies to fulfil their defensive engagements with the Company; and, secondly, the establishment of a French army of 14,000 men, in the dominions of one of our allies, in the vicinity of the territories of our irreconcilable enemy, and on the confines of the Carnatic and of the Northern Circars.

45. In this state of our political relations, the Company was exposed, without the aid of a single ally, to the hazard of a contest with the united force of Tippoo Sultaun and of the French.

46. My separate dispatch, under date the 21st of November, forwarded by the Eurydice, will have apprized your Honorable Court of the measures which I took for the purpose of restoring to His Highness the Nizam, the power of fulfilling his defensive engagements with the Company.

47. At the same time my endeavours were employed, with equal assiduity, to give vigour and effect to the treaties subsisting with His Highness the Peshwah. The return of Nana Furnavees to the administration, afforded, for some time, a just expectation that our alliance with the Mahrattas would speedily be restored with additional vigour and advantage; but the increasing distractions of the Mahratta Empire, unfortunately frustrated the wise counsels of that experienced and able statesman, and disappointed my views at the Court of Poonah; I had however the satisfaction to ascertain, that the disposition of that Court, under the administration of Nana, continued perfectly favourable to the British interests; and that want of power would be the sole cause of its inaction, in the event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun.

48. Towards the commencement of the month of August 1798, I learnt the preparations making by the French in the Mediterranean. Various circumstances attending the equipment of that armament, inclined me to apprehend, that at least a part of it might be destined for an expedition to India, although I could not believe that the attempt would be made through Egypt. Under these impressions, I took the earliest opportunity of directing the attention of Rear Admiral Rainier to the Coast of Malabar, and at the same time I proposed to strengthen His Majesty's squadron

in these seas, according to any arrangement which his Excellency might suggest, and I issued orders to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, to attend to His Excellency's suggestions on this important subject. I am happy to inform your Honorable Court, that His Excellency, with the utmost readiness, acceded to the proposition which I had suggested to him, with respect to the defence of the Coast of Malabar, although his original intention had been to proceed, in the first instance, to the Straits of Malacca.

49. On the 18th of September I ratified the new subsidiary treaty with the Nizam, of which I have stated the substance in my separate dispatch of the 21st of November, by the Eurydice.

50. On the 18th of October, I received the first authentic information of the invasion of Egypt by the French, and of the progress of their arms in that country.

51. It is unnecessary to call the attention of your Honorable Court, to the evident connection of the invasion of Egypt with the joint designs of the French and of Tippoo Sultaun, against the British Power in India; and I trust it is now equally superfluous to enter into any detailed reasoning for the purpose of satisfying you of the security which, at that period of time, would have resulted to your interests in India, if my original intention of anticipating the hostile projects of Tippoo Sultaun could have been carried into immediate effect, according to my anxious wish. The necessity, however, of either compelling Tippoo Sultaun to detach himself from the interests of France, or of depriving him of the power of co-operating with the French, if they should be enabled to reach India, now became too evident to admit of any doubt. My opinion had long been decided, that no negociation with Tippoo Sultaun could be successful, unless accompanied by such a disposition of our force as should alarm him for the safety of his Capital, and that no military operation could effect an adequate or speedy reduction of his power, unless directed immediately to the siege of that city.

52. On the 20th of October, therefore, I gave peremptory orders to the Government of Fort St. George, for completing the equipment of their battering train, and for advancing it with all practicable dispatch to the most eligible station on the frontier of the Carnatic, with a view of proceeding towards Seringapatam at the earliest possible period, if such a movement into Mysore should become necessary. At the same time, I signified to the Government of Fort St. George, my intention of

reinforcing their army with 3,000 Volunteers from the native infantry, on the establishment of Bengal, who had offered their services with the utmost alacrity and zeal.

53. To the Government of Bombay I issued further orders, for the collection, not only of their troops, but of the largest possible supplies on the Coast of Malabar.

54. On the 22d of October (as I have already informed your Honorable Court) the dismissal of the French faction in the Nizam's army was happily accomplished at Hyderabad.

55. On the 31st of October, I received the intelligence of the glorious victory gained by His Majesty's squadron under the command of Sir Horatio Nelson; but being still uncertain of the fate of the French army in Egypt, and ignorant whether an additional force might not have been intended to co-operate with it in India, by the ordinary passage round the Cape of Good Hope, I did not relax any part of the naval or military preparations which had been commenced under my orders. The opportunity now appeared favourable for opening a negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun. I had already communicated to the Allies, the Nizam and the Peshwah, a circumstantial detail of the conduct of that Prince, and had received from both the most unequivocal assurances of their entire concurrence in my sentiments and views, as well as of their determination to support my just claims of satisfaction for the infraction of the treaty of Seringapatam.

56. On the 8th of November, therefore, I addressed to Tippoo Sultaun the Letter, of which a copy (N^o 2. A. and B.) accompanies this dispatch.

Enclosure,
N^o 2. A. and
N^o 2. B.

57. Your Honorable Court will perceive, that in this Letter I have carefully avoided every hostile expression, merely apprizing the Sultaun of my knowledge of the nature of his intercourse with the French Nation, and proposing to him to receive Major Doveton, on the part of the Allies, for the purpose of proceeding to an amicable arrangement of all subsisting differences.

58. My expectation was, that the necessary impression of the success of His Majesty's fleet against the French in Egypt, the revival of our defensive alliance with the Nizam, the destruction of the French influence in the Decan, the declared disposition of the Peshwah to fulfil his defensive engagements to the utmost extent of his power, the presence of His Majesty's squadron on the Coast of Malabar, reinforced

by such of the Honorable Company's ships, as had been equipped for the purpose, and finally, the progress of our military preparations on both Coasts, might have induced the Sultaun to accede to my proposals for opening the channels of pacific negotiation; and under these circumstances I trusted that the terror of the British arms might have rendered their actual employment unnecessary.

59. With such expectations I resolved to proceed to Fort St. George, for the purpose of conducting the expected negotiation with the Sultaun, which I flattered myself my presence on the Coast of Coromandel might enable me to bring to an issue, before the season should be so far advanced as to relieve Tippoo Sultaun from those alarms for the safety of his Capital, on which I founded my sole hope of obtaining any satisfactory adjustment with him.

Enclosure,
N^o 3.

60. On the 10th December, I addressed the Letter, marked N^o 3. to the Sultaun, informing him of my intention to proceed to Fort St. George, and again urging him to receive Major Doveton. On the 25th of December, I embarked on board His Majesty's ship the Sybille, Captain E. Cooke, and arrived at this Presidency on the 31st of the same month.

61. A few days previous to my arrival, the corps of Native Volunteers from Bengal had landed in perfect safety, and in the highest spirits; and soon after a corps of Artillery arrived from Fort William under the command Colonel Montague.

N^o 4.

62. The Letter, marked N^o 4. was delivered to me on my arrival at Fort St. George.

63. In this Letter your Honorable Court will observe the prevarication and falsehood which mark the Sultaun's statement of his late intercourse with the French, and you will perceive the evasion by which he eludes the moderate and amicable proposition of the Allies for opening a negotiation.

N^o 5.

64. To this letter from the Sultaun, I returned the answer, dated the 9th of January, and marked N^o 5. in which I renewed the proposition of opening a negotiation, and urged the Sultaun not to delay his reply beyond the period of one day after my letter should reach him, intimating that dangerous consequences might result from a longer delay.

65. The advanced period of the season absolutely required that I should ascertain the Sultaun's views within a short time: my proposition contained nothing derogatory to the honor or dignity of the Sultaun. It was now urged for the third time

without variation, and it related simply and distinctly to the admission of an Ambassador, for the purpose of opening a negotiation. To demand an immediate answer to a proposition of such a nature, could not therefore be deemed either offensive or unreasonable.

66. Subsequently to the dispatch of my letter (N^o 5.) I received from the Sultaun the letter (N^o 6.) in reply to my letter (N^o 3.) dispatched from Fort William. The Sultaun's silence in his letter (N^o 6.) with respect to the admission of Major Doveton, afforded an additional proof of his disposition to evade the pacific advances of the Allies.

Enclosure,
No. 6.

67. I now employed every effort to advance the military preparations in the Carnatic, which had already made a considerable progress during the months of November and December. From the moment of my arrival at Fort St. George, all the inhabitants of this settlement, and every officer, civil and military, appeared to be animated by an unanimous determination to discharge their respective duties with a degree of cheerfulness and ardour, correspondent to the exigency and importance of the occasion; and I was soon satisfied that the disposition, of which I lamented the appearance in the months of July and August, had either been subdued by the just exercise of authority, or corrected by reflection, and by the more full disclosure of the views of the enemy. The zeal, alacrity, and public spirit of the bankers and commercial agents at Madras, as well as of the most respectable of your Civil Servants at this Presidency, enabled me, within a few weeks, to raise a large sum of money, by loan, for the public service. Previous to my departure from Bengal, I had remitted 20 lacks of rupees in specie for the use of this Presidency; I now dispatched the Sybille to Calcutta for a further supply; and the extraordinary exertion of his Excellency the Vice President in Council, assisted by the diligence and ability of Mr. Thomas Myers, the Accountant General of Bengal, furnished me with an additional aid of twenty lacks, within so short a time, that the movement of the army was not delayed for an instant, on account of a deficiency of treasure, and Lieut. General Harris was provided with a sufficient supply of specie to maintain his army in the field until the month of May.

68. Tippoo Sultaun remaining silent for a considerable time after the receipt of my Letter of the 9th of January, I concluded that his object must be to delay his answer until the season should be so far advanced, as to render the capture of Seringapatam impracticable during the present year.

69. In the meanwhile the advices from Bufforah, Bagdad, Constantinople, and Bombay, were of so uncertain a nature, as to leave me still in doubt with respect to the condition of the French army in Egypt. The only safe conclusion which could be drawn from those advices being, that the French still maintained the possession of that country with a large army.

70. No intelligence had been received from the Red Sea respecting the arrival of any of His Majesty's ships on that station, nor had I been able to ascertain with any degree of accuracy, what means the French might either have provided, or might find on the spot, to enable them to reach the Sultaun's dominions.

71. In addition to these circumstances, I knew that while Tippoo Sultaun had declined to receive an Ambassador from the Honorable Company, and had omitted to answer my late Letters, he had dispatched native Vakeels from Seringapatam, who, together with Mr. Dubuc (one of the leaders of the French force raised in the Isle of France, under Mr. Malartie's proclamation) were on the point of embarking at Tranquebar, with an avowed mission from the Sultaun to the Executive Directory of France.

72. On the 3d of February, I had received no answer from the Sultaun to my Letter of the 9th of January, although the communication between Seringapatam and Fort St. George does not require, at the most, a longer time than eight, and is sometimes effected in four days.

73. In order therefore to defeat the object of the Sultaun's silence, and to avail myself of the actual superiority of our force, and of the advantages of the present season, before the French could effect any junction with him, I determined to commence hostilities without delay, and to suspend all negotiation, until the united forces of the Company and of their Allies should have made such an impression on the Territories of Mysore, as might give full effect to our just representations.

74. With these views, on the 3d of February, I directed Lieutenant General Harris to enter the territory of Mysore with the army assembled under his command; on the same day I issued orders to Lieutenant General Stuart to be prepared to co-operate from Malabar, and I signified to Rear Admiral Rainier, and to the several Allies of the Company, that I now considered the British Government in India to be at war with Tippoo Sultaun.

75. At length, on the 13th February, I received from Tippoo Sultaun the Letter marked N^o 7, informing me, that being frequently disposed “to make excursions and hunt,” he was “accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion,” and desiring “that I would” dispatch Major Doveton “slightly attended.” N^o 7. a & b.

76. But the season for negotiation through the pacific channels, so often offered by me, was now elapsed. After mature deliberation on the grounds already stated, I had directed the advance of the army into the territory of the Sultaun, and I had signified to the Allies my determination to proceed to hostilities. To have delayed the advance of the army, would at once have thrown the advantages which I then possessed into the hands of Tippoo Sultaun, and have rendered the siege of his Capital impracticable during the present season. On the other hand an embassy, combined with the hostile irruption of our army into Myfore, would have been liable to the imputation of insincerity towards Tippoo Sultaun, and while it bore the appearance of indecision in the eyes of the Allies, would have promoted, and perhaps warranted, a similar degree of instability in their councils and operations.

77. The design of this tardy, reluctant, and insidious assent to the admission of an embassy from the British Government, could be considered in no other light than that of a new artifice for the purpose of gaining time, until a change of circumstances and of season might enable the Sultaun to avail himself of the assistance of France. This conclusion was now confirmed by my knowledge of the actual embarkation of Mr. Dubuc and two native Vakeels, on an embassy from Tippoo to the Executive Directory of France; an event which took place at Tranquebar on the 7th February.

78. I therefore replied to the Letter of Tippoo Sultaun in the terms of the enclosure, N^o 8; in which I have declared Lieutenant General Harris to be the only person now authorized by me to receive and to answer whatever communications the Sultaun may think fit to make, with a view to the restoration of peace, on such conditions as appear to the Allies to be indispensably necessary to their common security. This Letter I directed General Harris to forward to the Sultaun on the day on which the army under his command should pass the Frontier, and, at the same time, I instructed him to issue, in the name of the Allies, the accompanying declaration, marked N^o 9. N^o 8. N^o 9.

79. The Nizam's Contingent consists of above 6,000 of the Honorable Company's troops, subsidized by his Highness, of about the same number of his own Infantry

(including a portion of Mr. Peron's Sepoys, now commanded by British Officers) and of a large body of Cavalry.

80. This force, under the General Command of Meer Allum, formed a junction with the British Army on the 19th of February; and it is with the greatest satisfaction that I remark to your Honorable Court, the beneficial effects which the Company has already derived from the recent improvement of our alliance with the court of Hyderabad. The Nizam's Contingent actually arrived in the vicinity of Chittoor, in a state of preparation for the field, before General Harris was ready to proceed on his march from Vellore,

- N^o 10. 81. I have annexed to this dispatch, No. 10, the last return of Lieutenant General Harris's army, previous to his passing the frontier; an army more completely appointed, more amply and liberally supplied in every department, or more perfect in its discipline, and in the acknowledged experience, ability, and zeal of its Officers, never took the field in India. The army on the Coast of Malabar (of which I also
- N^o 11. inclose a return, No. 11) is in an equally efficient and respectable condition; and the extraordinary efforts which have been made by Lieutenant General Stuart and Major General Hartley, seconded by the cordial attachment and unremitting assiduity of the Rajah of Coorga, have collected, within a very short period of time, a supply so abundant, that I am induced to transmit the particulars of it to your Honorable
- N^o 12. Court, as a testimony of the distinguished merits of those valuable Officers, and of the loyalty and active exertions of that faithful tributary of the Honorable Company.

82. A considerable force, under the command of Lieut. Colonels Read and Brown, will co-operate with Lieut. General Harris in the southern districts of the Carnatic and Mysore.

83. Under these circumstances General Harris entered the territory of Mysore on the 5th March, with orders to proceed directly to Seringapatam.

84. Having thus submitted to your Honorable Court, according to the order of dates, a detailed relation of the events which have led to the war in which we are actually engaged, and having declared to you the motives and objects of my conduct in every stage of this important transaction, I must request your permission to conclude this dispatch with such reflections as arise in my mind from the review of my past measures, and from the prospect of their ultimate consequences and permanent effect.

85. From the first disclosure of the nature and object of Tippoo Sultaun's embassy to the Isle of France, every principle of justice and policy demanded from your Government in India, that an instantaneous effort should be made to reduce his power and resources, before he could avail himself of the advantages of the alliance which he had concluded. The defect of means is the sole consideration which can justify me, for not having made that effort at the early period when its success would have placed the security of your possessions on a foundation, which the invasion of India by a French force could not have impaired.

86. For without the aid of some Native Power, it is scarcely possible that the French should ever make any permanent impression on your Empire in India; and no Native Power (excepting Tippoo Sultaun) is so infatuated as to be disposed to assist or receive a French army.

87. The progress of events since the date of my orders of the 20th June 1798, has not only confirmed the principles of justice and policy, by which an attack upon the Sultaun was at that time demanded, but has manifested that the designs of France, as well as of the Sultaun, were of a much more extensive and formidable nature, than any which have ever been attempted against the British Empire in India since the hour of its first foundation.

88. While the magnitude and danger of these designs were gradually disclosed, I had the satisfaction to feel that the means of averting them were augmenting in a proportion nearly equal, by the success of the negotiations at Hyderabad, and by the advance of the military preparations which I had ordered throughout your possessions.

89. At the commencement of the month of February, the crisis arrived in which I was called upon to form my ultimate decision on the important question at issue with Tippoo Sultaun, and to determine the final result of the whole system of my measures.

90. On the one hand, the apparent establishment of the French army in Egypt, and the uncertainty of the state of our naval power in the Red Sea, rendered the danger still urgent from that quarter; while Tippoo Sultaun's repeated evasions of my proposals for negotiation, combined with his embassy to the Executive Directory of France, under the conduct of Mr. Dubuc, appeared to preclude all hope of detaching the Sultaun from his recent alliance with the enemy. On the other hand, I now possessed ample means of frustrating the most dangerous effects of that alliance, by a seasonable application of the powerful force, which the treachery

and aggression of the Sultaun had compelled me to collect at a heavy expence to your finances.

91. Your Honorable Court will determine, whether, in this state of affairs, my orders of the 3d February were premature, and whether I should have been justified, on the 13th February, in recalling those orders, for the purpose of admitting, at that late period, a negotiation which would have enabled Tippoo Sultaun to defeat every object of the armament of the Allies for the present season, and would have afforded him ample time to reap the full benefit of his connection with France, before the season for besieging his Capital should return.

92. In deciding these important questions, you will necessarily consider what degree of reliance was to be placed on the sincerity of the Sultaun's disposition to conclude an amicable adjustment with your Government, at the very moment when he had actually dispatched, on an embassy to the Executive Directory of France, the Commander of the French troops raised in the Mauritius, and admitted into the Sultaun's service, for the express purpose of carrying on a war of aggression against your possessions in India.

93. The admirable condition of your armies on both Coasts, and the unequalled perfection of their equipment in every department, added to the extraordinary spirit and animation with which the campaign has been opened, afford every reason to hope, that the issue of the war will be speedy and prosperous, and that it must terminate in a considerable reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's resources and power.

94. The wisdom of your Honorable Court will anticipate the extensive benefits which must result to your interests, from an event now become essential to the peace and security of your possessions in India.

95. The policy of the treaty of Seringapatam, certainly was not to maintain Tippoo Sultaun's power in such a state as should leave him a constant object of alarm and apprehension to the Company: that he has been justly so considered for some years past, cannot be doubted by any person acquainted with the Records of any of your Governments in India. The present is the second crisis within the last three years, in which the Government General has thought it necessary to assemble the army on the Coast of Coromandel, for the sole purpose of checking his motions; and the apprehension of his intentions has obstructed our operations against our European enemies in India, during the course of the present war.

96. The continuance of Tippoo's power on its actual scale, and under such circumstances, must have proved to the Company a perpetual source of solicitude, expence, and hazard. But the engagements which he has contracted with the French, the public proofs which he has given of his eagerness to receive in Mysore as large a force as they can furnish, combined with the prodigious magnitude of their preparations, and the incredible progress of their arms, evidently directed to the destruction of the British power in India, form new and prominent features in our political situation in this quarter of the world.

97. Admitting the wisdom of that policy which dictated the preservation of Tippoo Sultaun's power, at the close of the last war with Mysore, the spirit of our present councils must be accommodated to the variation of circumstances, and to the actual position, character, and views of our enemies.

98. In such a conjuncture of affairs, I am persuaded that your Honorable Court will be of opinion, that no object can be deemed so urgent, or so necessary to the safety of your possessions, as the effectual reduction of the only declared ally of France now existing among the Native Powers of India.

99. If Tippoo Sultaun had been disposed to content himself with the quiet possession of his present dominions; if he could have been brought to a sense of his own peril in forming a connection with the French, the representations which I addressed to him would have produced an early and salutary impression. Whatever speculative opinions might have been entertained with respect to his interests, views, and power, the justice and moderation of the British Government would never have disturbed his tranquillity. But he resolved to attempt the recovery of his lost dominions, at the hazard of those which he still retains, and in the ardour of his passionate pursuit, he overlooked not only the certain destruction of his own independence, the inevitable consequence even of the most prosperous success of any alliance with France, but also the predominant influence of the English East-India Company, which would detect his treachery, and turn against his own Empire the ruin which he had meditated against theirs.

100. The secrecy of his councils, the promptitude of his resources, his constant and active state of equipment for war, added to the facility of his intercourse with the French, through his remaining territories on the Coast of Malabar, form the most

dangerous circumstances in the actual condition of his power and dominion, and constitute his principal means of offence.

101. If success should attend your arms in this war, I entertain a firm confidence that those dangers will either be wholly averted, or so considerably diminished, as to afford to your Government in India the prospect of durable security and genuine peace.

102. I cannot close this letter without repeating to your Honorable Court the cordial expressions of my entire satisfaction in the zealous and honourable co-operation of Lord Clive, as well as of all the members of this Government. The beneficial effect of their cheerful and ready concurrence in forwarding all my views, is manifest in the rapid progress and perfect completion of the equipments of the army in the field, and furnishes a striking and salutary example of the inestimable advantages of unanimity and concord among your servants in India.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,
20th March, 1799.

Enclosure
in N^o VIII.

(N^o 1.)—PROCLAMATION at the ISLE OF FRANCE.

(Translation.)

LIBERTY.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, ONE AND INDIVISIBLE.

EQUALITY.

PROCLAMATION by

ANNE JOSEPH HIPPOLITE MALARTIC, Commander in Chief and Governor General of the Isles of France and Re-union, and of all the French Establishments to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

Citizens,

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.

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

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. 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.

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in N^o VIII.

(No. 2. A)—COPY of a LETTER from TIPPoo SULTAUN to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

From Tippoo Sultaun : Received 24th October, 1798.

The Talooks of Ameerah and Soulia, in which Cauntmungle and Colvorbatchee are situated, have belonged to Couryal (Mangalore) from the year Rejah 1070 Mohumtudee 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 service of the State; and some villages in the Talooks above-mentioned, 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 inquire into the claims of the above-mentioned Talook, and will shortly arrive. Orders have been issued from my Sircar also, nominating Shaikh Shahaubuddien and Meer Mohummud Ally, persons of integrity and honor, to negotiate with the deputies above-mentioned, and ascertain, from records and facts the dependency of the above-mentioned Talooks in Couryal.

(A true translation.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

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in N^o VIII.

(No. 2. B.)—COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to TIPPoo SULTUAN; dated 8th November, 1798.

To Tippoo Sultaun : Written 8th November, 1798.

I have received your letter, informing me—(Recites 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 honor 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 Ameerah and Soulia. 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.

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It is a well known truth, that they are always the most ready to respect the just rights of others, who 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 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 connection, 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.

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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 Honorable 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 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 their pacific disposition.

The Peshwah 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 recommend to your most serious consideration; but as I am also desirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and 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.

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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 interests, than by meeting, with cordiality, the present friendly and moderate advance to a satisfactory and amicable settlement of all points on which any doubt or anxiety may have arisen in the minds, either of yourself or of the Allies.

(A true Copy)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

(No. 3.)—COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to TIPPOO SULTAUN; dated 10th December, 1798.

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N^o VIII.

To Tippoo Sultaun.

December 10th, 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.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

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N^o VIII.

(N^o 4.)—COPY of a LETTER from TIPPOO SULTAUN to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; received at Fort St. George the 25th December, 1798.

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 Bahauder, 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 insidious 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 en-
 " deavored to pervert the wisdom of my councils, 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, who I know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be
 " now engaged in an unjust war with the British; 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 with rice, departed with a view to traffic. It happened that the

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 the advantage of the departure of the ship to put about reports with the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.

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It is the wish of my heart, and my constant endeavour, 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 Bahauder, and with the Sircars of the Maha Rajah Saheb, Sure Munt Peshwa Bahauder, 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 a pleasure ground. In this case, the allusion to war in your friendly Letter, and the following passage, namely, "that 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 of 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 suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations; and 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

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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 favour of God, daily acquire new strength and improvement, by means of amicable correspondence. Your Lordship is a great Sirdar, a firm friend, and the rectifier of all things, 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 Rujieb, 1213 of the Hegirah.

(A true translation.)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

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N^o VIII.

(N^o 5.)—COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to TIPPOO SULTAUN; dated 9th January, 1799.

To Tippoo Sultaun: written 9th January, 1799.

In pursuance of the intention which I had the honour 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 honour to receive your Highness's Letter of the 11th Jamaudy ossaunee (20th November.)

(Recapitulate.)

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 honour to receive your Letter of the 9th Rejeb (or 18th of December) in answer to my two Letters addressed to your Highness on the 4th and 8th of November. Enclosure in N^o VIII.

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 have formed with the French Nation, your Highness is pleased to mention, “ that in the Sircar (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 traffic: 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 Sircar (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 the view to ruffle the minds of both Sircars.”

I had no knowledge of the transaction which your Highness has thus described, until I had the honour 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 transaction 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

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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 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 the 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 with every circumstance of distinction and respect;

they were entertained, during their continuance on the Island, by the French Government, at the public expence.

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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 margin) * with several Frenchmen, and others who entered into your service, particularly with Monsieur Dubuc, whom the Ambassadors engaged in your Highness's name, for

* 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.

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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 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 Honorable 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 Paishwa 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. Enclosure in
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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 your Highness. The Allies complain that your frequent preparations for war, together with your hostile negotiations and offensive alliances with the enemy, continually expose the Allies, 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.

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N^o VIII.

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 advantage 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 the 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 favour 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.

(A true Copy)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

(N^o 6.)—COPY of a LETTER from TIPPOO SULTAUN, to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL. Enclosure, in
N^o VIII.

From Tippoo Sultaun; dated 24th Rijebe, 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 Khereta, 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.

(N^o 7.)—COPY of a LETTER from TIPPOO SULTAUN, to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL. Enclosure, in
N^o VIII.

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 Camelman, the last by Hircarrahs; and understood their contents. The Letter of the Prince in station, like Tumsheid with angels as his guards, with troops numerous as the stars, the Sun illuminating the world, the Heaven of empire and dominion, the luminary giving splendour to the Universe, the firmament of glory and power, the Sultaun of the sea and the land, the King of Room (i. e. the Grand Seignor) 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.

Always continue to gratify me by friendly Letters, notifying your welfare.

(A true Translation)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

Enclosure in
N^o VIII.

(N^o 8.)—COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR
GENERAL to TIPPOO SULTAUN; dated 22d February, 1799.

To Tippoo Sultaun: Written 22d February, 1799.

I had the honour, on the 13th instant, to receive your Letter, acknowledging your receipt of my two Letters of the 9th and 16th January, informing me of your intention to proceed on a hunting excursion, and desiring me to dispatch Major Doveton unattended to you.

I lament most sincerely, that the friendly intimation contained in my Letter of the 9th 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 indispensably necessary to the establishment of a secure and permanent peace.

(A true copy)

N. B. EDMONSTONE.

(N^o 9.)—COPY of a 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 Highnesses the NIZAM and the PESHWA.

Enclosure in
N^o VIII.

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 Myfore, 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 solicitude 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 acknowledgment 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 Ameera and Soula. 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, has never been disputed even by Tippoo Sul-

Enclosure in
N^o VIII.

taun. 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 preferred, 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 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 meanwhile 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, fruf-

trated 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.

Enclosure
in N^o VIII.

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 Mouth 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 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 Ameera and Soula, 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 honour of the Sultaun, 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 15th of January, remained silent, although the Governor General had plainly apprized that Prince, that dangerous consequences

Enclosure
in N^o VIII

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 (eight 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 amicable 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 "That being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, 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.

Enclosure
in N^o VIII.

For a period of three months, he obstinately rejected every pacific overture, in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour, which he has 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 endeavors to frustrate the precautions of the Allies, and to protract every effectual operation, until some change of circumstances and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India, by favoring 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 indispensably necessary for the establishment of a secure and permanent peace.

Dated Fort St. George, 22d February 1799.

(By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, P. T.

Enclosure
in N^o VIII.

(N^o 10.)—ABSTRACT RETURN of the TROOPS that marched for the Myfore Country from the Coromandel Coast; taken from the Monthly Returns of the Corps in the Adjutant General's Office, for the Month of February 1799.

C O R P S.				Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
19th Regiment Light Dragoons	-	-	-	430	884
25th	-	-	-	454	
1st	-	-	Native Cavalry	439	1,751
2d	-	-	-	422	
3d	-	-	-	437	
4th	-	-	-	453	
Total Cavalry				-	
Two Companies Bengal Artillery	-	-	-	139	608
1st Battalion Artillery	-	-	-	148	
2d	-	-	-	321	
Total Artillery				-	608
12th Regiment Foot	-	-	-	698	4,381
33d	-	-	-	879	
73d	-	-	-	746	
74th	-	-	-	789	
Scotch Brigade	-	-	-	559	
Swiss Regiment	-	-	-	715	
Total European Infantry				-	
1st Battalion, 1st Regiment Native Infantry	-	-	-	963	1,012
2d	-	-	3d	1,023	
2d	-	-	5th	1,080	
1st	-	-	6th	1,012	
				<i>Carr. forward</i>	4,078

CORPS.	Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.	Enclosure in N ^o VIII.
	<i>Brought forward</i> 4,078		
1st Battalion 8th Regiment, Native Infantry - - - - -	910		
2d - - - 9th - - - - -	821		
1st - - - 12th - - - - -	795		
2d - - - 12th - - - - -	1,034		
Three Battalions, Bengal Volunteers - - - - -	3,057		
Total Native Infantry - - - - -	<u>10,695</u>		
Gun Lascars - - - - -	1,483		
Pioneers - - - - -	1,000		
Total Gun Lascars and Pioneers - - - - -	<u>2,483</u>		

ABSTRACT.	Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.
Cavalry - - - - -	2,635
Artillery - - - - -	608
European Infantry - - - - -	4,381
Native Infantry - - - - -	10,695
Total Fighting Men - - - - -	<u>18,319</u>
Lascars and Pioneers - - - - -	<u>2,483</u>
Grand Total - - - - -	<u>20,802</u>

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in N^o VIII.

DETACHMENT under the Command of Colonel ROBERTS.

CORPS.		Non-commissioned, Drums, Rank and File.	TOTAL.
1	Company Bengal Artillery	57	
1	- - - Coast	85	
			142
1st	Battalion, 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry	993	
2d	- - - 10th - - - - -	1,008	
2d	- - - 2d - - - Coast Native Infantry	1,051	
2d	- - - 4th - - - - -	998	
1st	- - - 11th - - - - -	989	
2d	- - - 11th - - - - -	1,037	
			6,076
	Companies of Gun Lascars		318
			6,536
	Total		6,536

(Signed)

JOHN BRATHWAITE,

Maj. Gen.

inclosure,
No VIII.

(No. 11.)—GENERAL RETURN of the Troops belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, composing the Army assembled for Field Service.—Lieutenant General JAMES STUART, Commander in Chief.—Head Quarters, Cananore, 11th February 1799.

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C O R P S.		Commanded by	Rank and File Euro- peans.	Rank and File, Natives.	Total Fight- ing Men, Europeans.	Total Fight- ing Men, Natives.	Total Fighting Men.
Detachment of Artillery, and Lifecars attached	- - - - -	Lt. Col. Lawnan	137	314	166	344	
Detachment of Engineers	- - - - -	Col. Sartorius	—	—	7	653	
Right Native Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Montrefor	1st Battalion, 2d Regiment, N. S. 1st 4th 3d	Major Lawrence Major Diney Lt. Col. Inignam	— — —	584 600 599	— — 223	672 663	
Center or European Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Dunlop	His Majesty's 75th Regiment Foot Honorable Company's E. Regiment Foot	Major Forties Major Fyfe Major Spry	200 467 618	— — —	528 693	—	
Left Native Brigade, commanded by Lt. Col. Wileman	His Majesty's 77th Regiment Foot 2d Battalion, 3d Regiment, N. I. with Detachment of 1st or 9th Battalion	Lt. Col. Home Major Paterfon Lt. Col. Marshall Capt. B. Moncriff	— — — —	639 593 597 390	— — — —	717 663 675 416	
Pioneer Corps	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Total	- - - - -	- - - - -	1,422	4,316	1,617	4,803	6,420

(Signed)

ROBT. GORDON,

Adjutant General.

Enclosure
in N^o VIII.

(N^o 12.)—An ACCOUNT of RICE and GRAM, collected in the Coorga Country, for the Use of the Army.

R I C E.

Contract Rice, provided by Choakara Moufa, and deliverable at the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut, by the 25th of February, 30,000 Morahs of 40 Pucka Seers, or 80 lbs. each	lbs. 2,400,000
Rice collected by the Raja, and stored at Ver Rajunder-Pet 1st March, 33,000 Batties of 60 Pucka Seers, or 120 lbs. each	3,960,000
	<u>lbs. 6,360,000</u>

Being at 1 p^d. per man per day, equal to the subsistence of 40,000 men for 159 days.

G R A M.

Deliverable at the head of the Poodicherrum Ghaut, by the 25th February, 1,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each, or	lbs. <u>5,60,000</u>
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Being at 10lbs. per day per horse, Gram for 2,800 horses for 20 days.

N^o IX.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Lord MORNINGTON to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated Fort St. George, 22d April 1799.

Since my arrival at this Presidency, I have address'd three separate Letters to your Honorable Committee, under date the * 13th January, 13th February, and 15th March 1799; my separate Letters of the 20th of March, and of this date, to the

* The substance of these Letters have been detailed in Lord Mornington's Letter of the 20th March, 1799.

the Court of Directors, and the Letter to your Honorable Committee from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George, of the 7th April, contain a view of such events as have happened in this quarter since the date of my last Letter to you.

To these advices, I do not feel it necessary to add any thing at present, further than my assurance that every circumstance promises a speedy and advantageous issue to the war with Tippoo Sultaun, and that all such private intelligence as I have received concurs to favor this expectation.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that notwithstanding the export of 40 lacs of rupees in specie to this Presidency, and the actual commencement of hostilities with Tippoo Sultaun, the discount upon all the public securities in Bengal has experienced a considerable diminution during the course of the last month; and with the aid of the supplies in specie which we expect from England, I flatter myself that I shall be enabled, within a short period of time, to direct an enlargement of the Commercial Investment at all the Presidencies. I am naturally impatient to return to Bengal, but the experience of every hour convinces me more strongly that the avowed projects of Tippoo Sultaun, combined with his acknowledged means of carrying them into effect, have been among the most efficient causes, not only of the decline of public and private credit in Bengal, but also of encouragement to the disorderly and disaffected class of your subjects. I am therefore persuaded, that the effectual reduction of Tippoo's means of mischief is indispensable to the welfare and tranquillity of all your possessions. Under this impression, I feel it to be my duty to remain at this Presidency as long as my presence can in any degree contribute to the energy and vigour of our military operations.

By the latest accounts from Constantinople it appears, that General Buonaparte's army still consists of 17 or 18,000 fighting men. The Government of Bombay have fitted out an expedition against the Island of Perim, according to your orders. You will probably learn from them, that I called their attention to the same object, as soon as I learnt the arrival of the French in Egypt. My Letter reached Bombay towards the conclusion of the month of October, but my suggestion was not executed, in consequence of a supposed deficiency of water on the Island of Perim.

Upon receiving a similar suggestion from me, Admiral Rainier forwarded a con-

ditional order, for the occupation of the Island, to Commodore Blankett by the Centurion. Since the receipt of your orders, however, I understand it has been ascertained at Bombay, that the Island of Perim is not deficient in water.

N^o X.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL to the SECRET COMMITTEE; dated Fort St. George, the 18th April 1799.

The Governor General having informed us, that he has communicated, in separate dispatches to your Committee, and to the Court of Directors, the general causes which have compelled his Lordship to arm for offensive war against Tippoo Sultaun, the grounds and principles on which his Lordship's repeated applications to Tippoo for the admission of an Embassy from the Supreme Government have been founded, as well as the general political state of India, we think it premature, at this stage of affairs, to enter into any detailed explanation of the state of the war, or of the important consequences which are likely to follow its termination.

We are desirous however to take this opportunity of expressing our entire concurrence in the justice and necessity of the war in which we are now engaged, being convinced Tippoo Sultaun's repeated evasions of the Governor General's pacific propositions, as well as his attempt to frustrate the advantages of our military preparations by an insidious and tardy acceptance of the negotiation which he had so long declined, left no other means of securing your interests than those which the Governor General has employed. We are further confirmed in this opinion, by reflecting on the possibility of Tippoo deriving some of the advantages which he expected from his alliance with the French, as we are still entirely ignorant of the condition of the French Army in Egypt, as well as the state of our naval defences in the Red Sea, no intelligence having yet been obtained of Commodore Blankett's arrival at his destined station.

Under these circumstances, every principle of self-defence, and of prudent

precaution, required that the Sultaun should be deprived of the power of availing himself of the assistance of the French, before it would reach his dominions. Impressed with these sentiments, we shall continue to pay the most vigilant attention to this important object; and we beg leave to assure you of our most cordial co-operation, and our most zealous support, of the measures which the Governor General has already adopted, or which his Lordship may yet think it adviseable to adopt, for the attainment of these objects.

In reflecting upon the actual state of things, it is impossible not to advert to the perfect security which we possess in the Decan, from the vigorous and decisive measures adopted for the suppression of the French Interest at Hyderabad, and from the intimate connection which at present so happily subsists between the Company and His Highness the Nizam; and which has not only relieved us from the anxiety inseparable from the former growth and extent of French Influence at that Court, but has enabled us, at the critical juncture of a war with Tippoo Sultaun, to bring the whole of the subsidiary force, with a large portion of the Nizam's, into the Mysore Country. The unremitting exertions which have been made for the removal of our pecuniary embarrassments, have enabled us to surmount the difficulties which appeared to oppose the progress of the army.

We have the consequent satisfaction of informing you, that the army under Lieutenant General Harris, equipped beyond all former comparison in the great departments of ordnance, stores, grain, provisions, bullocks, and specie, within eight months from the issue of our first orders for assembling it, and within one month since it crossed our frontier, has finally taken up its ground for the siege of Seringapatam.

The detailed successes of the Commander in Chief, his able dispositions and movements, the brilliant advantage obtained by the Bombay Army under Lieutenant General Stuart over the flower of Tippoo's army, commanded by the Sultaun in person, the extensive and important assistance furnished by our faithful Ally the Rajah of Coorga, and the cordial co-operation of His Excellency Rear Admiral Rainier, will be subjects of more detailed dispatches at a future period; but we have thought it our duty, which we execute with particular satisfaction, to communicate to your Committee the unrivalled pre-eminence of the British Power in India, the security which we derive from our successes at Hyderabad and in Mysore,

against any present or future efforts, either of intrigue or force, on the part of the French Republic, and the well-founded expectations which we entertain from the state of your alliances and the efficiency of your military force, of establishing your interests in India upon a footing of permanent stability.

No. XI.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort St. George, 20th April, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. I now proceed to submit to you a detail of the operations of the armies in Mysore.
2. The Army of Bombay under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, marched from Cananore on the 21st of February, arrived at the head of the Pondicherrum Ghaut on the 25th of the same month, and took post at Seedapoor and Sedasere on the 2d of March, for the protection of the large supplies which had been collected at Verajunder Pett in the district of Coorga. From these positions, on Lieutenant General Harris's approach, Lieutenant General Stuart intended to form a junction with the army of Madras.
3. The army of Madras, under the command of Lieutenant General Harris, entered the territory of Mysore on the 5th of March, when Lieutenant General Harris forwarded to Tippoo Sultaun my Letter (forming N^o 8, of the Enclosures of my separate dispatch to your Honorable Court, of the 20th March) and published the declaration forming N^o 9, of the Enclosures of the same dispatch.
4. The operations of the army of Madras commenced by the reduction of several forts upon the frontier. Some of these forts surrendered without any resistance, and none of them were defended with spirit, although the Sultaun appears,

from the improved establishment on which he had placed their garrisons, to have provided as well as he could for a different result.

5. The progress of the army of Madras, owing to its ample equipments in every department, particularly in that of the ordnance, necessary for the siege of Seringapatam, was unavoidably slow; its movements, however, were but little impeded by the enemy. Considerable bodies of horse hovered about its line of march, but without any other effect than that of rendering the communications with the Company's territories extremely difficult. Some parties of horse attacked the Nizam's Contingent, and His Highness's Cavalry are reported by General Harris to have conducted themselves with great spirit, a circumstance which may partly be attributed to the improvements recently introduced into the discipline and establishments of His Highness's Cavalry, at the recommendation of the British Resident, under my instructions.

6. At the period when the army of Madras entered Mysore, Tippoo Sultaun was supposed to be encamped in the vicinity of Maddoor, and to be preparing to move in the direction of Bangalore, for the purpose of opposing the progress of the army of Madras, in the event of Lieutenant General Harris actually passing the frontier; but it soon appeared, that although the Sultaun had so recently affected a disposition to admit an Embassy from the British Government, he had probably no other view than to conceal the design which he had formed, of striking a sudden and early blow against the army of Bombay; for without allowing me the same time to answer his last Letter which he had taken for replying to those addressed by me to him, and without waiting to hear of the actual commencement of hostilities on the part of the British Government, he came to the resolution of attacking the army of Bombay, then assembled beyond the line of his frontier in the district of Coorga, under the Command of Lieutenant General Stuart.

7. For this purpose Tippoo, taking with him the flower of his army, appears to have marched from his camp near Cenapatam on the 28th of February, (when Lieutenant General Harris was still within the Company's territories) and moving rapidly in the direction of Periapatam, to have arrived there on the morning of the 5th of March, being the same day on which Lieutenant General Harris entered Mysore on the Eastern Frontier.

8. On the 6th of March, Tippoo Sultaun passed his own frontier, and attacked a detachment of the army of Bombay, under the Command of Lieutenant General Stuart, the total strength of whose entire army did not amount to more than six thousand fighting men. The attack of the Sultaun's force was sustained by a body not exceeding two thousand men, and the Sultaun's army was finally defeated and completely dispersed, before General Stuart could collect the whole of his divided force. It is with infinite satisfaction that I enclose, for information of your Honorable Court, the Paper marked (N^o 1,) containing General Stuart's account of this brilliant and important action, which took place at Seedaferre on the 6th March.

Vide N^o XII

9. After this signal defeat, Tippoo retreated precipitately to his camp at Periapatam, and remained there until the 11th of March, without making any further attempt to molest the army of Bombay. The loss sustained by Tippoo's Army on the 6th of March, appears to have amounted to near 2,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners (which included several officers of rank, and some of considerable distinction): that sustained on the 7th, by the army of Bombay, will appear in Lieutenant General Stuart's Letter.

10. Adverting to the great disproportion of numbers, and to other circumstances of disadvantage, I am confident that your Honorable Court will be of opinion, that the conduct and success of the army of Bombay on that day has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed in India.

11. Under this impression, I take the liberty of recommending to your favourable notice, the several officers and corps, named by Lieutenant General Stuart in his Letter of the 8th of March, and I am anxious to request your particular attention to the distinguished conduct of Lieutenant General Stuart, and Major General Hartley, as well as of Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, and of Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop. Major General Hartley had already received a public testimony of my particular approbation of his extraordinary merit, in collecting stores and provisions in the district of Coorga, previously to the arrival of General Stuart on the Coast of Malabar.

12. Tippoo returned from Periapatam to Seringapatam, and arriving at the latter place on the 14th of March, moved from thence immediately to meet Lieutenant General Harris and the army of Madras.

13. Lieutenant General Harris had advanced on the 26th of March to a position between Sultanpet and Malavelly, having met with no considerable impediment from the enemy. The enemy made their appearance in force on that day, but without attempting to disturb our army. On the 27th of March, when the army reached its ground at Malavelly, Tippoo opened a distant cannonade upon it, which though at first disregarded by Lieutenant General Harris, ultimately led to a general engagement, in which the enemy was completely defeated, and driven from every Post which he attempted to maintain. Our loss on this occasion was very inconsiderable; only seven rank and file being killed, and a few men (including four Officers) wounded, while that of the enemy is supposed to have amounted to near seven hundred.

14. I refer your Honorable Court to Lieutenant General Harris's Letter of the 27th of March, which forms a part of the Enclosure, N^o 2, for a more particular account of this important victory, requesting also your attention to the merits of the several Officers and Corps distinguished by the notice of Lieutenant General Harris.

15. General Harris marched on the 20th a few miles to the southward of Malavelly, without the least interruption from the enemy; from whence it may be inferred that Tippoo Sulcaun was considerably dispirited by the defeat which he had sustained on the preceding day, added to the previous success obtained over him by the army of Bombay.

16. On the 29th of March, General Harris happily accomplished a movement which must have greatly astonished and disconcerted the enemy: instead of proceeding in the direction of Arakerry and Karagat, Lieutenant General Harris suddenly turned towards the river Cavery, where, finding a Ford at some distance above the junction of the Cavery and Copany, he immediately crossed the Cavery with a part of his army, and occupied strong positions on both banks of that river, at the distance of about fifteen miles from Seringapatam. This movement was also made without the least opposition on the part of the enemy, who indeed does not seem to have entertained the most distant suspicion of the British General's design.

17. Lord Cornwallis, at a more advanced period of the year, having in vain sought for a practicable Ford to the southward of Seringapatam, Tippoo probably concluded that Lieutenant General Harris would have pursued his Lordship's route

to the Ford of Caniambaddy, northward of Seringapatam, for the purpose of effecting a junction from thence with the army of Bombay. It is difficult to account otherwise for Tippoo's inaction, while General Harris executed this arduous and important movement.

18. The advantages of the position thus acquired by General Harris must prove considerable. In addition to the immediate acquisition of cattle and forage, it must facilitate the junction with the army of Bombay; it must afford additional security to the abundant magazines which have been formed in the Coorga country, and favor the safe approach of our convoys from the southern districts, and from the the Barrahmah, by the Pass of Coveriporam; and it promises to open to our army that range of forage situated to the southward of Seringapatam, which Tippoo seems to have reserved for the consumption of his own army.

19. Lieutenant General Harris, with his whole army, having crossed the Cavery on the 30th of March, halted near the village of Sovelly on the 31st. On the 1st of April he moved towards Seringapatam, and on the 5th, encamped two miles S. W. of that city, having experienced no opposition from the enemy since the 27th of March. On the morning of the 6th of April, after an engagement in which the enemy appears to have made considerable resistance, Lieutenant General Harris took possession of Sultanpetta, and an adjacent tope, or grove, and about the same time Major General Floyd, with a strong detachment, was sent to effect a junction with the army of Bombay. On the morning of the 6th April, Lieutenant General Stuart received at Seedapore a note from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the arrival of the latter at Seringapatam, and also signifying that Major General Floyd was to be detached from the army of Madras on the 6th April, for the purpose already stated. In consequence of this intelligence, Lieutenant General Stuart had determined to march from Sedapore to Sedasere on the 7th April; and it is probable that the junction of the army of Bombay, with the detachment under the Command of Major General Floyd, was effected on the 8th, in the neighbourhood of Periapatam. The last accounts received by me from General Harris, are dated on the 7th instant, when he states that he had taken up his position for the siege of Seringapatam.

20. Tippoo Sultaun, on the 7th April, had not returned any answer to my Letter of the 22d of February, nor had he manifested any disposition to propose a

negotiation. Lieutenant General Harris is instructed to propose preliminary articles of peace to the Sultaun, before the British batteries shall be opened against Seringapatam.

21. While General Harris was advancing towards Seringapatam, Lieutenant Colonel Read was employed in reducing the country to the northward of Ryacottah. His operations were intended to have embraced a wide range, and he had made considerable progress in them, when the more urgent service of convoying to the army the large supplies which were collected in the Barrahmahl, made it necessary for him to change the direction of his march. He is now drawing together in the vicinity of Coveryporam, the numerous Benjaries and other supplies intended for the army encamped before Seringapatam, which place it is hoped he may be able to reach early in May.

22. To the southward of the Carnatic and of Mysore, Lieutenant Colonel Brown, at the head of a respectable detachment, began his operation by the reduction of Carroor, which surrendered to him without any serious resistance on the 5th April. On the 8th he sent a detachment against Errode, and marched himself on the 9th to reduce Aravacourchy. He would, however, be obliged to suspend his intended operations in the district of Coimbatore, and to unite his detachment to that of Colonel Read, with a view of forming a force sufficiently strong to give due protection to the large and important supplies proceeding to Seringapatam.

23. Aravacourchy, which had been considerably strengthened since last war, surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Brown on the 10th instant.

24. I have annexed to this Dispatch, for the information of your Honorable Court, copies of the several Letters and Notes received by me from Lieutenant General Harris, from the 6th of March to the 7th April inclusive, and also copies of the Dispatches which I have received from Lieutenant General Stuart, on the 8th March and the 6th of April.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

MORNINGTON.

22d April 1799.

Fort St. George,
20th April, 1799.

P. S. After closing my Letter, I had the satisfaction to receive the Dispatches from Generals Harris and Stuart, of which copies are inclosed, making N^o 4 and 5.

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I congratulate your Honorable Court on the successful junction of the detachment under General Floyd, with the army of Bombay. The final junction of the whole with the army before Seringapatam, was expected to take place about the 13th instant. It may be safely affirmed, not to be in the power of Tippoo even materially to retard this junction, which, when effected, must excite a serious alarm in the mind of the Sultaun for the safety of his capital, if not of his person.

Your Honorable Court will perceive, that Lieutenant General Harris, in his progress to Seringapatam, encountered the same difficulties which were experienced by Lord Cornwallis, from the failure of the cattle provided for the service of the army, which although amply sufficient in point of number at the commencement of the expedition, appears to have rapidly decreased on the entrance of the army into Mysore. The climate and water of that country are represented to be extremely unfavorable to the cattle of the Carnatic. The delay which arose from this unavoidable contingency seems to have been considerable; but your Honorable Court will no doubt view with satisfaction, the spirit and firmness with which this difficulty was met by the Commander in Chief, and the zealous exertion of the whole army, by which he was enabled to proceed on his march.

When I closed my Letter, I had not received any detailed relation of the action of the 27th March, or any official return of our loss on that occasion. The dispatch since received from General Harris supplies the defect, and at the same time shows that the loss sustained by the enemy in the battle of Malavelly, was far more considerable than I had supposed. The accounts received by General Harris on the subject of the enemy's loss, as stated in his Letter to me of the 5th instant, are confirmed by the reports of some Hircarrahs belonging to General Stuart, who were in Tippoo's camp subsequently to the engagement.

I have added, for the further information of your Honorable Court, a sketch of the position of the army before Seringapatam on the 5th April (N^o 6.), a sketch of the attack made by Tippoo Sultaun on part of the army under Lieutenant General Stuart on the 6th March (N^o 7.), and the order of battle of the army under Lieutenant General Harris on its entrance into Mysore (N^o 8.)

COPY of a LETTER from Lieutenant General STUART to the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL; dated 8th March, 1799.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of MORNINGTON, K. P. Governor General,
&c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. I had the honor to address your Lordship on the 20th ultimo; and having marched from Cananore on the following day, agreeably to my intimation of that date, I arrived at the top of Pondiacherrum Gaut on the 25th of the same month.

2 I informed your Lordship it was my intention to assume a defensive position close to the frontiers; and there await, in conformity to General Harris's instructions, under date the 24th December, his further orders.

In pursuance of this plan I moved the corps successively forward, and placed them in such situations as might enable me most promptly to form the proposed junction with the principal army.

3. On the 2d instant the right brigade, consisting of three native battalions, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Montrefor, took up their ground at Seedaseer, the boundary of the Coorga country, and about seven miles distant from Periapatam.

The main body of the army, with the park and provisions, remained at Seedapore and Ahmootenaar; the first eight miles, and the latter twelve, from the advanced position.

4. It may be necessary to inform your Lordship, that I was in some measure compelled, from the nature of the country, which is every where covered with thick Jungles, to place the army in several divisions; but I had a further view in occupying the post at Seedaseer, in order to preserve a more ready communication with General Harris, as this was the only spot from whence the signals established between the two armies could be observed. Although I had no reason to apprehend any immediate attack, I thought it advisable to adopt the precaution of encamping

the corps at such short distances, as would either enable me to move without much loss of time, into the enemy's Territory, or to support, if occasion should require it, any quarter that might stand in need of assistance.

5. In the course of the morning of the 5th, an extensive encampment was unexpectedly observed to be forming on this side the fort of Periapatam. This circumstance was discovered at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as the enemy were taking up their ground, by a party of observation, on the summit of the high hill of Seedafer, which commands a view of the Mysore almost to the environs of Seringapatam. Before the evening this encampment assumed a very formidable appearance, and covered a great extent of ground; we were able to count from 3 to 400 tents; amongst the number some of large dimensions were distinguished, and particularly one of a green colour, that seemed to denote the presence of the Sultaun. However much the probability of this circumstance might be strengthened by the respectable appearance of the encampment, it was contradicted by the evidence of two Hircarrahs, who had recently arrived from Seringapatam. These men generally reported, that Tippoo had marched, with all his forces, on the 20th ultimo, to oppose the progress of the Madras army; and that the Benky Nabob commanded the only force in the field that remained in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam. This force was represented to be encamped at Canniambaddy, and to consist of 5,000 Piadas, or irregular Infantry, who were said to be intended as a covering party to 7,000 Benjaries, and directed to bring as much provisions as they could collect about Periapatam to the capital.

6. In this state of uncertainty I thought it prudent to reinforce Lieutenant Colonel Montresor's brigade with an additional battalion of sepoy, and waited for more correct intelligence, which I expected hourly, to act with the whole of my forces, as affairs might render it necessary. On the morning of the 6th, Major General Hartley went forward to reconnoitre; and at break of day, from the hill of observation, the whole of the enemy's army was discovered to be in motion; but their movements were so well concealed by the woodiness of the country, and the haziness of the atmosphere, that it was impossible to ascertain their object; nor, in fact, was this discovered until they had penetrated a considerable way into the Jungle, and commenced an attack upon our Line, which happened between the hours of nine and ten.

7. The enemy pierced through the Jungles with such secrecy and expedition, that they attacked the rear and the front of our Line almost at the same instant. This dispatch prevented more than three of our corps being engaged, as the fourth, which was posted two miles and a half in the rear, was unable to form a junction, from the enemy having cut in between them and Seedaseer. The communication was effectually obstructed by a Column, which, according to the reports of our prisoners, consisted of upwards of 5,000 men under the Command of Baber Jung.

8. Fortunately, before the enemy had accomplished their purpose, Major General Hartley had time to apprise me of their attack, and remained himself to give any assistance that might be necessary. The best position was assumed for repulsing the enemy; and in this alarming situation the corps defended themselves with so much resolution, that the Sultaun's troops were unable to make any impression. The brigade was on every side completely surrounded, and had to contend against a vast disparity of numbers, besides other discouraging circumstances.

9. As soon as I received intelligence of the perilous situation of the right brigade, I marched to their assistance, with the two flank Companies of His Majesty's 75th Regiment, and the whole of the 77th. I arrived about half past two in sight of the division of the enemy, who had penetrated into the rear, and possessed themselves of the great road leading to Seedaseer. The engagement lasted nearly half an hour, when, after a smart fire of musquetry on both sides, the enemy were completely routed, and fled with precipitation through the Jungles, to regain their Column, which still continued the attack in front. On arriving at Lieutenant Colonel Montresor's post, I found his men exhausted with fatigue, and their ammunition almost expended. At 20 minutes past three the enemy retreated in all directions.

10. For this decisive, and, I hope your Lordship will allow, brilliant success, considering the small number of troops who engaged, under very great disadvantages, probably the flower of Tippoo Sultaun's Army, I feel myself peculiarly indebted to the judicious dispositions for defence made by General Hartley. He embraced the opportunity of observing the motions of the enemy from the hill I have above-mentioned, and was thus enabled to advise Lieutenant Colonel Montresor of the best method for defeating them. I beg leave also to inform your Lordship, that my best thanks are due to Lieutenant Colonel Montresor, for his

very active exertions; and to the Officers and Men, including the Artillery of his brigade, for their gallant and steady behaviour throughout the whole of this arduous affair. Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, and the European Division under his command, are likewise entitled to my particular approbation, for their spirited conduct, which finally routed the enemy.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 1.

11. Our loss on this occasion is far less than could reasonably have been expected; and I have the honour to inclose, for your Lordship's information, a return of this circumstance.

12. It was impossible to ascertain the exact loss sustained by the enemy, but it must have been heavy, as in the course of so long an action they were often exposed in crowds to the fire of grape shot, and volleys of musquetry.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 2.

Several men of distinction were killed, and some wounded Officers have been made prisoners. I have the honor to inclose the information of Mozan Khan, Bhuskhy, and the Commander of a Kutcherry, the prisoner of the greatest rank who has fallen wounded into our hands; but concurring reports state, that Meer Ghofar is amongst the slain.

13. As the arrival of General Harris at Seringapatam, will not happen at so early a period as he first intended, the immediate possession of the Post of Seedasere was no longer an object of such consequence, and to retain it while Tippoo continued in force at Periapatam became an affair of serious difficulty. The secrecy and expedition with which he had planned his late enterprize, and the correct intelligence that the Leaders of his Columns appeared to have obtained of the private routs through the Coorga Jungles, led to an opinion that he would not remain satisfied with this abortive attempt, but might endeavour to penetrate by another direction to the southward, still more open than the passage of Seedasere, where he would only be opposed by Coorgs. This consideration derived a greater weight, as if he succeeded in forcing this entrance it would throw him into our rear, and put him in all probability in possession of the great depôt of rice collected by the Coorga Rajah. These motives have induced me to relinquish the post of Seedasere, and to collect the whole of my force at this place. I have accordingly made a disposition, either to defend my position against the Sultaun, if he should again venture to attack it, or to move in defence of any part of the Coorga Rajah's Territories that the enemy may threaten, provided it shall endanger our magazine of

provisions; otherwise I shall remain on the defensive, until I receive advice from General Harris.

14. Since the action of the 6th, the enemy have continued in their camp at Periapatam, nor have I any intelligence either of the Sultaun's designs, or of the motives that induced him to undertake his present enterprize. It is not likely that he will remain longer in this neighbourhood than after he receives intelligence of General Harris having entered the Mysore. As my communication with General Harris is become insecure, I must take the liberty of requesting your Lordship to inform him of such part of these particulars as may appear to you necessary.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, most respectfully,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

Head Quarters,
Seedapore, 8th March, 1799.

(Signed) J. STUART.

P. S. By some prisoners who have been just now brought in by the Coorga Rajah's people, I am informed that the loss of the enemy was very great, and that many men of the first distinction fell. They mention Seyed or Meer Ghofar, and the Benky Nabob, who led the center attack, among the killed. It is added, however, that the Sultaun is collecting more forces, and is determined to make a second attack.

(Signed) J. STUART.

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Enclosure in (N^o 1.)—GENERAL RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in that Part of the Army engaged with TIPPOO SULTAUN'S Troops, at and near Seedaseer, on the 6th March, 1799.

Camp, near Sedapore, 8th March, 1799.

	KILLED.						WOUNDED.						MISSING.												
	Captains.	Haveldars.	Rank & File.	Puckally.	Europeans.	Total.	Lieutenants.	Ensign.	Subdars.	Jemidars.	Sergeants.	Haveldars.	Drums & Fifes.	Rank & File.	Puckally.	Europeans.	Total.	Captains.	Drums & Fifes.	Rank & File.	Europeans.	Total.	Natives.	Grand Total.	
Artillery and Lascars attached	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Right Native Brigade {	1	1	10	-	1	11	2	1	1	-	2	1	2	1	1	3	27	1	1	2	1	3	3	46	
1st Batt ⁿ 2d Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1st D ^o 4th D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1st D ^o 3d D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Center or European Brigade	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
75th Regiment	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	
77th D ^o	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Left Native Brigade - 1st Batt ⁿ 5th Regiment	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Pioneer Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1	3	24	1	9	20	4	1	1	1	3	2	84	1	1	1	77	1	1	14	4	12	143		

OFFICERS NAMES.

KILLED.	WOUNDED.	MISSING.
Captain S. Thompson, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.	Lt. Lighton, Artillery. Lt. H. Rooms, Lt. Wilkinson, Ensign Eldridge, Subad ^r Norajee, Jemm ^r Mah ^o Sophy, Lt. Maxwell, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.	Captain Short, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.

(Signed) **ROBERT GORDON,**
Adjutant General.

(N^o 2.) INFORMATION OF MOZAN KHAN BUKSHY.Enclosure in
N^o XII.

The wounded prisoner states, that his name is Mozan Khan, and that he is Bukshy of the Mudjid or 5th Cutcherry, consisting of about 2,000 men.

That on the day of the action, the Column with which he attacked was composed of three Cutcheries, the Futtah adan Khan Bukshy, the Suddoor Ghoolam Aly Suddoor Bukshy, and Mudjid. That Keer Keeran Meer Haffen led the first Division, and that Baber Jung commanded the whole Column, which might amount to about 5,500 men; that the Mudjid Cutcherry, of which he is Bukshy, occupied the center, and emerged into the road where our two six pounders were left, and attributes the failure of the enterprize to the prematureness of the attack in front. That Khana Jahan and Ruzza Sahel, the same who commanded at Ghazinoor, led the attack in front with 3 or 4,000 men.

That he left Pultan with Tippoo's army three days before that of the attack; he varies with regard to the force now with Tippoo, from forty to twenty Cushoons, and twenty to twenty-five thousand men, and two Cutcheries of horse, of about seven or eight hundred each.

That there are nine guns attached to each Cutcherry of foot, and that they are now at Periapatam.

That Keer Saheb commanded the column which took the center of the plain, attended by the Benky Nabob.

That Keer Kummer Ul Deen is at present with the army, as well as Tippoo's three sons.

That Seyed, or Keer G. Nofan, by which he was indiscriminately called, rode on the day of the action a dark coloured horse, approaching to black, and wore a green turban.

That Seind Saheb commands the troops to the eastward of Pultan, and that Lally's corps is stationed a few Cofs on this side of Bangalore, but that there are no Europeans present with the Sultaun.

(Signed)

A. WALKER,

Military Secretary.

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No. XIII.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable Lord CLIVE to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort St. George, 17th April 1799.

Fort St. George, 17th April 1799.

Gentlemen,

Understanding that the Governor General transmits to the Court of Directors by the present Dispatch a full and detailed account of the war in which we are engaged with Tippoo Suldaun, and of the circumstances and motives which have determined his Lordship in the choice of the measures which he has pursued relative thereto, I should remain satisfied with what is written in the Letter of this Government, of this day's date, to the Secret Committee, did it not occur to my mind, that it may be satisfactory to you to know more explicitly my sentiments upon the actual state of our affairs respecting the war; and that I should not do justice to the Governor General, if I did not express my sense of the conduct which has put us in a situation of such fair and well-grounded expectations as that in which we are now placed. Upon my arrival here, the end of August last, I entertained the most serious apprehension of the Suldaun's invading the Carnatic; which had he done, very difficult would it have been to have assembled the whole of our army, and vain would have been the hope of collecting a sufficiency of supplies and cattle to enable us to undertake the siege of Seringapatam this season, and finish the war in one Campaign. But the fortune of the Company prevented, and possibly the complete success of the measure of annihilating the French party, and encreasing the subsidiary force at Hyderabad, planned with so much wisdom by the Governor General, and executed with so much ability by Colonel Roberts, under the direction of the Resident, Captain Kirkpatrick, confounded the Suldaun and deterred him from bringing upon the Carnatic so severe a calamity.

From the time I was acquainted with the views and intentions of the Governor General, it became the object of my constant solicitude, in conjunction with the other Members of this Government, to promote his measures by the most zealous and cordial co-operation; and we had the gratification, upon his Lordship's arrival here, the end of last year, to receive his full and entire approbation of the exertions

that had been made, and of the advanced state in which he found our preparations for war. Since that period the same wisdom and energy which had characterized the Governor General's Councils, has guided our exertions, and we have had the satisfaction to know, that the most formidable and best equipped British army that ever took the field in India, combined with a respectable force from the Nizam, entered Mysore the 5th of last Month. Bombay has not been less forward in its exertions; and the two victories, obtained by General Stuart on the 6th March, and by General Harris on the 27th, are presages of future success, and serve to evince how little Tippoo is able, without French aid, to contend against the force which is assailing him. The effectual assistance of the Nizam, the close connection subsisting between that Prince and the Company, and the powerful state of our armies, encourage us to expect a speedy and glorious termination to the contest. The irreconcilable hatred of the Sultaun, and the uncertain state of the French in Egypt, of whom we have no accounts to be depended upon since August last, when Buonaparte was still at the head of 17 or 18,000 men, authorize and point out the necessity of continuing the war till we can obtain complete security, and establish the foundations of a durable and undisturbed peace.

The expences of preparation have, from their extent, been unavoidably great; but as we have reason to expect that, if the war is not entirely finished in one Campaign, the weight of it will, I trust, upon the whole, prove an economical one; and that the acquisitions we may gain, and the security we shall derive from them, will amply repay the expences we shall have incurred.

Concurring as I do in the views of the Governor General, bearing testimony to the wisdom and decision of his councils, and sensible of the advantages which must ever result from the person who has the controul of the Company's affairs, and the means of drawing forth the resources of the three Presidencies being as near the scene of action as possible in a contest like the present, I desire to assure you of my continuing to give my utmost support and most cordial co-operation to measures which bid fair to reflect so much honor upon Lord Mornington's Administration, and to secure the most solid advantages to the Company and the British Empire. In these sentiments I am most heartily joined by the other Members of this Government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged and most faithful servant,

(Signed)

No. XIV.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL, in the Political Department, to the COURT of DIRECTORS, dated Fort St. George, 11th of May 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. It is with the utmost satisfaction that we have the honor to forward to your Honorable Court the enclosed copy of a Dispatch received this day from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the important events of the fall of the City of Seringapatam, the death of Tippoo Sultaun, and the capture of two of his Sons, and of many of his principal Officers, on the 4th May.

2. Your Honorable Court may be assured, that the most assiduous endeavours of the Governor General in Council will be employed to derive from these events the inestimable advantages which they promise to the general prosperity of your affairs in India.

3. We have not yet received the details of the action of the 4th of May, but we deemed it to be our duty to transmit to you, without the delay of a moment, the intelligence contained in this Dispatch. We shall take an early opportunity of forwarding, by an overland and sea conveyance, such further details as we shall receive from Lieutenant General Harris, together with full information of the proceedings of the Governor General in Council, in consequence of the glorious success of the British Arms in Mysore.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

Fort St. George,
11th May 1799.

MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,
W. PETRIE,
E. W. FALLOFIELD.

COPY of a LETTER from the COMMANDER in CHIEF to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated Seringapatam, the 4th of May, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o XIV.

My Lord,

I have the pleasure to inform you, that this day at one o'clock a division of the army under my command assaulted Seringapatam; and that at half past two o'clock the place was entirely in our possession. Tippoo Sultaun fell in the assault. Two of his sons, the Sultaun Paudshaw, and Moyen ud Dien, are prisoners, with many of the principal Sirdars. Our loss is trifling: our success has been complete. I will send to your Lordship detail hereafter.

Seringapatam,
the 4th May, 1799.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

(A true Copy)

J. WEBBE,

Secretary to Government.

N^o XV.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL, in the Political Department, to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort St. George, the 16th May, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. On the 11th instant, we had the honor of forwarding to your Honorable Court the copy of a short Dispatch from Lieutenant General Harris, announcing the event of the fall of Seringapatam, and the death of Tippoo Sultaun.

2. Having since received from Lieutenant General Harris the details relative to that memorable conquest, we enclose, for your information, a copy of the Commander in Chief's Letter to the Right Honorable the Governor General; of which

Vide Enclo-
sure, N^o 1.

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we have thought it adviseable to omit a passage containing matter on which an important political arrangement actually depends, and we have, therefore, no doubt that it will be more satisfactory to your Honorable Court, that this subject should, for the present, be communicated only to the Secret Committee.

3. Having already congratulated your Honorable Court upon the important event of the capture of Seringapatam, and having assured you of the most vigilant attention of the Governor General in Council to improve the advantages which may be expected to arise from this brilliant and decisive success, it is our principal object in this address, to draw the attention of your Honorable Court to the merits of that gallant army which achieved the conquest of the Capital of Mysore.

4. We have no doubt that your Honorable Court will view with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

5. The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British Possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security; and your Honorable Court will assuredly concur in the sentiments of national pride, satisfaction, and gratitude with which we reflect, that, in this arduous crisis, the spirit and exertions of the Indian army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home, and that in India, as in Europe, Great-Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her own prosperity, fame, and power.

6. Under the warmest impressions of its discipline, zeal, and valour, we beg leave to recommend this brave and gallant army to the favorable notice of your Honorable Court, and to the applause and gratitude of their King and Country.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

Fort St. George,
16th May, 1799.

(Signed)

MORNINGTON,
CLIVE,

W. PETRIE,

E. W. FALLOFIELD,

(N^o 1.)—COPY of a LETTER from the COMMANDER in CHIEF to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated Seringapatam, 7th May, 1799. Enclosure in
N^o XV.

My Lord,

On the 4th instant I had the honour to address to your Lordship an hasty note, containing, in few words, the sum of our success, which I have now to report more in detail.

The fire of our batteries, which began to batter in breach on the 30th April, had on the evening of the 3d instant so much destroyed the walls against which it was directed, that the arrangement was then made for assaulting the place on the following day, when the breach was reported practicable; the troops intended to be employed were stationed in the trenches early in the morning of the 4th, that no extraordinary movement might lead the enemy to expect the assault, which I had determined to make in the heat of the day, as the time best calculated to ensure success, as their troops would then be least prepared to oppose us.

Ten flank companies of Europeans, taken from those regiments necessarily left to guard our camp and outposts, followed by the 12th, 33d, 73d, and 74th regiments, and three corps of grenadier sepoy, taken from the troops of the three Presidencies, with 200 of His Highness the Nizam's Troops, formed the party for the assault, accompanied by 100 of the Artillery, and the corps of Pioneers, and supported in the trenches by the battalion companies of the Regiment de Meuron, and four battalions of Madras Sepoy. Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieutenant Colonels Dunlop, Dalrymple, Gardiner, and Mignan, commanded the several flank corps; and Major General Baird was entrusted with the direction of this important service.

At one o'clock the troops moved from the trenches, crossed the rocky bed of the Cavery, under an extremely heavy fire, passed the glacis and ditch, and ascended the breaches in the Fausse Braye and rampart of the Fort, surmounting, in the most gallant manner, every obstacle which the difficulty of the passage, and the resistance of the enemy, presented to oppose their progress. Major General Baird had divided his force for the purpose of clearing the ramparts to the right and left. One division was commanded by Colonel Sherbrooke, the other by Lieutenant

Enclosure, in
N^o XV.

Colonel Dunlop : the latter was disabled in the breach ; but both corps, although strongly opposed, were completely successful. Resistance continued to be made from the palace of Tippoo for some time after all firing had ceased from the works : Two of his Sons were there, who, on assurance of safety, surrendered to the troops surrounding them ; and guards were placed for the protection of the family, most of whom were in the palace. It was soon after reported that Tippoo Suldaun had fallen ; Syed Saheb, Meer Saduc, Syed Gofar, and many other of his Chiefs, were also slain. Measures were immediately adopted to stop the confusion, at first unavoidable in a city strongly garrisoned, crowded with inhabitants, and their property in ruins from the fire of a numerous artillery, and taken by assault. The Princes were removed to Camp.

It appeared to Major General Baird so important to ascertain the fate of the Suldaun, that he caused immediate search to be made for his body, which, after much difficulty, was found late in the evening in one of the gates, under a heap of the slain, and soon after placed in the Palace. The corpse was the next day recognized by the Family, and interred with the honours due to his rank in the Mausoleum of his Father.

The strength of the Fort is such, both from its natural position and the stupendous works by which it is surrounded, that all the exertions of the brave troops who attacked it, in whose praise it is impossible to say too much, were required to place it in our hands. Of the merits of the army, I have expressed my opinion in Orders, a copy of which I have the honour to enclose ; and I trust your Lordship will point out their services to the favourable notice of their King and Country.

I am sorry to add, that on collecting the returns of our loss, it is found to have been much heavier than I had at first imagined.

On the 5th instant, Abdul Khalic, the elder of the Princes, formerly hostages with Lord Cornwallis, surrendered himself at our out-posts, demanding protection ; Kerim Saib, the brother of Tippoo, had before sought refuge with Meer Allum Behauder. A Cowl Namah was yesterday dispatched to Futteh Hyder, the eldest son of Tippoo, inviting him to join his brothers ; Purneah and Meer Kummer Odeen Khan, have also been summoned to Seringapatam ; no answers have yet been received, but I expect them shortly, as their families are in the Fort.

This moment Ali Reza, formerly one of the Vakeels from Tippoo Sultaun to Lord Cornwallis, has arrived from Meer Kummer Odeen Khann, to ask my orders for 4,000 horse, now under his command; Ali Reza was commissioned to declare, that Meer Kummer Odeen would make no conditions, but rely on the generosity of the English.

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N^o XV.

Monsieur Chapuy and most of the French are prisoners; they have Commissions from the French Government.

Seringapatam,
7th May 1799.

I have the honor, &c,
(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

ABSTRACT of a RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, at the Assault of Seringapatam on the 4th of May 1799.

Europeans Killed—Two Captains, six Lieutenants, three Serjeants, one Drummer, fifty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Wounded.—One Lieutenant Colonel, four Captains, eight Lieutenants, three Ensigns, two Conductors, twelve Serjeants, five Drummers, and two hundred and twenty-eight rank and file.

Ditto Missing—One Serjeant, and three rank and file.

Natives Killed—Thirteen rank and file.

Ditto Wounded—One Jemidar, two Drummers, and thirty-one rank and file.

Ditto Missing—Two rank and file.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded on the Assault.

Killed.

Lieutenant Mather, of the 75th, and Captain Owen, of the 77th flank companies; Lieutenant Lalor, of the 73d, Lieutenants Farquhar, Prendergraft, Hill, and Shawe, of the 74th; Captain Cormick, of the pioners.

Wounded.

Lieutenants Turner, Broughton, and Skelton, of the 75th; Lieutenant Colonel Dulong and Lieutenant Lawrence of the 77th; Lieutenant Webb, of the Bombay regiment;

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Enclosure in
N^o XV.

Captain Lardy and Lieutenant Matthews of the Meuron regiment flank companies; Lieutenant Shawe, of the 76th, serving with the 12th; Captain Macleod, Lieutenant Thomas, Ensigns Autil and Guthrie of the 73d; Captain Caldwell, of the Engineers, and Captain Prescott, of the Artillery.

Enclosure in
N^o XV.

COPY of GENERAL ORDERS; dated Camp at Seringapatam, 5th May,
1799.

The Commander in Chief congratulates the gallant army which he has the honor to command, on the conquest of yesterday; the effects arising from the attainment of such an acquisition as far exceed the present limits of detail, as the unremitting zeal, labour, and unparalleled valour of the troops surpass his power of praise: For services, so incalculable in their consequences, he must consider the army as well entitled to the applause and gratitude of their Country at large.

While Lieutenant General Harris sincerely laments the loss sustained in the valuable officers and men who fell in the attack, he cannot omit to return his thanks in the warmest terms to Major General Baird, for the decided and able manner in which he conducted the assault, and for the humane measures which he subsequently adopted for preserving order and regularity in the place. He requests that Major General Baird will communicate to the officers and men who, on that great occasion, acted under his Command, the high sense he must entertain of their achievements and merits.

The Commander in Chief requests, that Colonel Gent and the corps of Engineers, under his orders, will accept his thanks for their unremitting exertions in conducting the duties of that very important department; and his best acknowledgements are due to Major Beatson, for the essential assistance given to this branch of the service by the constant exertion of his ability and zeal.

The merits of the Artillery corps are so strongly expressed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander in Chief can only desire Colonel Smith to assure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his Command, that he feels most fully their claim to approbation.

In thus publicly expressing his sense of their good conduct, the Commander in Chief finds himself called upon to notice, in a most particular manner, the exertion of

Captain Dowse, and his corps of Pioneers, which during the present service have been equally marked by unremitting labour, and the ability with which that labour was applied.

Enclosure in
N^o XV.

On referring to the progress of the siege, so many occasions have occurred for applause to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieutenant Colonel Shaw, the Honorable Colonel Wellesly, Lieutenant Colonel Moneypenny, the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. John, Major Mac Donald, Major Skelby, and Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the several outworks and posts of the enemy, demands to be recorded; and the very spirited attack led by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of His Majesty's 74th regiment, which tended so greatly to secure the position our troops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ultimo, claims the strongest approbation of the Commander in Chief.

The important part taken by the Bombay army since the commencement of the siege in all the operations which led to its honorable conclusion, has been such as well sustains its long established reputation. The gallant manner in which the post at the village of Agrar was seized by the force under Colonel Hart, the ability displayed in directing the fire of the batteries established there, the vigour with which every attack of the enemy on the outposts of that army was repuffed, and the spirit shewn in the assault of the breach by the corps led by Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop, are points of particular notice, for which the Commander in Chief requests Lieutenant General Stuart will offer his best thanks to the officers and troops employed.

Lieutenant General Harris trusts, that Lieutenant General Stuart will excuse his thus publicly expressing his sense of the cordial co-operation and assistance received from him during the present service; in the course of which he has ever found it difficult to separate the sentiments of his public duty from the warmest feelings of his private friendship.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS; dated Seringapatam, 8th May 1799.

Lieutenant General Harris has particular pleasure in publishing to the army the following Extract of a report transmitted to him yesterday by Major General Baird, as it places in a distinguished point of view the merit of an officer on the very im-

Enclosure in
N^o XV.

portant occasion referred to, whose general gallantry and good conduct since he has served with this army, have not failed to recommend him strongly to the Commander in Chief.

“ If, where all behaved nobly, it is proper to mention individual merits. I know no man so justly entitled to praise as Colonel Sherbrooke, to whose exertions I feel myself much indebted for the success of the attack.”

(True Copies)

(Signed)

P. A. AGNEW,

Military Secretary.

(A true Copy)

J. WEBBE,

Secretary to Government.

Enclosure in
N^o XV.

(N^o 2.)—COPY of a GENERAL ORDER by GOVERNMENT; dated 15th May, 1799.

G. O. By Government.

Fort St. George, 15th May, 1799.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having this day received from the Commander in Chief of the Allied Army in the field, the official details of the glorious and decisive victory obtained at Seringapatam on the 4th May, offers his cordial thanks and sincere congratulations to the Commander in Chief, and to all the officers and men composing the gallant army which achieved the capture of the capital of Mysore on that memorable day.

His Lordship views with admiration the consummate judgment with which the assault was planned, the unequalled rapidity, animation, and skill, with which it was executed, and the humanity which distinguished its final success.

Under the favour of Providence and the justice of our cause, the established character of the army had inspired an early confidence, that the war, in which we were engaged, would be brought to a speedy, prosperous, and honorable issue.

But the events of the 4th May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raised the reputation of the British Arms in India to a degree of splendor and glory unrivalled in the military

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history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world. Enclosure in
N^o XV.

The lustre of this victory can be equalled only by the substantial advantages which it promises to establish, by restoring the peace and safety of the British Possessions in India on a durable foundation of genuine security.

The Governor General in Council reflects with pride, satisfaction, and gratitude, that in this arduous crisis the spirit and exertion of our Indian Army have kept pace with those of our countrymen at home; and that in India, as in Europe, Great Britain has found in the malevolent designs of her enemies, an increasing source of her own prosperity, fame, and power.

(By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.)

(Signed) J. WEBBE,
Sec. to Government.

(A true Copy) J. WEBBE,
Sec. to Government.

N^o XVI.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the SECRET COMMITTEE of the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 19th May, 1799.

To the Secret Committee of the Honorable Court of Directors.

Honorable Sirs,

1. The accidental detention of the Sarah Christiana Packet, enables me to forward to your Honorable Committee by this dispatch, documents of great importance, explanatory of the nature of the connection between Tippoo Sultaun and the French Republic.

2. These Papers were found in the Palace of Seringapatam, and were transmitted officially to my military Secretary, by the Secretary of the Commission appointed to assist Lieutenant General Harris in all matters of a political nature.

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(a) Vide
Translation,
Page 161.

3. The Paper, (a) N^o 1. is a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Executive Directory, and appears to be an attested copy of that which was dispatched by M. Dubuc, with two Native Vakeels, on the 7th of February, 1799. The Letter however is dated the 20th of July 1798, at which time the military preparations in the Carnatic had scarcely commenced.

4. Your Honorable Committee will observe, that in this Letter Tippoo Sultaun, in the most distinct manner, states the nature of his late embassy to the Isle of France to have been the same which I have described in my minute of the 12th of August, and in my Letter to Tippoo Sultaun of 8th November, notwithstanding that he had endeavoured to put a different colour on the transaction in his letter to me of the 18th December 1798, and received at Fort St. George 25th December.

5. It is equally remarkable, that he does not attempt to allege against the British Government any ground of complaint since the conclusion of the last war.

6. The object of his offensive and defensive alliance with France, appears to have been not merely the recovery of his former dominions, but the expulsion of the English from all their rich possessions in India, and the utter annihilation of their power in Asia.

7. You will further observe, that he declares it to be his intention to commence the attack on the first favourable occasion, and, on the whole, that he professes to make common cause with France, under the most solemn protestations of fidelity and zeal to the Republic.

(b) Vide
Translation,
Page 162.

8. The Paper, (b) N^o 2, is a Note of the demands which Tippoo Sultaun's Ambassadors were authorized by him to make upon the Executive Directory at Paris; they correspond in substance with the requisitions announced in M. Malartic's Proclamation at the Mauritius.

9. In the articles 5 and 6, you will perceive that the Sultaun intended to commence his operations in the heart of the Carnatic, in concert with a French Army to be landed at Porto Novo; and that he did not propose to wait the actual arrival of the French force, but was resolved to make himself master of the Coast of Coromandel as soon as he should find it convenient, after having received notice of the motions of the French.

10. In article 7, it appears that the Portuguese Colonies in this quarter of India were to have been divided between Tippoo Sultaun and the French. All the articles of his Paper demand particular attention, as tending to prove, in the most conclusive manner, the entire devotion of this infatuated Prince to his alliance with France. This Paper also is dated on the 20th of July 1798, both Papers are signed in the Sultaun's own hand writing, according to the abbreviated form of signature which he was accustomed to use in all his Letters and other official Documents. This mode of signature is usual among the Natives of Hindostan, and no doubt can be entertained of the authenticity of the Papers.

11. Your Honorable Committee will observe, that the Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to me, which was received at Fort St. George on the 13th of February, must have been written subsequently to the dispatch of the Papers now enclosed, as M. Dubuc, with the Sultaun's two native Vakeels, embarked at Tranquebar on the 7th of February.

I have the honour to enclose two other Papers, N^o 3 and 4, in the French language, found also in the Palace of Seringapatam.

I have the honour to be,

Honorable Sirs,

Fort St. George,
19th May 1799.

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

MORNINGTON.

(N^o 1.)—COPY of a Letter (French) from TIPPOO SULTAUN to the FRENCH DIRECTORY; dated 26th July, 1798. Enclosure in N^o XVI.

Vide Translation, Page 161.

(N^o 2.)—ARTICLES of AGREEMENT (French) proposed by TIPPOO SULTAUN to the FRENCH DIRECTORY. Enclosure in N^o XVI.

Vide Translation, Page 162.

Enclosure in
N^o XVI.

(N^o 3.)—COPY of a LETTER from M. DUBUC to the Prime Minister of
the RAJAH of TRAVENCORE.

(Translation.)

To His Excellency Ranan Kifren, Prime Minister of His Majesty the Rajah of
Travencore, at Alepé.

My Lord,

I wait with impatience the arrival of some East-India ships, to have some news, and to learn that your health is perfectly re-established, if, as is reported here, it has been disordered.

The opportunities for India are rare. I take advantage of a vessel which is going to the Coast of Malabar, to write to the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, with whom I have the honor to correspond. I beg of you to forward my Letter, after having had it translated into an Eastern language, that you may not be under the necessity of communicating it to any person.

I am often asked, why your Prince was not an ally of the Sultaun's? and on my reflecting, that the great Nabob, Hyder Ali, his father, had been the friend and ally of Ram Rajah, I was astonished, that this friendship, deranged by some event, never had been renewed. It is very common in Europe, that one Power, after having been at war with its neighbour, re-becomes its ally and friend. You have been at war with the Bācha: I conceive it necessary that all resentment should be forgotten, that the old quarrels should be extinguished, and that it is requisite to the two Princes to form a treaty of alliance and friendship, in a firm manner, and suitable to their reciprocal interests. If I was in India, I would press you much, as well as the Sultaun, believing that my wishes would be fulfilled. But it is reserved for you to have the merit of re-uniting these two Powers:—You are the counsellor and friend of your King; you manage his affairs so advantageously, that if you find this alliance worthy (and I have no doubt of it) he will suffer you to make him the proposition, and the two Princes will easily understand each other. If my wishes are satisfied in this respect, my joy will be at its height; because you will be reputed our Ally, in becoming that of a Prince, who has been united with

France a long time. I pray Heaven, that your days may glide long and happy, and that it will preserve those of your King. This is the sincere wish of your servant and friend,

Isle de France,
15 Ventose, an. 6.
5th March 1798.

(Signed) MAL DESCOMBERC.

(N^o 4.)—COPY of a LETTER (French) from M. DUBUC to TIPPOO SULTAUN; dated 16th December, O. S. 1798.

Enclosure
in N^o XVI.

Vide Translation, Page 165.

N^o XVII.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Lord MORNINGTON to the CHAIRMAN of the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Fort St. George, 19th May 1799.

[Private.]

SIR,

Fort St. George 19th May 1799.

The Sarah Christiana having been detained for a few hours, I am enabled to acknowledge the receipt of the Dispatches of the Secret Committee, under date 24th of December.

The intelligence which I have received this day from Seringapatam, induces me to believe that I shall be able to effect a settlement of the country without quitting this Presidency. My Brother and Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, are far advanced on their way towards Mysore, and I shall wait for their report before I move from hence. I request you to apprise the Court of Directors of the probability of my being able to raise the Investment nearly to the standard originally proposed.

The advices from Egypt are by no means satisfactory; it appears, that the French had gained some considerable advantages in Syria, and had taken the town of Joppa; it also appears, that they had fortified Suez, and had begun to collect

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craft at the head of the Arabian Gulph. The Centurion and Albatros, and two of the Company's cruizers, were gone up the Red Sea for the purpose of destroying the craft collected, and of preventing the collection of more. The Princess Charlotte Indiaman, armed, together with the Fox frigate, were probably off the Streights of Babelmandel, having quitted Bombay with that destination some time before. The last intelligence of Commodore Blankett, was of the month of January, when he was contending with adverse winds off the Coast of Africa, a very few degrees to the Northward of the Line. Admiral Rainier was at Cananore on the 8th of May; it is a satisfactory circumstance to reflect, that if the French should be able, by any accident, to push a force to India by sea, after Admiral Rainier shall have quitted his station, they will find no friend to support them; their arrival, under our present circumstances, would, I am persuaded, only serve to add another triumph to the British Arms in India.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

To the Chairman of the Court of Directors.

N^o XVIII.

COPY of a LETTER from Lieutenant-General GEORGE HARRIS to the CHAIRMAN of the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated Seringapatam, 6th May 1799.

The Chairman of the Honorable Court of Directors of the United East-India Company, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor of congratulating you and the Honorable Court, on the prosperous issue of the expedition committed to my charge by the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington.

Seringapatam was carried by storm at mid-day of the 4th instant; Tippoo Sul-taun killed, with many of his principal Officers, and thousands of his adherents; and his family, with the families of his chief Sirdars, in our possession.

My attention is now directed to secure my position, and maintain our advantages, until I can receive further instructions from the Right Honorable the Governor General.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With respect,

Head Quarters, Seringapatam,
6th May 1799.

Your very obedient humble servant,

GEO. HARRIS,

Lieut. General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's and the Hon. Company's Forces on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar.

N^o XIX.

COPY of a LETTER from JOHN SPENCER, Esq. to the COURT of DIRECTORS;
dated Calicut, 21st May 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for all Affairs of the Honorable United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

Par. 1. Admiral Rainier having been pleased to order His Majesty's Frigate the Carysfort, on her voyage to England, to touch at this place, for such intelligence as might be attainable here, of a nature sufficiently interesting to be worthy of your notice, I avail myself of the opportunity to address you, while my anxiety to avoid the detention of the Carysfort, particularly at this late period of the season, will necessarily oblige me to be very concise.

2. General Harris's dispatches will advise you of his glorious and important success at Seringapatam, on which I have the honor to present you with my most cordial congratulations.

3. On the 11th instant, Kummeer Odien Khan, one of the principal Officers of the late Tippoo Sultaun, came in to General Harris with 4,000 horse; and on the 12th, Purnea, a Bramin, one of Tippoo's Civil Officers, also came in; Futteh Hyder, Tippoo's eldest son, illegitimate, was expected to come in on the 13th; and a falute, which was heard by the Bombay Army on that day at Seringapatam, was supposed to announce that event.

4. The Bombay Army, under General Stuart, left Seringapatam for the Malabar Coast, on the 15th instant, and there is every reason to expect, that the whole will reach Cananore by the 25th; they have had the advantage of very fine dry weather, notwithstanding the advanced period of the season. I understand that the whole of General Stuart's army, including the two Native Corps lately forming a part of Colonel Little's Detachment, will be cantoned for the present at or near Cananore and Tellicherry.

5. The intelligence of our success at Seringapatam of the 4th instant, reached the Right Honorable the Governor General, at Madras, on the 11th.

6. I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Honorable Court, that during the late hostilities between the Honorable Company and Tippoo Sultaun, the tranquillity of the Province, and the realization of the revenues, have remained uninterrupted, and there is great reason to conclude, that the general state of the Province will be very much ameliorated by the very successful termination of the war.

7. It is expected that part of General Stuart's army will shortly march into and take possession of the country of the late Tippoo Sultaun, which lies on the Malabar Coast, between Kabye, our late northern frontier, and Goa.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,
Most respectfully,

Calicut,

21st May 1799

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. SPENCER,

*President of the Commission for executing
the Office of Supervisor and Chief
Judge and Magistrate in Malabar.*

** * * The preceding Papers, No. I. to XIX. with their several Enclosures, have been laid before both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT, and printed by their Orders.*

N^o XX.

**COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL
to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 11th May, 1799.**

**To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of
Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.**

Honorable Sirs,

No particular comment is required from me, to illustrate the numerous advantages which cannot fail to flow from the brilliant and decisive achievement announced to your Honorable Court, in the Dispatch of the Governor General in Council of this date; but I cannot refrain from offering to you my separate and most cordial congratulations on an event, the glory of which has never been surpassed (if it has ever been equalled) in the history of the military transactions of the British Nation in India.

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of your Honorable Court, a copy (N^o 1.) of a letter addressed to me by Major Beatson, one of my Aides de Camp, whose extraordinary abilities and excellent character originally recommended him to my notice. He was principally entrusted with the arduous charge of planning and conducting the approaches and attack of the army at Seringapatam. From his letter it appears, that the fall of Seringapatam, under all the circumstances which accompanied that event, has placed the whole Kingdom of Mysore, with all its resources, at the disposal of your Government; and that the only Power in India, to which the French could look for assistance, or which could be deemed formidable to your interests, is now deprived of all vigour, if not entirely extinct. When your Honorable Court recollects, that these advantages have been acquired within four months from the date of my arrival at this Presidency, and within two from the period of the army's entrance into Mysore, I trust you will be of opinion, that your servants have not been deficient in alacrity or diligence.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 1.

When Lieutenant General Harris took the field, I thought it my duty to invest him with the most efficient and extensive powers, which it was possible for me to delegate; and he has carried with him, to the gates of Seringapatam, the full vigour and energy of your Supreme Government. To the judicious exercise of this ample authority, combined with the liberal supplies which had been provided for the army, may be ascribed, in a great measure, the unparalleled rapidity and promptitude of its operations. I have the further satisfaction to add, that the particular detail of those operations, which I shall hereafter submit to your Honorable Court, will furnish the most brilliant examples of judgment, skill, discipline, firmness, and valour, under many arduous trials, of all those distinguished qualities.

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The dreadful fate of Tippoo Sultaun cannot be contemplated without emotions of pain and regret: but I trust it will serve as a salutary lesson to the Native Princes of India, and will prove the danger of violating public engagements, and inviting foreign invasion, for the prosecution of schemes of ambition and hatred against the British Power. He was interred within his own capital, on the day following its capture, in the Mausoleum of his Father, with the honors of war paid to his remains by the British army. I am persuaded that your Honorable Court will derive peculiar satisfaction from the intelligence that his family and Palace suffered no insult or violence, during the heat of the assault, and have since been protected with the utmost care.

Previous to General Harris's departure from the Carnatic, I appointed a Commission to assist him in all matters relating to political negotiation, and I furnished him with instructions applicable to every contingency which I could then foresee. The conduct of the Commissioners under General Harris's orders has hitherto been completely satisfactory to me; but the present crisis appearing to demand my own immediate direction, it is my intention to proceed, without delay, to Ryakottah, and from thence, eventually, to Seringapatam, for the purpose of adjusting the affairs of the Kingdom of Mysore, on such a foundation as shall permanently establish the tranquillity of your possessions in this quarter of India. As it will require some days to make the necessary preparations for my journey, I have dispatched my Private Secretary Mr. Henry Wellesley, and my Military Secretary Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, directly to Seringapatam, with such orders as appear immediately requisite for the guidance of Lieutenant General Harris. In the mean while, the enclosed extract (N^o 2.) of a letter from Captain Macauley to my Military Secretary will satisfy your Honorable Court, that Lieutenant General Harris has proceeded with the same dispatch and judgment, in securing the advantages of his present situation, which he manifested in obtaining it.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and most faithful servant,

MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,
May 11th, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o XX.

(No. 1.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER from MAJOR BEATSON to the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated Seringapatam, 6th May, 1799.

To the Right Honorable Earl Mornington, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

It is with the greatest pleasure I inform your Lordship, that on Saturday the 4th instant, about halfpast one in the afternoon, the breach was assaulted, and in less than

than an hour our troops were in possession of the whole of the rampart of Seringapatam. On this most happy event, I beg leave sincerely to congratulate your Lordship, particularly as it has been attended with every circumstance that could have been desired, to render it the the most important event that perhaps ever happened.

Enclosure in
N^o XX.

The death of the Sultaun, who was shot through the head, and bayoneted in three parts of his body, as he attempted to make his escape; the possession of his whole family, treasure, and jewels, which were secured from ravage and plunder, by the accidental circumstance of the Palace not having been taken possession of until the fury of the storm was over; and the families of the principal Chiefs of the Sultaun's army having been detained prisoners in the Fort, and now fallen into our hands; are altogether a chain of such fortunate events, and so highly advantageous, that nothing seems to be wanting to ensure an immediate peace throughout the Peninsula.

No account has yet been taken of the treasure, but from what has been seen it must be immense: and as many of the apartments of the Palace, which are sealed up, have not yet been opened, it is impossible to form any idea of the amount: nor in this instance, can we be guided by information; for the Sultaun, it is said, was of late so suspicious, that he trusted nobody, and locked up and sealed those apartments with his own hands.

There is also an immense quantity of grain and military stores of every kind.

I have said nothing of the operations of the siege, of which your Lordship shall have a minute detail in my journal: I will only observe, that it affords me the highest satisfaction to find, that the forlorn hope was only six minutes crossing the rocky bed of the river, the ditch, and ascending to the top of the breach, which was to me a sufficient proof, that I was not mistaken in the judgment which I had formed of the river and the ditch, after reconnoitering them, and which I had the honor of communicating to your Lordship in my Letter of the 18th ultimo.

As I have now nothing to detain me here, it is my intention, with General Harris's permission, to proceed to the Carnatic, as soon as the communication is open, in order to have the honor of attending your Lordship, and receiving your commands, in whatever way you may be pleased to employ me.

Seringapatam,
6th May, 1799.

(Signed)

A. BEATSON.

Enclosure in
N^o XX.

(N^o 2.)—EXTRACT of a LETTER from Captain COLIN MACAULEY to Lieutenant Colonel KIRKPATRICK; dated, Head Quarters Seringapatam, 6th May, 1799.

The General now directs his attention to break up Tippoo's army. Kummer-o-dien, and Purneah, are still at the head of large parties: their families are in our possession, and there can be little doubt of their soon surrendering.

(Signed)

C. MACAULAY.

No. XXI.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 16th May, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. I now proceed to communicate to your Honorable Court such details of the progress of the Allied Arms against Tippoo Sultaun, as the imperfect advices which I have received enable me to furnish. The interrupted state of the communication between Seringapatam and this Presidency, has not been favorable to the transmission of minute and copious information, either by Lieutenant General Harris or by individuals.

2. The latest accounts which had been received from the army before Seringapatam, when I addressed your Honorable Court on the (a) 22d April, were dated the 7th of April. From that time, nothing material occurred till the 9th, when General Harris received a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, in which the Sultaun declared, "that he had adhered firmly to treaties; and demanded the meaning of the advance of the English armies, and of the occurrence of hostilities." To this Letter, General Harris briefly replied, by referring the Sultaun for an explanation of the advance of the English and Allied Armies, and of the commencement of hostilities, to the several Letters which I had addressed to Tippoo Sultaun on the subject.

(a) Vide
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Vide Enclo-
sure, N^o 1.

3. Major General Floyd's detachment, and the army of Bombay, joined the army before Seringapatam in the afternoon of the 14th of April. A large body of the Cavalry of the Enemy, under the command of Kummer-o-dien Khan, had attended them closely, during their march from Periapatam, but without having been able to make the slightest impression upon them.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 2.

4. The army under Lieutenant General Stuart rested on the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th crossing the Cavery, took up a position extending from near its northern bank towards the Ledgah, while General Floyd, with the left wing and Cavalry, moved to the Delawa Eery (a tank beyond Mysore) to cover a party sent out the preceding night to collect cattle and sheep, and to examine the new fort of Mysore. The party returned with considerable success, the evening of the 16th; and on the 17th, General Floyd's division encamped near the army.

Vide N^o 3
& 4.

5. The enemy appearing to have occupied a village on the north side of the river, which was on the line of enfilade of the S. W. side of the Fort, and employing a great number of men in levelling a height intended to be used as cover to one of our batteries, General Stuart was directed to attack it, on the afternoon of the 17th, from his division, which was on this occasion reinforced by His Majesty's 74th regiment and a Native Battalion from the main army, while his attack was assisted by the fire of cannon from the posts in advance. In a very short time, the enemy was driven from the post, within 900 yards of the western angle of the Fort. A favourable opportunity presented itself, at the same time, for advancing our posts on the southern side of the river, in connexion with General Stuart's attack, a Nullah, destined to form a first parallel, was seized, after some contest, by the troops on duty.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 4.

6. In the night of the 17th, a battery of six guns was erected at the post seized by General Stuart, and six eighteen-pounders were placed in it on the night of the 18th. This battery opened on the morning of the 19th, and scoured the enemy's intrenchments in front of our intended attack.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 5.

7. On the same morning General Floyd marched with the Cavalry, a brigade of Native Infantry, and the Nizam's Horse, to meet Colonel Read near Caveryporam.

8. Lieutenant Colonel Read had advanced in the mean time to Caveryporam, which surrendered to him without resistance on the 22d April. There he collected his Benjaries, and other supplies for the army, and leaving them under the protection of the Fort of Caveryporam, proceeded with his detachment to clear the pass, which proved a most arduous service; for although he marched from Caveryporam on the 23d, he did not reach Marately, or the head of the pass, until the 27th of April, and with every exertion which he could make, it was the 6th May before the

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Vide Enclosure, N^o 6. supplies got through the pass; and even then a large proportion of the Benjaries, and several carts, were still behind. In the meanwhile, General Floyd's detachment had reached Cowdehully, a station within a few miles of Maratelly. He had been closely followed on his march from Seringapatam, by the enemy's Cavalry, headed by Kummeer-o-dien Khan, who however had not opposed any serious resistance to his progress. On the 6th of May, the united detachments of General Floyd and Colonel Read were reinforced by the southern division of the army, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Brown, and on the 7th the whole, with their convoy, moved forward from Hannoor towards Seringapatam. General Floyd expected to be harassed by the enemy's Cavalry in his return to the army; but in the meanwhile events had taken place at Seringapatam, which removed this, and every other obstacle of an hostile nature.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 5. 9. On the evening of the 20th of April, the most advanced of the enemies' intrenchments in front of the intended attack, was carried by our troops, and a parallel established on the spot. On the night of the 21st, a battery for six guns was erected, near the ruins of the powder-mill; and as a violent attack was made before day on the 22d, on all General Stuart's posts; four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the fort the same morning, with considerable effect in destroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 5. 10. On the night of the 20th, General Harris received a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, expressive of a desire to open a negotiation for peace. To this overture the General answered, at noon, on the 22d (after consulting Meer Allum and the Commissioners appointed by me to assist in matters of political arrangement) by transmitting a draft of preliminaries, founded on instructions with which I had furnished Lieutenant General Harris, but so modified, with respect to the security to be required, as the change of circumstances, since the date of those instructions, appeared to demand. The terms proposed to the Sultaun are detailed in the enclosure, N^o 7. b. In lieu of forts, which it was now too late in the season to receive, additional hostages were required; namely, four Sons of the Sultaun, and four of his principal Officers, to be selected by General Harris. These, with the treasure stipulated in the draft of preliminaries, were to be sent, in forty-eight hours, to Camp, otherwise the General reserved to himself the power of extending his demand, even to the possession of Seringapatam. It is here proper to observe, that the stock of rice, at this time remaining in Camp, was only sufficient to subsist the fighting men of the army, at half-allowance, till the fifth of May. An immense depôt had, indeed, been formed in the Coorga country; but the reduced state of the cattle of the army rendered it wholly impracticable for the General to avail himself of this resource. The cause of so alarming and unexpected deficiency in the provisions of the army, has not yet been satisfactorily explained, and will require future investigation. Every account, public and private, which had reached me previous to Lieutenant General Harris's note of the 18th April, had taught me to calculate upon a supply, amply sufficient to subsist the army for at least forty days from the 7th of April.

11. The approaches to the Fort were advanced 250 yards on the night of the 24th of April, and a battery of four guns was erected on the 25th, to destroy the defences of some works which bore on our attack. This battery was opened with considerable effect on the morning of the 26th; and in the evening of that day, the enemy's entrenchments in advance were attacked and carried, not without an obstinate contest, which continued through the night. Our troops occupied these works on the 27th, and on that night, their lodgement was made secure. The possession of these works was of great importance, as it gave us the ground on which the breaching battery was to be erected. The enemy accordingly disputed every inch of ground, calling forth, on various occasions, the most animated exertions of our troops.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 8. & 9

Vide N^o 10.

12. On the morning of the 28th, Tippoo Sultaun acknowledged the receipt of General Harris's Letter of the 22d, and stated, "that the points in question (meaning the proposals contained in the draft of preliminaries, sent to him by the General) were weighty and could not be brought to a conclusion, without the intervention of Ambassadors, and that therefore he was about to send to the General two Gentlemen, who would explain themselves personally to him." To this proposition, evidently calculated to gain time on the part of the Sultaun, the General replied, by referring to the terms which he had forwarded on the 22d, as those on which alone he would treat; by declining to admit any Vakeels, unless accompanied by the hostages and specie required; and by insisting on an answer before three o'clock on the 29th.

13. On the night of the 28th, a breaching battery for six guns was erected, and opened partially on the morning of the 30th. This battery demolished, in the course of that day, part of the outward wall at the west angle of the Fort, and considerably shook the masonry of the bastion within it. Its fire continued on the 1st of May, with increased effect, and on the 2d of May an additional battery, constructed on the night of the 30th April, was opened. The breach appearing practicable on the 3d, every preparation was made for an assault to be attempted on the following day. The details of the attack on the 4th May, appear in General Harris's Letter of the 7th May, of which a copy forms the enclosure N^o 14. It is proper to observe that Tippoo never returned any answer to General Harris's last Letter of the 28th.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 11, 12, & 13.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 14.

14. The consummate judgment with which this rapid and brilliant campaign has been conducted by the Commander in Chief, and by the several Officers employed under him from His Majesty's service, and from the three Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay; the discipline, valour, alacrity and zeal, manifested universally throughout the whole body of the united Army, and the particular lustre and value of the conquest achieved on the 4th of May, cannot fail to excite in the minds of your Honorable Court, the same sentiments of admiration, gratitude, and honorable pride, which have been diffused through every part of your possessions,

Possessions, and amongst every description of your Servants in India, on this important occasion. Under these impressions, I am persuaded that your Honorable Court will honor the army employed in Mysore with every mark of your approbation, and that you will recommend the transcendent merit of their services to the particular notice of His Majesty, and to the grateful applause of their Country.

15. It is further my duty to request the special attention of your Honorable Court to the cordial co-operation of the Nizam's Officers and troops, throughout the whole campaign, during which the Commander in Chief has repeatedly borne testimony, not only to their alacrity and zeal, but to the substantial utility of the services which they have rendered to the common cause.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Fort St. George,
16th May 1799.

Your most obedient and most faithful servant,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

(N^o 1.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 9th
April 1799.

My Lord,

I this morning received a letter of the 6th from General Stuart, who was to march on the 7th, in consequence of a letter he had received from me of the 4th, informing him of the intended march of General Floyd's detachment, which I trust will join the Bombay Army this day, near Periapatam. I expect their united force here on the 14th instant. I also, this day, received a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, a copy of which, and my proposed answer, is inclosed. The persons who brought it were informed, that "a reply would be sent when necessary." Nothing else has occurred deserving of report.

Camp before Seringapatam,
9th April, 1799.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to GENERAL HARRIS; received
the 9th April.

The Governor General, Lord Mornington Behuder, sent me a letter, copy of which is inclosed: you will understand it. I have adhered firmly to treaties; What then is the meaning of the advance of the English Armies, and the occurrence of hostilities? Inform me.

What need I say more?

From GENERAL HARRIS to TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

Your letter, enclosing copies of the Governor General's letter, has been received. For the advance of the English and Allied Armies, and for the actual hostilities, I refer you to the several letters of the Governor General, which are sufficiently explanatory on the subject.

10th April, 1799.

(N^o 2.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 14th
April, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

My Lord,

I had the honor to receive, this morning, a duplicate of your Lordship's letter of the 3d instant; and am happy, that the conduct of the army has met your approbation. The dispatch of the 29th ultimo, referred to in that of the 3d instant, has not yet reached me. It is not possible for me to fix the sum which may be required for the use of the army, but I hope as large an amount of specie, allotted for this service, may be forwarded to the nearest secure station, so as to reach us by the end of May: till that time I hope our funds will suffice. The least expenditure may be calculated at two lacks of pagodas a month. General Floyd's detachment, and the Bombay Army, joined us this afternoon. I shall, without delay, arrange a force to proceed under General Floyd, and bring Colonel Read's Benjarries safely to us. The materials for the siege are in great forwardness, and I hope to be enabled to break ground two days from this date. I have heard nothing of Colonel Brown or his force.

Camp before Seringapatam,
14th April, 1799.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

General Harris begs me to request Mrs. Harris may be informed that he is well, and has received her letter of 3d. Your Lordship will, I trust, excuse my making a similer request, that Mrs. Agnew may know I am well. Your letter of the 3d to Colonel Wellesley arrived safe:—he is in good health and spirits.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

(N^o 3.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 16th
April, 1799.

My Lord,

I have the honor to report to your Lordship, that the Bombay Army crossed the Cavery this morning, and took up a strong position north of the river, to cooperate in the siege from that side. I am sorry to add, that this morning, on measuring the rice, to ascertain the exact quantity in store, we discovered that, from loss or fraud, the bags were so extremely deficient, that only eighteen days rice, at half-allowance, is in Camp for the fighting men. Unless Colonel Read's Benjarries arrive before the 6th of May, the Army will be without provision. There is plenty of provisions in the Coorga country, but we have no means to convey or escort them hither.

Camp before Seringapatam,
16th April.

P. S. I hope to be in Seringapatam by the end of this month.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

(N^o 4.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 18th
April, 1799.

Camp before Seringapatam, 18th April, 1799.

My Lord,

On the 5th instant I wrote to your Lordship by General Floyd; and as my letter was transmitted to the Coast of Malabar from Periapatam, I trust it reached you in safety, and gave information of the proceedings of the Army to that date. On the night of the 5th, the post formerly occupied by General Abercrombie's Picquet, and the village of Sultanpett, were attacked; but the obscurity of the night was unfavorable to our advance, and the first of these posts only was in part seized. A renewal of the attack became necessary on the morning of the 6th, which was completely successful, putting us in possession of a strong line of posts, from very near the Bank of the Cavery to Sultanpett, which formed the right of our position. The nature of these attacks was such, that some loss was to be expected. Major Colin Campbell, of the Honorable Company's service, Lieutenants George Nixon and Falla, of the 12th Regiment, with Fitzgerald of the 33d, were killed; Lieutenants N. Nixon and King, of the 12th, and Brooke of the Bengal Artillery, wounded; eleven Europeans killed, fifty wounded, fourteen missing; nineteen Natives killed, seventy-five wounded.

Major General Floyd marched for Periapatam early on the 6th, and on the 7th the cavalry of the Enemy followed. We continued in quiet possession of the posts we had seized, and busily employed in preparing materials for the works, during the absence of this Detachment, which returned on the 14th, accompanied by the Bombay Army. A very large body of the Enemy's cavalry had harassed their march, but without attempting any determined attack. The fatiguing marches made by this division of our troops, rendered one day's halt necessary; but on the 16th General Stuart crossed the Cavery, taking up a position, extending from near its northern bank towards the Eadgah, while General Floyd, with the left wing and cavalry, moved to the Delawa Eery (a tank beyond Mysore) to cover a party sent out the preceding night, to collect cattle and sheep, of which we were greatly in want for the European troops, and to examine the new fort of Mysore, in which there is no water. The party returned with considerable success the evening of the 16th; and on the 17th, General Floyd's Division encamped near our line. The Enemy appearing to have occupied a village on the north side of the river, which is on the line of enfilade of the S. W. side of the Fort, and employing a great number of men in levelling a height intended to be used as a cover to one of our batteries, General Stuart was directed to attack it yesterday afternoon from his division, which was on this occasion reinforced by His Majesty's 74th Regiment, and the Native Battalion from mine, and his attack was assisted by the fire of cannon from our posts in advance. In a very short time, the enemy was driven from the post, within nine hundred yards of the western angle of the Fort, and a favorable opportunity presented itself of advancing our posts on the southern side of the river, in connection with this attack. A Nullah, which will form the first parallel, was seized, after some contest, by the troops on duty. The Enemy have some strong entrenchments (at the ruins of a powder-mill) close in front of this post, which at present rather confine it; but as a six-gun battery was finished in the course of last night at the post seized by General Stuart, in which six eighteen-pounders will be placed this night, I expect to convert their entrenchments to our use in the course of to-morrow, and very shortly to establish a battery near the spot they now cover.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

Major General Floyd, with all the Cavalry, and three battalions of Native Infantry, marches to-morrow morning towards Caveryporam, to meet Colonel Read, and escort his Benjarries to Camp. Their arrival is of the utmost consequence, as on measuring our bags, to ascertain what rice they really contained, they were found so much diminished by loss or fraud, that eighteen days provision for the fighting men, at half-allowance, is all that remains in Camp; our supplies must therefore arrive before the 6th of May, to save us from extreme distress. I hope, even before that time, the place will be in our possession. Tippoo has shewn no wish to negotiate. The advanced period of the season, joined to our want of provisions, renders any proposition from us too hazardous. No security, but possession of the Fort, could now justify our delaying the operation of the siege for an instant. On this principle I shall act, conceiving it to accord with the spirit of your Lordship's in-

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

structions. Your Lordship's Letter of the 3d reached me on the 14th: That of the 29th ultimo, has not come to hand. The expence of this army is, at least, two laes of pagodas per month. Our treasure will, I hope, carry on the necessary disbursements to the end of May; but I must request, that as large a sum as can be allotted for this service, may be sent to the nearest secure station, so as to reach the army in the course of that month. Much trouble will be avoided, if it is sent in the current coins of the Carnatic.

On your Lordship's Letter of the 3d instant, General Floyd's detachment has been arranged. We have no other account of Colonel Read, and none of Colonel Brown, from any quarter: This is extremely embarrassing. The distance of the depôt, want and weakness of cattle, and the difficulty of sparing troops to escort them, render our large Coorga supplies of no immediate use.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

(N^o 5.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated the 22d April, 1799.

My Lord,

On the 18th instant, I had the honour to address to your Lordship a report of the proceedings of the army to that date, which was given in charge to General Floyd, who on the 19th marched with the Cavalry, a brigade of Native Infantry, and the Nizam's Horse, to meet Colonel Read near Caveryporam, and assist in escorting the Benjarries to Camp. That morning, a battery was opened on the north side of the Canvery, to enfilade the Enemy's intrenchments in front of our intended attack. The 20th, in the evening, the most advanced of these was carried by our troops, and a parallel established on the spot. On that night, the Letter, of which a translation is annexed, was received from Tippoo Sultaun. On the night of the 21st, a battery for six guns was erected, near the ruins of the powder-mill; and as a violent attack was made before day of the 22d, on all General Stuart's posts, four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the Fort this morning, with considerable effect, in destroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Yesterday, after consulting the Commissioners appointed to assist me in subjects of a political arrangement, and with Meer Allum Behauder, I determined, in reply to the Sultaun, to transmit a draft of preliminaries, founded on your Lordship's paper, B, with such alterations, as the change of circumstances seemed to require in the security exacted. Additional hostages in lieu of Forts, which now we have no time to receive. I have required, as hostages, four Sons of the Sultaun, and four of his

his principal Officers, to be selected by me. These, with the treasure, to be sent in forty-eight hours to Camp; or I reserve to myself the power of extending the demand even to the possession of Seringapatam. The Letter was sent this day at noon. A duplicate of your Lordship's Letter of the 29th ultimo has been received from the Coorga Country. The particular accounts you require cannot now be sent. We want only provisions and cattle at present: money will be necessary next month. Of rice we have collected, by various modes, enough to subsist our fighting men to the middle of May.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

Camp before Seringapatam,
22d April, 1799.

(Signed)

GEO. HARRIS.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from TIPPOO SULTAN to Lieutenant General HARRIS, bearing no Date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the Evening of the 20th April, 1799.

In the letter of Lord Mornington it is written, that the clearing up of matters at issue is proper, and that therefore you having been empowered for the purpose, will appoint such persons as you judge proper for conducting a conference, and renewing the business of a treaty. You are the well-wisher of both Circars. In this matter, what is your pleasure? Inform me, that a conference may take place.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed)

B. CLOSE.

The above is duplicate of a Letter sent, but lost, on 22d instant.

Camp, 24th April, 1799.

(N^o 6.)—Major General FLOYD to the GOVERNOR GENERAL, dated
26th April, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

Earl of Mornington.

Camp at Codehatty, eight or ten miles from
the Head of the Caveriporam Pass at
Marathally, April 26, 1799.

My Lord,

I had the honour of writing to you two days ago. Having this day received advices from Colonel Read, dated 23d instant, from Caveriporam, I have taken mea-

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Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

tures to secure the head of the pass to-morrow morning. His Hircarrak relates, however, that he left Colonel Read this morning, and expects he may be at Marathally to-morrow; if so, my advanced battalion will meet him. Deeming this a safe conveyance, I now forward General Harris's dispatches, which will, doubtless, convey the latest accounts from before Seringapatam. Since I left General Harris on the 19th, nothing but rumours have reached me. It is said, that Tippoo made an heavy attack on General Stuart's posts, but was beat off with great slaughter; and that we had immediately possessed some advanced and important posts. When I left General Harris, all were sanguine that we should be masters of Seringapatam by May-day.

I find Colonel Brown was not expected at Caveriporum before the end of the month. Colonel Read had advanced without his supplies to open the pass. I have written to Colonel Read; and intend to return to Seringapatam, with such proportion of supplies as my troops may be able to cover, and with the least possible delay. I propose offering your Lordship a few details by another opportunity. Constant movement, and being out all day, made it necessary to halt to-morrow; but on the 28th it is my intention to follow my advanced battalion to Marathally.

The Enemy's horse attend us, but so artfully, that I am not master of their number. A Pandary Sirdar we took, makes their number very considerable, but I have never seen on this trip above a couple of thousand. There were, however, dust, and indications of something still behind.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

J. FLOYD, M. G.

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(N^o 7. a.) DRAFT (B.) of PRELIMINARIES, as sent to General HARRIS
by the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

B.

DRAFT OF PRELIMINARY ARTICLES for the Establishment of the ancient Friendship, and for the Adjustment of existing Differences between the Honorable ENGLISH COMPANY, the Nawab ASOPH JAH, ROW PUNDIT PURDAM, and TIPPOO SULTAUN; settled by Lieutenant General George Harris, &c. &c. &c. in virtue of Powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Earl of Morn.

ington, K. P., Governor General; by Meer Allum Bahadur, on the Part of the Nawab Asoph Jah; by _____, on the Part of the Paishwa; and by _____, on the Part of Tippoo Sultaun.

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N^o XXI.

Article 1.

Tippoo Sultaun to receive and honorably entertain an Ambaffador from each of the Allies, as often and for as long a period of time as any of the said Allies shall require; the Allies, on their part, severally consenting to receive and entertain, in the same manner, and on the same terms, an Ambaffador from Tippoo Sultaun.

Article 2.

Tippoo Sultaun to dismiss, without delay, from his service, and to remove from his dominions, not only all Frenchmen or natives of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, or of any other countries, now subject to France, but also all Europeans, natives or subjects of countries now at war with Great Britain.

Article 3.

Tippoo Sultaun to renounce all connexion with the French Nation; and to engage, that none of the subjects of that nation shall ever hereafter be entertained in his service, or be allowed to reside within his dominions.

Article 4.

One half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultaun was in possession before the war, to be ceded to the Allies, from the countries adjacent to their present respective boundaries, and agreeably to their selection: and it is hereby agreed and determined, with a view to the prevention of delays, that the several districts to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun, shall be taken at the valuation at which they were respectively rated, in the accounts delivered in by his Vakeels, during the negotiation of the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.

Article 5.

Tippoo Sultaun to relinquish, for ever, all claims to the lately disputed districts of Ameera and Soulea, and Ersawaraseemy, to any part of the territory possessed by the Rajah of Coorga at the commencement of the war, to the whole of the Tambacherry Pass, and generally to all places on the present borders of any of the Allies, which may at this time be in dispute.

Article 6.

Two crores of sicca rupees to be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars.

1st. One crore shall be paid immediately, in pagodas or gold mohurs, or rupees of full weight and standard, or in gold or silver bullion.

2d. The remaining crore shall be paid within six months from the date of the present treaty.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI:

Article 7.

All prisoners, in the hands of the several Powers, to be fairly and unequivocally released.

Article 8.

Until the due performance of the articles of the present treaty, two of the three eldest Sons of Tippoo Sultaun shall be delivered into the hands of Lieutenant General Harris, as hostages; and as a further security for Tippoo's faithful execution of the same, the fortrefs (or fortresses) of _____ * shall also be delivered up to the Company. On the arrival of the said Sons of Tippoo Sultaun in Camp, and on the payment of the first moiety of the money agreed to be paid by the 6th article, a cessation of hostilities shall take place; but the army of the Allies shall not quit their position before Seringapatam, until the fortrefs (or fortresses) of _____ above-mentioned, shall be actually in the possession of the Company's troops: And whereas the territory to be ceded to the Allies will contain several forts, it is hereby further agreed, that of the said forts, the Allies shall be at liberty to require (if they judge proper) to be put in actual possession of any three of them, which they may think fit to select, before Tippoo Sultaun shall be entitled to require the departure of the Allied Armies from the vicinity of Seringapatam.

Article 9.

When an agreement, containing the articles above-written, shall arrive, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun, counter agreements shall be sent to Tippoo Sultaun from the Allies, and after the cessation of hostilities, a definitive treaty of perpetual friendship shall be settled and entered into by the several Powers.

(No. 7. b.)—GENERAL HARRIS to TIPPOO SULTAUN, with Draft of Preliminaries as sent in by the General to Tippoo Sultaun.

COPY of a Letter to TIPPOO SULTAUN from Lieutenant General HARRIS, dated and dispatched from Camp before Seringapatam, by Noon of the 22d April, 1799.

Your Highness's friendly letter has been received, and its contents understood.

* This blank to be filled up by the Commander in Chief; but it must be observed, that it is not to be filled up by the word (Seringapatam.)

N. B. The fortrefs or fortresses here to be specified are to be exclusive of those within the districts to be ceded (see the conclusion of this article.) Espaul Droog was in contemplation in this passage:

The Governor General, Lord Mornington Bahauder, informed you, in his Letter of the 8th November, that the British Government and the Allies, wishing to live in peace 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 Governor General, in that Letter, expressed his desire of communicating to your Highness a plan, calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties, and proposed to depute Major Doveton to you for that purpose. You rejected the pacific advances of the Governor General, and of the Allies, and you refused to receive Major Doveton, until the lateness of the season had compelled the Governor General to order the armies to advance; but since you now express a desire to know my pleasure upon the adjustment of the business at issue, and as I hope this request is made with sincerity, and from a regard to your true interests, I have to inform you, in reply, that being vested by the Governor General with full powers of treating and concluding a treaty, the demands contained in the enclosed draft of a Preliminary Treaty, are those alone on which any negotiation can be founded: and I have further to inform you, that unless these demands are agreed to, and your acquiescence signified to me, under your seal and signature, within twenty-four hours from the moment of your receiving them, and the hostages and specie delivered to me within twenty-four hours more, the Allies reserve to themselves the right of extending these demands for security, even to the possession of the Fort of Seringapatam, till a definitive treaty can be arranged, and its stipulations carried into effect.

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N^o XXI

The four Sons demanded of your Highness as hostages are, Sultaun Padshaw, Futteh Hyder, Moyer ud Deen, and Abdul Khalick. The four Sirdars are, Meer Kummer ud Deen, Meer Mahomed Sadick, Syed Goffar, and Purneah.

What need I say more?

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES for the establishment of the ancient Friendship, and for the Adjustment of existing Differences between the Honorable ENGLISH COMPANY, the Nawab ASOPH JAH, Row PUNDIT PURDAM, and TIPPOO SULTAUN; settled by Lieutenant General George Harris, &c. &c. &c. in virtue of the Powers delegated to him by the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General; by Meer Allum Bahader, on the Part of the Nawab Asoph Jah; by _____ on the Part of the Peishwa; and by _____, on the Part of Tippoo Sultaun.

[The words printed in Italics mark the difference between the Articles sent to

H h

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N^o XXI.

General Harris by the Governor General, and those actually offered to Tippoo by the General.]

Article 1.

Tippoo Sultaun to receive and honorably entertain an Ambassador from each of the Allies, and for as long a period of time as any of the said Allies shall require; the Allies, on their part, severally consenting to receive and entertain, in the same manner and on the same terms, an Ambassador from Tippoo Sultaun.

Article 2.

Tippoo Sultaun to dismiss, without delay, from his service, and to remove from his dominions, not only all Frenchmen or natives of the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon, or of any other countries now subject to France, but also all Europeans, natives or subjects of countries now at war with Great-Britain, to which end they shall be sent to the British Camp, in the course of forty-eight hours, where (with the exception of deserters) they will be treated as prisoners of war, and sent, at the expense of the British Government, by convenient opportunities, to their respective countries.

Article 3.

Tippoo Sultaun to renounce all connexion with the French Nation; and to engage, that none of the subjects of that Nation shall ever hereafter be entertained in his service, or be allowed to reside within his dominions.

Article 4.

One-half of the dominions of which Tippoo Sultaun was in possession before the war, to be ceded to the Allies, from the countries adjacent to their respective boundaries, and agreeably to their selection: and it is hereby agreed and determined, with a view to the prevention of delay, that the several districts to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun shall be taken at the valuation at which they were respectively rated, in the accounts delivered in by his Vakeels, during the negotiation of the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792.

Article 5.

Tippoo Sultaun to relinquish, for ever, all claim to the lately disputed districts of Amcera and Soulea and Ersawaraseemy, to any part of the territory possessed by the Rajah of Coorga at the commencement of the war, to the whole of the Tambacherry Pass, and generally to all places in the present frontiers of any of the Allies which may at this time be in dispute.

Article 6.

Two crores of sicca rupees shall be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars.

1st One crore shall be paid immediately in pagodas or gold mohurs, or rupees, of full weight and standard, or in gold or silver bullion.

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2d. The remaining crore shall be paid within six months from the date of the present treaty.

Article 7.

All prisoners in the hands of the several powers to be fairly and unequivocally released.

Article 8.

Until the due performance of the articles of this present treaty, *four sons* of Tippoo Sultaun, *to be selected by Lieutenant General Harris*, shall be delivered, as hostages, into the General's hands. And as a further security for Tippoo's faithful execution of the same, *four of his principal Officers, to be named by Lieutenant General Harris, shall also be delivered into the General's hands.* On the arrival of the said Sons and Officers in Camp, and on the payment of the first moiety of the money agreed to be paid by the sixth article, a cessation of the hostilities shall take place, but the army of the Allies shall not quit their position before Seringapatam (unless they deem it expedient) until the forts and districts, *to be ceded under the fourth article,* shall actually be in possession of the troops of the Allies.

Article 9.

The Allied Armies shall be entitled to a free and uninterrupted communication with the Malabar Coast and the Carnatic, on both sides of the river Cavery, until the Allies are put in possession of the forts and districts, to be ceded under the fourth article, in which event Tippoo shall be entitled to require their departure from his territories.

Article 10.

Tippoo Sultaun shall signify his assent or rejection of the above articles within twenty-four hours after receiving them, and in twenty-four hours more, the hostages and money must arrive in Camp.

Article 11.

When an agreement, containing the articles above written, shall arrive, bearing the seal and signature of Tippoo Sultaun, counter-agreements shall be sent to Tippoo Sultaun from the Allies, and after the cessation of hostilities, a definitive treaty of perpetual friendship shall be settled and entered into by the several Powers.

(N^o 8.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 22d April, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

My Lord,

On the 18th instant, I had the honor to address to your Lordship, a report of the proceedings of the army to that date, which was given in charge to General

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

Floyd, who on the 19th marched with the Cavalry, a brigade of Infantry, and the Nizam's Horse, to meet Colonel Read near Caveriporam, and assist in escorting the Benjarries to Camp. That morning, a battery was opened on the north side of the Cavery, to enfilade the enemy's entrenchments in front of our intended attack. The 20th, in the morning, the most advanced of these was carried by our troops, and a parallel established on the spot. On that night, the Letter, of which a translation is annexed, was received from Tippoo Sultaun. On the night of the 21st, a battery of six guns was erected near the ruins of the powder-mill; and as a violent attack was made before day of the 22d, on all General Stuart's posts, four guns and two howitzers opened from this battery on the Fort this morning, with considerable effect, in destroying its defences and reducing its fire.

Yesterday, after consulting the Commissioners appointed to assist me in subjects of political arrangements, and with Meer Allum Behauder, I determined, in reply, to transmit a draft of Preliminaries founded on your Lordship's paper B, with such alterations as the change of circumstances seemed to require in the security exacted. Additional hostages, in lieu of Forts, which now we have no time to receive, I have required as hostages, four Sons of the Sultaun, and four of his principal Officers, to be selected by me. Those, with the treasure to be sent in forty-eight hours to Camp; or I reserve to myself the power of extending the demand, even to the possession of Seringapatam. The letter was sent this day at noon. A duplicate of your Lordship's Letter of the 29th ultimo, has been received from the Coorga country. The particular accounts you receive cannot now be sent. We want only provisions and cattle at present: money will be necessary next month. Of rice we have collected, by various modes, enough to subsist our fighting men to the middle of May.

Camp before Seringapatam,
22d April, 1799.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

TRANSLATE of a Letter from TIPPOO SULTAUN to Lieutenant General HARRIS bearing no Date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the Evening of the 20th April, 1799.

In the Letter from Lord Mornington it is written, that the clearing up of matters at issue is proper, and that therefore you having been empowered for the purpose, will appoint such persons as you judge proper for conducting a conference, and renewing the business of a treaty. You are the well-wisher of both the Circars. In this matter, what is your pleasure? Inform me, that a conference may take place.

(A true Translation)

(Signed) B. CLOSE.

The above is duplicate of Letter sent, but lost, on the 22d instant.
Camp, 24th April, 1799.

(N^o 9.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 27th
April, 1799.

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N^o XXI.

My Lord,

On the 24th instant I had the honor to acknowledge your Lordship's letter of the 11th instant, in a letter, duplicate of which is annexed. On the 25th, I received letters from Colonel Read, which lead me to hope he has, ere this, joined General Floyd's division, and that their united force is marching towards us.

Our approaches to the Fort were advanced 250 yards on the night of the 24th, and a battery of four guns was erected on the 25th, which destroyed the defences of some works which bore on our attack. This opened with considerable effect yesterday morning; and in the evening, the enemy's entrenchments in advance were attacked, and carried, not without an obstinate contest, which continued through the night. Our troops now occupy their works, and their lodgement will, I trust, this night, be made secure. The possession of these works is of great importance, as it gives us the ground on which the breaching battery must be erected; and every circumstance of the siege promises favorably. The enemy has disputed every inch of ground; and the spirit and conduct of the troops on every occasion (and we have had several) which required animated exertion, has been such as I cannot applaud too highly.

(Signed) GEORGE HARRIS.

(N^o 10.)—GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated
28th April, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

My Lord,

I yesterday reported to your Lordship the successful attack made the preceding evening on the advanced works of the enemy. In the course of last night, the position occupied by our troops was strongly secured. This morning, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun, of which I annex a translation, was received. In reply, I have referred to the terms forwarded on the 22d, as those only on which I would treat, declining to admit any Vakeels, unless they were accompanied by the hostages and specie, in consequence of those terms being agreed to, and insisting on an answer by three o'clock to-morrow.

This night, our breaching battery will be built, and its fire to-morrow will probably have considerable effect on the Sultaun's determination. No offer to negotiate shall, for an instant, delay our military operations; and every appearance of their present state and progress is extremely favorable.

Camp, Seringapatam,
28th April, 1799.

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

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N^o XXI.

TRANSLATE of a Letter from TIPPoo SULTAUN to Lieutenant General HARRIS, having no Date, but received in Camp before Seringapatam, on the 28th April, 1799.

I have the pleasure of your friendly letter, and understand its contents. The points in question are weighty, and without the intervention of Ambassadors, cannot be brought to a conclusion; I am therefore about to send two gentlemen to you, and have no doubt but a conference will take place. They will personally explain themselves to you. What more can I write?

(A true Translation)

(Signed) BARRY CLOSE.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

(N^o 11.) — GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated 1st May, 1799.

My Lord,

Camp, near Seringapatam, 1st May, 1799.

On the 28th ultimo, I had the honor to report to your Lordship the state of the attack on Seringapatam, and the offer of Tippoo Sultaun to negotiate, since which no further communication has been received from him. A breaching battery for six guns, built the night of the 28th, was opened on the morning of the 30th, and in the course of the day demolished part of the outward wall at the west angle of the Fort, considerably shaking the masonry of the bastion within it. This day its fire has continued with increased effect; and an additional battery, constructed last night, is to open to-morrow, which will, I doubt not, soon complete a practicable breach. I have received no advices from General Floyd, or Colonels Read or Brown, since my last.

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N^o XXI.

(N^o 12 and 13.) — CAPTAIN MACAULAY to Lieutenant Colonel KIRKPATRICK; dated 1st and 2d May, 1799.

This morning the breaching battery, completed, opened with great effect. To-morrow the breach may be practicable: at all events, the assault will not be delayed beyond the 4th. The more arduous the enterprize the greater the glory.

Lieutenant Colonel Montague unfortunately lost an arm this morning, but is doing well. No accounts of Floyd yet. Enclosure in N^o XXI.

(Signed) C. MACAULAY.

I wrote you the 25th, and have sent it in triplicate. Our breaching battery opened partially yesterday morning. This morning it is completed, and to-night the guns will be got in; notwithstanding which Tippoo indicates no symptom of serious alarm. He has not even deigned to answer General Harris's letter of the 28th. It would appear as if he had thoughts of pushing matters to the last extremity, and trying the issue of an assault. This will, probably, take place in two or three days, unless the river prematurely swells.

Tell Mrs. Harris that the General is well; her Son also is well.

Camp, Seringapatam,
1st May.

C. MACAULAY.

(N^o 14.) — GENERAL HARRIS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL; dated
7th May, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o XXI.

Vide page 87.

N^o XXII.

COPY of LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL
to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 6th June, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United
Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

Since the date of my last of the 16th ultimo, I have received intelligence from Seringapatam, that Futteh Hyder, eldest son of Tippoo Sultaun, Purneah, the Dewan of the Sultaun, and Meer Kummeer-o-deen, had surrendered themselves to Lieutenant General Harris, at Seringapatam. The whole of Tippoo Sultaun's Sons, thirteen in number, together with all his Sirdars of note, are now at Seringapatam.

The primary objects of General Harris's attention, after the fall of Seringapatam, were to disband the late Sultaun's army, and to obtain possession of the principal strong holds throughout his dominions.

The measures necessary for effecting the first of these objects were accordingly taken, through the agency of Purneah. The Sillehdar Horse, of their own accord, returned to their lands: some discussions, however, took place, with regard to the disposal of the Bargeir, or stable horses, which were at length terminated, on the 18th ultimo, by the assistance of Purneah.

The corps, formerly Lally's, has surrendered; and the Europeans composing it, together with those under M. Chapuy, recently arrived from Mauritius, were secured, and have been sent prisoners of war into the Carnatic.

Upon the whole, I have the satisfaction to inform your Honorable Court, that the late Sultaun's army is now entirely disbanded. The stable horses, elephants, and camels, belonging to the Circar, have been delivered up, and many of the former have been allotted to complete deficient corps of the Company's cavalry, while others, not calculated for that service, have been appropriated to the use of His Highness the Nizam.

In the mean time, the necessary measures have been pursued, for taking possession of the remaining parts of the Sultaun's dominions. On the 13th, the army of Bombay, under the command of Lieutenant General Stuart, marched on its return to Malabar, by the way of Coorga, with the intention of detaching troops to take possession of the district of Canara. This army arrived at Cananore on the 22d, at which period, fortunately, the rains had not commenced in that quarter.

Circular orders were addressed by Lieutenant-General Harris to the Commandants of the principal fortresses in Canara, and supported by similar requisitions from the Meer Suddoor (or General Superintendent of Garrisons) under the late Sultaun's government, requiring the surrender of their respective forts to the British troops, and giving them general assurances of favor and protection. There is every reason to believe, that the forts will be quietly delivered up; in which case, troops will be immediately detached by Lieutenant-General Stuart to occupy them.

Similar measures have been adopted, to obtain the surrender of the forts in other parts of the late Sultaun's dominions; and, as far as our troops have yet proceeded, with uniform success.

The villagers have returned to their occupations in most parts of the country; and the strongest symptoms have appeared, of a general disposition to submit to the orders of the British Government, without opposition or reluctance.

I have great satisfaction in informing your Honorable Court, that the whole of

the late Tippoo Sultaun's records having been fortunately secured. They are found to contain a series of Correspondence between the Sultaun and the French. Previous to the departure of the Sarah Christiana, I received some of these documents; and although incomplete, they appeared to be of so much importance, that I forwarded copies of them to the Secret Committee by that conveyance. I have now the honor to transmit to your Honorable Court a complete copy of the whole series: No comment upon them can be necessary. The circumstances under which they were found, as well as the internal evidence which they contain, render their authenticity indisputable.

N^o XXIII.
to XLVIII.

I am now occupied in framing a general arrangement of the affairs of Myfore, which I hope to be able to effect in a short space of time, upon principles calculated to promote the interests and honor of the Honorable Company, and to secure future tranquillity and safety to our Eastern Dominions. It would be premature, at this time, to enter into a discussion of the measures in contemplation for this beneficial purpose; I however expect to complete this arrangement without quitting this Presidency, according to my first intention.

I have the honor to be, Honorable Sirs,

With the greatest respect,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

Fort St. George,
6th June, 1799.

* * * *The following papers, N^o XXIII to XLVIII are translations of the French papers, mentioned in the preceding letter to have been found in the Palace of Tippoo Sultaun, at Seringapatam, after the capture of that place.*

The French 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 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 a Captain of a French vessel then residing at Seringapatam.

From these papers it appears, that Tippoo Sultaun has dispatched three embassies to the Isle of France, and thence to the Executive Directory at Paris, since the commencement of the year 1797.—The first in April 1797, the second in October 1797, and the third in July 1798; but the Ambassadors employed did not leave Tranquebar until the 7th of February 1799. The nature and object of these several embassies is fully explained in these papers.

N^o XXVII to XLIII 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 N^o XLIV to XLVII 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.

N^o XXIII.

TIPPOO SULTAUN the Victorious, to the Citizens composing the Executive Power of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

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

Citizens,

I salute you, and wish every happiness to you and your nation. Citizen Ripaud arrived 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 condition, and I enquired whether you thought of your ancient Ally; he informed me of all your plans, and of your good intentions towards me and my country. His communications gave me cordial satisfaction, and encouraged me to make the present advances towards a revival of intercourse, by sending to you three of my confidential Chiefs, to testify 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) _____

TIPPOO

**TIPPOO SULTAUN the Victorious, to the Representatives of the People
residing in the Isles of FRANCE and of LA RE-UNION.**

Citizen Representatives,

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

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 Marrattas 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. de Coffigny, received an order from M. de Bussi 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 apprise 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 those 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 sollicitation, 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 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 in want of gunpowder, 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. 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 brethen.

Article 7.

If the fortune of war shall put us in possession of Goa and Bombay, the Port of Bombay, and the Territories dependent 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 expense, 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.

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 $14^{\circ} 35'$ 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 Sultaun, 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 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 the Portuguese; when in case the Nizam and the Mahrattas 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, Secretary.

N^o XXIV.

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 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) _____

N^o XXV.

Serlingapatam, 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 Mogols, 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 Mah'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 Nabob Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Doula) Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemân 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 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 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. 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) _____

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N^o. XXVI.

Citizen Representatives,

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

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 Mogols, 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 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 Zemân 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 the Nizam's dominions, the English are not better situated; for the Nabob Mirza Amanis (Asoph ud Doula), Chief of Bengal, having heard of the arrival of Zemân 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 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 Zemân 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 Zemân 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.*

N^o XXVII.

General,

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

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 IBRAIM.

(A true Copy, by order of the Ambassadors)

(Signed) DEBAY, *Interpreter.*

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N^o XXVIII.

COPY of the stipulations and proposals of the Prince Tippoo Sultaun, which his Ambassadors, Affen Ali Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, 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 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 Affen Ali Khan,
- × Seal of Mahomed Ibrahim,
- × Seal of Debay, Interpreter.

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

N^o XXIX.

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 apprize 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 the articles which the execution of your military projects requires.

(Signed) FOUQUEREAUX, *President.*

(By order of the Colonial Assembly)

HAULNIER, *Secretary.*

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N^o XXX.

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 expected to have returned to him, to conquer your enemies, who are also ours. You know, that had we been deputed to make the levies ourselves, we should have brought a supply of money, and all that might be necessary for that purpose.

That we might not return empty handed, 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 inconsiderable force cannot be raised without money: 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 inconvenient, we request you will send Ambassadors with us to adjust this point with our Sovereign; they will then learn on what terms the French, now

N n

in his service, are entertained. 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 understood, that whether men are to be enlisted 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,
MAHOMMED IBRAHIM,

(A true Copy of the Letter written by order of the Ambassadors, by me the Interpreter)

(Signed) DEBAY.

X } Seals of the Ambassadors.
X }
X Seal of Debay.

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N^o XXXI.

TO THE AMBASSADORS.

Gentlemen,

Isle of France, the 27th February, 1798,
6th Year of the Republic.

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 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 Tippoo Sultaun may chuse to fix for them; I shall order them not to disembark until Tippoo 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. XXXII.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL of the Isles of FRANCE and of LA RE-UNION,
to the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Isle of France, Port North West, the 18th Ventose, 6th
Year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible,
answering to the 8th March, 1798, O. S.

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 towards him; and the grant of the office which he solicits.

Citizen Pitcher bears the best reputation here; his morals are good, his integrity unblemished, 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 and Fraternity.

(Signed.)

MALARTIC.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

No. XXXIII.

REAR ADMIRAL SERCEY, Commanding the Naval Forces of France in the Indian Seas, to the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN in his Territories.

Prince Tippoo, Isle of France, the 14th Ventose, the 6th year of the French Republic, or the 4th of March, 1798.

Your Ambassadors, Affen 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 that 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 measure; and the day subsequent to their arrival, I dispatched two frigates to France, with the new proposals which you offer; it is to be regretted, that you did not sooner apprise 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 favour, 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.

N^o XXXIV.

COPY of a Letter from GENERAL COSSIGNY 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 Letter 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 operations.

The proof that the propositions of Tippoo Sultaun 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 Tippoo Sultraun 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 Tippoo 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 Tippoo Sultraun, 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, require it.

I must again repeat my apologies to the Ambassadors of the Padsha, if my ill health 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 favourable 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 Sultraun, 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 through the Universe.

(Signed.) GENERAL COSSIGNY, at his House, the 14th
Ventose, 6th Year, corresponding with the
5th of March 1798.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N° XXXV.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
OUR COUNTRY,—HONOUR,—AND LIBERTY.

MAGALLON, General of a Division, to the Nabob TIPPOO SAIB.

Prince,

Head-Quarters Isle of France, the 4th of March, 1798,
the 6th Year of the French Republic.

I received the letter with which you honored me: sickness prevented me from attending the various conferences which your Ambassadors held with the Governor General, 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 affairs deprives me of that double honor.

I intreat you, Prince, to accept my wishes for the prosperity of your Arms, and the continuation of your glory.

(Signed.)

MAGALLON.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N^o XXXVI.

To the great Prince, TIPPOO SULTAUN BACHA, 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 Ally of his Nation, avails himself, with eagerness, of the opportunity offered by the return of your Ambassadors, Husein 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 Defresne, 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 Mahe, 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 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 impotence, 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 to the present, but also to future times; besides, it is necessary to make some distinction, in favor 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 these Citizens to leave the Colony, during war, particularly as some of them are experienced soldiers, who possess a knowledge of their profession, and therefore are 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 Ma-

chiavelian 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 Soubah of the Decan—the Tartars—the Rajah of Travencore—all the Rajahs, Nabobs, and Soubahs; 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 skilfully 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 in their spoils, in proportion to the aid 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 Citizens 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 dispositions of the Scubah of the Decan are known to you, as are also those

of the Mahratta and Tartar States. I think I may venture to assure you, that the good Prince, Ram Rajah of Travencore, is tired of the oppression of the English. Raman Kelvin, 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. The interests of this Rajah, if I am not deceived, require, equally with your own, that you shall 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 negotiation in such a manner, that the English may not suspect it; for otherwise this Prince will be totally crushed, and the English, in despoiling 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 re-uniting 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 a true Frenchman, who is with esteem and respect,

Great Prince,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

Isle of France, the 15th Ventose,
in the 6th year of the French Republic,
or the 5th of March, 1798, old stile.

(Signed) M. DESCOMBER.

(A True Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N^o XXXVII.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL of the Isles of France and La Re-union, to
the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Isle of France, Fort North West, the 17th Ventose in the 6th Year of the French Republic, one
and indivisible, answering to the 7th March, 1798. Old Style.

(Copy.)

I received, on the 20th January last, (old stile) your Letter under date the 9th

October, 1797, 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 expense, 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'Hermite, 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 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 Mussulmans 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 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 La Re-union, for the same purpose.

Qq

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, & 6, containing garden trees, plants of the Isle of France, and drawings 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 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 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. KEELE, French Translator.

COLONIAL.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

(Marine.)—STATEMENT of the PAY of the Officers of 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, - -	Rupees 2000
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 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.)

G. G. KEELE, French Translator.

(COPY.)

COLONIAL.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

(Marine.)—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, - - - - -	} Lieutenants.
Sangenait, - - - - -	

Their Names.	Their Rank.
Jacques Barthe	} Ensigns.
Jacques Roberts,	
Pierre Filletaz,	
Pierre Petit,	
Jacques Dudemain,	
Michael Lelèe, of L'Orient,	Master of the Port.
Jacob Mullet, of Bourdeaux,	Ship Builder.

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.

(A True Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

COLONIAL.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

RATES of the PAY of the VOLUNTEERS of all Ranks, who enter into the Service of the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Distinction of Rank.	Pay per Month of the Volunteers independent of Provisions, which are to be furnished them.
The Chief of Brigade, commanding,	Rupees. 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,	28
To each Drummer,	22
To each Surgeon.	500

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.

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.)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

N^o XXXVIII.

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-Alli Khan, and Mahomed Ibrahim, whom you had deputed by Citizen Ripaux, to the Government of the Isle of France, I have the honour 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. Chapuis, commanding the land, and M. Dubuc, commanding the naval forces.

I should felicitate myself the more on having been selected for this honorable commission, did not the approach of the stormy season oblige me to hasten my departure, and deprives me of the honour of presenting to you, in person, the assurances of my respect and attachment.

I have requested Assen-Alli-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 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 honor 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 honor 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 honor 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 serviceable 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 the Generals Malartic and Sercey, who are anxious to serve you.

As for the rest rely on my zeal and good wishes for your service, 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 honor to be,

With a devotion that knows no bounds,

Your Majesty's most attached and zealous servant,

(Signed) L'HERMITE,

*Captain in the Navy, commanding
the Preneuse.*

(A True Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N^o XXXIX.

The COMMANDER in CHIEF of the Forces sent by the FRENCH GOVERNMENT to the Pacha TIPPOO, 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 castes, 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-Alli-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 Sepoys, and two standards, all which we captured and dispatched to the Isle of France, has merited our general esteem.

*The Wood-cot and Raymond.

I have the honor 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 honor to be respectfully,

Sovereign Pacha,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

(Signed) CHAPUIS.

The Commander in Chief sent by the French Government.

(A True Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

N^o XL.

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 Chapuis in apprizing your Majesty of my arrival, and of that of my Officers dispatched by Generals Malartic 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 reports 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, Hassen 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 Chapuis, I shall relate more particularly to your Majesty, their exertions in soliciting the Generals of the French Republic at the Isle of France for your glory and interests.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sovereign Pacha,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) DUBUC.

Captain of the Ships of War of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and commanding a Naval Force.

Mangalore, the 28th April, 1798.

RETURN of the Naval Officers of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, one and indivisible, sent by the Generals MALARTIC and SERCEY, for the Service of the Sovereign Prince TIPPOO.

viz.

M. M. Dubuc, - - { Captain of the ships of war of the French Republic, and commanding the Naval Force.

M. M. St. Genes, - - {
Barth, - - { Lieutenants in the French Navy.
La Rabinais, - - {

M. M. Filetas, - - Acting Marine Major.

Petit, - - {
Dudemaine, - - { Midshipmen in the French Navy.

Lelee, - - Master Director of the works of the Port.

Merlet, - - Ship-BUILDER and Carpenter.

Bessiere, - - Marine Cadet.

Francois Robert, Carpenter.

Eleven persons attached to the Marine.

Mangalore, the 28th of April, 1798.

(Signed) FILLIETAZ, Major of Marine.

(Attested by me, Captain of the ships of war of the French Republic, one and indivisible, and commanding the Navy Force.)

(Signed) DUBUC.

(A True Translation)

G. G. KEBBLE, French Translator.

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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 power 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 SULTAN**, 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 first **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. 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) CHAPUIS. DUBUC.

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

* * In the original, these questions were written in the Persian Language, in a separate column opposite to the French.

N^o XLII.

RATES of PAY for the Officers of the MARINE.

The Commander in Chief, Dubuc, 2,000 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 1,500 rupees per month.

Lieutenants,	-	-	-	-	Rupees 250
Midshipmen,	-	-	-	-	200
Master of the Port,	-	-	-	-	150
Builder,	-	-	-	-	125
Carpenter,	-	-	-	-	50
The Marine Cadet, Bessiere,	-	-	-	-	50

Settled the 8th July, 1798.

(Signed) DUBUC,
The Commander in Chief.

I accept,

* (Of which Mr. Filletas, the Major, who goes with me to Europe, is to have 300 rupees per month.)

I accept, for the present, 1,500 rupees per month, payable immediately, with a promise from the Pacha, to pay me 2,000, on my return 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.

N° XLIII.

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:

	Pagodas.	Fanams.
Eight months due to Debay, - - - - -	171	0
Six months in advance, - - - - -	1,282	0
Six months to General Dubuc, - - - - -	1,928	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	11
One Carpenter, - - - - -	10	11
Total Behader Pagodas -	2,781	5

In the Camp of the Pacha, the 28th July, 1798,

(Signed) 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.

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N^o XLIV.

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, 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 Sircar and France, some years ago united against me with the Mahrattas, 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 Chapuis, 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 nations are about to contract), and with

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it the particular articles which I have charged Captain Dubuc to communicate to you.

I join with him my subjects Sheik Abdoulraim 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, 20th July, 1798.

(Signed) _____

(A true Translation.)

G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

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.

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 twenty 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 Mahrattas, and to the 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 Enemies 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.

Article 10.

All French whatever, who 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, and of trading, without any molestation or hindrance; on the contrary, they shall receive every assistance and succour which they may want.

Article 11.

To procure for my service, four founders of brass, and four founders of iron

cannon, four paper makers, twelve manufacturers of glass, in different branches of the manufacture, 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 State affixed, the 20th July, 1798.

(Signed) _____

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEBLE, *French Translator.*

N^o XLV.

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 of CREDIT from the Sircar COUDADAD 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 fidelity 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 Credit, to procure, either from the French Republic, or from individuals, such sums as he may require, to fulfil 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 Sircar.

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.*

N^o XLVI.

COPY of a LETTER from DUBUC to TIPPOO SULTAUN, dated 16th
December, 1798, O. S.

To the SIRCAR COUDADAD.

Tranquebar, the 16th December, 1798,
O. S.

Great Pacha, Health and Respect,

The men are arrived safe, but their letters, the articles most essential, are still wanting, having 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 diligence and punctuality for your service; for my own part, I believe they must have tied their legs for three months and a half. Hircarrah, which I sent you on the 11th of 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

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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 Soucars 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 year's 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 adviseable, 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 Cuchery has given him nothing; he should 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 Chapuis: 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 Chidevaran, 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 Debay, 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 negotiation 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 Allies 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 nego-

tiation, 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 Mahratta 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 co-operate, 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 Mahrattas 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 dependence 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 activity, and throw impediments in their way, which shall retard their negotiations at Poonah, or render them ineffectual. Under such circumstances, the Mahrattas 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. Scindia 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 your Majesty will read attentively my Letter, which has been solely dictated by candor, 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 Filletaz begs to offer the homage of his respect and attachment to your Majesty.

(A true Translation)

G. G. KEEBLE, *French Translator.*

N^o XLVII.

LETTER FROM TIPPOO SULTAUN to M. DUBUC.

Seringapatam, the 2d January, 1799.

The Hircarrahs, 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. 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.

(A true Translation.)

(Signed) _____

(Signed) G. G. KEBLE, French Translator.

No. XLVIII.

To the Citizen SULTAUN TIPPOO, the Victorious, at Puttun
(Seringapatam.)

To TIPPOO SULTAUN the Victorious, the Ally of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, and the well beloved of the Republicans, his Children; Health.

From the Republican Camp, the 3d day of the 1st Decad
of Prairial, the 5th Year, (May 23d, 1797.)

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 of that which relates to Monsieur Raymond; I have read the Letter written by him to Citizen Dompars:—M. Raymond, more subtle than him, 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, 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 ancient 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 permit me to write to him, I will manage matters in such a manner as to draw him over, and induce him to enter entirely into your wishes. In politics, we should avail ourselves of the arms of those whose hands we should be glad to see cut off, and put it out of the power of our enemy to hurt us, either by word or 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; but Raymond appears to make advances to you: do you appear to accept and return this confidence, and allow me to act a part with him. Be assured that he will submit himself to your pleasure: subtle as he is, I will outwit him, and you shall be satisfied.

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 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 exercise, that they may fire at the mark. 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 request 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.

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 standard 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.

Nº XLIX.

☞ The Originals of the following Translations 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 REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY.

EQUALITY.

BUONAPARTE, Member of the National Convention, General in Chief,
to the most Magnificent SULTAUN, our greatest Friend, TIPPOO SAIB.

Head-Quarters at Cairo, 7th Pluviose, 7th Year
of the Republic, One and Indivisible.

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 encrease your power and destroy your enemies.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

(Seal.)

(True Translate from the French,)

(Signed)

FRANCIS WOPPERS, Translator.

TRANSLATE of a Letter from General BUONAPARTE to the Sheriff 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 encreasing, 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 Moonsee for me, by Shaik Sol man and Mahomed Ameen, the Sheriffes first Vizier and first Secretary.

(Signed)

S. WILSON.

(A true Copy,)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,

Persian Translator to the Government.

The preceding Papers form but a small Part of the Mass of the voluminous Correspondence found in the Palace of Seringapatam, all of the same tendency, and manifesting the same implacable Hatred of the British Nation, but are deemed, by the Governor General, more than sufficient to shew the unremitting Ardor with which the late Tippoo Sultaun has pursued the Objects of his unsatiable Revenge.

In some of these papers, Tippoo is called Sircar Coudadad, this is a Designation adopted by him at the Conclusion of the last War, in 1792. Coudadad, literally signifies, God given.

N^o L.

**COPY of a Letter from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL
to the COURT of DIRECTORS ; dated 3d August, 1799.**

To the Honorable Court of Directors for the Affairs of the United Company of
Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. The rapid succession of active measures in which I have been engaged, has not admitted of my recording, in a connected shape, for the information of your Honorable Court, the several opinions which I have entertained, at different periods of time since the month of June 1798, relative to the terms of an adjustment with the late Tippoo Sultaun. The knowledge of my progressive sentiments on this important subject may appear necessary to your Honorable Court, in forming your judgment of the measures which I have pursued; it is therefore my intention, in this Letter, to review my original plan for a settlement with Tippoo Sultaun, and the variations which it has undergone, according to the change of circumstances and of the general aspect of affairs, since the first disclosure of the nature of the embassy dispatched by the Sultaun to the French Government.

2. In my Letter of the 20th March 1799, I have declared to your Honorable Court, that as soon as I had ascertained the views of Tippoo Sultaun to be such as they are represented in the Proclamation of Mon^s. Malartic of the 30th January 1798, I determined to make an immediate effort for the reduction of that Princes' resources and power; but the defect of the requisite means had precluded the possibility of the attempt at that time.

3. In this state of things, my intention was to have endeavoured to detach Tippoo Sultaun from his connexion with the French Nation; and I should then have been contented with any adjustment, which appeared to offer a reasonable prospect of securing that object. The arrangement which occurred to me at this period of time was stated in a Minute recorded in the Secret Department on the 12th August 1798. My views were then limited to the establishment of permanent Residents, on the part of the Company and of the Allies, at Seringapatam; to the dismissal of all the French, then in the Sultaun's service; and to the perpetual exclusion of the French from his armies and dominions.

Vide N^o LI.

4. But before I could safely attempt to propose even this moderate arrangement to Tippoo Sultaun, it was necessary that the vigor of the triple alliance should be restored, and that our armies should be placed in a posture, not only of defence

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but sufficiently respectable to enforce the just and moderate demands at that time in my contemplation, or any augmentation of those demands, which the obstinacy, treachery, or violence of the Sultaun, might ultimately compel me to make: for although my views were then limited to the objects stated in the preceding paragraph, it appeared prudent to provide for every possible contingency.

5. The measures which I pursued for the purpose of restoring our alliances, and of assembling our armies, are already known to your Honorable Court: you are also apprized of my several unsuccessful attempts to open a pacific negotiation with Tippoo Sultaun.

6. In the month of November 1798 (at the period of my first attempt to open such a negotiation with him) my opinion, with respect to the nature of the terms necessary for our security against the designs of the Sultaun, had undergone some change. I had received the intelligence of the French invasion of Egypt; and it could not be doubted, that this expedition, if it had not been originally planned with a view to the assistance of Tippoo Sultaun, might be converted to that purpose. On the other hand, our strength was considerably increased; we had subverted the French party at Hyderabad, and by that successful blow, had secured the effectual co-operation of the Nizam's Government: our military forces and preparations were also in a state of forwardness. Under these combined circumstances, my opinion was, that Tippoo Sultaun should not only be compelled to renounce his connexion with France, to dismiss all the French in his service or dominions, and to receive resident Ambassadors from the Allies, but also to cede, as an additional security against a renewal of his hostile intercourse with the French, the maritime province of Canara to the Company, for an equivalent to be given to him at a distance from the coast. It would not have been difficult for the Company to have made the necessary exchanges, for the purpose of obtaining the equivalent, if circumstances had favored such an adjustment with the Sultaun.

7. This plan, without any material variation, formed my views of the settlement necessary to be concluded with Tippoo Sultaun, until the period of my arrival at Fort St. George, on the 31st of December, 1798.

Vide
Page 46.

8. With this plan in contemplation, I addressed to the Sultaun my Letter dated on the 9th January; but I was induced, towards the close of the month of January, to extend my views beyond the limits by which they had hitherto been circumscribed.

9. Tippoo Sultaun's neglect of my Letter of the date above-mentioned, manifested a strong indisposition to any amicable adjustment of our differences, and appeared to indicate a determination to pursue his project of instigating the French to invade India. His obstinacy had already induced a very heavy expence upon the finances of the Company, and threatened to augment, and even to perpetuate, the

charge of our defensive system. On the other hand, the armies of the Allies were now so concentrated, as to warrant the expectation of our being able to enforce any demands, which we might think it just and prudent to make. On these grounds, towards the close of the month of January, 1799, my intention was to have required from Tippoo Sultaun, in addition to the terms already stated, the payment of a considerable sum of money, as an indemnification for the expense to which his hostile and treacherous conduct had subjected the Allies.

10. The next change in my view of the subject, took place at the commencement of the month of February 1799, after I had obtained the intelligence that Tippoo Sultaun, while he declined the amicable advances of the Allies, had actually dispatched another Embassy to the French, under the conduct of M. Dubuc. The insidious conduct of Tippoo Sultaun now determined me to suspend all negotiation with him, until the advance of our armies into Mysore should seriously menace his capital. It was reasonable, that the indemnification to be demanded should keep pace with the burthens which the progress of his unjustifiable proceedings imposed on the Allies. The French, at this period of time, being to all appearances established in Egypt, the necessity of reducing the power of Tippoo Sultaun was greatly increased; and as our means of effecting this important object were proportionably augmented, I now determined to raise my demands, to the extent stated in the Enclosure marked (A.) of my Letter of the 22d of January, 1799, to the Commander in Chief, already submitted to your Honorable Court. I resolved, at the same time, in the event of our obtaining any decisive advantage in the field, and of our being compelled, by the obstinacy of the Sultaun, to open our batteries upon Seringapatam, to insist on greater concessions from him; and I therefore provisionally directed the Commander in Chief to demand the terms stated in the Enclosure (B.) of the same Letter to his Excellency.

(Not received.)

Vide Page 114.

11. Towards the end of April, fresh circumstances arose, which disposed me to think, that if the course of the war should favor the attempt, it would be prudent and justifiable entirely to overthrow the power of Tippoo: accordingly on the 23d of April, I signified to Lieutenant General Harris, my wish that the power and resources of Tippoo Sultaun should be reduced to the lowest state, and even utterly destroyed, if the events of the war should furnish the opportunity.

12. The Commander in Chief in the interval, however, (as stated in my Letter of the 16th of May to your Honorable Court) had been induced to offer to Tippoo Sultaun the terms marked (B), contained in the Enclosure of my instructions of the 22d February; and for the powerful reasons detailed in his Letter of the 18th April, his Excellency, with great propriety, had not offered these, or any other proposals, to Tippoo Sultaun, previously to opening the batteries on the fort of Seringapatam. After the batteries had been opened, Lieutenant General Harris was not authorized, by my instructions, to offer or accept any terms, less advantageous to the Allies than those contained in the paper (B), to which I have already referred.

Vide Page 104.
Vide Page 110.

Vide Page 114.

Vide
Page 113.

13. Accordingly, his Excellency, on the 22d day of April, proposed the terms contained in that paper, with such a modification of the securities, as the actual state of circumstances appeared to require. Tippoo Sultaun not having agreed to Lieutenant General Harris's propositions, and his Excellency possessing no authority to depart from them, the necessary consequence was the prosecution of the siege, which terminated in the reduction of the place.

14. I have already informed your Honorable Court, that the conduct of Lieutenant General Harris, in this respect, as well as in every part of the campaign and siege, has met with my entire approbation. I shall expect, with anxiety, the judgment of your Honorable Court on the important questions submitted to it in this letter; requesting you to consider every act of Lieutenant General Harris, in the management of the negotiations with Tippoo Sultaun, to be founded in the spirit of my orders, and to be strictly conformable to my views of my duty towards you, and of the exigencies of your service.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Fort St. George,
3d August, 1799.

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed)

MORNINGTON.

N^o LI.

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 as 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

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* Although the Ambassadors, on their first arrival at the Mauritius, were very solicitous, according to the tenor of their instructions, 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 undisguised.

Tippoo, for the purpose of inducing 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 Caffrees, 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 Sultaun, 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 Sultaun, 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 power 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 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 propositions ; 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 Governor 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

* Although it appears 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 here be formally concluded.

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 proceed 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 Zemaum 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 allege even the pretext of a grievance, to palliate the character of his recent acts. He has indeed alleged none, but has continually 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 in 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 instigated 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 favorable 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 Suldaun, 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 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

If the conduct of Tippoo Sultan 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 Sultan, 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.

N^o LII.

(COPY.)

LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS; dated 3d August, 1799.

To the Honorable Court of Directors for Affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. My last separate letter to your Honorable Court was dated on the 6th of June, at which period I informed you, that I was occupied in framing a general settlement of the conquered Territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun. In this dispatch, I shall submit to your Honorable Court a summary abstract of the principles by which my conduct has been governed in framing the settlement, and of the means which I have employed for carrying it into effect.

2. From the justice and success of the late war with Tippoo Sultaun, the

Company and the Nizam derived an undoubted right to the disposal of the dominions conquered by their united arms. This right of conquest entitled the Company and the Nizam to retain the whole territory in their own hands: the cession of any portion of it to any other party might be a consideration of policy or humanity, but could not be claimed on any ground of justice or right.

3. The Mahrattas (whatever might have been their disposition) having taken no share in the war, had forfeited every pretension to the advantages of the peace. The numerous progeny of Tippoo Sultaun (even if it had been possible to adjust their separate pretensions to the succession) could plead no title, which had not been superseded by the conquest of the kingdom; nor was it possible, in estimating their claims, to forget the usurpation of Hyder Ally, and the sufferings of the unfortunate family, expelled by his crimes from the Throne of Mysore. A lineal descendant of the ancient house of the Rajahs of Mysore still remained at Seringapatam; but whatever might be the hopes of his family, from the moderation and humanity of the conquerors, this young Prince could assert no right to any share of the conquered territory.

4. To the free and uncontrolled exercise of the right of conquest, thus vested in the Company and the Nizam, no obstacle existed in the internal state of the kingdom of Mysore. The whole body of the people had manifested the most favourable disposition to submit to our authority: the Commanders of most of the principal fortresses had surrendered, or expressed their readiness to surrender to our arms; and within a few days after the fall of Seringapatam, I was satisfied that no difficulty would arise, from the influence of the Mahomedans introduced into Mysore under the reigns of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun. It had been the uniform policy of the latter, to destroy every vestige of hereditary right, established office, or territorial possession among his subjects, and to concentrate, not only the whole authority of the State, but the whole conduct of the Government, in his own person; during his reign, therefore, his numerous Mahomedan Chiefs possessed neither individual weight nor collective force; many of them had fallen at Malavelly, Sedasere, and Seringapatam, during the course of the war, and most of the survivors, together with their families, were actually in the fortress of Seringapatam, subjected to our discretion, and confiding in the clemency of the British Government, without union, spirit, or strength to resist its power. The inclination and temper, both of the surviving Chiefs, and of the people, were also most happily disposed to receive any new settlement, which might promise to secure them against the revival of a despotism, the barbarity and caprice of which has never been surpassed, even by any of the Mahomedan Conquerors of India.

5. In regulating the exercise of our right of conquest, it appeared to me that no principle could more justly be assumed, than that the original objects of the war should constitute the basis of the peace, and of the general settlement of our territorial acquisitions. These objects had been repeatedly declared by the Allies to be a rea-

sonable indemnification for our expence in the war, and an adequate security against the return of that danger, which originally provoked us to arms.

6. With a view to each of these just and necessary objects, it was requisite that the Company and the Nizam should retain a large portion of the conquered territory; but it required much consideration to determine the precise extent of that portion, as well as the just rule of partition. The war had not been undertaken in pursuit of schemes of conquest, aggrandizement of territory, or augmentation of revenue. In proportion to the magnitude and lustre of our success, it became a more urgent duty to remember, that a peace, founded in the gratification of any ambitious or inordinate view, could neither be advantageous, honorable, nor secure.

7. The approved policy, interests, and honor of the British Nation, therefore, required that the settlement of the extensive kingdom, subjected to our disposal, should be formed on principles acceptable to the inhabitants of the conquered territories, just and conciliatory towards the contiguous Native States, and indulgent to every party, in any degree affected by the consequences of our success.

8. To have divided the whole territory equally between the Company and the Nizam, to the exclusion of any other State, would have afforded strong grounds of jealousy to the Mahrattas, and aggrandized Nizam Ally's power, beyond all bounds of discretion. Under whatever form such a partition could have been made, it must have placed in the hands of the Nizam many of the strong fortresses on the northern frontiers of Mysore, and exposed our frontier, in that quarter, to every predatory incursion. Such a partition would have laid the foundation of perpetual differences not only between the Mahrattas and the Nizam, but between the Company and both those Powers.

9. To have divided the country into three equal portions, allowing the Mahrattas (who had borne no part in the expence or hazard of the war) an equal share with the other two branches of the Triple Alliance, in the advantages of the peace, would have been unjust towards the Nizam and towards the Company; impolitic, as furnishing an evil example to our other Allies in India, and dangerous, as affecting a considerable aggrandizement of the Mahratta Empire, at the expence of the Company and the Nizam. This mode of partition, also, must have placed Chittledroog, and some of the most important northern fortresses, in the hands of the Mahrattas, while the remainder of the fortresses, in the same line, would have been occupied by the Nizam, and our unfortified and open frontier in Mysore would have been exposed to the excesses of the undisciplined troops of both Powers.

10. The Mahrattas, unquestionably, had no claim to any portion of the conquered territory; and any considerable extension of their empire was objectionable, especially when accompanied by the possession of strong fortresses, bordering on the line of our frontier; it was, however, desirable, to conciliate their good will, and to offer to them such a portion of territory, as might give them an interest in the

new settlement, without offence or injury to the Nizam, and without danger to the frontier of the Company's possessions. On the other hand, it was prudent to limit the territory retained in the hands of the Company and of the Nizam, within such bounds of moderation, as should bear a due proportion to their respective expences in the contest, and to the necessary means of securing the future safety of their respective dominions.

Not received

11. For the information of your Honorable Court, I have annexed to this dispatch a comparative statement of several plans for the partition of Tippoo Sultan's dominions, drawn up under my instructions, with a view to the relative interests and power of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and the Company; to the nature, produce, and geographical boundaries of the country; and to the position and strength of the several fortresses and passes. An attentive investigation of every comparative view of these important questions, terminated in my decision, that the establishment of a central and separate Government in Mysore, under the protection of the Company, and the admission of the Mahrattas to a certain participation in the division of the conquered territory, were the expedients best calculated to reconcile the interests of all parties, to secure to the Company a less invidious and more efficient share of revenue, resource, commercial advantage, and military strength, than could be obtained under any other distribution of territory or power, and to afford the most favorable prospect of general and permanent tranquillity in India.

12. Having decided these leading principles of the new settlement, I proceeded to determine the rule of distribution for the respective shares of the Company, the Nizam, and the Mahrattas, to fix the most eligible position for the cessions to be made to each party, and to define the limits of the new Government of Mysore.

13. To the Company's share naturally fell the province of Canara, and the district of Coimbatour and Deramporam, with all the territory lying between your possessions in the Carnatic and those in the Malabar. These acquisitions appeared the most eligible, not only on account of their intrinsic value, in point of produce, but as securing an uninterrupted track of territory, from the Coast of Coromandel to that of Malabar, together with the entire sea coast of the kingdom of Mysore, and the base of all the eastern, western, and southern Ghauts. To these, I thought it necessary to add the forts and posts forming the heads of all the passes above the Ghauts, and the Table Land. The possession of the base of the Ghauts alone, formed no effectual barrier for the inhabitants of the low-lands against an enemy possessing the summits of those mountains, and I therefore considered the acquisition of all the entrances of the passes, situated above the Ghauts, to be an essential object of security against every possible approach of danger from the Table Land. This acquisition derived a further importance, in my opinion, from the means which it appeared to afford, of curbing the refractory spirit of the Poligars, and of all other turbulent and disaffected subjects in the Carnatic, and on the Coast of Malabar; I also considered the districts of Wynaad to be an useful possession, with a view to the

tranquillity of your territories on the latter Coast. The last addition which I deemed it necessary to make to your share of the conquered dominions, consisted of the fortress, city, and island of Seringapatam, the possession of which would effectually secure the communication between your territories on both Coasts, and consolidate all your lines of defence, in every direction.

14. To the Nizam it appeared most expedient to allot the districts of Gooty, of Gurrumcondah, bordering on the cessions which he acquired by the Peace of 1792, together with a tract of country, the frontier of which should be drawn nearly along the line of Chittledroog, Sera, Nundidroog, and Kolar, leaving however those fortresses to the southward, to form the frontier of the new Government of Mysore. Nizam Ally certainly could not assert any just claim to an equal participation with the Company in the advantages of the peace. The operation of the 6th article of the Treaty of Pangul, respecting an equal division of conquests, was limited to the war, which terminated in 1792. Since the Peace of Seringapatam, the 10th is the only article of the Treaty of Pangul, which can be considered to continue in force; and no subsequent engagements had been contracted with Nizam Ally, which could entitle him to any advantage in the present peace, exceeding his relative proportion in the expences and exertions of the allied Force during the late war. It was, however, desirable, that the territorial revenue retained in sovereignty by the Company (after deducting whatever charges might be annexed to the tenure) should not exceed Nizam Ally's proportion, and accordingly I determined that this principle should be observed in the partition, reserving however to the Company, as a just indemnification for their superior share in the expences and exertions of the war, the principal benefit of whatever advantages might flow from any engagements to be contracted with the new Government of Mysore.

15. For the Mahrattas, I resolved to reserve a portion of territory, the revenues of which should not exceed two-thirds, nor fall short of one-half of the portions retained in sovereignty by the Nizam and the Company respectively. Considering that any cession to the Peshwa must be viewed as a matter of favor, it appeared to me, that the share to be allotted to him was amply sufficient: it would contain Harponelly, Soonda above the Ghauts, Annagoody, part of the district of Chittledroog, part of Bednore above the Ghauts, and other districts; but the frontier fortresses of Chittledroog and Bednore would remain for the protection of the new Government of Mysore. I also determined, that no portion of territory should be ceded to the Peshwa, unconditionally, and that the cession should form the basis of a new treaty with the Mahratta Empire.

16. The territory remaining unoccupied by this plan of partition, would be bounded to the northward by a strong line of hill forts and posts, forming a powerful barrier towards the southern frontiers of Nizam Ally and of the Mahrattas, from Punganoor, on the line of the eastern, to Bednore, on the line of the western Ghauts, and would be entirely surrounded to the east, west, and south, by the territories of

the Company, above and below the Ghauts; the Company also holding the fort of Seringapatam, in the centre of the Table Land.

17. The necessity now occurred of determining in what hands the new Government of Mysore should be placed; and although no positive right or title to the throne existed in any party, it seemed expedient that my choice should be made, between the pretensions of the family of Tippoo Sultaun, and those of the ancient house of the Rajahs of Mysore.

18. The claims of humanity on both sides, rendered the decision a painful and ungracious task. No alternative remained, but to depose the Dynasty which I found upon the throne, or to confirm the Mahomedan Usurpation, and with it the perpetual exclusion and degradation of the legitimate Hindoo Sovereigns of the countries. The usurpation, although not sanctioned by remote antiquity, had subsisted for such a length of time, as to have nearly extinguished the hopes of the Hindoo family, and accustomed them to the humility of their fortune, while the sons of Tippoo Sultaun, born in the state of royalty, and educated with the proudest and most exalted expectations of sovereignty and power, would be proportionably sensible to the sudden change of their condition, and to the unexpected disappointment of their splendid prospects. In this view of the subject, it would have been more grateful to my mind (securing a munificent provision for the ancient family of Mysore) to have restored that of Tippoo Sultaun to the throne, if such a restoration could have been accomplished, without exposing Mysore to the perpetual hazard of internal commotion and foreign war, and without endangering the stability of the intended settlement of your interests, and those of your Allies, in this quarter of India.

19. Since the Peace of Seringapatam, and more especially since the year 1796, the destruction of the British Power in India has formed the favorite and unremitting object of Tippoo Sultaun's hopes and exertions. His haughty mind never could be reconciled to the sacrifices which he was compelled to make, for the purchase of peace in 1792, and his increasing eagerness to recover the extensive portion of his dominions, then ceded to the Allies, urged him to pursue a systematic course of intrigue against the British Power among all the Native States, and to revert to his ancient and hereditary connexion with France, as the only effectual means of gratifying either his ambition or revenge.

20. The proofs which I had obtained, previous to the war, of the nature and objects of his machinations, were sufficient to satisfy my judgment: they have since been corroborated, by the voluminous records discovered in the Palace at Seringapatam. It is now incontestible, that Tippoo Sultaun's thoughts were perpetually intent upon the ruin of the British Power, that he trusted to have accomplished our expulsion, by instigating the French to invade India and that he prosecuted

this unalterable purpose, with all the zeal and ardor of passionate resentment and vindictive hate, as well as with the steadiness of a deliberate maxim of state.

21. Perhaps the most wise policy which Tippoo Sultaun could have pursued, would have been to have rested satisfied with the dominions remaining in his hands, after the peace of 1792; but a policy of so moderate and pacific a spirit, being utterly incompatible with the impetuosity of his temper, and with the military character of his Government, it might be at least a matter of rational speculation, whether a close alliance with France (however dangerous in its remote consequences) was not his true interest, in the actual state of his immediate views and pursuits. The possession of his lost dignity, wealth, and power, could not be recovered, without the conquest of a great part of the Company's territories, nor effectually secured, without the total subversion of the British interests in India. A French army was the only instrument, by which such an enterprize could be attempted. An alliance with France was therefore the necessary consequence of Tippoo Sultaun's restless, but natural desire, to restore his Empire to its former splendor and strength. In addition to his correspondence with the French at Tranquebar, with those at the Isle of France, and with the Executive Directory at Paris, his embassy to Zeman Shah, his intrigues at Poonah and Hyderabad, and his correspondence with Mr. Raymond, (all which transactions appear distinctly in the records discovered at Seringapatam), furnish abundant evidence, that his antipathy to the English was the ruling passion of his heart, the main spring of his policy, and the fixed and fundamental principle of his councils and government.

22. The heir of Tippoo Sultaun must have been educated in the same principles, encouraged to indulge the same prejudices and passions, and instructed to form the same views of the interests and honor of the Throne of Mysore. These sentiments would necessarily acquire additional force in his mind, from the issue of the late war. Our unexampled success had subverted the foundations of his Father's empire, and transferred to our possession, every source of the civil or military power of Mysore; and placed on the Throne by our favor, and limited by our control, he must have felt himself degraded to a state of humiliation and weakness so abject, as no Prince of spirit would brook. Under such an arrangement, our safety would have required us to retain, at least, all the territory which we now hold by the Partition Treaty of Mysore. Whatever we retained, must have been considered by this Prince as a new usurpation upon his royal inheritance, and an additional pledge of his degradation and disgrace. In proportion to the reduction of his territory and resources, he would have had less to lose, and more to regain, in any struggle for the recovery of his Father's empire; nor does it seem unreasonable to suppose, that the heir of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, animated by the implacable spirit and bold example of his parents, and accustomed to the commanding prospect of independent sovereignty, and to the splendour of military glory, might deliberately hazard the remnant of his hereditary possessions, in pursuit of so proud an object,

as the recovery of that vast and powerful empire, which for many years had rendered his ancestors the scourge of the Carnatic, and the terror of this quarter of India.

23. In the most narrow view of the subject, it must be admitted, that the Son of Tippoo Sultaun must have felt a perpetual interest in the subversion of any settlement of Mysore, founded on a partition of his Father's dominions, and a limitation of his own independence. If, therefore, a Prince of this race had been placed on the Throne of Mysore, the foundation of the new settlement would have been laid in the very principle of its own dissolution. With such a Prince, no sincere alliance, no concord of sentiment, or union of views, could ever have been established: the appearance of amity or attachment must have been delusive; even his submission must have been reluctant, if not treacherous; while all his interests, his habits, prejudices, and passions, his vices, and even his virtues, must have concurred to cherish an irreconcilable aversion to our name and power, and an eager desire to abet the cause, and to exasperate the animosity, and to receive the aid of every enemy of the British Nation. Whatever degree of influence or strength might have been left to the Native Government of Mysore, in such hands, would always have been thrown into the scale opposed to their interests. The hostile power of Mysore would have been weakened, but not destroyed: an Enemy would have still remained in the centre of your possessions, watching every occasion to repair the misfortunes of his family, at their expence, and forming a point of union, for the machinations of every discontented faction in India, and for the intrigues of every emissary of the French.

24. Under these circumstances, the same anxiety for the security and repose of your possessions, which originally compelled me to reduce the power of Tippoo Sultaun, now appeared to require, that I should provide effectually against the revival, in any degree, of a similar danger in the person of his Son.

25. On the other hand, the restoration of the descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore was recommended, by the same course of reasoning which excluded the heir of the Usurpation.

26. The indignities which the deposed family of Mysore had suffered, especially during the cruel and tyrannical reign of Tippoo Sultaun, and the state of degradation and misery to which they had been reduced, must naturally excite a sentiment of gratitude and attachment in their minds, towards that Power which should not only deliver them from oppression, but raise them to a state of considerable affluence and distinction. Between the British Government and this family, an intercourse of friendship and kindness had subsisted; in the most desperate crisis of their adverse fortune, they had formed no connexion with your enemies. Their elevation would be the spontaneous act of your generosity, and from your support alone, could they ever hope to be maintained upon the Throne, either against the family of Tippoo

Sultaun, or against any other claimant. They must naturally view, with an eye of jealousy, all the friends of the usurping family, and consequently be adverse to the French, or to any State connected with that family, in its hereditary hatred of the British Government. The heir of the Rajah of Mysore, if placed on the Throne, must feel that his continuance in that station depended on the stability of the new settlement in all its parts; it must therefore be his interest to unite, with cordiality and zeal, in every effort necessary to its harmony, efficiency, and vigour. The effect of such an arrangement of the affairs of Mysore would not be limited to the mere destruction of the hostile power which manaced our safety: in the place of that power, would be substituted one whose interests and resources might be absolutely identified with our own; and the kingdom of Mysore, so long the source of calamity or alarm to the Carnatic, might become a new barrier of our defence, and might supply fresh means of wealth and strength to the Company, their subjects, and Allies.

27. In addition to these, motives of policy, moral considerations, and sentiments of generosity and humanity, favoured the restoration of the ancient family of Mysore: Their high birth, the antiquity of their legitimate title, and their long and unmerited sufferings, rendered them peculiar objects of compassion and respect; nor could it be doubted, that their Government would be both more acceptable and more indulgent than that of the Mahomedan Usurpers, to the mass of the inhabitants of the country, composed almost entirely of Hindoos.

28. These considerations induced me to adopt the resolution of preferring the descendant of the Rajahs of Mysore to the Heir of Tippoo Sultaun.

29. I determined, at the same time, to grant to the families of Hyder Aly and Tippoo Sultaun, a more munificent maintenance than either had enjoyed during the late reign, and to provide with the same liberality for all the Mahomedan Officers and Chiefs of the State, who had survived the Sultaun, and for the families of all those who had fallen in the course of the war.

30. For the accomplishment of a settlement founded on the principles which I have had the honor to detail to your Honorable Court in the preceding paragraphs, I issued a special commission, on the 4th of June, appointing Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, Commissioners for affairs of Mysore, with the ample powers specified in the commission; and I named Captains Malcolm and Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Golding and Lieutenant Charles Pasley, Assistant Secretaries to the Commission. As the favorable state of the country had rendered my presence at Seringapatam unnecessary, I accompanied the Commission with instructions, directing the Commissioners to proceed, without delay, to lay the foundations of the new arrangement; and for the purpose of precluding the intrigues of the Natives, and of all the great interests which were in suspense, I enjoined the Commissioners and their Secretaries to take an oath of secrecy, in

Vide Enclosure, N^o 1.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 2.

order that no part of my plan might transpire, until the arrangements for its accomplishment had been completed.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 3 & 4.
Vide Enclosure, N^o 5.

31. The Commissioners assembled at Seringapatam on the 8th June, and under my instructions, the first step taken by them was to make provision for the surviving Officers and Chiefs of the late Sultaun, and for the families of those slain during the campaign, the particulars of this arrangement will appear in the letter of the Commissioners of the 12th June, an extract of which is annexed to this dispatch. I am happy to inform your Honorable Court, that this measure produced the most salutary effect, in tranquillizing the minds of the principal Mahomedans remaining in Mysore, and in placing the clemency and generosity of the British Government in the most conspicuous and honorable light. It was determined, that Meer Kummer ud Deen should be settled at Gurrumcondah, with a Jahgire from the Nizam, and another from the Company. This arrangement having been concluded, Kummer ud Deen departed from Seringapatam on the 19th June, with many expressions of gratitude towards the Company's Government. The Brahmin, Purneah, who had been the principal financial minister of the late Sultaun, having given satisfactory proofs of his readiness to serve the new Government in the same capacity, it was determined that he should be appointed Dewan to the young Rajah of Mysore.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 6.

32. The next proceeding of the Commissioners, in pursuance of my directions, was to undertake the painful, but necessary task, of removing the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun from Seringapatam to the Carnatic. The details of this proceeding will appear in the letter from the Commissioners of the 19th of June. I had previously given orders that the fortress of Vellore should be prepared for the reception of the families; and I had appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to the command of that fortress, and had also entrusted him with the payment of the stipends allotted to both families, directing him to spare no reasonable expence in providing for their accommodation, on a scale suitable to their former rank and expectations. The four Princes, Futteh Hyder, Abdul Kawlik, Moyen-o-Deen, and Mohu-o-Deen, with their families, arrived at Vellore on the 12th of July: They expressed their satisfaction in the accommodations provided for them. The remainder of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, will be removed as soon as may be practicable.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 7, & 7 A.

33. Previously to the departure of the Princes from Seringapatam, the Commissioners had cautiously abstained from all intercourse with the family of the Rajah of Mysore; but as soon as the four elder Sons of the late Sultaun had left the capital, the Commissioners paid a visit to the young Rajah, whom they found, with others of his persecuted family, in a condition of poverty and humiliation, which excited the strongest emotions of compassion. It was determined to fix the residence of the Rajah in the ancient town of Mysore, as being the most eligible situation for the seat of his Government.

34. On the 5th of June, I had furnished the Commissioners with the first draft of a treaty between the Company and his Highness the Nizam, for the partition of Mysore; and having received the fullest communication of their sentiments, and of those of Meer Allum, on the subject, I made such alterations as appeared to be advisable. On the 22d June, this treaty was executed by the Commissioners and Meer Allum, at Seringapatam, and ratified by me, in Council, at Fort St. George, on the 26th of the same month, and by His Highness the Nizam, at Hyderabad, on the 30th July. It is annexed to this dispatch, under the title of "The Partition Treaty of Mysore," and is accompanied by a Memorial, explanatory of its several provisions, the substance of which, however, I have already had the honor to submit to you, in the preceding paragraphs of this letter. I have also added, for the information of your Honorable Court, a map of the Partition of the 22d of June 1799, constructed by Captain Mackenzie, and several documents relating to the revenues of Mysore, furnished by Captain Macleod from the records at Seringapatam, together with a map constructed by Captain Marriott, containing a view of the new division of the country lately introduced by Tippoo Sultaun.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 8 & 9.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 10 to N^o 14.

35. On the 30th of June, the Rajah of Mysore was formally placed on the Musnud by the Commissioners, assisted by Meer Allum. The letter of the Commissioners, containing an account of this interesting and affecting ceremony, is annexed to this dispatch.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 15.

36. On the 8th of June, I had forwarded to the Commissioners the first draft of the Subsidiary Treaty to be concluded between the Company and the Rajah of Mysore. After an ample discussion with the Commissioners (who had communicated the whole arrangement to the Brahmin, Purneah, and conciliated his co-operation) and after the adoption of several alterations, this treaty was executed in the fortress of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by the Commissioners, and certain proxies on the part of the young Rajah, on the 8th of July, and ratified by me, in Council, on the 23d July, under the title of "The Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam;" It forms N^o of the papers annexed to this dispatch. Although the treaty is accompanied by an explanatory Memorial, I shall, in this place, request the attention of your Honorable Court, to the main principle upon which its stipulations are founded.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 16.

Vide Enclosure, N^o 17.

37. In framing this engagement, it was my determination to establish the most unqualified community of interests between the Government of Mysore and the Company, and to render the Rajah's northern frontier, in effect, a powerful link of our fence. With this view, I have engaged to undertake the protection of his country in consideration of an annual subsidy of seven lacks of star pagodas; but recollecting the inconveniencies and embarrassments which have arisen to all parties concerned, under the double Governments and conflicting authorities, unfortunately established in Oude, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, I resolved to reserve to the Company the most extensive and indisputable powers of interposition in the internal affairs of Mysore, as well as an unlimited right of assuming the direct management of the country, and

of requiring extraordinary aid, beyond the amount of the fixed subsidy, either in time of war, or of preparation for hostility.

38. Under this arrangement, I trust that I shall be enabled to command the whole resources of the Rajah's territory, to improve its cultivation, to extend its commerce, and to secure the welfare of its inhabitants. It appeared to me a more candid and liberal, as well as a more wise policy, to apprise the Rajah distinctly, at the moment of his accession, of the **exact** nature of his dependence on the Company, than to leave any matter for future **doubt** or discussion. The right of the Company to establish such an arrangement, either as affecting the Rajah or the Allies, has already been stated in this dispatch.

39. I entertain a sanguine expectation, that the Rajah and his Ministers, being fully apprized of the extensive powers reserved to the Company, will cheerfully adopt such regulations, as shall render the actual exercise of those Powers unnecessary. Much indulgence will be required at the commencement of the new Government; and it is my intention to abstain from any pressure upon the Rajah's finances, which by embarrassing them, might tend to the impoverishment of the country, and to the distress of the people.

40. Soon after the enthronement of the Rajah, the Brahmin, Purneah was appointed by the Commissioners to be His Highness' Dewan.

41. The eminent talents and integrity of Lieutenant Colonel Close, added to his extraordinary skill in the country languages, and to his experience in the manners, customs, and habits of the Natives of India, induced me to select him, for the important charge of Resident with the Rajah of Mysore; he was accordingly appointed to that office, immediately after the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam had been signed; and the Commission was then dissolved, on the of July.

42. Although your Honorable Court will perceive, in the Commission, the names of two persons of whose merits it may be difficult for me to form an impartial judgment, I feel it to be my duty to recommend the conduct of the Commissioners to your most public and distinguished approbation.

43. The conclusion, within one month, of two treaties, so extensive in their consequences and complicated in their details, together with all the subordinate arrangements connected with this important settlement, will appear a more extraordinary effort of diligence and ability, when it is remarked, that reference was necessarily made to me at Fort St. George, in every stage of the business. It will also be satisfactory to your Honorable Court to observe, that the whole arrangement has been conducted, at Seringapatam, with a spirit of humanity and liberality, which cannot fail to conciliate the good-will of the inhabitants of Mysore.

44. The command of Seringapatam will remain in the hands of Colonel Wel-

lesley. It is a trust of great delicacy and importance, which it is my duty to repose in a person of approved military talents and integrity, and to superintend with peculiar vigilance and care.

45. Although I shall deem it prudent to detain the army in the field for a short period of time, I have the satisfaction to assure your Honorable Court, that far the greater part of the dominions of the late Tippoo Sultaun is now in a state of perfect tranquillity.

46. A detachment of the army of Bombay took possession of Mangalore on the 4th of June; and the Province of Canara, with the exception of the fortrefs of Jemaulabad, appeared disposed to submit chearfully to our authority. I have little doubt, that the commanding officer of Jemaulabad will soon be induced to surrender to the Company's arms: in any event, however, he will be reduced, without difficulty: in this confidence, a Collector has been appointed for the province of Canara.

47. The remainder of the Territory allotted to the Company in Coimbatoor has passed into our hands without any difficulty, and Collectors have been appointed for the administration of the revenue. The fort of Gurumcondah is in the possession of his Highness the Nizam, and those of Sera and Chittledroog are now garrisoned by the British troops. Some disturbances have taken place in Bednore, in which province an adventurer had assembled a banditti, which had distressed the inhabitants of the country. A division of the army being now on its progress towards Bednore, I have every reason to expect that the commotions in that quarter will speedily be quelled.

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

Fort St. George,
3d August, 1799.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

(N^o 1.)—COMMISSION for MYSORE; dated 4th June, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

Richard, Earl of MORNINGTON, &c. &c. &c. Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, to all whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas the glorious success of the British and Allied Arms in Mysore, under the favour of Providence, has reduced the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun to the joint power and authority of the Honorable the English East-India Company, and of his Highness the Soubah of the Deccan, their Friend and Ally; and whereas his said Highness has given full power and authority to the Right Honorable Richard,

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No. LII.

Earl of Mornington, Governor General for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in India, to conduct and order the interests of his Highness in the said possessions, and to conclude such an arrangement thereof, as shall appear to his Lordship to be most expedient for the security and welfare of the country, and for the common benefit of the Allies; now know ye, that for the more speedy conclusion of such a salutary arrangement, and for the restoration of order and tranquillity, by the settlement of the said conquered territories, I, the said Richard, Earl of Mornington, Governor General, as aforesaid, do hereby constitute, nominate, and appoint, Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, or any three or more of them, to be Commissioners for the settlement of the territories so recently conquered from the said Tippoo Sultaun, and to be and be styled Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore, with full powers to negotiate and conclude, in my name, all such treaties, and to make and issue all such temporary and provisional regulations, for the ordering and management of the civil and military Government, and of the revenues of the said territories, as may be necessary for the immediate administration and settlement thereof: The said Commissioners to be, nevertheless, subject to such orders and instructions as they shall, from time to time, receive from me, and regularly to report their proceedings to me, keeping an exact diary, or daily record thereof, under the signature of one of their Secretaries. And I do hereby empower the said Commissioners to hold their meetings at such places, either within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, or elsewhere, as they shall judge most convenient, and to adjourn, from time to time, and to change the place of their meeting, according to the exigency of the public service. And I authorize and direct the said Commissioners to communicate, from time to time, with Meer Allum Bahauder, touching the objects of this Commission. And I nominate and appoint Captain Malcolm and Captain Munro to be Secretaries, and Mr. Edward Golding to be Assistant Secretary to the said Commission, during my pleasure. And before the said Commissioners, or any of them, shall proceed to act in the execution of any of the powers or trusts vested in them by this Commission, save only the power of administering the oath herein-after mentioned, he or they shall severally take and subscribe the following oath; that is to say:

I, *A. B.* do faithfully promise and swear, that as a Commissioner for the Affairs of Mysore, I will execute the several powers and trusts reposed in me, according to the best of my skill and judgment, without favor or affection, prejudice or malice, to any person whatever. I will not disclose or make known any of the orders or instructions which shall be transmitted to me, or to the said Commissioners, by the Governor General, or by his order, or any of the proceedings of the said Commissioners, save only to the other Members of this Commission, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same, respectively, or in recording the proceedings of the said Commissioners, or unless I shall be authorized by the Governor General to disclose or make known the

same. I do further promise and swear, that I will not demand, take, or accept, directly or indirectly, by myself or by any other person, for my use or on my behalf, or on the behalf or for the use of any other person, any sum of money, or other valuable thing, by way of gift, present, or otherwise; and that to the Governor General in Council I will justly and truly account for, answer, and pay, all the rents, duties, and other revenues, and sums of money, which shall come to my hands, or to the hands of any person or persons in trust for, or employed by me, in execution of the powers and authorities vested in the said Commissioners by the said Governor General.

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N^o LII.

So help me God.

Which oath, any two of the said Commissioners shall, and are hereby empowered to administer to the others of them. And the said oath shall be entered by one of the Secretaries to the Commission amongst the acts of the Board, and be duly subscribed and attested by the said Commissioners, at the time of their taking and administering the same to each other, respectively: and the several Secretaries, and other Officers of the said Board of Commissioners, shall also take and subscribe, before the said Board, such oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, and the integrity of their conduct therein, as the said Board shall direct. And when any three of the said Commissioners shall have taken the oath, they shall immediately constitute a Board, and proceed to act under the Commission. And I do hereby empower and direct the said Commissioners to take charge and render an exact account to me, of all such public property as has been, or shall be found, within the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and also to collect and bring to account, all such arrears of revenue, and all such sums of money, as were due to the Sircar on the 4th of May 1799, or have, or shall become due to the Government of the Allies, from and after that day. Provided always, that this order shall not be construed to prevent or impede the distribution among the Allied Army, of the prize taken in the fort of Seringapatam on the 4th May, according to the general order issued by the Governor General in Council, under date the : and provided also, that nothing contained in this Commission shall be deemed to preclude the right of the captors of any fort or place, taken on or before the said 4th day of May 1799, to obtain from the Commissioners an attested account of the public property contained therein, in order that the claims of all such captors may be heard and determined by the Governor General in Council, or by the Honorable the Court of Directors, or by His Majesty in Council, according to the nature of the case. And I do hereby authorize and direct the said Commissioners, immediately upon entering on their duties under this Commission, to issue a proclamation, notifying the restoration of tranquillity, and promising to all the inhabitants of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, security of person and of private property, encouraging them to resume their ordinary occupations, under the protection of the Allies. And I further direct, that the said

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proclamation shall contain the strictest injunctions, under the most severe penalties, to all persons within the said territories, to abstain from acts of violence, outrage, and plunder.

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N^o LII.

(N^o 2.)—INSTRUCTIONS to the COMMISSIONERS of MYSORE; dated
4th of June, 1799.

[Secret.]

To the COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of Mysore

Gentlemen,

1. The Commission which accompanies this letter, will apprize you of the nature and extent of the powers which I have deemed it advisable to entrust to you. These powers necessarily supercede those which I had delegated, during the campaign, to the Commission appointed to assist Lieutenant General Harris, in all matters relating to political negotiation. The favorable situation of affairs in Mysore, appearing to render my presence at Seringapatam quite unnecessary, I have again taken the resolution of remaining at Madras; and I therefore propose to confide to you such a portion of my authority, as may enable you, under my orders, to effect a settlement of the country without my presence. Whatever three members of the Commission shall be present at Seringapatam, on the arrival of this dispatch, will proceed immediately to act under the Commission, and to execute the instructions contained in this letter.

2. The restoration of the representative of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Mysore, accompanied by a partition of territory between the Allies, in which the interests of the Mahrattas should be conciliated, appearing to me, under all circumstances of the case, to be the most advisable basis on which any new settlement of the country can be rested, I have resolved to frame, without delay, a plan founded on these principles, and I hope in the course of to-morrow, to be able to forward to you the articles of a treaty, with proper instructions annexed, for the purpose of carrying the above-mentioned plan into effect.

3. In the mean while, it is absolutely necessary that certain measures of precaution should be immediately adopted, in order to facilitate the intended arrangement. These measures relate, First, to the satisfaction of the principal Mussulman Sirdars, and of the Kelledars of the several forts; Secondly, to the mode of removing the family of Tippoo Sultaun from Mysore, with the least practicable injury to their feelings. With regard to the first object, I have already forwarded to the Honorable Mr. Henry Wellesley, a letter to Meer Allum, and a copy of a letter from the Nizam to me, which I trust will enable you to give complete satisfaction to Kumeer ud Deen; and unless you expect any considerable advantage from his influence at Seringapatam, in conciliating others of his religion, I desire that you will take

the earliest measures to induce him to repair to Gurrumcondah. With the other leading Mussulmans, you should immediately enter into such specific engagements, as shall preclude the possibility of any alarm in their minds, with respect to their situation and prospects, under any new arrangement of the country.

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4. I rely on your discretion to conclude such an arrangement, with as little burthen to the finances of the Company as circumstances will admit. The whole body of Tippoo's Sirdars ought not to become an exclusive charge upon the Company. They must be employed and provided for by the Allies, and by the Rajah of Mysore, collectively: the families of the Sirdars slain during the campaign, must also be provided for in the same manner.

5. The Kelledars, who have surrendered, and those who still hold forts in their possession, should be paid their arrears for the month of April at least, with their pay for the month of May, and for as long a time as we may leave them in charge of their forts. On dismissing any of them, liberal gratuities should be given them, for the purpose of conciliation. All these charges may hereafter be adjusted between the Allies.

6. As soon as you shall judge that your arrangements with the remnant of the Mussulman interest are in sufficient forwardness, you will proceed to take the necessary measures for removing the family of the Sultaun. The details of this painful, but indispensable measure, cannot be entrusted to any person more likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occasion, than Colonel Wellesey; and I therefore commit to his discretion, activity, and humanity, the whole arrangement, subject always to such suggestions, as may be offered by the other members of the Commission. I have appointed Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to take the command of the fortress of Vellore, which is destined for the future residence of the Sultaun's family: Colonel Doveton is also appointed Pay-master of Stipends to the family; and he has been directed to make every possible preparation for their accommodation at Vellore. After their arrival, no reasonable expense will be spared, to render their habitation suitable to their former rank and expectations; and it is my intention to give them a liberal pecuniary allowance. Colonel Well:ley will judge, whether it may be necessary to give either to the whole or to any branch of the family, any specific assurance of the exact amount of the sums to be allotted to them, respectively. If any such particular explanation should appear necessary for their satisfaction, I authorize you to make the allotment of stipend to each of them, as well for the establishment of the Zenana, provided that the total sum for the maintenance of the whole family be not stated at more than three, or at the utmost four lacs of pagodas. The Sons of the late Sultaun may be accompanied by such attendants as they may select, provided the number be not so great as to endanger the public tranquillity, or to form a point of union for the adherents of the late Sultaun. It might be desirable, that Ali Reza should accompany the Princes, as he appears to be attached to the interests of the Company, and

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at the same time to entertain considerable affection for the Princes. The females and children of the several families must follow the Princes, as speedily as possible. Colonel Wellesley, in my name, will give the most unequivocal assurances of protection and indulgence to every branch of the family; and at a proper time, he will deliver the letters for the four eldest Sons of Tippoo, forwarded by the Persian Translator to Mr. Henry Wellesley. If General Harris should be at Seringapatam, or within reach of it, I am persuaded that his humanity will induce him to exert every effort to mitigate all the rigorous parts of this revolution in Mysore, which I feel myself bound, by every principle of duty towards the British interests in India, to accomplish without delay.

7. I have learned, with the utmost degree of surprize and concern, that the Zenana in the Palace of the Sultaun was searched for treasure, some time after the capture of the place: I could have wished, for the honour of the British name, that the apartments of the women had not been disturbed. In the heat and confusion of an assault, such excesses are frequently unavoidable; but I shall for ever lament, that this scene should have been acted long after the contest had subsided, and when the whole place had submitted to the superiority of our victorious arms. If any personal ornaments, or other articles of value, were taken from the women in that unfortunate moment, I trust that the Commander in Chief will make it his business to vindicate the humanity of the British Character, by using the most zealous exertions to obtain a full restitution of the property in question.

8. After this observation, it is superfluous to add my most anxious expectation, that the utmost degree of care will be taken to secure the personal property of the Princes and of the women, when the period of their removal shall arrive.

9. You will of course apply to the Commander in Chief, for such an escort as may be necessary to convey the family of Tippoo to the place of their destination; and you will arrange the time and mode of their departure, so as to preclude the possibility of any commotion or escape. It is desirable, that some Officer, conversant in the language, manners, and customs of the Natives, and of approved humanity, should accompany the Princes, until Lieutenant Colonel Doveton can meet them. His qualifications for the trust which I have reposed in him, are too well known to require any illustration.

10. In exercising the general powers vested in you by the accompanying Commission, I desire that you will not interfere in the management of the province of Canara, until you shall receive further instructions from me. I have directed General Stuart to make a temporary arrangement for the Government of that province; and until I shall have received his report, I cannot decide the system of measures, most eligible to be adopted in that quarter. You will apprize the Commissioners, whose power is superseded by this new Commission, of my entire approbation of their services; and you will return them my thanks accordingly.

11. The present regulation is founded on an opinion, that the Commander in Chief may not always be at liberty to act in a political capacity, and that he may not be able to spare more than one of his confidential staff from about his person. My selection of Lieutenant Colonel Close has been directed, not only by my knowledge of his extraordinary talents, proficiency in the native languages, and experience in the native manners and customs, but my determination to establish him in the important office of Resident with the Rajah of Mysore, as soon as that Prince shall be placed on the Musnud. You will observe, that the Commission enjoins all the Commissioners, and persons employed under them, to take an oath of secrecy, previously to their entering upon their functions; you will therefore communicate a copy of the Commission to any member, who may happen to be absent from Seringapatam when the dispatch shall arrive: but the contents of this dispatch must not be communicated by the person to whom it is addressed, to any person who shall not have taken the oath of secrecy prescribed in the Commission, excepting Meer Allum.

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12. It has occurred to me, that the removal of your meetings to Bangalore might have an useful effect, in drawing the multitude of Mussulmans from Seringapatam. This would enable the Commandant of the fort to commence the repair or improvement of the fortifications, and to proceed in clearing the place, and making it strictly a military station. I recommend the earliest possible attention to this measure, as being of essential importance to our security in Mysore.

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

Fort St. George,
June 4th, 1799.

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

(No. 3.) From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR GENERAL;
dated 8th June, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

To the Right Honorable Richard, Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c.
&c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's secret letter, under date the 4th instant, together with the Commission accompanying it.

2. The Honorable Colonel Wellesley, Mr. Wellesley, and Lieutenant Colonel Kirkpatrick, having been regularly sworn in, as members of the Commission, according to the form prescribed by your Lordship, the Commission will proceed, without delay, to act in conformity to your Lordship's instructions.

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3. Captain Malcolm, one of the Secretaries to the Commission, and Mr. Golding, Assistant Secretary, have also taken the necessary oath.

4. We feel great satisfaction, in being able to assure your Lordship, that before the Zenana was searched for treasure, separate apartments were prepared for the ladies, and no precaution omitted, to secure them from the possibility of being exposed to any inconvenience: No treasure was found in the Zenana, nor was any article whatever conveyed from thence.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Seringapatam,
8th June, 1799.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
WM. KIRKPATRICK.

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

(No. 4.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the COMMANDER in CHIEF; dated 12th June, 1799.

To His Excellency, Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.
Camp.

Sir,

Upon mature deliberation, we deem it of the last importance, that the instructions of the Right Honorable the Governor General, with respect to the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, should be carried into effect, without delay, and that they should be removed from the Fort of Seringapatam with all practicable expedition.

We have the honor to enclose for your information, a statement of the number of draft and carriage cattle, which will be necessary for the removal of the four elder Princes, with their respective families.

As Colonel Wellesley finds it impossible to procure a sufficient number in the neighbourhood of this place, we request that you will furnish him with the number required, from the cattle in use with the army.

We would hope that the arrangement we propose will not interfere with the intentions you may have formed, of moving the army shortly in the direction of Sera; but we conceive the removal of the Princes to supercede every other consideration.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.,

(Signed)

Seringapatam,
12th June, 1799.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
WM. KIRKPATRICK,
By. CLOSE.

(N^o 5.)—From the **MYSORE COMMISSIONERS** to the **GOVERNOR GENERAL** ; Enclosure in
dated 12th June, 1799. N^o LII.

My Lord,

We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that having yesterday taken into consideration the most eligible means of carrying into effect the measure of conciliation, towards the principal surviving Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun (residing at present in the city) suggested by the directions contained in the 2d paragraph of your Lordship's letter of the 4th instant, we came to the following resolutions:

First. To promise, in the name of the Company, pensions for life to the following persons, to the amount specified after the name of each :

	Star Pagodas per Annum.
Meer Gholum Ali Meer, Suddoor, - - - - -	3000
Gholam Ali Khan, Vakeel, - - - - -	3000
Ali Reza Khan, - ditto - - - - -	3000
Badruz Zemaun Khan - - - - -	3000
Syed Mahomed Khan - - - - -	2400

Secondly. To promise, in the name of the Company, pensions for life to the following persons, to the amount specified after the name of each:

	Star Pagodas per Annum.
Khan Jehan Khan - - - - -	500
Syed Mohu ud Deen - - - - -	500
Abdul Wahab - - - - -	500
Abdul Kuddoos - - - - -	500
Bankur Sahib (Son of Budnoy Zemaun Khan) - - - - -	600
Hussein Sahib (Ditto) - - - - -	600

Thirdly. To promise, in the name of the Company, stipends or allowances to the following persons equal to half the amount of their respective salaries under the late Government; such stipends to be continued to them during good behaviour, or so long as they should remain unemployed, either by the Company or its Allies :

	Former Pay Cant. Pagodas	Present Pay, Cant. Pagodas.
Meer Ghobam Haffein - - - - -	840	420
Syed Yaffin, - - - - -	700	350
Shaik Mahomed Deen, - - - - -	700	350
Mahomed Hulum, - - - - -	700	350
Shaik Mahomed, - - - - -	700	350

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	Former Pay, Cant. Pagodas,	Present Pay, Cant. Pagodas,
Syed Shaw Abbas,	700	350
Mahomed Ismail,	560	280
Abdul Mahomed,	560	280
Meer Ibrahim,	630	315
Mahomed Syed,	630	315
Mahomed Ismail,	630	315
Hafez Mahomed Khan,	630	315
Mahomed Hufflein,	420	210

In our selection of the three first of the Sirdars, named under the first head, we were guided by considerations, referring partly to the services which they had rendered, or the good dispositions which they had manifested towards the British Government, and partly, to the high respect entertained for their character, and to the weight and authority which they are universally acknowledged to possess amongst the Mahomedans of this country.

With respect to the two last, we were influenced solely by a regard to the latter of the preceding considerations.

All the persons named under the second head (with the exception of Bankur Sahib and Hufflein Sahib, who are sons of Budnoy Zemaun Khan) were Meer Meerans under the late Government, and have been reported to us as men of the most respectable characters in that rank.

In fixing the amount of the pensions to be granted to the Sirdars, already enumerated, our attention was not so much directed to the amount of their respective salaries under the late Tippoo Sultaun, as to the policy of securing, by a liberal provision, the attachment of so many persons of rank and influence, to the interests and welfare of the British Government in India.

It did not appear advisable to us, to fetter the provision to be made for the foregoing persons, by any conditions which might be thought to derogate from the liberality and munificence of the Company: we determined, therefore, to be satisfied with signifying to them, that we had no doubt their conduct would be such, as to secure a continuance of the favor and protection of the British Government.

The persons included in the last list, had also held the rank of Meer Meerans, under the late Government, but did not appear to us to possess such weight of character, as to entitle them to equal consideration with those of the same rank, enumerated under our second resolution.

All the Sirdars mentioned under the foregoing heads, attended us this morning, by appointment, and were received by us, according to the classes into which we

had previously arranged them. We then proceeded to state to each class, separately, the powers with which we were entrusted by your Lordship, and the resolutions which, under those powers, we had adopted with respect to them. Enclosure in
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We have great satisfaction in informing your Lordship, that this communication was received by every individual with very lively sensations of gratitude, and in several instances, of wonder; many of them expressing the greatest astonishment at the unparalleled condescension and generosity of the Company's Government, in manifesting so much consideration for persons who had so recently borne arms against them, and who could not assert any claims to their favor and protection.

From the manner in which the bounty of your Lordship to these persons has been received, we entertain a confident expectation, that the measure will produce the happiest effect, in tranquillizing and conciliating all classes of people, and in preparing their minds for the new order of things, about to be established under your Lordship's instructions.

Your Lordship will observe, that the total amount of the allowances which we have hitherto agreed to grant to the Sirdars of the late Tippoo Sultaun, does not exceed the annual sum of Star Pagodas 20,907. 2. 6.

We shall, no doubt, find it necessary to augment the present list of pensioners, and to make provision for the families of certain Sirdars deceased, whose pretensions we have not yet taken into our consideration, excepting in the instance of Syed Sahib's family (consisting of eighteen persons, male and female) for the maintenance of which we have assigned a monthly pension of two hundred Star Pagodas. We are persuaded, however, that the sum allotted by your Lordship, as a fund for providing suitably for these various persons, will be more than adequate to the purpose of enabling us to extend the Company's liberality to every individual whom it may be necessary to admit to a participation of it, either on the score of humanity or policy.

Having judged it of the utmost importance, to lose no time in carrying into effect your Lordship's instructions, with respect to the removal of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, we this morning addressed a letter to the Commander in Chief, a copy of which we have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information. The deficiency in draft and carriage cattle, which at present exists both here and at Camp, has compelled Colonel Wellesley to confine himself to the removal, in the first instance, of the four elder Princes, with their respective families. The remaining parts of the family inhabit the Zenana; and no danger is to be apprehended from their continuing in Seringapatam, until it shall be practicable to remove them.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

Seringapatam,
12th June, 1799.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
WM. KIRKPATRICK.

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N^o LII.

(N^o 6.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR
GENERAL ; dated 19th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the four elder Princes, with their respective families, crossed the river yesterday, and proceeded on their march to Vellore this morning. The escort appointed to conduct the Princes to Vellore is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Coke, and consists of two divisions of the Honorable Company's second European Regiment, of one battalion of Native Infantry, with four field pieces, and of two troops of Cavalry, amounting, in the whole, to 1500 men.

We trust, that our appointment of Captain Marriott to attend the Princes, until they shall be joined by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, will meet with your your Lordship's approbation.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
W. KIRKPATRICK.

Seringapatam,
19th June, 1799.

P. S. We refrained from appointing Ali Reza Khan to accompany the Princes to Vellore, having understood that no intercourse had subsisted between him and the Princes, since the return of Ali Reza from Madras, and having been informed that he was particularly obnoxious to Futteh Hyder.

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

(N^o 7.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR
GENERAL ; dated 25th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

1. Having signified, through Purneah, to the family of the Rajah, the general outline of your Lordship's intentions, with respect to His Highness, we received a written answer to our communication, of which the enclosed is a translation.

2. In consequence of these communications it appeared to us proper, that the members of the Commission should wait upon the Rajah, without delay: we accordingly yesterday signified, through Purneah, to His Highness, and to his family, our intention of paying our personal respects to them in the course of the evening.

Enclosure is
N^o LII.

3. We proceeded to His Highness's residence, accompanied by Purneah, whom we thought it proper should be present at this first interview. Although every preparation was made for our reception, it is not easy to describe to your Lordship the state of misery in which we found this persecuted family.

4. A portion of the apartment in which we were received was concealed from our view by a curtain, behind which the Rana, and the other female members of the family, were stationed.

5. We were received by the male part of the family, with expressions of gratitude and joy, proportioned to the magnitude of the benefits conferred on them, and to the state of indigence and obscurity from which they were relieved. We again communicated, as we had done before, through Purneah, the general outline of your Lordship's proposed arrangement, and your intentions with respect to the Rajah. The Rana, in reply, expressed, through one of her attendants, the lively sense which she entertained of your Lordship's clemency, which had raised her and her family from the lowest pitch of human misery, to that station of which they had been deprived by tyranny and usurpation. She dwelt particularly on the persecution to which she and her family had been exposed, from the cruel, savage, and relentless disposition of the late Tippoo Sultaun; but she added, that the generosity of the Company, having restored the ancient rights of her house in the person of her Grandson, had opened to her a prospect of passing the remnant of her days in peace.

6. The Rajah, who is said to be five years old, is of a delicate habit; his complexion is rather fair than otherwise, and his countenance is very expressive. He betrayed some symptoms of alarm on our first arrival, but these soon disappeared. He seems to be of a timid disposition, and to have suffered considerably from restraint.

7. We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that the partition of the country, and the elevation of the Rajah to the Musnud, was this day proclaimed.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed)

ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
WILL. KIRKPATRICK,
By. CLOSE.

Seringapatam,
25th June, 1799.

3 H

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

(N^o 7. A.)—From the RANIES of MYSORE to the COMMISSIONERS;
dated 25th June, 1799.

To Lieutenant General George Harris, Bahaudur; The Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, Bahaudur; Mr. Henry Wellesley, Bahauder; Lieutenant Colonel W. Kirkpatrick, Bahauder; and Lieutenant Colonel By. Close, Bahauder; Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore.

From Letchima Ama, the wife of Kisna Raige Worrier,* and Dewaj Ama, the wife of Chiaum Raige Worrier,† with compliments: on the 22d day of Jeishc, year Shidartee, (24th June, 1799.)

Your having conferred on our child the government of Mysore, Nuggur, and Chittledroog, with their dependencies, and appointed Purneah to be the Dewan, has afforded us the greatest happiness.

Forty years have elapsed since our government ceased. Now you have favored our Boy with the government of this country, and nominated Purneah to be his Dewan, we shall, while the sun and moon may continue, commit no offence to your Government. We shall at all times consider ourselves as under your protection and orders: Your having established us, must for ever be fresh in the memory of our posterity, from one generation to another. Our offspring can never forget an attachment to your Government, on whose support we shall depend.

Seringapatam,
25th June, 1799.

(Signed) LETCHIMA AMANY,
DEWAJ AMANY.

(N^o 8.)

* The second wife of the Rajah who reigned at Hyder's first usurpation.

† The second wife of Chiaum Raige, and maternal aunt of the present Rajah, whose father was married to eight wives, two of whom were sisters.

(N^o 8.)—PARTITION TREATY OF MYSORE.Enclosure in
N^o LII.

TREATY for the strengthening the Alliance and Friendship subsisting between the English EAST-INDIA COMPANY, BEHAUDER; His Highness the Nabob NIZAM UD DOWLAH ASOPH JAH, BAHAUDER; and the Peshwa ROW-PUNDIT PURDHAN, BEHAUDER; and for effecting a Settlement of the Dominions of the late TIPPOO SULTAUN.

Whereas the deceased Tippoo Sultaun, unprovoked by any act of aggression on the part of the Allies, entered into an offensive and defensive Alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army, for the purpose of commencing war against the Honorable English Company Behauder, and its Allies, Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, and the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Behauder; and the said Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the just demands of satisfaction and security made by the Honorable English Company Behauder and its Allies, for their defence and protection against the joint designs of the said Sultaun and of the French, the Allied Armies of the Honorable English Company Behauder, and of His Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, proceeded to hostilities, in vindication of their rights, and for the preservation of their respective dominions, from the perils of foreign invasion, and from the ravages of a cruel and relentless enemy.

And whereas it has pleased Almighty God to prosper the just cause of the said Allies, the Honorable English Company Behauder and His Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, with a continued course of victory and success, and finally to crown their arms, by the reduction of the capital of Mysore, the fall of Tippoo Sultaun, the utter extinction of his power, and the unconditional submission of his people; and whereas the said Allies, being disposed to exercise the right of conquest, with the same moderation and forbearance which they have observed from the commencement to the conclusion of the late successful war, have resolved to use the power which it has pleased Almighty God to place in their hands, for the purpose of obtaining reasonable compensation for the expences of the war, and of establishing permanent security, and genuine tranquillity, for themselves and their subjects, as well as for all the Powers contiguous to their respective dominions: wherefore a treaty, for the adjustment of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, between the English East-India Company Behauder and His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, is now concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the English East-India Company Behauder in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the British Nation in India; and by the Nabob

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

Meer Allum Behauder, on the part and in the name of His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, according to the under-mentioned articles, which by the blessing of God shall be binding on the heirs and successors of the contracting parties, as long as the sun and moon shall endure, and of which the conditions shall be reciprocally observed by the said contracting parties.

Article 1.

It being reasonable and just, that the Allies, by this treaty, should accomplish the original objects of the war (*vis.* a due indemnification for the expences incurred in their own defence, and effectual security for their respective possessions against the future designs of their enemies,) it is stipulated and agreed, that the districts specified in schedule A, hereunto annexed, together with the heads of all the passes leading from the territory of the late Tippoo Sultaun to any part of the possessions of the English East-India Company Behauder, of its Allies or Tributaries, situated below the Ghauts on either Coast, and all forts situated near to and commanding the said passes, shall be subjected to the authority, and be for ever incorporated with, the dominions of the English East-India Company Behauder, the said Company Behauder engaging to provide effectually, out of the revenues of the said districts, for the suitable maintenance of the whole of the families of the late Hyder Ally Khan, and of the late Tippoo Sultaun, and to apply to this purpose, with the reservation herein after stated, an annual sum, of not less than two lacks of star pagodas, making the company's share as follows :

Estimated value of district enumerated in the schedule A. according to the statement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792.

Canteria Pagodas,	7,77,170
Deduct provision for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun two lacks of star pagodas, in Canteria Pagodas	2,40,000
	<hr/>
Remains to the East-India Company.	5,37,170
	<hr/>

Article 2.

For the same reason stated in the preceding article, the districts specified in the Schedule B., annexed hereunto, shall be subjected to the authority, and for ever united with, the dominions of the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Behauder, the said Nabob having engaged to provide liberally, from the revenues of the said districts, for the support of Meer Kummer ud Deen Behauder, and of his family and relations, and to grant him, for this purpose, a personal Jaghire in the district of Gurrumcondah, equal to the annual sum of Rupees 2,10,000, or of Canteria Pagodas 70,000, over and above, and exclusive of a Jaghire, which the said Nabob has also agreed to assign to the said Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan, for the pay and mainte-

nance of a proportionate number of troops, to be employed in the service of his said Highness, making the share of his Highness as follows:

Estimated value of the territory specified in Schedule B, according to the statement of Tippoo Sultaun in 1792, - - - - -	6,07,332
Deduct personal Jaghire to Meer Kummer ud Dien Khan, Rupees 2,10,000, or Canteria Pagodas - - - - -	70,000
	<hr/>
Remains to the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Behauder, -	5,37,332
	<hr/>

Article 3.

It being further expedient, for the preservation of peace and tranquillity, and for the general security on the foundations now established by the contracting parties, that the fortress of Seringapatam should be subjected to the said Company Behauder, it is stipulated and agreed, that the said fortress, and the island on which it is situated (including the small tract of land or island lying to the westward of the main island, and bounded on the west by a Nullah called the Mysore Nullah, which falls into the Cavery near Chungul Ghaut) shall become part of the dominions of the said Company, in full right and sovereignty for ever.

Article 4.

A separate Government shall be established in Mysore; and for this purpose it is stipulated and agreed, that Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Behauder, a descendant of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, shall possess the territory hereinafter-described, upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned.

Article 5.

The contracting powers mutually and severally agree, that the districts specified in Schedule C, hereunto annexed, shall be ceded to the said Maha Rajah Mysore, upon the conditions herein after-mentioned.

Article 6.

The English East-India Company Behauder, shall be at liberty to make such deduction, from time to time, from the sums allotted by the first article of the present treaty, for the maintenance of the family of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, as may be proper, in consequence of the decease of any member of the said families; and in the event of any hostile attempt, on the part of the said family, from any member of it, against the authority of the contracting parties, or against the peace of their respective dominions, or the territory of the Rajah of Mysore, then the said English East-India Company Behauder shall be at liberty to limit, or suspend entirely, the payment of the whole, or any part of the stipend, herein before stipulated to be applied to the maintenance and support of the said families.

Article 7.

His Highness the Peshwa, Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, shall be invited to accede to the present treaty; and although the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, has neither participated in the expence or danger of the late war, and therefore is not entitled to share any part of the acquisitions made by the contracting parties (namely, the English East-India Company Bahauder and His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder) yet for the maintenance of the relations of friendship and alliance between the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, the English East-India Company Bahauder, His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and Maha Rajah Mysoor Kishnarajah Bahauder, it is stipulated and agreed, that certain districts, specified in Schedule D. hereunto annexed, shall be reserved for the purpose of being eventually ceded to the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder in full right and sovereignty, in the same manner as if he had been a contracting party to this treaty: provided, however, that the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder shall accede to the present treaty, in its full extent, within one month from the day on which it shall be formally communicated to him by the contracting parties, and provided also that he shall give satisfaction to the English East-India Company Bahauder, and to His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, with regard to certain points now depending between him the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder and the said Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and also with regard to such points as shall be represented to the said Peshwa, on the part of the English East-India Company Bahauder, by the Governor General or the English Resident at the Court of Poonah.

Article 8.

If, contrary to the amicable expectation of the contracting parties, the said Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder shall refuse to accede to this treaty, or to give satisfaction upon the points to which the seventh article refers, then the right to and sovereignty of the several districts, herein-before reserved for eventual cession to the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, shall rest jointly in the said English East-India Company Bahauder, and the said Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, who will either exchange them with the Rajah of Mysore, for other districts of equal value, more contiguous to their respective territories, or otherwise arrange and settle respecting them, as they shall judge proper.

Article 9.

It being expedient, for the effectual establishment of Maha Rajah Mysoor Kishnarajah in the Government of Mysore, that His Highness should be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, it is stipulated and agreed, that the whole of the said force shall be furnished by the English East-India Company Bahauder, according to the terms of a separate treaty, to be immediately concluded between the said English

East-India Company Bahauder and His Highness the Maha Rajah Mysoor Kishna Rajah Oodeaver Bahauder.

Article 10.

This treaty, consisting of ten articles, being settled and concluded, this day, the 22d of June 1799 (corresponding with the 17th of Mohurram, 1214 anno Higeree) by Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforesaid, and by Meer Allum Bahauder, on the part, and in the name of His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, the said Lieutenant General Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, have delivered to Meer Allum Bahauder one copy of the same, signed and sealed by themselves; and Meer Allum Bahauder has delivered to Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, another copy of the same, signed and sealed by himself; and Lieutenant General George Harris, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, and Meer Allum Bahauder, severally and mutually engage, that the said treaty shall be respectively ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor General, under his seal and signature, within eight days from the date hereof, and by His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, within twenty-five days from the date hereof.

(L.S.) Meer Allum.

Witnessed, by order of the Commissioners,

(Signed)

J. MALCOLM, *Secretary.*

SEPARATE ARTICLES of the TREATY between the Company and the Nizam.

1. With a view to the prevention of future altercations it is agreed between His Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder and the Honorable English East-India Company Bahauder, that to whatever amount the stipends appropriated to the maintenance of the sons, relatives, and dependants of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun, or the personal Jaghire of Meer Kummer ud Deen Khan shall hereafter be diminished, in consequence of any of the stipulations of the treaty of Mysore, the contracting parties shall not be accountable to each other on this head.

2. And it is further agreed between the contracting parties, that in the event provided for in the eighth article of the treaty of Mysore, two-thirds of the share reserved for Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder shall fall to his Highness the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Afoph Jah Bahauder, and the remaining third to the Honorable English East-India Company Bahauder.

SCHEDULE A.

I. The Company's Share.

The following districts from Nuggur or Bednore :

	Cant.	Pag	As.	Fanams
Konal (Mangalore) } Bekul and Nelemum }	-	-	-	1,33,662 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Karcul - - - - -	-	-	-	11,393 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barkoo - - - - -	-	-	-	48,389 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Khoosulpore - - - - -	-	-	-	26,361 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bulkull - - - - -	-	-	-	9,177 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Garfopa - - - - -	-	-	-	9,192 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hurrawus (Orrow) - - - - -	-	-	-	17,842 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meizown - - - - -	-	-	-	8,953 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Alcoah Punchmahl and Shedaheoghur (or } Soonda Payen Ghawl) - - - - - }	-	-	-	28,332 2
Bilghuy - - - - -	-	-	-	18,929 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
				<u>3,11,874 6$\frac{3}{4}$</u>

Coimbatore, viz.

Coimbatore - - - - -	80,000 0
Danagurecottah - - - - -	35,000 0
Cheoor - - - - -	27,000 0
Chingerry - - - - -	27,000 0
Darapon Chuckergary - - - - -	64,000 0
Saltencungabun - - - - -	30,000 0
Undon - - - - -	8,000 0
Pesoondora - - - - -	14,000 0
Vizunnugal - - - - -	
Avaraconny - - - - -	20,000 0
Erroade - - - - -	20,000 0
Caroor - - - - -	41,000 0
Oodgully - - - - -	15,000 0
Caveryporam - - - - -	4,000 0
	<u>3,85,000 0</u>
	<i>Carr. forw.</i> 6,96,874 6 $\frac{3}{4}$

Wynaad (from Ahmedunggur Chucklon) from Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

						<i>Bro. forw.</i> 6,96,874 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Punganon	-	-	-	-	-	15,000 0
Suttikul,	}	-	-	-	-	15,200 0
Alumbaddy,						
Koodahully						
Ouffore	-	-	-	-	-	18,096 0
Decani Cottah, and	}	-	-	-	-	14,000 0
Ruttungherry						
Vencatigera Cottah						
Ankurghury and	}	-	-	-	-	4,000 0
Salarghury						
Banglore	-	-	-	-	-	3,000 0
Talamulla and	}	-	-	-	-	5,000 0
Talwaddy, half						
Talooks of Hurdaluely						
						<hr/> 80,296 0
						<hr/> 7,77,170 $6\frac{3}{4}$
Deduct provisions for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Alli Khan and of Tippoo Sultaun, Star Pagodas 2,00,000 or Canterai Pagodas	-	-	-	-	-	2,40,000 0
Remains to the Company	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> 5,37,170 $6\frac{3}{4}$

SCHEDULE B.

2. The Nizam's Share.

Gooty.

Fuze Huzzoor Kubal	-	-	-	-	15,568 0
Kona Koomlah	-	-	-	-	7,500 0
Pauni	-	-	-	-	11,000 0
Weigin Kurroor	-	-	-	-	8,998 0
Yunctly Muriajehcroor	-	-	-	-	5,902 0
Beem Raffah	-	-	-	-	4,800 0
Muttoor	-	-	-	-	2,700 0
Pravallie Munnimoory	-	-	-	-	9,426 3
Chunumpilly	-	-	-	-	8,951 8

Carr. forw. 74,846 1
3 K

			<i>Bro. forw.</i>	74,846	1
Mulkairva Kotoo	-	-	-	22,251	8½
Kurtooni	-	-	-	8,800	0
Yarky	-	-	-	22,673	1
Pennacornda	-	-	-	60,000	0
Munufgera	-	-	-	8,000	0
Thuntytenaatpoor	-	-	-	16,000	0
Kungoor, remainder of	-	-	-	11,629	0
Kunchindgoondy, d ^o of	-	-	-	10,000	0
Of Gurrumcondah					
All the districts not added in 1792	-	-	-	1,85,810	0
Buttonghurry, from Seringapatam	-	-	-	10,000	0
Rydroog (6 Talooks)	-	-	-	1,02,856	0
Kunnool Peshcush	-	-	-	66,666	0
From Chittledroog,					
Jenymullah (1 Talook)	-	-	-	7,800	0
				6,07,332	1½
Deduct for a personal Jaghire to Cumeer ud					
Deen Khan and relations	-	-	-	70,000	0
				5,37,332	1½
Remains to the Nizam	-	-	-		

SCHEDULE C.

District ceded to Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahaudur.

Talooks belonging to Seringapatam.

Puttum Alkrawn	-	-	-	11,000	0	0
Myfore Attachraun or Rechmut						
Nuzzur	-	-	-	11,500	0	0
Nuzzur Bar	-	-	-	14,000	0	0
Hardunkally	-	-	-	15,000	0	0
Peuapatam	-	-	-	6,200	0	0
Muddoor	-	-	-	13,200	0	0
Hetghur Deivan Cottah	-	-	-	8,000	0	0
Betudapoor	-	-	-	7,000	0	0
Tyour	-	-	-	8,000	0	0
Yelandoor	-	-	-	10,000	0	0
Mallively Gullinabad	-	-	-	9,000	0	0
Tulkar Sofitah	-	-	-	8,100	0	0
				1,21,000	0	0
				<i>Carr. forw.</i>		

			<i>Bro. forw.</i> 1,21,000	0	0	
Nurzipore	-	-	10,200	0	0	
Yestorah	-	-	7,200	0	0	
Bailoor	-	-	15,700	0	0	
Astrulgon	-	-	4,300	0	0	
Cherinapatam	-	-	12,100	0	0	
Bulluin Munzerabad	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Huffin	-	-	7,900	0	0	
Henaivelly	-	-	9,400	0	0	
Nagmungul	-	-	4,700	0	0	
Bellore	-	-	3,100	0	0	
Mahorage Droog	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Gram	-	-	3,500	0	0	
Ramgherry	-	-	7,400	0	0	
Turkarumb	-	-	7,400	0	0	
Almured Nuggur Chichoor	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Thurp	-	-	12,000	0	0	
Toory Khaira	-	-	9,000	0	0	
Coonydghul	-	-	5,008	9	0	
Hootroordroog	-	-	4,008	0	0	
Kerkany	-	-	4,065	0	0	
Cinnayputtum	-	-	9,138	0	0	
Noogaily	-	-	3,000	0	0	
Mautatah and Hismajepoor	-	-	6,100	0	0	
Sucknyputtuna	-	-	6,200	0	0	
Banorawar	}	-	10,000	0	0	
Gurradungilly						
Harruphillly						
Boodikall	-	-	7,000	0	0	
Nighull	-	-	6,000	0	0	
Posgur	-	-	10,000	0	0	
Hagulwary	-	-	12,000	0	0	
Goomnaupollam	-	-	12,000	0	0	
Bangalore	-	-	55,000	0	0	
Maugry	-	-	8,400	0	0	
Mudgherry	-	-	36,000	0	0	
Coorghurry	-	-	4,000	0	0	
						4,60,811 9 0
Cankanelly	-	-	8,900	0	0	
Nulwuggle and Durbtilla	-	-	16,000	0	0	
Arricut	-	-	10,300	0	0	
Byroodroog	-	-	4,000	0	0	
						4,60,811 9 0
			<i>Carr. forw.</i> 39,200	0	0	4,60,811 9 0

Bro. forw. 12,30,482 6½ 6

Chittledroog, remainder of 12 Talooks.

Hufbah	-	-	-	-	20,874	7¼	1			
Beemsumunder	-	-	-	-	12,148	4	2			
Dideary	-	-	-	-	12,984	9½	0			
Hufdroog	-	-	-	-	11,936	2¾	3			
Multoor	-	-	-	-	10,392	3½	2			
Murkah Moroo	-	-	-	-	12,662	9¼	3			
Tullick	-	-	-	-	11,854	0¾	0			
Burnm Surger	-	-	-	-	10,163	6¼	0			
Kunkopa	-	-	-	-	12,542	0½	2			
								<u>1,15,559</u>	<u>4¼</u>	<u>13</u>
								13,46,053	1	7
Bitchoor	-	-	-	-	10,683	1¼	2			
Hinoor	-	-	-	-	10,010	0	2			
Goody Cottah	-	-	-	-	11,330	5	½			
								<u>33,023</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>
								13,79,076	8	1

Deduct two Purgunnahs of Hurdenkilly, viz.
Talmah and Talwaddy, included in the Company's }
share

	5,000	0	0
			<u>13,74,076</u>
			8 1

SCHEDULE D.

The Peishwa's Share.

Harpoonelly	-	-	-	-	1,10,030	8½	0			
Soonda (above the Ghauts)	-	-	-	-	59,377	0	0			
Annagoondy	-	-	-	-	60,101	0	0			
From Chittledroog two Talooks, viz.										
Holul Kaira	-	-	-	-	11,425	4½	0			
Mycomde	-	-	-	-	12,226	9¼	0			
								<u>23,652</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
From Bednore one Talook, viz.										
Hunghur	-	-	-	-	10,796	0	0			
								<u>2,63,957</u>	<u>3¼</u>	<u>0</u>

3 L

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

(No. 9.)—MEMORIAL, explanatory of the PARTITION TREATY of
MYSORE.

1. The principle of partition between the Nizam and the Company, assumed in the first and second articles, is that each party should retain in direct sovereignty, an equal share of unincumbered territorial revenue, deduction being made from both sides, of the amount of the pensions for Jaghires, of which each party has agreed to bear the charge.

2. The allowances made by Tippoo Sultaun to his family, and that of Hyder, including the whole expences of the maintenance of every branch of the families, did not exceed 1,12,116 Canteria Pagodas.

3. It was however thought advisable, to allot a larger sum for this purpose, as well with a view to meet the first expences of settling the families in the Carnatic, as the increased charge of maintaining the younger sons of the late Sultaun (nine in number) as they shall advance in years. The youngest of the four Princes now at Vellore is about fifteen years of age. It is not intended to make the nine younger sons now at Seringapatam, the eldest of whom is about eleven years of age, so large an allowance as that enjoyed by each of the four elder now at Vellore. The four elder sons have been accustomed to a degree of state, of which it would be indelicate to deprive them: the same reasons do not apply to the younger sons, who have scarcely ever been suffered to pass beyond the limits of the Zenana.

4. The estimate of the revenues of Tippoo Sultaun, on which the partition has been founded, is the same as that admitted by the Allies at Seringapatam in 1792, deducting the sum of nine lacs of pagodas, which had been added by the Allies to the estimate given by the Vakeels of Tippoo Sultaun on that occasion. There is every reason to suppose, that this estimate is much below the real produce of the revenues of the country, especially in its valuation of the Company's share. Tippoo Sultaun had made a fictitious increase of his revenues, by an arbitrary addition to the nominal value of his coin, and by other capricious and extravagant operations, the nature of which is explained in the Papers annexed to this dispatch: by this contrivance he had raised the apparent amount of his revenues to the sum of Canteria Pagodas 83,67,549: This sum certainly much exceeded their real amount. In N^o —a comparison is instituted between the extravagant statements lately found at Seringapatam, and the depreciation of Tippoo's remaining revenue imposed upon the Allies in 1792. By this comparison it appears, that at the lowest valuation, the Company's share of the present partition may be expected, within a short period of time, to produce not less than 14,78,698 Star Pagodas*, provided the revenues be ably and honestly administered.

Vide N^o 11.

* N. B. This is the gross amount; about twelve lacs net revenue.

5. A map, constructed by Capt. Marriott, will be found in N^o— . It is recommended to the attention of your Honorable Court, as exhibiting a curious and interesting view of the new and capricious division of territory introduced by Tippoo Sultaun, by which he had changed many of the names, and all the divisions of every part of his kingdom, loading his establishments with innumerable Mahomedan Officers of revenue, and entirely subverting the wise and economical system established by Hyder Ally. In N^o— will also be found a note, relating to the produce and commercial powers of Mysore. Having already stated, in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15, of this dispatch, the principles which have regulated the selection of the particular districts allotted to each of the contracting parties, it is unnecessary to add any thing on that subject to this memorial.

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

6. The third article does not appear to require any explanation. The small tract of land retained in addition to the Island of Seringapatam, is necessary to the effectual strength of the place, and to its constant supply with water. By the next dispatch it is hoped, that an accurate report of the value of the acquisitions made under this article may be forwarded to your Honorable Court.

7. Articles 4 & 5. These articles are so expressed, as to exclude any claim of right to the throne on the part of the Rajah, and also to prevent many of the Poligars descended from the ancient possessors of various parts of the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, from preferring obsolete pretensions, founded on alleged rights of inheritance.

8. Article 6,—Requires no explanation. The first separate article refers to this, and will hereafter be explained.

9. Article 7,—Refers to an intended treaty with the Mahratta Empire, the negotiation of which is now depending at Poonah, with every prospect of a favourable issue.

10. The 8th article requires no particular comment: it is connected with the second separate article, which will be hereafter explained.

11. The 9th article is founded upon the equitable right of the Company, arising from a superior share in the expences and dangers of the war, to the principal benefit of any collateral arrangements to be made with the new Government of Mysore. It is evident, that His Highness the Nizam, the existence of whose throne has confessedly been saved, and is now protected by the British Power, will derive a considerable additional security from the establishment of the British influence in Mysore. On the other hand, the pensions to be made to the Mahrattas will be employed to purchase certain immunities of the most valuable kind for His Highness; or if the Mahratta Power should decline such an accommodation, the second separate

Enclosure in N^o LII. article (as hereafter explained) will place His Highness's interests, under the operations of this treaty, on a level with those of the Company.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Article 1.

This article was inserted with a view to exclude the Nizam from any interference in the affairs of the families of Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun : its operation is reciprocal, as it renounces the Company's right of interference between Nizam Ally and Kummer ud Dien.

Article 2.

If the Peshwa should accede to the terms to be proposed to him under the seventh article of the Treaty, it has already been remarked, that the Nizam will derive considerable benefit from that arrangement. The precise nature of the benefit which his Highness may expect, is now a matter of negotiation at Poonah. If Nizam Ally should be disappointed in his expectation at Poonah, he will be amply indemnified, by receiving two-thirds of the territory now reserved for eventual cession to the Peshwa, while the Company shall receive only one-third.

Enclosure in N^o LII. (N^o 10.)—CAPTAIN MACLEOD to the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS ; dated 8th July, 1799.

To the Commissioners for the Affairs of Mysore.

Gentlemen,

Vide N^o 11. In compliance with the desire of the Right Honorable the Governor General, conveyed in his letter to you dated the 21st June, extract of which was forwarded to me by your directions, I have the honor to transmit to you a statement of the revenues of the territories lately acquired for the Honorable Company, in which you will please to observe the grounds, on which I am led to believe that those acquisitions are capable to yield a gross revenue, equal to the sums in Column 4.

The late Tippoo Sultaun raised his Jummabundy, in the year 1796, by augmenting his land-rent three Cantaria Fanams on each Pagoda (ten Fanams) supposing the country to be capable of bearing this augmentation. He also charged his Jummabundy with half a Fanam, as a tax on Shroffs, and a quarter of a Fanam, as a duty on Tobacco. The two last articles were absurdly added to the land-rent, as well as the first, the whole amounting to $3\frac{3}{4}$ Fanams on every ten Fanams ; so that by this increase, every ten by the preceding Jummabundy became $13\frac{3}{4}$ for the new Jummabundy, or 40 was raised to 55.

There were, however, some inconsiderable articles of the revenue excluded from contributing towards this augmentation; such as the rents of land farmed for portions of the produce, and also the road-duties: but as I could not procure an exact account of the amount of items left out in forming the increase, I have supposed, for the convenience of calculation, that the increase of 1796 extended to the whole gross revenue, and by following this mode, I have estimated the increase in Column 2 of the statement greater than it really was; consequently Column 3 or 4 is estimated lower than it otherwise should be, if the detail of the whole increase had been accurately ascertained.

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

The sums in Canteria Pagodas in the third Column, or in Star Pagodas in the fourth, may, in my opinion, be considered as nearly the fair Jummabundy which may hereafter be expected; though I cannot take upon myself to assert, that the several districts ought to yield revenue equal to this valuation of them.

If some of the districts should be over-rated in this estimate, it is probable that others are under-valued. I think it is not unreasonable to expect, that in the aggregate, the whole may, in the course of three or four years, produce a revenue equal to the amount of Column 4; and if from this sum one-fifth be deducted, for the several heads of Inaums to Pagodas, &c. and for defraying all charges of collection, there would remain to the Company a clear revenue of near twelve lacs of Star Pagodas annually.

Should this estimate of the new acquisitions be hereafter found, through better information, to be materially erroneous, I hope it will be remembered, that I followed the truest scale which can at present be procured. Much will always depend on the skill and talents of persons employed in the management of revenue.

I have an account of the amount of the rent of each Aumildarrie composing the Jumma in the first Column; and I have materials and information sufficient to prove, that the schedule of the Mysore revenue, given to the Confederates in 1792, was a false statement of the Jummabundy.

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

Seringapatam,
8th July, 1799.

(Signed)

WILLIAM MACLEOD.



(N^o II.)—STATEMENT OF REVENUE, &c. &c. enclosed in CAPTAIN MACLEOD'S Letter to the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS; dated 8th July, 1799.

STATEMENT in which Column 3 or 4 contains an Estimate of the Resources of the Districts lately acquired for the Honorable COMPANY.

SITUATION.	I	2	3	4	5
	Tippoo's Jummabundy of the Year 1796, including his ideal Increase of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fanams on each Pag.	The Increase of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ on every 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ Fanams included in the first Column.	Remaining Jummabundy, after deducting the Increase of 1796.	Equivalent of Col. 3 in Star Pagodas, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.	Equivalent in Star Pagodas, by the Schedule of 1792, at 6 Cant. Pagodas to 5 Star Pagodas.
Salligal, Coligal, &c. } Tulmullah - - - }	C.P. F. A. 65,189 0 0 14,899 0 0	C.P. F. A. 17,778 7 12 4,063 3 10	C.P. F. A. 47,410 2 4 10,835 6 6	Star Pag. 39,508 8 9,029 11	Star Pag. 12,666 11 41,666 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chukloor, Weinaad, or Beinar }	10,000 0 0	2,727 2 12	7,272 7 4	6,060 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,166 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Runganoor - - - } Vanketygherrycotta } Bangloor - - - } Soorageery - - - } Denkenicottah - - } Offore - - - }	62,335 0 0 18,243 0 0 13,625 0 0 14,907 0 0 39,929 0 0 27,131 0 0	17,000 4 8 4,975 3 10 3,715 8 0 4,065 5 8 10,889 7 4 7,399 3 10	45,334 5 8 13,267 6 6 9,909 2 0 10,841 4 8 29,539 2 12 19,731 6 6	37,778 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11,056 6 8,257 11 9,034 9 24,199 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16,443 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,500 0 5,000 0 2,500 0 3,333 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11,666 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15,080 0
Total - - -	2,66,258 0 0	72,615 6 10	1,93,642 3 6	1,61,368 10	71,080 0
Coimbatoor - - - } Daniancottah - - - } Cheoor - - - } Chingerie - - - } Daraffoor, and } Chuckergeery - - - } Satimungle - - - } Andoor - - - } Perindorah - - - } Herroad - - - } Vizimungle - - - } Cangan - - - } Carroor - - - } Uttungoolly - - - }	2,37,708 3 14 83,016 7 7 1,28,562 3 11 78,954 3 12 1,73,835 0 0 91,523 5 3 34,973 0 0 39,907 0 0 55,988 0 0 39,795 0 0 54,440 0 0 83,455 0 0	64,829 8 14 22,640 9 7 35,062 4 9 21,533 0 0 47,409 5 8 24,409 9 11 9,538 1 0 10,883 7 4 15,269 4 8 10,858 1 14 13,756 3 10 22,760 4 8	1,72,878 5 0 60,375 8 0 93,499 9 2 57,421 3 12 1,26,425 4 8 66,562 5 8 25,434 9 0 29,023 2 12 40,718 5 8 28,941 8 2 36,683 6 6 60,694 5 8	1,44,065 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50,313 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 77,916 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 47,851 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1,05,354 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55,468 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 21,195 12 24,186 1 33,932 2 24,118 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 30,569 11 50,578 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,666 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 29,166 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22,500 0 22,500 0 53,333 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25,000 0 6,666 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11,666 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16,666 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16,666 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 16,666 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 27,500 0

South of the Cavery.

North of the Cavery.

Above the Ghauts.

Below the Ghauts.

The proportion included in Hurechully by the schedule of 1792.

This district has been deserted since the year 1792. Half this district remains in Rajah's share.

This district has been totally ruined by disturbances.

This district has been diverted from the effects of being in the hands of the Mahrattas in 1791 & 1792.

Cangan	54,440	0	0	13,756	3	10	36,683	6	6	8	30,569	11	16,666	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carroor	83,455	0	0	22,760	4	8	60,694	5	8	12	50,578	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,500	0
Uttungoolly	32,076	0	0	8,748	0	0	23,328	0	0	4	19,440	0	12,500	0
Caverisfoor	10,068	0	0	2,745	8	3	7,322	1	13	2	6,101	13	2,166	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	11,40,302	3	15	3,10,991	9	0	8,29,310	4	15	155	6,91,092	1	3,39,666	10$\frac{1}{4}$
Mangalore.														
Bilgee	43,110	0	0	11,484	5	8	30,625	4	8	6	33,177	9	15,773	11
Corial (Mangalore)	3,40,041	0	0	92,738	4	8	2,47,302	5	8	42	2,67,911	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,11,368	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Caricul	31,280	0	0	8,514	5	8	22,705	4	8	2	24,597	9	9,494	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Barkoor	1,36,747	6	0	37,294	8	0	99,452	8	0	11	1,07,740	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,324	14
Khooshaipoor	83,790	0	0	22,851	8	4	60,938	1	12	11	66,016	6	21,968	4
Butail	25,178	0	0	6,866	7	4	18,311	2	12	4	19,837	5	7,646	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gersaffah	26,753	0	0	7,296	12	12	19,456	7	4	4	21,078	2	7,660	1
Honawor (Onore)	41,156	0	0	11,224	3	10	29,931	6	6	6	32,425	15	14,569	2
Mirjan	22,988	0	0	6,269	4	8	16,718	5	8	4	18,111	12	7,461	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bah. Pag.	7,49,983	6	0	2,04,540	9		5,45,442	6	2	92	5,90,896	2$\frac{1}{2}$	2,36,267	1$\frac{1}{4}$
Canteria Pag.														
Ancola, and	9,74,978	6	13	2,65,903	2	1	7,09,075	3	15	—	—	—	—	—
Siddaskeerghur	58,313	0	0	15,903	5		42,409	4	8	8	35,341	3	23,610	3
Total	10,33,291	6	13	2,81,806	8	6	7,51,484	8	7	100	6,27,237	5$\frac{1}{2}$	2,59,877	4$\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total	24,39,852	0	12	6,65,414	1	0	17,74,437	6	12	290	14,78,698	4	6,70,623	15$\frac{1}{2}$

The Revenue of those districts shewn in the first three columns is expressed in Bahadere Pagodas and the equivalent in Canteria Pagodas is noted below the first Total.

Tioppoo's Jummabundy had not suffered any other change since the year 1786, excepting the increase shewn in Column 2, consequently the schedule he gave the Allies in 1792, must have been less than his Jummabundy, in nearly the same proportion that the sums in Column 5 are less than those of Column 4.

Seringapatam,
8th July, 1799.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

N. B. From the total there should probably be deducted two-thirds of Punganoor, for an equivalent taken from the Rajah's share for the Nizam.

(No. 12.) From Captain MACLEOD, to General HARRIS; dated Seringapatam, 22d. May, 1799; enclosing ABSTRACT of TIPPOO SULTAUN'S JUMMABUNDY.

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to lay before you an abstract of the Jummabundy, and a List of the several Forts of the late Tippoo Sultaun. As he had given new names to all Forts, and the residence of his Asiphs, the proper, or former name, is affixed to each Division and Fort, for the convenience of geographical information.

The Sultaun's mistaken system of Revenue Collection, operated in a great degree towards reducing his receipts, by his having increased the number of Aumildarries to ten times as many as had usually been the proportion under all former Governments of the Mysore Dominions.

The Sultaun raised his Jummabundy, in the year 1795, by adding about nineteen Lacks of Canteria Pagodas to his former Jumma: But this increase was only ideal; as I am informed by men, of whose veracity I have a high opinion, that since the year 1792, his receipts were annually from twenty-five to thirty-five Lacks of Canteria Pagodas. His actual annual Disbursements are estimated at forty Lacks of Canteria Pagodas, since the Treaty of 1792; so that it appears, a considerable portion of his expences must have been taken from the treasure collected by his Father.

All the Asiphs and Aumildars under his Government were Moormen, who were seldom chosen for any other reason than their being Mahomedans; and although the whole of them had an oath of fidelity administered to them, the embezzlement of Public Revenue, by the several classes of Servants, is supposed to have amounted annually to fifteen or twenty Lacs of Canteria Pagodas. The Jagheers for the support of Troops, which amount to about five Lacks of Canteria Pagodas, do not appear in the statement: The valuation of them is included in the Revenue.

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

(Signed.)

WILLIAM MACLEOD,
Acting Superintendant of Revenue



(N^o 13.)—ABSTRACT of TIPPOO

ABSTRACT of Tippoo Sultaun's Jummabundy, in

enclosure in
N^o LII.

Provinces or Chief Districts.	Names given by Tippoo Sultaun to each Division or Fort.	The proper or ancient Name of the Fort or District.	N ^o . of Aumildaries in each District by the Sultaun's last Arrangement.	The Revenue, includ- ing Jagheers and other Inuams, by the latest Asses- ments, in Canterai Pagodas.			
				CP.	F.	C.	
Myfore	Efar, or south side of the Cavery	Myfore Aftgram	39	2,31,230	0	0	Sheer Kha
		Enaum, or north side	Pattan Aftgram	46	3,26,118	0	0
	Nuzur Bar	Myfore	30	2,14,616	0	0	Mahomed
	Khaumabad	Haffen	25	1,99,064	4	0	Mahomed
	Asbarabad	Mahairaidrog	25	1,83,895	0	0	Meer Haf
	Jafforabad	Cubbaldroog	32	2,20,259	0	0	Syed Mee
	Yeefisorobad	Hoolcoordroog	24	1,48,780	0	0	Raige Ra
	Tullok Shuko	Makaredroog	35	2,74,764	0	0	Mahomed
Gurrungury	Mouhdoonabad	Gurrungury	29	2,18,474	4	0	Syed Aler
Dooraidroog	Balla Shuko	Deoraedroog	23	1,90,377	0	0	Syed Isma
Ballapore	Gurdoom Shuko	Nundydroog	29	2,69,082	0	0	Abdul Ca
		Azamut Shuko	Goorebunda	31	2,38,203	0	0
Gurrumcondah	Ifoofabad	Duvantrully	25	1,75,222	0	0	Sheek Ma
		Zuffarabad	Gurrumcondah	25	2,03,006	0	0
Chumbarghur	Rezabad	Chumbarghur	29	2,51,184	0	0	Meer Mu
Harponelly	Azeemabad	Beerundroog	33	2,61,554	0	0	Haffan Al
Chittledroog	Mahmoodabad	Murcal Moogoo	32	2,36,533	0	0	Mouhdeet
		Turrock Yeat Huffar	Chittledroog	27	1,96,147	0	0
Gooty	Mumtazghur	Concoope	27	1,88,720	0	0	Mahomed
		Feez Heflar	Gooty	37	2,84,150	4	0
Raidroog	Nuffuruhabad	Coonduspy	33	2,25,106	0	0	Syed Mot
		Nugger	Bednore	33	3,41,636	1	0
Bednore	Inheaz Ghur	Caulydroog	23	2,20,673	6	0	Syed Huff
		Mookutabar	Chindergooty	31	2,70,992	7	0
	Jummalabad	Mañgalore	24	2,60,721	5	0	Meer Ma
	Rumutabad	Bekul	21	2,04,178	0	0	Sheik Sch
	Wafeedabad	Buscoarageghur	23	2,09,378	0	0	Mahomed
	Dorea Behadurgar	Deria Bahadurgur	23	2,16,073	7	13	Abdul Ku
Sonda	Mazeedabad	Sedasheeghur	31	2,62,876	9	0	Sheek Mu
Coimbatore	Huffariabad	Daniancottah	31	2,36,798	4	0	Syed Muk
Sallemungle	Salamabad	Sattimungle	31	2,16,993	9	15	Meer Haf
Andioor	Ahmudabad	Andioor	31	2,21,594	0	0	Abdul Ca
Canjam	Hurremabad	Canjam	31	2,12,720	0	0	Fucker-u
Daraporam	Azeezebad	Chuchegury	31	2,52,196	0	0	Muckdeet
Paonghur	Hafezabad	Paonghur	25	1,68,457	0	0	Syed Shu
Murgeffie	Rymanabad	Murglessie	25	1,87,097	0	0	Mahomed
Ruttengury	Mustafabad	Ruttengury	25	1,48,677	0	0	Huffain B
Total			1075	83,67,549	1	12	Canterai

SULTAUN'S JUMMABUNDY.

Enclosure in
N^o LII.

the Year Fufly 1217, or the Year 1797-8.

Names of the Afifs.	Remarks.		
	JAGHEERS.	Cant. Pagodas.	No. of Horse to be kept up for the Sirkar from the Jagheers.
1. Sied & Syed Yakoab.	Futteh Hyder - - -	12,000	100
2. Ghoffar & Syed Alla Zedien.	Abdul Khalick - - -	12,000	100
3. Ain & Kundarely.	Tultan Meahdeen - -	4,300	
4. an & Abdul Caden.	Maufe ud Dien - - .	4,300	
5. y & Mahomed Syed (Syed Sahab Ally Mackeree & Syed Mahodeen)		<u>32,600</u>	<u>200</u>
6. dun & Mahomed Fur Kurdeen.	Meer Mohun ud Dien -	12,000	
7. l & Mahomed Nutter.	Cummer ud Dien - -	4,000	
8. ir & Shaik Fraick.	Cootoob ud Dien - -	2,700	
9. odum.	Rubbar Jung - - -	2,550	
10. omed.	The Pollegar of Rulleum	5,000	
	Meer Mamood - - -	900	
			<u>59,750</u>
11. em & Syed Imaan.	The Inaums to Pagodas		
12. y & Mahomed Haffain	Mosques & Bramins, &c.		
13. Khan Lavance & Sheek Mortiza.	are estimated at - - - -		<u>2,50,000</u>
14. g. Hafshum & Golam Moudein.	The Jummabundy of the		<u>3,09,750</u>
15. a. dien & Sheek Mahdoom.	Sultaun's dominions was		
16. Aly Beg & Sheek Mahomed.	raised in the year 1795		
17. in & Abdul Reza.	by adding 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Canteria		
18. Ghaus & Mahomed Suddurodeen.	fanams to ea. pagoda or		
19. omed Aly & Abdul Rufoal.	10 fanams, amount to - - -		<u>19,67,877</u>
20. abudeen & Gholam Aly.	Which sum deducted		<u>22,77,627</u>
21. Huffain & Mahomed Muran.	from the gros Jumma-		
22. rum & Mahomed Davud.	bundy would leave the		
23. kdoom.	actual revenue expected		
24. doom & Sheek Aly.	to be collected, Canteria		
25. ain Aly.	pagodas - - - -		60,89,992
26. ir & Abdul Rhairman	or in Star Pagodas		<u>48,71,994</u>
27. dien & Shaik Ahmed.			} including the Jagheers allotted to Civil and Military Officers for their services in lieu of pay.
28. t Aly & Abdul Rufoul.			
29. ly, & Syed Davad.			
30. Aly Gulluck & Mahomed Haffain.			
31. eza & Mahomed Imaan.			
Pagodas.			

N. B. In those districts where there are two Afifs the second is a Deputy.
(Signed) W. M. MACLEOD, Asst. Supt. of Revenue.

(No. 14.)—CAPTAIN MACLEOD'S MEMORANDA of the Commerce of the Myfore Country. Enclosure in N^o LII.

EXPORTS.

Beetle Arrack (or Siffauris)	- - - - -	} Those articles generally allude to the exports from Ballaghaut to the Coast of Coromandel : The first four articles are the most considerable.
Black Pepper	- - - - -	
Cardamums	- - - - -	
Sandal Wood	- - - - -	
Wax	- - - - -	
Ivory	- - - - -	
Rubies	- - - - -	
Thick Diamonds	- - - - -	
Cotton	- - - - -	
Coarse painted Cloths of Pombrie, &c.	- - - - -	
Raw Cotton	- - - - -	

IMPORTS, chiefly from the Eastward.

Salt	- - - - -	} The principal articles are Salt, Cloth, Raw-Silk, and Tobacco.
Coarse and fine Cloths of different sorts	- - - - -	
Silk of different sorts	- - - - -	
Velvets	- - - - -	
Damasks	- - - - -	
Copper	- - - - -	
Lead	- - - - -	
Tuttenaigue	- - - - -	
Mafulipatam Chintz	- - - - -	
Burhunpoor ditto	- - - - -	
Flat Diamonds	- - - - -	
Pearls	- - - - -	
Broad Cloths	- - - - -	
Dried Fruits	- - - - -	
Coral	- - - - -	
Raw-Silk	- - - - -	
Spices	- - - - -	
Drugs	- - - - -	
Tobacco	- - - - -	

It would greatly encourage trade, if the road duties on all articles were abolished throughout the Myfore territories ; but as this measure would occasion an immediate diminution of revenue, amounting perhaps to two lacs of pagodas, it cannot be

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carried into execution, at least until the land-rent may rise, in consequence of a few years peace, and good management.

It would, however, be of importance to the Company's possessions and manufactures, if all duties on raw-cotton and thread were discontinued throughout the Rajah's country, as it is in the Company's territories.

(Signed)

WILLIAM MACLEOD.

Seringapatam,
12th July 1799.

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(No. 15.)—From the MYSORE COMMISSIONERS to the GOVERNOR
GENERAL; dated 30th June, 1799.

To the Earl of Mornington, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. We have the honor to inform your Lordship, that Purnea having reported to us, on the 25th instant, that the Brahmins had fixed on the 30th of June, as the most auspicious day for placing Kistna Rajah Oodiaver on the Musnud of Mysore, we resolved that the ceremony should accordingly be performed on that day.

2. We at the same time communicated to Lieutenant General Harris our wish, that he would, if possible, assist in person on this occasion.

3. His Excellency, in consequence, came hither from camp yesterday morning, attended by his suite, and an escort of European Cavalry, for the occasion.

4. The Rajah and his family removed some days ago from Seringapatam to the old town of Mysore, where the best preparations were made for their accommodation which circumstances would admit.

5. This morning, the Members of the Commission, accompanied by Meer Allum, and his son, Meer Dowran, and preceded by His Majesty's 12th regiment of Foot, proceeded to the residence of the Rajah, who was placed on the Musnud about noon, under three volleys of musquetry from the troops on the spot, and a royal salute from the guns of Seringapatam.

6. The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Musnud was performed by Lieutenant General Harris, as Senior Member of the Commission, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of His Highness on the occasion. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, some time after, delivered to the Rajah the seal and signet of the Rauje.

7. The deportment of the young Prince, during this ceremony, was remarka-

bly decorous, considering the untoward circumstances which had preceded his elevation, and confirmed the opinion which we had formed of him at our first visit to him.

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8. We had great pleasure in informing your Lordship that Gholam Aly Khan, Aly Reza, Budruz Zemaun Khan, and Syed Mohommed Khan Mehdur, spontaneously attended on this occasion. The Meer Suddoor was prevented, we understand, by indisposition.

9. After taking leave of the Rajah, we partook of an entertainment which had been provided for us in an adjoining Choultry.

10. The inauguration having taken place under an open Pandaul, the spectators were very numerous; and it would be difficult to describe the joy which was visible in the countenances of all the Hindoos present.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed.)

GEO. HARRIS,
ARTHUR WELLESLEY,
HENRY WELLESLEY,
WM. KIRKPATRICK,
BY. CLOSE.

Seringapatam,
30th June, 1799.

(N^o 16.)—SUBSIDIARY TREATY OF SERINGAPATAM.

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N^o LII.

A treaty of perpetual friendship and alliance, concluded, on the one part, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the English East-India Company Bahauder in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on behalf and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P., Governor General for all Affairs, Civil and Military, of the British Nation in India, by virtue of full powers vested in them for this purpose, by the said Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General; and on the other part, by Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, Rajah of Mysore.

Whereas it is stipulated in the treaty concluded on the 22d of June 1799, between the Honorable English East-India Company Bahauder, and the Nabob Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, for strengthening the alliance and friendship subsisting between the said English East-India Company Bahauder, his Highness Nizam ud Dowlah Asoph Jah Bahauder, and the Peshwa Row Pundit Purdhan Bahauder, and

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for effecting a settlement of the territories of the late Tippoo Sultaun, that a separate government shall be established in Mysore, and that his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder shall possess certain territories, specified in Schedule C., annexed to the said treaty, and that for the effectual establishment of the Government of Mysore, his Highness shall be assisted with a suitable subsidiary force, to be furnished by the English East-India Company Bahauder :

Wherefore, in order to carry the said stipulations into effect, and to increase and strengthen the friendship subsisting between the said English East-India Company and the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, this treaty is concluded by Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the said English East-India Company Bahauder in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, on the part and in the name of the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Mornington, Governor General aforesaid, and by his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, which shall be binding upon the contracting parties, as long as the Sun and Moon shall endure.

Article 1.

The friends and enemies of either of the contracting parties shall be considered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2.

The Honorable the East-India Company Bahauder agrees to maintain, and his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees to receive, a military force, for the defence and security of his Highness's dominions ; in consideration of which protection, his Highness engages to pay the annual sum of seven lacks of star pagodas to the said East-India Company ; the said sum to be paid in equal monthly instalments, commencing from the 1st of July, Anno Domini 1799. And his Highness further agrees, that the disposal of the said sum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops to be maintained by it, shall be left entirely to the Company.

Article 3.

If it shall be necessary for the protection and defence of the territories of the contracting parties, or of either of them, that hostilities shall be undertaken, or preparations made for commencing hostilities against any State or Power, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees to contribute towards the discharge of the increased expence, incurred by the augmentation of the military force, and the unavoidable charges of war, such a sum as shall appear to the Governor General in Council of Fort William, on an attentive consideration of the means of his said Highness, to bear a just and reasonable proportion to the actual net revenues of his said Highness.

Article 4.

And whereas it is indispensably necessary, that effectual and lasting security should be provided against any failure in the funds destined to defray, either the expences of the permanent military force in time of peace, or the extraordinary expences described in the third article of the present treaty, it is hereby stipulated and agreed, between the contracting parties, that whenever the Governor General in Council of Fort William in Bengal shall have reason to apprehend such failure in the funds so destined, the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty, and shall have full power and right, either to introduce such regulations and ordinances, as he shall deem expedient for the internal management and collection of the revenues, or for the better ordering of any other branch and department of the Government of Mysore, or to assume and bring under the direct management of the servants of the said Company Bahauder, such part or parts of the territorial possessions of his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, as shall appear to him, the said Governor General in Council, necessary to render the funds efficient and available, either in time of peace or war.

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Article 5.

And it is hereby further agreed, that whenever the said Governor General in Council shall signify to the said Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, that it is become necessary to carry into effect the provision of the fourth article, his said Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver shall immediately issue orders to his Aumils, or other Officers, either for carrying into effect the said regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of the fourth article, or for placing the territories required under the exclusive authority and control of the English Company Bahauder. And in case his Highness shall not issue such orders, within ten days from the time when the application shall have been formally made to him, then the said Governor General in Council shall be at liberty to issue orders, by his own authority, either for carrying into effect the said regulations or ordinances, or for assuming the management and collection of the revenues of the said territories, as he shall judge most expedient, for the purpose of securing the efficiency of the said military funds, and of providing for the effectual protection of the country, and the welfare of the people. Provided always, that whenever and so long as any part or parts of his said Highness's territories shall be placed, and shall remain under the exclusive authority and control of the said East-India Company, the Governor General in Council shall render to his Highness a true and faithful account of the revenues and produce of the territories so assumed. Provided also, that in no case whatever, shall his Highness's actual receipt of annual income, arising out of his territorial revenue, be less than the sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with one-fifth part of the net revenues of the whole of the territories ceded to him by the fifth article of the Treaty of Mysore; which sum of one lack of star pagodas, together with the amount of one-fifth of the said net revenues, the East-India Company engages, at all times, and in every possible case, to secure, and cause to be paid for his Highness's use.

Article 6.

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His Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder engages, that he will be guided by a sincere and cordial attention to the relations of peace and amity, now established between the English Company Bahauder and their Allies; and that he will carefully abstain from any interference in the affairs of any State in alliance with the said English Company Bahauder, or of any State whatever. And for securing the object of this stipulation, it is further stipulated and agreed, that no communication or correspondence, with any foreign State whatever, shall be holden by his said Highness, without the previous knowledge and sanction of the said English Company Bahauder.

Article 7.

His Highness stipulates and agrees, that he will not admit any European Foreigners into his service, without the concurrence of the English Company Bahauder; and that he will apprehend and deliver to the Company's Government, all Europeans, of whatever description, who shall be found within the territories of his said Highness, without regular passports from the English Government, it being his Highness's determined resolution, not to suffer, even for a day, any European Foreigners to remain within the territories now subjected to his authority, unless by consent of the said Company.

Article 8.

Whereas the complete protection of his Highness's said territories requires that various fortresses and strong places, situated within the territories of his Highness, should be garrisoned and commanded, as well in time of peace as of war, by British Troops and Officers, his Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder engages, that the said English Company Bahauder shall, at all times, be at liberty to garrison, in whatever manner they may judge proper, such fortresses and strong places, within his said Highness's territories, as it shall appear to them advisable to take charge of.

Article 9.

And whereas, in consequence of the system of defence which it may be expedient to adopt, for the security of the territorial possessions of His Highness Maha Rajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, it may be necessary that certain forts and strong places, within His Highness's territories, should be dismantled or destroyed, and that other forts and strong places should be strengthened and repaired, it is stipulated and agreed, that the English East-India Company shall be the sole judges of the necessity of any such alterations in the fortresses. And it is further agreed, that such expences as may be incurred on this account, shall be borne and defrayed, in equal proportion, by the contracting parties.

Article 10.

In case it shall become necessary, for enforcing and maintaining the authority and government of His Highness in the territories now subjected to his power, that

the regular troops of the English East-India Company Bahauder should be employed, it is stipulated and agreed, that upon formal application being made for the service of the said troops, they shall be employed in such manner as to the said Company shall seem fit: but it is expressly understood by the contracting parties, that this stipulation shall not subject the troops of the English East-India Company Bahauder to be employed in the ordinary transactions of revenue.

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Article 11.

It being expedient, for the restoration and permanent establishment of tranquillity in the territories now subjected to the authority of His Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, that suitable provision should be made for certain officers of rank in the service of the late Tippoo Suldaun, his said Highness agrees to enter into the immediate discussion of this point, and to fix the amount of the funds (as soon as the necessary information can be obtained) to be granted for this purpose, in a separate article to be hereafter added to this treaty.

Article 12.

Left the garrison of Seringapatam should, at any time, be subject to inconvenience from the high price of provisions and other necessaries, His Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder agrees, that such quantities of provisions, and other necessaries, as may be required for the use and consumption of the troops composing the said garrison, shall be allowed to enter the place, from all and every part of his dominions, free of any duty, tax, or impediment, whatever.

Article 13.

The contracting parties hereby agree to take into their early consideration, the best means of establishing such a commercial intercourse between their respective dominions, as shall be mutually beneficial to the subjects of both Governments, and to conclude a commercial treaty, for this purpose, with as little delay as possible.

Article 14.

His Highness Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, hereby promises to pay, at all times, the utmost attention to such advice as the English Government shall occasionally judge it necessary to offer to him, with a view to the œconomy of his finances, the better collection of his revenues, the administration of justice, the extension of commerce, the encouragement of trade, agriculture, and industry, or any other objects connected with the advancement of His Highness's interests, the happiness of his people, and the mutual welfare of both States.

Article 15.

Whereas it may hereafter appear, that some of the districts declared by the treaty of Mysoor to belong, respectively, to the English Company Bahauder and to His Highness are inconveniently situated, with a view to the proper connection of their respective lines of frontier, it is hereby stipulated between the contracting

Enclosure in N^o LII. parties, that in all such cases they will proceed to such an adjustment, by means of an exchange or otherwise, as shall be best suited to the occasion.

Article 16.

This treaty, consisting of sixteen articles, being this day, the 8th of July, Anno Domini 1799, corresponding to the 3d of Suffer, Anno Higerée 1214, and to the 7th of the month Haffar, of the 1721 year of the Salwant Æra, settled and concluded at the fort of Nuzzerbah, near Seringapatam, by his Excellency Lieutenant General George Harris, Commander in Chief of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty and of the Honorable English East-India Company in the Carnatic and on the Coast of Malabar, the Honorable Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the Honorable Henry Wellesley, Lieutenant Colonel William Kirkpatrick, and Lieutenant Colonel Barry Close, with the Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, the aforesaid gentlemen have delivered to the said Maha Rajah one copy of the same in English and Persian, sealed and signed by them, and His Highness the Maha Rajah has delivered to the gentlemen aforesaid another copy, also in Persian and English, bearing his seal, and signed by Luchuma, widow of the late Kistna Rajah, and sealed and signed by Purnea, Dewan to the Maha Rajah Kistna Rajah Oodiaver.

And the aforesaid gentlemen have engaged to procure and deliver to the said Maha Rajah, without delay, a copy of the same, under the seal and signature of the Right Honorable the Governor General, on the receipt of which by the said Maha Rajah, the present treaty shall be deemed compleat and binding, on the Honorable the English East-India Company and on the Maha Rajah Mysoor Kistna Rajah Oodiaver Bahauder, and the copy of it now delivered to the said Maha Rajah shall be returned.

Enclosure in N^o LII. (N^o 17.)—MEMORIAL explanatory of the SUBSIDIARY TREATY of SERINGAPATAM.

Article 1.—Requires no explanation.

Article 2. The amount of the subsidy was fixed after full communication with Purnea. It may, perhaps, be necessary to indulge the Rajah with the payment of a less sum, for the first year of the new Government; but no doubt exists, that after that period, the full subsidy may be realized, without any inconvenience to the Rajah's affairs, or any pressure upon the country. It was thought more advisable, to undertake the defence of the country, without any specification of the force to be employed, than to bind the Company to maintain a specified number of troops in Mysoor.

Article 3. The principle established in this article, connected with the fourth and fifth articles, will enable the Company to command the whole resources of Mysoor, in the event of actual or approaching war.

Articles 4 and 5. These articles secure to the Company the power, not only of assuming the management of the Rajah's revenues, either in time of peace or war, whenever such a measure may appear necessary, but also of introducing any improvements into any or each of the Rajah's administration, which the Governor General in Council may deem advisable; it may therefore be hoped, that it will not be necessary to resort to the extreme measure of assuming the Rajah's country. The powers, both of regulation and assumption, are secured in the most unqualified manner, for the purpose of avoiding the embarrassments which have occasioned so much inconvenience in Oude, Tanjore, and the Carnatic. The sum of one lack of star pagodas, in addition to one-fifth of the net revenue, is reserved for the Rajah, lest in time of war, such a defalcation of revenue should take place, as should reduce his income from the amount of his necessary expences. It is not intended that the Rajah, in time of peace, should ever be required to pay to the Company a larger sum than the amount of the subsidy; namely, seven lacks of star pagodas, excepting only in the case of preparation for hostilities.

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Articles 6 to 10,—Require no explanation.

Article 11. It is intended by this article, to reserve the right of charging the Rajah with the provision to be made for the principal Sirdars and Kelledars in the service of the late Tippoo Sultaun. The measures which have already been taken, with a view to the execution of this article, will appear in the letter from the Commissioners in the Mysore, under date 12th June. The total amount of the annual charge already incurred on this head is 23,000 star padogas. Some addition must certainly be made to this sum; but it is not probable that they will increase the annual charge beyond the amount of 40,000 pagodas*. This sum cannot be deemed a considerable sacrifice to the important object of conciliating the good will of the principal surviving officers of the late Sultaun. It must, however, be observed, that the whole of this sum is not to be stated as a permanent charge, several of the pensions having been granted conditionally, during the good behaviour of the pensioner, or until he shall be employed by the Company or its Allies. The provisions which have been made for the families of those who have fallen during the campaign, are included in this calculation, and amount to a sum which bears no proportion to the credit which has resulted to the character of the Company from this transaction.

Vide
Page 205.

Article 12,—Requires no explanation.

Article 13. The subject of this article has already occupied the attention of the Commissioners; some time, however, will necessarily be required, before a plan can be thoroughly digested for this important subject.

Articles 14 and 15,—Require no explanation.

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* Tippoo's allowances to his officers, civil and military, were framed on the most parsimonious scale, although the number of his subordinate officers of revenue was extravagant.

Enclosure, in
N^o LII.

(N^o 18.)—CAPTAIN MACLEOD to the Honourable Mr. WELLESLEY,
with a LIST of the RAJAHS of MYSORE, from A. D. 1610 to 1799.

Captain Macleod has the honor to forward a List of the Rajahs of Mysore, with a few remarks regarding their descent, &c. respectively. He is sensible that it is incomplete, with respect to detailed information, and only offers it in this state, with a desire of evincing his zeal to endeavour to contribute towards obtaining whatever may be the wish of the Right Honorable the Governor General.

Seringapatam,
13th July, 1799.
Honorable Mr. Wellesley.

LIST of the RAJAHS of MYSORE, from A. D. 1610 to 1799.

Year of the Accession of each Rajah.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Mysore Rajahs.
A. D. 1610	Sardarim	1532	Raige Worrear—
			was a petty Poligar of Mysore, on which there depended, inclusive of Mysore, thirty-two mousas, or principal villages. At this time, Mysore was dependent on the Rajah of Chickraipatam : This was the capital of a small Hindoo Subaship, to which Mysore was tributary. This town was situated near the ground lately occupied by General Stuart's army. The island of Seringapatam belonged to Chickraipatam, not to Mysore, or Emperor of Anigoody. Shri Ringa-Rail was, at this period, Subadar of Chickraipatam, who had no issue. Raige Worrear of Mysore, having the character of being a man of abilities, was nominated to be the successor to the Subadarry of Chickraipatam, by a decree of the reigning Rajah of Anigoody. Previous to the succession to this Subadarry on the death Shri-Ringa-Rail, in

Year of the Accession of each Rajah. A. D	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Mysore Rajahs.	
1618	Caligooby	1540	Churn Raige—	<p>1610, the Mysore family did not assume the ceremony of sitting on a throne; for which reason this period is considered to be the foundation of the kingdom of Mysore. Raige Worrear was succeeded by his grandson,</p> <p>who first built a small fort on the Island, the east face of which, it is said, intersected the present fort, in a line with Tippoo's palace. He made some additions to the Pagoda of Shri Ringa Samy, and added some villages to his country. He was succeeded by his son,</p>
1638	Bhodauy	1560	Immerie Raige—	<p>who died without issue, and was succeeded by,</p>
1638	Bhodauy	1560	Raja Canterwa—	<p>Narsa-Raige, a male relation, chosen, according to the usage of the family, from among several boys. He improved the Fort of Seringapatam, built the Pagoda of Narsuma Samy, constructed the Tank Narsum Boody, near Nunjencode, coined the gold fanams called after him "Canteria fanams," and made several conquests; viz. to the north, as far as Muddugurry; to the south, as far as Chuckergury; to the east, as far as Bagloor and Aloor; to the west, as far as Hassen and Belloor. He was celebrated for his personal courage and strength, and is said to have engaged and defeated the Rajah of Trichinopoly in a single combat, in consequence of a challenge the latter had sent to his gate, inviting any person to engage him. Canterwa</p>

Year of the Accession of each Rajah. A. D.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Suliwan	Names of Myfore Rajah.	
1660	Sharwaury	1582	Doda Dewa Raige—	hearing of this challenge went in-cog. to Trichinopoly to engage his rival. He was succeeded by his son,
1674	Annunda	1596	Chick Dewa Raige.	who was succeeded by his son, He extended his dominions to the southward, as far as Caroor; to the westward, as far as Waftara. In one day, he took nine forts; on which account he got the name of <i>Nona Cotteh Narna</i> *. The King of Delhi, having heard of his fame, sent him a title, <i>Rajah Jugga Deoo</i> . He made several revenue regulations, and other arrangements, which had afterwards been looked upon as models for conducting every department of the state of Myfore. He constructed the two great water courses in the vicinity of Seringapatam, and the Myfore Bridge. He was succeeded by his son,
1705	Tarteeva	1627	Canterwa Narfa Raige.	This Prince was dumb. His country was managed by two brothers, Trimulaingar and Shinga Peremaloo. He was succeeded by his son,
1716	Doormuckie	1638	Doda Kistna Raige.	He added Magerie to his dominions, and had the character of being a good Prince. He had no issue.
1733	Pramadicha	1655	Chiaun Raige—	was elected, according to the custom of the Government. During his reign, the Government was directed by Dewa-Rajahiah, who confined his master, Chiaum Raige, on the top of Cabbal Droog, where he died, in

* The Nine Fortrefs-Narna, also interpreted the *Nine Crore Narna*, as an allusion to his Wealth.

Year of the Accession of each Rajah. A. D.	Year of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Myfore Rajahs.	
1736	Nalla	1658	Chick Kifna Raige —	<p>in consequence of drinking the water of a poisonous reservoir.</p> <p>succeeded, by being elected, according to custom, after the death of Sham Raige.</p>
1766	Veiah	1688	Nunda Raige —	<p>Dewa Raige was still <i>Dikwai</i>, or Prime Minister, and his brother Nunda Raige was <i>Surwadikar</i>, or Commander in Chief. Kifna Raige was only three years old when he was nominated Rajah: The management of the country was entirely in the hands of Dewa Raige and Nunda Raige. The former was reckoned to be a man of better judgment than the latter, who appeared, from his actions, to have been led rather by his passions than by maxims of prudence.</p> <p>During this reign, Davanhully and Dindigul were added to the Myfore Government, exclusive of the conquests made by Hyder, who usurped the Government in the year 1759, by befeiging Nunda Raige in the Fort of Myfore.</p> <p>From this period, the Rajah became a state prisoner. He died in 1766, aged about thirty-three. Hyder, who was at Coimbatoor, ordered Kifna Raige's son,</p> <p>to be placed on the Throne, with the usual ceremonies.</p> <p>Nunda Raige having died a natural death, his youngest brother,</p>

Year of the Accession of each Rajah. A. D.	Years of the Hindoo Cycle.	Year of Shaliwan	Names of Mysore Rajahs.
1771	Kurrah	1693	Chiaum Raige —
1777	Havilumby	1699	Chiaum Raige —

was, by Hyder's order, put upon the Throne. Chiaum Raige died without issue, at the age of fourteen. Hyder ordered eight or ten boys, lineally related to the Rajah's family, to be brought, according to usage, from the villages adjacent to Mysore, to Seringapatam, for the purpose of electing one of them to be Rajah. Hyder, on the boys being brought to his Palace, called for some fruit to be distributed among them; and watching attentively the conduct of the boys after receiving the fruit, he observed that one of them gave the fruit to his (the child's) father, while all the others either began to eat their shares on the spot, or tied them up in their clothes. Hyder remarked, that the boy who gave his portion of the fruit to his father was the most promising, and he immediately appointed him, then four years of age, to the Throne. This Prince lived till the year 1796, when he died of the small-pox; upon his death, Tippoo did not nominate or acknowledge a successor.

Kisna Raige, who was placed on the Throne in June 1799, was the only child of Chiaum Raige, the fourth, who was married to seven wives, of whom five are still alive. The mother of the present Kisna Raige died in about a fortnight after his birth.

One of the wives of Chick Kisna Raige is still alive, aged 58; also the paternal grand-mother of the present Rajah, and his maternal grandfather.

Seringapatam,
13th July, 1799.

(Signed) WILLIAM MACLEOD.

N^o LIII.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honorable the GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL to the COURT of DIRECTORS ; dated 4th August, 1799.

To the Honorable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies.

Honorable Sirs,

1. It has appeared to the Governor General in Council to be proper, that his Lordship's proceedings and resolutions for the distribution of the treasure and jewels captured in Seringapatam, should form the subject of a separate dispatch to your Honorable Court.

2. The possession of Tippoo Sultaun's whole treasure, even on the fall of Seringapatam, was an event, which the Governor General in Council could not reasonably have anticipated ; and it was a case, therefore, for which no rule could be provided, until the obstinacy of Tippoo Sultaun, and the rapid progress of the siege, had actually produced the event.

3. Under these circumstances, and the uncertainty of the amount of the Sultaun's treasure, which common rumour had extremely exaggerated, the disposal of it became a question of considerable delicacy and importance.

4. The right of the Crown to the whole of the captured property appeared to be founded on the best interpretations of the law of nations, while the capture having been effected by the joint operation of His Majesty's and of the Honorable Company's Forces, His Majesty's royal Patent, bearing date 14th January 1758, and expressly reserving for his Royal Prerogative, the disposal of all property captured in such operations, seemed to apply with full force to the case.

5. The orders, also, of your Honorable Court, dated 8th March 1758, direct that, in all hostilities or expeditions, in which any of His Majesty's forces shall be appointed and commanded to act in conjunction with those of the Company, such plunder or booty as may be taken, or the produce thereof, shall be kept entire, and reported to your Honorable Court, in order that the necessary application may be made to His Majesty, for a division thereof, in such manner and proportion as the King shall think fit.

6. On the other hand, it remained for us to weigh the prevailing opinion, in favor of the right of captors to all property found in places taken by assault, the in-

variable practice of His Majesty in cases of a similar nature, and the unquestionable claims of this gallant army to every reasonable indulgence.

Vide Enclosure N^o 1.

7. The difficulty of this question (if indeed the doubt had ever been entertained in the minds of the army) would have been solved by the decision and authority of the Marquis Cornwallis; for during the course of the former war in Mysore, his Lordship declared, in general orders, "That he considered all property in places taken by assault, or deserted, to belong to the captors."

8. This order, as well as the uniform practice sanctioned by the same great authority, during the whole of the former war, being recent in the memory of the whole army, was considered as an unquestionable confirmation of their right to the property taken in Seringapatam; and although the law of nations, applicable to the case, justified the Governor General in Council in dissenting from the authority of the Marquis Cornwallis, yet a decision, founded on abstract grounds of public law, might have appeared rigorous and illiberal, when opposed to the prevailing opinions respecting the right of captors, confirmed by so formal and justly revered a sanction.

9. Under these circumstances, the difficulty appeared to resolve itself into a question of expediency, arising from considerations of the amount of the treasure captured in Seringapatam, and in this view of the subject, the Governor General in Council deemed it advisable to permit the captors to proceed to a distribution of the prize, to such an extent as should not incur the hazard of producing any relaxation in the discipline of the army.

10. The report transmitted to his Lordship by the Commander in Chief on this subject, states the amount of specie at about sixteen lacks of pagodas, and the amount of jewels at about nine lacks more.

11. Although this sum is very considerable, yet comparing it with the donations which have been granted to the army by the Marquis Cornwallis and by your Honorable Court in the year 1792, the Governor General in Council did not judge the difference to be disproportioned to the actual case, under all the circumstances of the assault.

12. With an anxious desire to pay the most respectful obedience to your orders of the 8th of March 1758, as well as to pursue the spirit of His Majesty's Letters Patent, by which the prerogative royal to distribute all plunder and booty is reserved, in all cases in which His Majesty's troops may have been employed, the Governor General in Council was also sensible of the utter inexpediency of disappointing the sanguine expectations of the whole army, founded on such rational grounds as the uniform practice of the late war, and the public orders of the Marquis Cornwallis.

13. Being accordingly satisfied, that the amount of treasure and jewels, stated to his Lordship, was not so great as to produce any dangerous irregularity among the

troops, and being urged by the Commander in Chief, for the reasons stated in his Excellency's letter of the 23d May, to an early distribution of such part of the prize property as might be granted to the army, the Governor General in Council entertained no doubt, that the gracious bounty of His Majesty, and the liberality of your Honorable Court, would be proportioned to the effort which had produced so large an addition to the revenues and resources of the Company, and establish the security of your possessions in the Peninsula of India on such solid and permanent foundations.

Vel Enclo-
sure N^o II.

14. His Lordship, therefore, charged himself with the responsibility of anticipating the Royal sanction and your determination, and accordingly authorized the Commander in Chief to make an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels to the troops of the Allies, in such proportions as might be conformable to the usage of the British service, in cases of a similar nature; and his Lordship in Council took this opportunity of expressing his satisfaction, that the final success of this brilliant campaign had enabled him to afford a substantial proof of the public gratitude towards the army, by bestowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their services, and earned not more by their labor, courage, and perseverance, than by their exact discipline, uniform regularity, and exemplary subordination.

Vel Enclo-
sure N^o III.
and IV.

15. In your letter, dated 8th March 1758, you are pleased to direct, that "in land operations, all cannon, ammunition, and military stores, of all kinds, are not to come into the division, but are to belong entirely to the Company."

16. On a full consideration of this injunction, the Governor General in Council thought it advisable to reserve the whole of the ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, (including grain,) for the ultimate decision of His Majesty, on such application as shall be made to him by your Honorable Court.

17. For this purpose, his Lordship in Council directed, that a proper Board of Officers should be selected and appointed by the Commander in Chief, to value and take an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores.

18. The Governor General in Council is concerned, that the irregularity and confusion which was found to prevail in the arsenal of Tippoo Sultaun, together with the extent and variety of his military equipments, render it impossible to transmit, by the present dispatch, a correct estimate of the value of the stores, &c. reserved under this order; but his Lordship trusts, that the lists which are now forwarded, will enable your Honorable Court to lay sufficient information before his Majesty, and to obtain his royal sanction for the disposal of the ordnance, ammunition, and military stores.

19. His Lordship in Council directed, that the proportion of prize-money to

be allotted to the Contingent of his Highness the Nizam, should be determined by the number of his Highness's regular troops, actually employed in the field with the army before Seringapatam, at the time of the capture of that place.

20. This principle has accordingly been applied to the Infantry, of which regular returns had been made to the Adjutant General of the Army; but the irregular establishment of his Highness's Cavalry having rendered this mode of calculation impracticable with regard to them, a compromise was effected between the Commander in Chief and Meer Allum Bahauder, for one lac of pagodas, in lieu of all farther demands on account of the Nizam's Cavalry.

21. Having judged it probable, that Meer Allum might not be inclined to dispense with the right of his Sovereign over that part of the captured property which was allotted to his Highness, the Governor General in Council directed the Commander in Chief to consult Meer Allum on this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's share, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to him.

22. It is scarcely necessary to observe to your Honorable Court, that whatever determination may be taken, with respect to the appropriation of the ordnance and military stores, captured in Seringapatam, it will be proper to consider the title of his Highness the Nizam to share in this part of the prize. Perhaps his Highness's proportion of this part of the prize cannot be determined by a more equitable standard than that assumed in the first dividend to the army. Conformably to this rule, his Highness would be entitled to about one fourth part of the ordnance and military stores, to be applied to his Highness's own use, or divided among his troops, according to the pleasure of his Highness.

23. With a view to render the distribution of prize-money an available resource for the immediate supply of specie to the army, and to afford individuals in camp the means of disposing of their respective proportions with security, the Governor General in Council authorized the Commander in Chief to open a loan for bonds of this Government, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum; and we are happy to add, that a material supply of money has, by this means, been obtained for the use of the army, which has relieved us from the necessity of sending specie for that purpose from the Presidency, and which will ultimately, we trust, have a considerable effect, in reducing the rate of interest on your paper.

We have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,
Honorable Sirs,

Your faithful humble servants,

(Signed.)

MORNINGTON,

CLIVE,

W. PETRIE,

E. W. FALLOFIELD.

Fort St. George
4th August, 1799.

(N^o 1.)—EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS by LORD CORNWALLIS;
11th August, 1791.

Enclosure in
N^o LIII.

G. O.

11th August, 1791.

The Commander in Chief is also pleased to declare, that he considers all property, in places taken by assault or deserted, to belong to the captors; and in consequence of the recommendation of the Committee, is pleased to order, that when persons shall apply to the Officer commanding at such places, for leave to dig up treasure, jewels, or other valuable effects, it shall be granted, under the express condition of one-half being retained as salvage, and delivered to the prize Agents, on account of the Army; and they, or the persons acting for them, are to be informed, whenever such applications are made, that they may be present, when the treasure or effects are dug up. Persons not claiming as proprietors, but giving information of secret property, are to be allowed one-fourth of the treasure, or value of the effects, discovered in consequence of this information. This order to be sent to the places taken from the enemy, and made public, by beat of tom tom, in the Bazars and Pettahs, and in Camp.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,

Military Secretary to Commander in Chief.

(No. 2.—From the COMMANDER in CHIEF to the GOVERNOR GENERAL
in COUNCIL, dated the 23d MAY, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o LIII.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General in Council,
Fort St. George.

My Lord,

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship, as correct an inventory of ordnance and military stores, captured in Seringapatam, as it has been possible to prepare. A Board of Officers will be ordered immediately, to arrange and value the whole, with the utmost precision.

A large quantity of grain has been found in the place, chiefly paddy, some of which is of great age. At this season it is not possible to measure it, without risk of damage to the whole, by removing it out of the granaries in which it is placed.

Enclosure in
N^o LIII.

The Officers I had named to make inventories of property captured have not yet completed this duty, and have informed me, that a considerable time will be requisite to enable them to do so: they have, however, ascertained the amount of the most valuable articles, of which I enclose an abstract statement, formed from the reports which they have made to me.

I am not without hope, that the report I am now enabled to make, may be sufficient for your Lordship in Council to consider as a ground for such resolution as you may deem proper, in regard to the proportion of prize which should be granted to the Army, as a reward for their recent services. The usage of the service on former occasions will lead the troops to expect an exertion of the bounty of Government; and it is particularly desirable, that whatever amount of property your Lordship in Council may be pleased to allot to the Army, should be granted, before the separation of the troops to various quarters renders the arrangement of its distribution difficult.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient and most faithful servant,

(Signed) GEO. HARRIS.

Seringapatam,
May 23d, 1799.

Enclosure in
N^o LIII.

(N^o 3.)—From the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of FORT ST. GEORGE,
to the COMMANDER in CHIEF; dated 2d July, 1799.

To Lieutenant General Harris, Commander in Chief, &c. &c.

SIR,

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having considered your report upon the ordnance, ammunition, military stores, treasure, and jewels, taken in the fort of Seringapatam, directs me to acquaint you, that his Lordship in Council has resolved to order an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels which have fallen into your hands.

At the same time that the Governor General in Council communicates this resolution to you, his Lordship thinks it expedient to impress upon your attention, the principles of the law of nations, by which all property conquered from an enemy becomes the property of the State, and by which all idea of positive right in the captors to property in a fort taken by assault, is exploded. In conformity to these principles, the King has been pleased to grant to the Company, by Letters Patent, bearing date the 14th January 1758, the right of all booty and plunder which shall be

taken by their troops alone, reserving, in express terms, his Royal Prerogative of distribution, in such manner and proportions as he shall think fit, in all cases in which the Royal Forces may have co-operated with those of the Company.

Although the orders of the Court of Directors, prescribing the mode of carrying these Letters Patent into execution, expressly prohibit their Government in India from disposing of the "whole plunder and booty, which shall be taken in wars, hostilities, or expeditions, by the Company's forces," and although His Majesty, by the Letters Patent themselves, has reserved to himself, in express terms, his "Prerogative Royal, to distribute the said plunder and booty, in such manner and proportion as he shall think fit," in all cases in which his own troops may have been employed; yet having no doubt, that the gracious bounty of His Majesty, and the liberality of the Court of Directors, will be proportioned to the important services of the gallant army under your command, his Lordship has no hesitation in charging himself with the responsibility of anticipating the royal sanction, and the determination of the Court of Directors.

In adopting this decision, his Lordship trusts, that he will manifest to the Army, an unequivocal proof of the gratitude which he feels for the continued exertion of their matchless bravery and discipline, by the prompt distribution of a reward, which their decisive success has enabled him to bestow.

In their letter of the 8th March 1758, the Honorable Court of Directors have ordered, that "in land operations, all cannon, ammunition, and military stores, of all kinds, are not come into the division, but are to belong entirely to the Company." Upon a full consideration, therefore, of this positive injunction, as well as of the principles of the law of nations, applied to the right of booty, plunder, and conquest, and to the expenses incurred by the Company for the support of the present war, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council directs me to inform you of his Lordship's intention to reserve all ordnance, ammunition, and military stores (including grain), for the ultimate decision of His Majesty, on such application as shall be made to him by the honorable the Court of Directors.

It will accordingly be necessary, that a proper Board of Officers should be selected and appointed for the purpose of valuing, and of taking an exact inventory of all that part of the captured property, which is included under the denomination of ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, of all kinds, for transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors.

In ordering the distribution of the treasure and jewels, the Governor General in Council directs you to be guided by the established usages, which have been observed in the British service in all cases of a similar nature; and to take upon yourself the decision of all points whatever, referrible to this distribution, without further communication to his Lordship in Council.

The proportion of prize-money to be allotted to the Contingent of His Highness the Nizam, is to be determined by the number of His Highness's regular troops, actually employed in the field with the Army before Seringapatam, at the time of taking that place.

The British subsidiary force, serving with the Contingent of His Highness the Nizam, will of course be included in the Company's Army, and receive its proportion of prize-money, according to the distribution made to the rest of the British force.

As it is probable, that Meer Allum Bahauder may not be inclined to dispense with the right of his Sovereign, over that part of the captured property which may be allotted to His Highness the Nizam, the Governor General in Council directs you to consult him upon this point, and to give orders for the appropriation of the Nizam's share, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to Meer Allum.

I have the honor to enclose a general order by Government, which the Governor General in Council directs you to publish to the army, in order that the distribution of the prize-money may be immediately announced to them.

I have the honor to be,

Fort St. George,
2d July, 1799.

Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

J. WEBBE, *Sec. to Govt*

G. BUCHAN, *Sub Sec.*

Enclosure in
N^o LIII.

(N^o 4) — GENERAL ORDERS by GOVERNMENT.

G. O. by Government.

Fort St. George, 2d June, 1799.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council, having received from Lieutenant General Harris a report of the ordnance, ammunition, military stores, and treasure, taken by the Allied Army in the fort of Seringapatam, has much pleasure in anticipating the sanction of His Majesty, and of the Court of Directors, for the distribution of prize-money on this memorable occasion.

His Lordship, accordingly, authorizes and directs the Commander in Chief to make an immediate distribution of the treasure and jewels to the troops of the Allies, in such proportions as may be conformable to the usage of the British service, in cases of a similar nature.

In respect to the ordnance, ammunition, and military stores, his Lordship directs that they be reserved entire, until the pleasure of His Majesty, and the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, shall be received.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council feels particular satisfaction, that the happy circumstances, accompanying the glorious and final success of this brilliant campaign, enable his Lordship to afford a substantial proof of the public gratitude towards the Army, by bestowing a reward, proportioned to the magnitude and importance of their services, and earned, not more by their labor, courage, and perseverance, than by their exact discipline, regularity, and exemplary subordination.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

(A true Copy)

(Signed)

J. WEBBE, Sec. to the Gov^r.

G. BUCHAN, Sub Sec.

ARTICLES.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
GARRISON and FIELD CARRIAGES.					
42 Pounder	—	—	1	1	} Garrison.
36 - d ^o	—	—	1	1	
26 - d ^o	—	—	6	9	
24 - d ^o	3	—	18	21	
20 - d ^o	3	—	4	4	
18 - d ^o	—	—	9	11	
16 - d ^o	2	—	8	10	
14 - d ^o	—	—	7	7	
13 - d ^o	—	—	2	2	
12 - d ^o	5	—	40	45	
11 - d ^o	—	—	1	1	
10 - d ^o	—	—	4	4	
9 - d ^o	3	6	29	38	
8 - d ^o	2	3	17	22	
7 - d ^o	1	1	14	16	
6 - d ^o	3	3	38	44	
5½ - d ^o	—	—	1	1	
5 - d ^o	—	—	5	5	
4½ - d ^o	—	—	1	1	
4 - d ^o	3	2	34	39	
3½ - d ^o	—	—	4	4	
3 - d ^o	1	1	7	9	
2½ - d ^o	5	2	55	62	
2 - d ^o	5	3	28	36	
1½ - d ^o	1	—	6	7	
1 - d ^o	1	—	7	8	
½ - d ^o	—	—	2	2	
Howitzer Carriages.					
12½ Inch	—	1	2	3	} Field.
8 - d ^o	—	—	1	1	
Mortar Beds.					
13 Inch	1	—	2	3	
12 - d ^o	2	—	2	4	
11 - d ^o	—	—	1	1	

3 X

ARTICLES.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Mortar Beds.					
10 Inch	2	—	3	5	
9 - d ^o	1	—	2	3	
8 - d ^o	1	—	2	3	
7 - d ^o	—	—	1	1	
5½ - d ^o	—	—	2	2	
5½ - d ^o	1	—	1	2	
4½ - d ^o	3	—	4	7	
Ammunition Tumbrils of Sorts	3	3	132	138	
Spare Carriages of Sizes	—	—	139	139	
Limbers of Sorts	3	—	70	73	
Transport Waggons	1	—	—	1	
D ^o - Carts	—	—	20	20	
Spare Gun-wheels of Sorts	8	—	40	48	
Axletrees Wooden, spare	25	—	—	25	
Cheeks, spare of Sorts	20	—	—	20	
Mantlets	1	—	1	2	
Wooden/Platforms for Mortars	2	—	—	2	
Spunges with Rammer Heads.					
42 Pounder	—	—	9	9	
32 - d ^o	—	—	22	22	
24 - d ^o	—	—	27	27	
20 - d ^o	—	—	7	7	
18 - d ^o	—	4	14	18	
16 - d ^o	—	2	10	12	
14 - d ^o	—	2	10	12	
12 - d ^o	—	6	28	34	
9 - d ^o	—	4	15	19	
8 - d ^o	—	3	12	15	
7 - d ^o	—	2	12	14	
6 - d ^o	—	8	42	50	
5½ - d ^o	—	1	8	9	
4 - d ^o	—	4	16	20	
2½ - d ^o	—	10	38	48	

ARTICLES.							Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	REMARKS.	
Ladles with Worms.												
42	Pounder	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	5	5		
32	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	—	11	13		
24	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	2	10	13		
20	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	3	2	3		
18	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	10	13		
16	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	3	3	6		
14	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	6	7		
12	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	4	17	21		
9	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	2	4	6		
8	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	5	6		
7	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	4	5		
6	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	4	10	14		
5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	3	4		
4	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	2	3	5		
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	6	18	24		
1	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	—	1	1	2		
Linstocks							—	—	22	22		
Shot, Iron, Round.												
42	Pounder	-	-	-	-	-	7000	—	—	7000		
32	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	21000	—	—	21000		
28	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	25000	—	—	25000		
24	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	43000	—	—	43000		
20	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	44000	—	—	44000		
18	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	34000	—	—	34000		
16	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	36000	—	—	36000		
14	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	13000	—	—	13000		
12	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	43000	—	—	43000		
9	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	22000	—	—	22000		
8	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	26000	—	—	26000		
7	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	8000	—	—	8000		
6	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	36000	—	—	36000		
5	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	31000	—	—	31000		
4	- d. ^o	-	-	-	-	-	23000	—	—	23000		

Marfat.com

ARTICLES.	Serviceable.	Repairable.	Unserviceable	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
Shot, Iron, Round.					
3 Pounder - - - - -	29000	—	—	29000	
2½ - d. ^o - - - - -	16400	—	—	16400	
2 - d. ^o - - - - -	21000	—	—	21000	
1½ - d. ^o - - - - -	7000	—	—	7000	
1 - d. ^o - - - - -	4000	—	—	4000	
Small Iron Balls, from 14 to 2 oz. } for Grape - - - - -	15000	—	—	15000	
Shot round, fixed to bottoms 18 } pounders - - - - -	27	—	—	27	
D. ^o - d. ^o - - - 12	23	—	—	23	
D. ^o - d. ^o - - - 6	30	—	—	30	
D. ^o - d. ^o - - - 2¼	50	—	—	50	
Double-headed shot of sizes -	4000	—	—	4000	
Chain - - - - -	48	—	—	48	
Shells empty, 11 Inch - - -	23	—	—	23	
D. ^o d. ^o 9 - - - - -	740	—	—	740	
D. ^o d. ^o 8 - - - - -	560	—	—	560	
D. ^o d. ^o 6 - - - - -	425	—	—	425	
Shells filled and fuzed - 9 pdrs.	30	—	—	30	
D. ^o d. ^o - d. ^o - 6 -	10	—	—	10	
Hand Granades of sizes empty -	8000	—	—	8000	
Grape shot cased in wood 6 pdrs.	25	—	—	25	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 4 -	50	—	—	50	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 2½ -	30	—	—	30	
D. ^o - Cannister - 24 -	92	—	—	92	
D. ^o - Quilted - - - -	52	—	—	52	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 32 -	3	—	—	3	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 20 -	3	—	—	3	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 18 -	125	—	—	125	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 16 -	61	—	—	61	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 14 -	54	—	—	54	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 12 -	72	—	—	72	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 8 -	57	—	—	57	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 7 -	36	—	—	36	
D. ^o - d. ^o - 6 -	130	—	—	130	

ARTICLES.	Serviceable.	Repairable	Unserviceable	Grand Total	REMARKS.
Grape Shot, quilted 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounder	6	—	—	6	
D ^o - d ^o 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - -	920	—	—	920	
D ^o - d ^o 2 - -	70	—	—	70	
D ^o - d ^o 1 - -	86	—	—	86	
Muskets with and without bayonets, } English	9000	2000	4000	15000	
D ^o - d ^o - French	12000	2000	23000	37000	
D ^o - d ^o - Tippoo's	9000	2000	6000	17000	
Carbines - - -	12000	—	18000	30000	
Musket Barrels - - -	12000	—	10000	22000	
Match-lock Barrels - - -	—	—	2000	2000	
Genjaul Barrels - - -	—	—	300	300	
Pistols, old, odd - - -	—	—	18	18	
Matchlocks - - -	—	—	320	320	
Swords, Country, of Sorts - - -	4000	—	4000	8000	
Cresses - - -	1000	—	2000	3000	
Bayonets, Spare, of Sorts - - -	1000	—	8000	9000	
Cartridges, Cloth filled 32 Pounders	32	—	—	32	
D ^o - d ^o - 26 - -	76	—	—	76	
D ^o - d ^o - 24 - -	352	—	—	352	
D ^o - d ^o - 20 - -	55	—	—	55	
D ^o - d ^o - 18 - -	618	—	—	618	
D ^o - d ^o - 16 - -	448	—	—	448	
D ^o - d ^o - 14 - -	50	—	—	50	
D ^o - d ^o - 12 - -	659	—	—	659	
D ^o - d ^o - 10 - -	110	—	—	110	
D ^o - d ^o - 9 - -	1146	—	—	1146	
D ^o - d ^o - 8 - -	1017	—	—	1017	
D ^o - d ^o - 7 - -	230	—	—	230	
D ^o - d ^o - 6 - -	702	—	—	702	
D ^o - d ^o - 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ - -	100	—	—	100	
D ^o - d ^o - 4 - -	71	—	—	71	
D ^o - d ^o - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ - -	632	—	80	712	
D ^o - d ^o - 2 - -	420	—	—	420	
D ^o - d ^o - 1 - -	—	—	160	160	
Empty Bags, of Sorts - - -	6559	—	—	6550	
Gunpowder loose - - - lbs.	739000	—	—	739000	
Musket-shotted Cartridge Boxes - - -	90	—	—	90	
Portfires - - -	142	—	—	142	

Iron Moulds for Musket Balls, Serviceable, 3
D^o Carbine 2

3 Y

ARTICLES.	Serviceable	Repairable	Unserviceable	Grand Total	REMARKS.
Blue-lights	459	—	—	459	
Rockets of sizes, filled	9000	—	—	9000	
D ^o empty	700	—	—	700	
Fuzees Drove, 8 Inch	—	—	100	100	
Copper Tubes, filled	—	—	500	500	
Balls leaden, Musket loose	451000	—	—	451000	
D ^o Carbines	230000	—	—	230000	
Saltpetre in Bags	70	—	—	70	Tons
D ^o loose	300	—	—	300	
Sulphur loose	70	—	—	70	
Flints, Musket	450000	—	—	450000	
Rosin	2000	—	—	2000	lb
Lead, Pig,	96	—	—	96	Pieces
D ^o Sheet	578	—	—	578	
Wax, Bees	500	—	—	500	lbs
Rope Coir, 8 Inch,	6	—	—	6	
D ^o 5	14	—	—	14	
D ^o 14	6	—	—	6	Cables
D ^o Small, for Wadds,	10	—	—	10	Candies
D ^o Europe, 4 Inch Howitzers	4	—	—	4	
D ^o Country, for Traces	12	—	—	12	Coils
D ^o Trace, fixed to Yokes	—	92	—	92	
Traces, Chain, Iron	40	—	30	70	
Chains, Iron, old	12	—	—	12	
Axletrees, Iron, large, spare	18	—	—	18	
D ^o small	26	—	—	26	
Crowsfeet, Iron	6000	—	—	6000	
Horse-shoes	55000	—	—	55000	Sets
Bellows, Smiths, Europe,	—	—	3	3	Pairs
D ^o Country	12	—	—	12	
Jacks, Hand	6	—	—	6	
Priming Irons	—	—	16	16	
Tube Boxes	4	—	4	8	
Iron Bars, Square	2100	—	—	2100	
D ^o Flat	720	—	—	720	
D ^o Round	800	—	—	800	
D ^o Beak	1	—	—	1	
Spades, Europe	400	—	—	400	

ARTICLES.	Serviceable	Repairable	Unserviceable	Grand Total	REMARKS.
Shovels	300	—	—	300	
Mamooties Country	2100	—	1080	3180	
Hammers, Sledge, large	3100	—	—	3100	
D ^o - for cutting Stone	5500	—	—	5500	
D ^o - small Country	110	—	—	110	
Iron Crows	1200	—	—	1200	
Anvils, Iron, Country	385	—	—	385	
Pickaxes, Country, sharp pointed	5000	—	—	5000	
D ^o - broad	4100	—	—	4100	
Felling Axes	1500	—	—	1500	
Iron Wedges	28000	—	—	28000	
Drivers for cutting Stone	12000	—	—	12000	
Bill Hooks, Country	30	—	—	30	
Saws, cross cut	19	—	—	19	
Steel Bars, square	50	—	—	50	
Steel, Country, small pieces for Chiffels	1000	—	—	1000	
Tongs, Smiths, Country, - Pairs	191	—	—	191	
Machines, Iron, for Wall Pieces	196	—	—	196	
Vices, Bench, large	100	—	—	100	
D ^o - small	87	—	—	87	
Iron, old, - Candies	35	—	—	35	
Empty Boxes for Musket Ammunition	300	—	—	300	
Yokes, Pole, spare	—	—	93	93	
D ^o - Double for Traces	—	—	260	260	
Engines, iron, for throwing Rockets	600	—	—	600	
Brafs Trumpets	—	—	6	6	
Pouches, Musket, with Cotton Belts	—	—	—	254	
Spindles and Button for Grape	600	—	—	600	
Brafs Drum Shells	143	—	—	143	
D ^o Fife Cases	135	—	—	155	
Long Pikes	31	—	—	31	
Iron Horse Combs	180	—	—	180	

N. B. One long and four short iron Malabar Guns, of different Callibres, not included.

(Signed)

G. SAXON, Lt. Col. Artillery, President.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW, Mil. Sec.

(A true Copy)

G. BUCHAN, Sub. Sec.

Enclosure in
N^o LIII.

(N^o 6.)—RETURN of the HONORABLE COMPANY'S draught and carriage Cattle and Calves, received from the MYSORE SIRCAR. Camp, 14th June, 1799.

	Mutendies.	Darogabs.	Choudries.	Duffadars.	Drivers.	Total.	Bullocks.			
							Draught	Carriage	Forage	Calves
Present, attached to draught Cattle	734	68	132	998	1239	2783	-	419	-	
D ^o d ^o to Carriage d ^o	1	3	8	15	128	155	-	652	-	
D ^o d ^o to Calves - -	1	1	2	4	37	45	-	-	20655	
Total	938	78	151	1163	1439	2783	652	439	655	

(Signed)

THOMAS DALLAS, P. Agent.

N. B. 82 Draught Bullocks, 36 Carriage, and 35 Calves, were received on the 17th of June. The Carriage Bullocks are all in weak condition.

(Signed)

P. A. AGNEW,
Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

(A true Copy)

G. BUCHAN, Sub. Secretary.

The Letter from the Governor General, dated the 3d August 1799, printed under N^o LII. in this Collection, was taken from a Copy in Cypher, received overland, containing only Part of the original Dispatch, as it would have required a long Time to have put the Whole of it into Cypher.

The original Dispatch having been received by a Sea Conveyance, since the former Part was printed, the sequel is here inserted.

LETTER from the GOVERNOR GENERAL to the COURT of DIRECTORS, dated 3d August, 1798; continued from Page 197.

48. The advantages resulting to your interests, from the recent settlement of Mysore, are sufficiently obvious, as they appear in the preceding parts of this dispatch, and in the papers which accompany it. It may not, however, be useless to submit to your Honorable Court, in a connected form, a general view of the whole of this important question, together with the reflections which have arisen in my mind, from an anxious and assiduous attention to every branch of the subject.

49. Since the first war with Hyder Ally, the tranquillity of your possessions has been continually menaced by the power of Mysore. Even in the intervals of peace which have succeeded to the several wars in which the Company has been engaged with Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, your security in the Carnatic has ever been precarious. During the cessation of actual hostilities, the designs of the Sovereign of Mysore have still continued uniformly hostile, and his means of executing them have always remained considerable, while the degrees of your safety have fluctuated with the state of your military establishments and preparations, and with the distribution of your force.

50. The baneful effects of this perpetual state of uncertainty and solicitude, have been felt, not only in the decay of agriculture, and of the arts of peaceful industry on the Coast of Coromandel, and in the rebellious spirit of certain descriptions of your subjects on that Coast, and on the Coast of Malabar, but occasionally, throughout all India, in the diminution of the British influence and consideration at foreign Courts, in the rising hopes of the turbulent and disaffected, and in the decline of public and private credit, shaken by repeated rumours of war, and by the constant necessity of guarding against surprize, from the sudden aggression of an enemy, whom no clemency or moderation could conciliate, and no faith could bind.

51. The reduction of Tippoo Sultaun's power and resources, effected by the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, had weakened, but not extinguished, the cause of these complicated evils. Soon after the conclusion of peace, this cause and its effects appear to have recovered a considerable degree of activity and vigour, until, in the year 1796, the intrigues and military movements of Tippoo Sultaun compelled the Government General to assemble the army on the Coast of Coromandel, and in Autumn of 1797, such apprehensions were justly entertained of his designs and power, as induced the Government of Fort St. George to abandon the prosecution of an expedition ably planned, intimately connected with your interests, and which had already brought a heavy charge on your finances.

52. Judicious indeed, and provident, was the policy which dictated the relinquishment of that enterprize, since subsequent discoveries and events have manifested the great probability (if not the absolute certainty) that the departure of the large force destined for Manilla would have proved a signal to the watchful vengeance of Tippoo Sultaun to invade the Carnatic, even without waiting for the aid of a French force, the assistance of which might not, perhaps, have appeared to him necessary, during the absence of a considerable portion of our army.

53. But the apprehension of the designs and movements of the power of Mysore had never, perhaps, been more anxiously or more justly entertained, than between the months of June and September 1798. It cannot be denied, that during that period, your interests were menaced by a combination of the most serious dangers. The anxiety and fears hitherto entertained, with regard to the designs of Tippoo Sultaun, were now confirmed, by a certain knowledge of his having actually proposed to the French, projects of the most extensive hostility against your Possessions in India. The alarm, as well as the danger, were considerably aggravated by the formidable preparations of the French in the Mediterranean, by the apparently desperate state of our alliances in the Decan, and by the peculiar situation of the Court of Hyderabad, subjected to the will of a powerful French army and French faction.

54. The situation of our Allies at this period of general despondency, is now well known to your Honorable Court; it will therefore be sufficient, in this place, to observe, that the degree of danger, with which the Nizam and Peshwa were threatened by the impending storm, exceeded that which menaced our possessions. It is true, that Tippoo Sultaun's views against the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad were ostensibly limited to the recovery of the cessions made by him to those Powers in 1792; but it cannot be doubted, that his ambition and rapacity would have augmented with the progress of his victories, and his revenge was not of a temper to be mitigated by success.

55. Your Honorable Court is apprized of the changes which successively and rapidly

rapidly took place in the condition of our alliances, and of our army, substituting at Hyderabad, in place of a French faction and a French army, British influence and a considerable British force, and producing, ultimately, the happy restoration of confidence and energy among your servants at Fort St. George: it is, therefore, unnecessary to dwell on that part of the subject; but it may be expedient to advert to the state of the general expectations, at different periods of time previous to the war, and to compare our actual situation with those expectations, as well as with our position in the month of June 1798.

56. At that time, even the most sanguine dispositions, and those least affected by the prevalent panic, would probably have been content to have detached Tippoo Sultaun from his alliance with the French Nation, in the hope that, without the aid of a French force, he would not attempt to disturb the tranquillity of the Carnatic.

57. Even at a later period, when the subversion of the French party at Hyderabad, the restoration of the Nizam to the condition of an efficient Ally, and the advanced state of our military preparations, had inspired a general spirit of confidence and zeal, the most confident and zealous would have deemed the issue of the approaching contest prosperous, as well as honorable, if it had effected a considerable reduction of the power and resources of Tippoo Sultaun, and had obtained a reasonable indemnity for the expenses of the Allies.

58. The entire destruction of Tippoo Sultaun's power, or the absolute transfer of his resources, to any hand less inimical or less violent, would have been deemed a glorious termination, even of a long and expensive contest.

59. But the success of your arms in the short period of the late campaign, has not merely excluded the French from Mysore, provided an ample indemnity to you and to your Ally for the charges of the war, destroyed the hostile power of Tippoo Sultaun, and effectually precluded its revival, but has transferred the sword of your implacable enemy into your own hands, and turned to your use the main springs of his wealth and strength.

60. By the Partition-Treaty of Mysore, you have acquired an augmentation of direct territorial revenue, to the annual amount of about Star Pagodas 6,47,641. 10. By the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam you have secured an annual subsidy of Star Pagodas 7,00,000, making, together with your new territorial revenue, the sum of Star Pagodas 13,47,641. 10. and leaving (after deducting the provision allotted for the families of Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultaun) an annual increase of your funds in this quarter of India, equal to Star Pagodas 11,47,641. 10. But a reasonable expectation is entertained, that the territory acquired by the Company, under the Treaty of Mysore, will yield, in the course of a few years, a sum not less than
Star

Star Pagodas 14,78,698. If such an advance in the nominal revenue of the acquired districts should actually be realized, the positive augmentation of your available annual resources, in consequence of the late settlement of Mysore, will amount nearly to twenty lacs of Star Pagodas : But in estimating the increase of your annual available resources, since the month of June, 1798, the augmentation which took place in the subsidy payable by the Nizam is not to be omitted. By the Treaty of Hyderabad, concluded on the first of September, 1798, the annual subsidy was augmented from Arcot Rupees 6,44,556, to Arcot Rupees 24,17,100, making an increase annually of Arcot Rupees 17,72,544, or Star Pagodas 5,64,982. Thus the total augmentation of your available annual resources, since June, 1798, in this quarter of your possessions, amounts actually to Star Pagodas 17,12,623, and if the revenue of the newly acquired territory should be realized (according to just expectation) will amount to Star Pagodas 25,43,680.

61. Against these acquisitions, must be placed the expense of whatever additions it may be found necessary to make your military force, either in consequence of the extension of your territory, or of the subsidiary engagements which have been contracted with the Nizam, and with the Rajah of Mysore.

62. The subsidiary force at Hyderabad must be considered as a part of your efficient strength, prepared for your service on any emergency, and ready to aid you, in any future war, as it has done in the last. It does not appear to me probable, that it will be necessary to make any considerable addition to the military establishment of Fort St. George, in consequence of the Treaty of Hyderabad ; nor do I apprehend, that the requisite increase of that establishment, and of the army of Bombay, in consequence of the two treaties annexed to this dispatch, will bear any proportion to the increase of your revenue and resources : for it must never be forgotten, that while your territory has been extended, your frontier has been contracted and strengthened, your principal enemy utterly destroyed, and an Ally and dependant of the Company established on his throne.

63. I do not yet possess the means of stating, with sufficient accuracy, to your Honorable Court, either the amount of the charges incurred in consequence of the various measures of preparation and precaution, which became necessary on the discovery of Tippoo Sultaun's hostile designs in June, 1798, or the amount of the expense which is to be placed to the account of the operations of the late war. The accumulated charges, both of our preparations and of the war, must be considerable ; but whenever a statement of the expenses of the late war can be submitted to your Honorable Court, your wisdom and justice will necessarily distinguish the charges incurred for the purpose of assembling an effective army in the field, from those actually belonging to the operations of your armies in Mysore, and to the siege of Seringapatam.

64. From the moment that Tippoo Sultaun's negotiation had transpired, it

became an indispensable duty to place the Carnatic in a posture of compleat defence. The experience of former wars with Mysore, the nature of the frontier of the Carnatic (exposed, in various points, by its almost innumerable passes, to the incursion of the enemy,) the actual state of affairs in India and in Europe, all concurred to convince me, that the only rational system of defence against Tippoo Sultaun was, to assemble your armies on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, in such force, in such a state of equipment, and in such a position, as should excite in the mind of the Sultaun, a just alarm for the safety of his capital. No other plan was calculated to secure the Carnatic against the ravages of his numerous cavalry; because no other plan would have compelled him to concentrate his forces within his own territories, for the defence of the vital point of his empire. His capital was not only the object of his pride, but the center of his power; it was the strongest fortification, the principal granary of his army, his only arsenal, the repository of his treasure, and the prison of the legitimate claimant of his throne, as well as of the families of all his great chieftains, whose obedience he secured by retaining the object of their reverence and affection, within the walls of the fortress of Seringapatam. On the preservation of that fortress, therefore, depended the fate of his empire, and (although I did not neglect any practicable precaution against the contrary course of events) my judgment was always decided, that he would never abandon the defence of Seringapatam, but with his life.

65. The success of the plan (founded on this opinion) fully answered its primary purpose, since no part of the Sultaun's force ventured to enter the Company's possessions in the Carnatic during the late hostilities. It also fully answered the secondary purpose, of enabling your armies (when our specific negotiation had failed) to act offensively, with promptitude, vigour, and effect.

66. Neither the expense of the magazines of grain and other stores, on either Coast, nor of the battering train, with its equipment of cattle, ought therefore to be charged to the account of the war; for every expense incurred previous to the 3d February 1799 (the day on which Lieutenant General Harris received orders to march) must and would have been incurred, if no war had taken place, and ought to be charged to the account of the indispensable defence of your possessions, according to the only plan which could provide effectually for that object.

67. The expenses of moving the battering train to Seringapatam, as well as of maintaining the army in Mysore, cannot have much exceeded the charges which must have been continued, if the whole had remained within your frontier; and when it is considered, that if the army with the battering train had not moved to Seringapatam, the expensive, but necessary system of defence already explained, must have been protracted, until all danger from Tippoo Sultaun's connection with the French should have been averted, your Honorable Court will probably sanction my decided opinion, that the rapid movement of the British forces towards the scene

of their certain triumph, was not only the most effectual, but the most economical measure which could have been adopted, to frustrate the views of the enemy, and to secure the tranquillity of your possessions.

68. For, on the one hand, no prospect appeared of any practicable reduction in the expense of a defensive system, during the continuance of the war between Great Britain and France, while every hour of delay in the movement of our army, afforded to Tippoo Sultaun the means of increasing his strength, of receiving succours from the French, and consequently, of aggravating to the Company, both the expense and hazard of the impending contest.

69. On the other hand, the state of our army, the arrangements which had been made for its equipment and supply in every department, and the period of the season, left no doubt, that the great object of the war would be attained in one short campaign. Nor did this calculation prove to have been in any degree sanguine; for although an alarm of a deficiency of grain prevailed in the army before Seringapatam on the 16th of April, it appeared soon after, upon an accurate examination, that at that time, (exclusive of the immense depôt established in the district of Coorga) a quantity of grain remained in camp, sufficient to maintain the whole of the fighting men of the army, at half allowance, until the 20th of May; and on the 13th of that month, Major General Floyd returned to Seringapatam, with the large supplies which had been forwarded from the Carnatic, under the care of Lieutenant Colonels Read and Brown. It may also be useful to remark, in this place, that if any accident had protracted the operations of the siege, beyond the 4th of May, ample time would still have remained for the reduction of the place, previous to the rising of the Cavery, since the four eldest sons of Tippoo Sultaun, with an escort of 1,500 men, and a considerable train of attendants, crossed that river on the 18th of June, on which day the water was nearly as low as on the day of the assault.

70. Reviewing all these circumstances, your Honorable Court will hereafter compare the expense incurred by the movement of the army to Seringapatam, with the probable charges of any other practicable plan of policy, or of military operation. In any view of the subject it will probably appear, that the increase of your revenue and pecuniary resources, obtained by the issue of the war, far overbalances the combined expense of the preparations for your defence, and of the operations of the late campaign.

71. But in addition to this positive indemnification for your expenses, your Honorable Court will also consider the augmentation of your commercial and military resources from the conquest of Mysore.

72. Hitherto, all traffic between your subjects or dependants and those of the late Sultaun was nearly prohibited, by the restraints to which his hatred of the British Nation, or his ignorance and prejudice, had subjected the communication with your possessions.

possessions. These restraints being removed, and every proper encouragement to commercial intercourse being substituted in their place, it may reasonably be expected, that the neighbouring, and now united countries of the Carnatic and Mysore, will mutually consume a considerable portion of their respective productions and manufactures, and that even a proportion of British commodities will soon find a market in Mysore. My information, with regard to the articles produced, manufactured, or consumed, in the countries acquired by the Company and by the Rajah of Mysore, is at present too imperfect to enable me to form any accurate calculation of the possible increase of the imports from the Coast of Malabar to Europe; but it appears probable, that your investment in the article of pepper may soon be augmented, to any extent which you may deem advisable.

73. Your military resources may be considered to have received a great augmentation, not only from the additional supplies of grain, provisions, and cattle, which your connection with Mysore places at your disposal, but from the new channels which it opens for recruiting the native force, both of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay. Under this head, may also be considered the superiority of the climate of Mysore, to any in this quarter of India, and the means which it affords of preserving the health, and consequent efficiency of European troops.

74. Highly as I estimate these immediate and direct advantages of revenue^e, and of commercial and military resource, I consider the recent settlement of Mysore to be equally important to your interests, in its tendency to increase your political consideration and influence among the Native Powers of India, together with your means of maintaining internal tranquillity and order among your subjects and dependants, and of defending your possessions against any enemy, either Asiatic or European.

75. These are principles of substantial and durable security, the operation of which must be felt throughout every part of your possessions, and in every branch of your affairs both in India and Europe.

76. The balance which it was the policy of the Treaty of Seringapatam, in 1792, to establish between the Native Powers of India, was soon deranged by the course of events: our influence in the general scale proved insufficient, not only to maintain peace between our Allies, but to check either the rapid decline of their respective resources and strength, or the growing ascendancy of the French faction at Hyderabad, on the systematic machinations of Tippoo Sultaun. Experience has manifested, that the power preserved to that infatuated and restless Prince, must always have been thrown into the scale opposed to our interests, and that, in no possible combination or conflict of the politics of Poonah and Hyderabad, could the interposition or neutrality of Tippoo Sultaun take a bias favourable to our security. If he menaced war, or sought alliance with either or with both those States, his uniform object was

was our disturbance: If he remained neuter, either in their dissensions or union, it was to preserve his own strength unimpaired for that contest with ours, which formed the favourite scope of all his views. In no case, has his power been brought into action, or remained at rest, without a hostile design, and an injurious effect to our influence and consideration. The balance is now in our own hands; we now possess the irresistible power, either of concentrating the most efficient part of the resources of Mysore in one mass, for our single defence against any possible combination; or of throwing the same weight into that scale, which shall appear to require such an aid, for the preservation of the general tranquillity, on the solid basis of moderation and justice.

77. The connection between the Nizam and the French is entirely dissolved, under circumstances which, I trust, will render its renewal impracticable, at least for many years.

78. The intrigues of Tippoo Sultaun among the Rajahs inhabiting the Coast of Malabar, among the Poligars in the Carnatic, and among every other description of your disaffected or refractory subjects, were the sources of continual commotion within your territories, while the vicinity of the hostile frontier of Mysore offered refuge and impunity to every offender against your authority, and to every disturber of the public peace. It may reasonably be expected, that the establishment of your influence in Mysore, will operate as a powerful check on the spirit of disorder in your own possessions, and by removing the causes of internal weakness, may enable you to oppose every foreign attack with greater confidence and vigour.

79. Such appear to me to be the consequences of the late settlement, as they relate more immediately to the interests of the Honorable Company; but it will be proper to consider them also as they affect our Allies.

80. The establishment of a Hindoo State in Mysore, with the restoration of the temples and endowments of that religion, must be grateful to the Government of Poonah, independently of the advantages arising from the substitution of a power of the same religion and of pacific views, in the place of an odious Mahomedan Usurpation, scarcely less hostile to the Mahratta than to the British Nation.

81. With regard to the Nizam, the solid and permanent benefits which have resulted to his Highness from the recent improvement of his connection with the Company, and particularly from the new settlement of Mysore, are obvious and considerable. The existence of his throne was saved, by the destruction of the French party at Hyderabad, in October 1798. The formidable power of Tippoo Sultaun, which perpetually menaced his Highness's possessions, and filled his court and dominions with intrigues and treason, has been annihilated, and a friendly and allied State established in Mysore. His Highness has received a large increase of territory, reve-

nue, and power, together with several important fortresses, tending greatly to secure the tranquillity of his dominions. His expenses in the war have been inconsiderable; and if a comparison were to be instituted, of the advantages accruing to him and to the Company from the whole arrangement, those obtained by his Highness would probably be found to preponderate: For the danger from which he has been delivered, was even more imminent than that which menaced the Company's possessions; and while his expenses have borne no proportion to ours, he has attained equal benefits, both of indemnification and security. The collateral benefits derivable by the Company from its connection with the Rajah of Mysore, will necessarily extend to the Nizam, and be scarcely less felt by him, than by us, while he shall remain faithful to his alliance with the Company. I have the satisfaction to know, that his most able and experienced counsellors are fully sensible of the extensive and solid benefits acquired by his Highness, under the general operation of the late treaties, I am therefore persuaded, that his Highness's just sense of the permanent interests of his State, will command his cordial co-operation in the maintenance of the new settlement.

82. The interests of the Rajah of Mysore being identified with those of the Company, and the safety, prosperity, and honor of the Peshwa and of the Nizam being amply secured by the Treaties of Hyderabad and Mysore, and by the Subsidiary Treaty of Seringapatam, I entertain a confident expectation, that the recent settlement of the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun will prove not less durable than, I trust, it will be found equitable in its fundamental principles, beneficial in its general operation, and conformable, in every point of view, to the liberal character of the English East-India Company, and to the just and moderate policy established by Parliament for the Government of the British Empire in India.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

Honorable Sirs,

Fort St. George,
3d Aug. 1799.

Your most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) MORNINGTON.

The following Particulars relative to the Conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, on the Day of the Assault and Capture of Seringapatam, are taken from the Bombay Courier, of the 24th August, 1799.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Camp at SERINGAPATAM.

“ I send you the following particulars relative to the conduct of the late Tippoo Sultaun on the 4th May, collected chiefly from the Killadar of Seringapatam, and from accounts given by some of his own servants.

“ The Sultaun went out early in the morning, as was his custom daily, to one of the cavaliers of the outer rampart of the north face, whence he could observe what was doing on both sides: he remained there till about noon, when he took his usual repast under a Pandal. It would appear, that he had at that time no suspicion of the assault being so near; for when it was reported to him, that our parallels and approaches were unusually crowded with Europeans, he did not express the least apprehension, nor take any other precaution, but desiring the messenger to return to the west face with orders to Meer Gofhar, with the troops on duty near the breach, to keep a strict guard.

“ A few minutes afterwards he was informed, that Meer Gofhar had been killed by a cannon shot near the breach, which intelligence appeared to agitate him greatly. He immediately ordered the troops that were near him under arms, and his personal servants to load the carbines which they carried for his own use, and hasten along the ramparts towards the breach, accompanied by a select guard and several of his chiefs, till he met a number of his troops flying before the van of the Europeans, who he perceived had already mounted and gained the ramparts. Here he exerted himself to rally the fugitives, and uniting them with his own guard, encouraged them by his voice and example to make a determined stand. He repeatedly fired on our troops himself, and one of his servants asserts, that he saw him bring down several Europeans near the top of the breach.

“ Notwithstanding these exertions, when the front of the European flank companies of the left attack approached the spot where the Sultaun stood, he found himself almost entirely deserted, and was forced to retire to the traverses of the North

Ramparts; these he defended, one after another, with the bravest of his men and officers, and assisted by the fire of his people on the inner wall, he several times obliged the front of our troops, who were pushing on with their usual ardor, to make a stand. The loss here would have been much greater on our part, had not the light infantry and part of the battalion companies of the twelfth regiment, crossing the inner ditch, and mounting the rampart, driven the enemy from them, and taken in reverse those who, with the Sultaun, were defending the traverses of the outer ramparts.

“ While any of his troops remained with him, the Sultaun continued to dispute the ground, until he approached the passage across the ditch to the gate of the inner fort; here he complained of pain and weakness in one of his legs, in which he had received a bad wound when very young, and ordering his horse to be brought, he mounted; but seeing the Europeans still advancing on both the ramparts, he made for the gate, followed by his palanquin and a number of officers, troops, and servants. It was then, probably, his intention either to have entered and shut the gate, in order to attack the small body of our troops which had got into the inner fort; and if successful in driving them out, to have attempted to have maintained it against us, or to endeavour to make his way to the palace and there make his last stand; but as he was crossing to the gate by the communication from the outer rampart, he received a musquet-ball in the right side, nearly as high as the breast: he however still pressed on, till he was stopped, about half way through the arch of the gateway, by the fire of the rash light infantry from within, when he received a second ball close to the other. The horse he rode on, being also wounded, sunk under him, and his turban fell to the ground. Many of his people fell at the same time, on every side, by musquetry, both from within and without the gate.

“ The fallen Sultaun was immediately raised by some of his adherents and placed upon his palanquin, under the arch, and on one side the gateway, where he lay or sat for some minutes faint and exhausted, till some Europeans entered the gateway. A servant, who has survived, relates that one of the soldiers seized the Sultaun's sword-belt (which was very rich) and attempted to pull it off; that the Sultaun, who still held his sword in his hand, made a cut at the soldier with all his remaining strength, and wounded him about the knee, on which he put his piece to his shoulder, and shot the Sultaun through the temple, when he instantly expired.

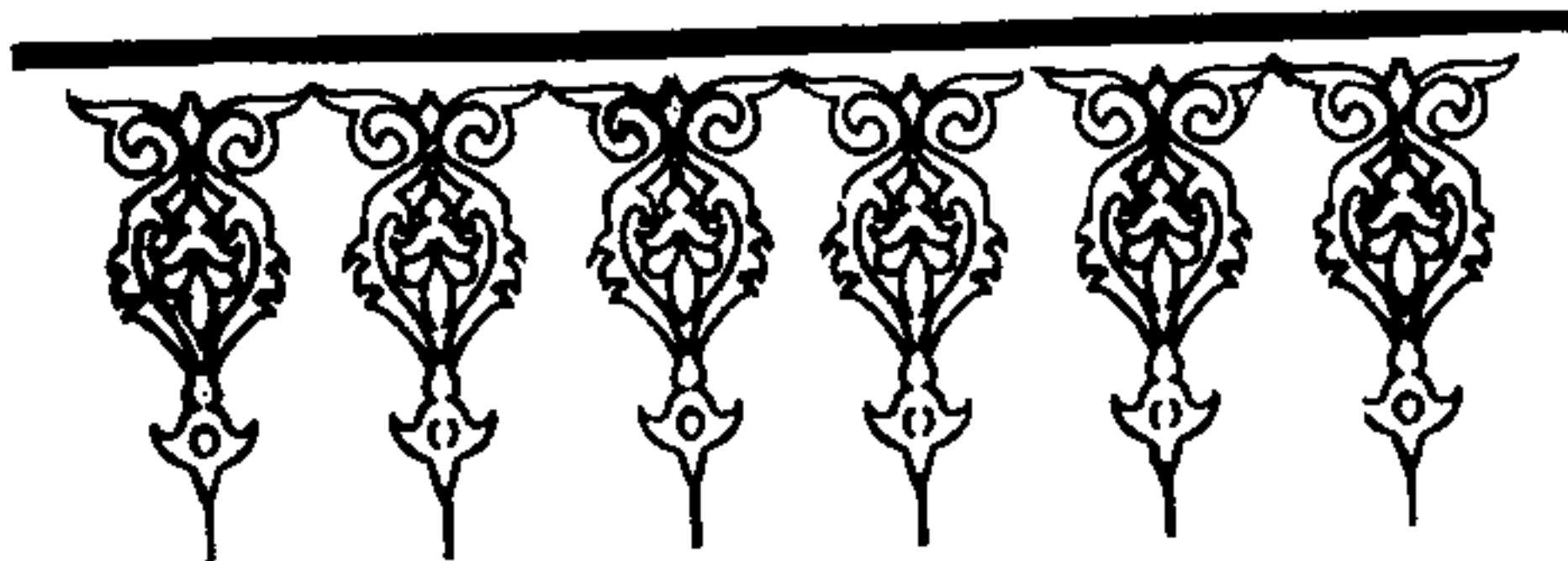
“ Not less than three hundred men were killed and numbers wounded under the arch of this gateway, which soon became impassable, excepting over the bodies of the dead and dying.

“ About dusk, General Baird, in consequence of information he had received at the Palace came with lights to the gate, accompanied by the late Killadar of the fort and others, to search for the body of the Sultaun, and after much labour it was



found and brought from under a heap of skin to the inside of the gate. The countenance was no ways distorted, but had an expression of stern composure ; his turban, jacket, and sword-belt were gone, but the body was recognized by some of his people, who were there, to be *Padshaw*, and an officer who was present, with the leave of General Baird, took from off his right arm the Talisman, which contained, sewed up in pieces of fine flowered silk, an amulet of a brittle metallic substance of the colour of silver, and some manuscripts in Magic Arabic and Persian characters, the purport of which, had there been any doubt, would have sufficiently ascertained the identity of the Suldaun's body. It was placed on his own palanquin, and, by General Baird's orders, conveyed to the court of the Palace, where it remained during the night, furnishing a remarkable instance to those who are given to reflection, of the uncertainty of human affairs. He, who had left his Palace in the morning a powerful, imperious Suldaun, full of vast ambitious projects, was brought back a lump of clay, his kingdom overthrown, his capital taken, and his Palace occupied by the very man, (Major General Baird) who about fifteen years before had been, with other victims of his cruelty and tyranny, released from near four years of rigid confinement in irons, scarce three hundred yards from the spot where the corpse of the Suldaun now lay.

“ Thus ended the life and the power of Tippoo Suldaun. It will require an able pen to delineate a character apparently so inconsistent, but he who attempts it must not decide hastily.”



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The Deputy Chairman

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