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331/1796

1796.
Private Secretary's
Diary
From 1st April to 29th October.
Vol. 1.

331

34 I
Parliament No = 193
No =
No = C

102

Pombay

1 April 1796

Minute

Mr. Sargent charged with the Commission
waited on this morning and caused
all the concerned the said Mr. Nelson
and the Camp as having matters of the utmost
importance to the Company's interests to
communicate. Being introduced he
explained his conversation with Mr. Nelson
that Captain Nelson having already
bought one of his friends by name
Hendrick is a sort of Begging was on the
point of again buying several shares
against the said Mr. Hendrick as well as
against another officer of the same Ship.
and asked if the Captain Nelson was told
allowed to go on in this way at a time that
he was charging the Company's Company
a substantial trade to the proprietors of the

Bombay

2

1st April 1796

interested to which I asked him in what
Manner - His reply was that he would
disclose the whole to me as a private Man
Not as Governor in order that I might judge
thereof on Consideration of his Name not
being mentioned for being in the ship
under Captain Beland's orders were he
known as the author of the intelligence
Captain Beland would unquestionably receive
him, and thereupon quoted the authority
of a person named Cartwright (as nearly
as I can recollect) to allege that he
believed an Order of the Government existed
to conceal the names of persons giving
information under similar circumstances
but without restricting the order, or knowing
any thing of the authority quoted and
refusing to receive any information of

Bombay

3

1st April 1796

the notice attached to and from Mr. Lugg
but on my (expressly) coming on shore
might be deemed so exceptional a
measure of Governor of the Settlement
which I added that it would be proper
for Mr. Lugg had he any complaint
representation to make to address it
publicly to the Board that Gentlemen
acted previously knowing that such
long the case, he must wash his hands
of the business, as he would be ruined
was at home, and took his leave
saying that I should make known
the purport of his visit to me -

Mr. Lugg's Letter 2^d
from -

Received the following Letter from Mr. Lugg
Bombay 2^d April -

Y^r humble Serv^t Lucat 2^d March 1796

Accept my warmest

4
Dombay April 1796

2. Acknowledgment for your friendly and polite attention in recommending me to Mr. Wilson - I feel particular satisfaction in informing you that he has done ample justice to your communication, by conferring upon me the Collectorship, in the room of Mr. Jones, for which I shall ever retain the most grateful recollection of your polite and friendly behaviour, and with best wishes for your health and happiness I remain with Sentiments

Your most obliged Servant
(Signed) W. Bowdler

3.
Received the following Letter from Richard Rogers Esquire
Governor of the Ministry of the Navy -

His Majesty's Ship Porpoise
June 11, 1796

My Dear Sir
I have the pleasure to inform you of my arrival at this place at six o'clock this

5
Dombay April 1796

2. This morning we have received an account the French Squadron is still arrived here this day since the Master of which says that your French Ships were two days ago at anchor and arrived here this morning on the 11th of June at which time they had been getting their refreshments. One of the above Ships got a New Mast & a yard they sailed in the night and stood to the Westward. The French fleet will I hope and trust be ready to sail in three days. I was this day by a Boat some weeks way for Bombay have not seen Mr. Latham yet but this morning a Boat came out over the Bar I shall be with him at which time you will hear from me again I could not take this opportunity I should think myself highly obliged if you will have the goodness to present my best wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Denton.

Yours truly
Richard Rogers

Sunday 6 April 1796

I have the following letter to R Lucas Esq
Commander of the *Agrippa* Ship Surgeon

My dear Sir

I have been favoured with your
letter of the 26th ultimo and am much obliged
by your Intelligence, as to the *Encourage* flat
which I trust you will still be able to give
over a better account of by the Lane of your
Return from your voyage. I very much fear
the French have some Conventions on Cutch
that are unbecoming to our interests and
mean to set on foot an Enquiry to that Effect.
But as these Grand Spies may still be thought
to intercept that Spies that will be under
your Envy, this I am sure must bring them
within your Reach and that is all I can desire
and the rest will accordingly follow.

I have presented your Remembrance
to Mr. John Danks, and they desire me to
make them their acknowledgements, and
I am sure you are in wishing that every

Sunday 7 April 1796

your most valued in your Country, as well as
very comfortable and agreeable to your
yourself in the Cause of it. What are our
times as the pleasure of being in your
in perfect health.

I remain with offer
my Compliments to (John Danks)

My dear Sir
R Lucas Esq
Commander of the
Agrippa Ship Surgeon
Very very faithfully
Signed J. Danks

No
Received the following letter from Daniel
Lombard Esq at Court

Dear Sir
Lombard Esq
Lombard Esq

I have the honor of acknowledging
your letter of the 26th ultimo.

Next to Mr. Danks's letter
to the Archbishop, I have sent on with
matter that I have been on the
correspondence, which he promised not to

8
Bombay April 1796.

2^d Friend Sam expressed that this my Letter
has been known to say, that he could write
after such assurance as would be taken by
a third Person who merely compliment
whereas the Person wrote to, would be truly
satisfied of important matter. William
M^r Spencer must know this, as well as he
may have heard M^r Davis observe he
learned this Act from a Society in France.
In case of this nature it seldom falls out
that positive and direct evidence can be
established, but some conclusion is made
from the conversation. The
gentlemen in the Little room, by every
thing I can learn from the Country Gentlemen
of M^r Davis's conduct in public and in
conversation he is a Man pregnant of
Danger to the British Interest in India.
This has been stated by the Chief of the
and was pointedly held out as a point
Collected

9
Bombay April 1796

3^d Collected from the words spoken by M^r Spencer
from a third person, that M^r Davis, M^r Hilly
and M^r Hilly of the State, conversation
of this City would be to be apprehending
in the going to the Isle of France during
the War and it does not appear to me
that there is any political or State conspiracy
to give him liberty until a Peace is concluded
the desire to be settled as well as the consideration
for the treatment of Bombay with her
regulate of property and Humanity and he would
has consulted but repeatedly and indirectly
expressed sentiments contrary to our interests
absolutely. Of course I cannot advance this
from myself, but from hearing. I have not
doubt that such are the views of M^r Davis
the Government will have positive evidence, the
conjunction of the views and national disposition
as around your detection of these as a movement
until the conclusion of a Peace with France
actions of liberty has and must be to include to

~~Donkey~~ ¹⁰ April 1996

to my former, but I feel now and must you
be the propriety of disavowing this, I shall
say no more, but I feel that you have made
a contribution of what has led me to address
on the subject. I feel that you have

The Paper is now transcribing
which I have promised to give you information
relative to the Stable Force when I have come.
He and the Paper Ed. Dear has sent me.

well apply to the subject of the Garrison and

Captain Lucas has just the
from the doctor after a very generous run
from the hospital - Hope the blood will

Yours with respect
John Jay

Jonathan Luman, Esq. 76
Green St. N. Y. C.

Pembury 11 April 1896

2. Extract of letters from "The Pioneer" to the friends of the American cause, dated 11 July 1796.

I have understood that he was selected by Morrison & Co. as an attorney for the Hudson Bay and appointed as a commissioner for his month or less past in the last War. Under a Mandate of Prisoners that he has often acted in these days, either as a Mandate or Naval Officer, that he is not a death the most dangerous man to the interest of Great Britain could ever start upon the Pacific. He has given every spare residence voluntarily, organized with the Commercial and political affairs as well as present situation from his practical knowledge perfectly conversant with the construction as to the rights of Indian Power and their limitations the rights of the British owners, their Cargoes, and their conditions their duties of sailing, and usual where in force, he is not of great service in every degree.

Bombay ¹² April 1796-

2. 11.

Wrote the following Letter to Daniel De-
Oy^r at Luck -

Wrote
Letter

Bombay 3rd April 1796.

I have received your Letter of the
29th of March -

As to the question of letting Mr.
Pence go, or keeping him here, it appears to
me that the danger from the former will be
(if at all) so little enhanced, as hardly to
compensate for the Expense that must be
incurred by his Maintenance - nor do we
find that the French want so much of his
Knowledge, and Superior Abilities as to com-
pel us to detain him; although the present
Recommendation of letting him go - and our
treaty of our Country, has not our dependence,
the same place. We are such small artificial
islands as our safety from detaining one Man,
or letting go another - besides this, the
Recommendation that resides on the Safety
of their Persons, is in some degree a
Mistake

Bombay ¹³ April 1796

2. I have not time for letting them all go
before the end of the French at the Islands
and dangerous, we are still looking
towards France, as the same hazard, we
as we doubt, has Countrymen the same
will not enough (whatever they have got
in waiting beyond the Bay, or their own
there, who might lead to the M. treatment
by the French of the Persons whose they
must of course have some time to know, or
rather always, unless a greater Number
of our Countrymen, which last Consideration
might very much assist us in hopes of
Success, whereas by letting Pence go on
his Part, not to have met only rushing
by sending us I have sent to Mr. De-
Oy^r the same of the Sale of Pence of all
account of his Person & of defence of our
own bound him I do think, all these
is most advisable that is - because this

Dombay 14 April 1796

2^d Difficulties or Doubts. I believe the best and
 safest remedy the most generous part of
 our sea force in my Opinion the worst that
 Britain can do, with all her local Votaries &
 knowledge as far as it can possibly extend
 what her Conquerors already felt, well
 know, provided we be just to ourselves, &
 remain perfectly on our Guard. I got further
 Lord Macartney and India as good testimony
 as we have that they should for them but
 above all I have an issue to provide against
 the ill-humour of the Mauritius Government
 to our Conquerors at their Island. I hope
 if any return of a contrary tendency arises
 from Bengal, before we can embark the
 way yet find a step to the passage - which
 was in remembrance especially trusted by me,
 to be as prompt as the first arrival here -
 as some Conquerors for the extraordinary
 hard measures for which he represented that
 he had been treated at Surat. I think that

Thos
 Mather

25
Dombay 15 April 1796

2^d I have been and to have been mightily
 disappointed. Yet the best way of entirely
 removing any further misapprehension
 that can be founded on it, is in my Opin-
 ion to let us correct in case any letters of
 a contrary tendency should not in the
 mean time come from Bengal -

I should rather be Captain
 Lucas - Whom has arrived above ought
 to let every one of the Native's minds at
 rest. If the war continues they shall be
 equally well before the face of need that

Samuel Mather
 Captain J. M. Deane

Received the following Letter from Mr.
 Mather 15 April 1796

Dear Sir

I have been and to have been mightily
 disappointed. Yet the best way of entirely
 removing any further misapprehension
 that can be founded on it, is in my Opin-
 ion to let us correct in case any letters of
 a contrary tendency should not in the
 mean time come from Bengal -

16
Bombay April 1796

3. Right Honorable Sir, I find your letter respecting an accident which happened at Muscat, when Isaac Popenoe with three boatsmen to this place. In case no notice should have been taken of the affair and the Governor's Letter be forgotten in the Persian Consulate's office I take the liberty of recommending it to your attention I respectfully referring you to the Pleas for Particulars.

I have the honor to wish
great Respect. I am Sir
Your obedient servant

Supersa
23 February 1796

Agnes Nathan (row)
The Honble Jonathan Dummer Esq. &c
Bombay

Dear Sir
I have the honor to inform
you of your arrival there for after a long
and tedious voyage from Calcutta I am
Bryce.

17
Bombay April 1796

7. Prayers The Government & Merchants of the
Place were desirous to contribute to the friendship of
the English but some doubts respecting our
law and those require agreement. We have
heard of Captain Piche's going with an entire
English French Fleet on board. I have the honor
to be with great Respect.

Dear Sir
I am Sir
Your most obedient and
affectionate humble servant
3 December 1795 Agnes Nathan (row)
The Honble Jonathan Dummer Esq. &c
Bombay

Dear Sir
In answer to the most letter
has the honor of acknowledging your yesterday
and myself obliged for the pleasure of your
sincerely business which happened afterwards
to receive the help of this place, in fact
I have seen your sailing another than this
I have seen very early on his attention

22
Bombay April 1796

I judge, and, if having appeared to me, my
opinion may be compared to the knowledge of
my own Government, and that as I am
preparing to the charge of the Station in the
neighbourhood of this city, but may be
supported by just and attention being paid
to the business of the said, and an approval
of what I have written with here.

We shall not immediately
I have the Honour to be with great respect

Dear Sir

Memoranda Your most obedient
Minister I have the Honour to
acknowledge 1795
The Honourable Your obedient
Minister

Bombay

Extract of the Board's proceedings on
the 1st of April 1796

Copy of the Board's proceedings on
the 1st of April 1796

23
Bombay April 1796

I have the Honour to
Agree that the President be requested to
make an affidavit, before
the Magistrate, whether or not he has
since the first period of his being made
President, or since 1795, received directly,
indirectly any pay, allowance, or stipend
but I have on the part of the Council
Government.

I agree that the President also be
requested to ascertain from Messrs. Pereira
and Pereira, what kind of funds they
are willing to make over, in case the
Board should, ultimately resolve to
dismiss of their department.

Respectfully
Signed J. H. Mackenzie, Secy. R. L. L. L.

Extract of a letter from the Honble the Secy
General in Council dated 11th September 1795

We thank your particular
attention

24
Sunday

April 1796

1st Attention is given to the following points for the further Security of this place:

1st That all Houses, Lumber Sheds within the present Limits of the Canton be immediately removed, including the North and South that surrounded the General Hospital.

2nd That all the Lumber Sheds forming a disruption be removed from the Appellate Ground, in front of, and quite close to, the Gate of that House.

3rd That the Attaince Village be removed to Colaba, near all the Houses in its vicinity, &c.

4th That a new place, namely open space within the town that is fit for the purpose of a market and parking the troops be kept as clear as possible of all such articles of Merchandise as cannot be removed on short notice -

We

Monday

25

April 1796

We are aware that the threat of such measures gave order about two years ago that the Merchants should be permitted to deposit their Goods on the River, and place their Lumber on the Appellate Ground; but there has been experience to a point of time in which the disadvantage of continuing such permission is without doubt, of great consequence, and which we regret the inconvenience to which the Merchants may be subjected, the interests of the State require demand superior consideration:

Ex^{ts} True Copy
(Signed) J. P. Grant (Signed) J. P. Grant

Extract of a letter from the General Government dated 10th September 1795

We think that no time should be lost in removing the Houses of

as 22

26
Bombay April 1796

2. The bodies in front of Fort George, the Castle
and Cantonment, the General Hospital, as
well as the Barracks, Quarters, and Magazine
here in, are near the Marine Village.
But possessing beyond determining on
the removal of the General Plantations
and Houses, mentioned by the Chief
Engineer, no accurate calculation of them
should be made; and upon your
advising us of it, we shall be enabled
to judge of the propriety of measuring
the expense.

Freeborn
Capt. (Signed) J. P. Smith
Agent for the East India
Co.

3. Received the following Letter from
Mr. Nathaniel Jones at Bussora -

Mr. Nathaniel Jones
Letter from -

I am informed that my
Solicitation

27
Bombay April 1796

3. Solicitation upon your arrival in Bombay
consists by the opportunity I have made
from your arrival, and as a hope that they
will be considered as improvements,
I am myself the pleasure of presenting
them in the most respectful manner.

I arrived here on the 10th
with a commission from the Honble the
President and Council of Bombay, to
succeed Mr. Mansel in the Office of
President; I have accordingly received
charge of the Honble Company's Factory
Business at this Place.

The affairs of the Station, in
consequence of the long interruption
with the Basha of Bagdad & the
Removal of the King to Grain, have felt
such a violent interruption from which
it will require separate attention and

28
Sunday April 1796

I much have to receive them. The dignity
and influence attaching to the purpours
Accomplishment of the Northampton
Moor in this Establishment, have so
secured a secure track; Where the ancient
Privileges & Immunities of the Parson,
indispensable to ensure respect to it &
Convenience from it are become in some
Measure questionable from their long
Suspension. Very Danger of violation from
their Exposure to the Attacks of a more
ravenous jealous & impatient, by the high
Presbyterian Disputes which have been
lately maintained with them. In addition
to this there is great Apprehension, to
be entertained, of the well known Chae-
ristian, being abused of the Turkish
Disaffection being flattered into down
right

29
Sunday April 1796

I sight instantly & absolute Insolence
from the enemies going to the point where
the British would come from a strong
that they have been able to effect the
Procurement of a Mr. Mowatt, to counteract
such a Person to their Affairs. I suspect
the Successors of the Bishop, so likely to
overturn every Principle of Respect &
Modesty, in their Behaviour. I hope
Respect, has been very justly obliterated.
I have shared every sort of conduct to
prevent this sort, with a deep sense
of duty not to render the first step
of one threatening or suggesting.

There have so much business
with Despatches and assisted by other
Detail, during the short Period I have
been here, that my Review of the
general

30
Sunday April 1796

I general turbulent & affairs of the country
which appear to be much greater and
more complicated than I could imagine
has been transient, of little and more they
disposition will soon, I hope, make me
contented to address you in a satisfactory
and intelligent manner. I am at present
waiting an answer from the Postoffice
Baggage, to a Letter I sent here from
the late President enclosed Mr. Jefferson
concerning my appointment, and one
wherein I desired it further to address
him myself, after the arrival of which
I shall pay and receive the customary
passport which here I've manifested
proof of State Government, which he
will send and forward the one on which
I am now, as far as I am yet enabled

judge

31
Sunday April 1796

I judge, my Dear Sir, how both from the
Government of North Carolina is cordial &
friendly, & I am inclined to anticipate
the pleasing prospect of being able to
maintain the Country in all its Rights &
Innocence without being reduced to the
disagreeable necessity of making any
dishonourable appeals from myself.

I should be wanting in due
and dependent on duty to exclude some
of the Concerns of this Nation upon you
at a time when you must, I am sure
be occupied by a multiplicity of affairs of
more immediate Importance. My principal
object for the present is to help forth your
Recollections, when at leisure, of those
in which I am now living as at this
distance entitled to particular attention
from the Circumstances of the case.

R. L. L.

Pombay 32 April 1796

5th The establishment, and to select admittance
to the Honor of corresponding privately
with you upon all Matters respecting
the Revenue.

At the same time I beg
Presumption here to give utterance to the
 dictates of conscious heart and honest
Intention, by assuring you, that I am
heartily and solely devoted to the Duties
and Interests of the publick Empire,
which I am sure that forward acceptance
Execution of these my reports, I believe
is created & my confirmed Abolition, as
far as they may extend, will be constantly
sented, that as desirous from feeling any
Presumption further country to aid in any
Presumption of any question, I am
with much one that I have great Reason
to

Pombay 33 April 1796

5th to think of action with Regard, and that of
unfortunately you should from Regard, as
I have not the Hopping, I be personally
known to you, from any Collection of
one and debasing to your judgment, or
on your selection of what I believe to be
any, I have an issue, in which you will
either complete my heart, I by no means
wish that any Resolution from others of
Liberty & Liberty are undeviatingly, I am
present any being replaced in any further
Selection. I shall feel particular Pride &
satisfaction in the Honour of serving under
your respectable administration, in every
change to which I may be deemed obliged
and every happy, as I am sure come, to
conceive here of I am be allowed to suppose
that confidence, which in all situations
publick or private, I hope will be

Bombay 34 April 1796

and without which Integrity must be
dishonoured and actively stamped. Should
the Disgraceful happiness among the spirit of
the sentiment which have prompted it.
I shall have no reason to lament, nor you
Wretchedness, hence to be offended at the
Liberty I have taken, nor reproving myself
with so much Freedom and necessity.

I have the Honour to be, with

Respect Your faithful Votary

Respect
Bombay 1796 (Signed) Nathaniel Bow
The Gentleman's American City.

Bombay

20

Received the following Letter from Captain
William Brown

Sir

I have been constant come from
the

Bombay 35 April 1796

the Ship and Mr. Melrose and so had no
has been represented to me, Mr. Melrose
of the S.M. could go on board it would be
further known to him. The last of the
further known to him. The last of the
at least are as follows -

Mr. Melrose

James Lennan - Son

John Melrose - Son

Andrew Melrose

Andrew Melrose

2 James & 1 of his family's
to servants

John Brown

Andrew Melrose - 1st as having found
James Melrose - 1st of Melrose

Mr. Brown has another Woman with
more servants - 1st

1st of James & 1st of Melrose

1st of James & 1st of Melrose
Richard & Co.

James & Co.

Donkay 40 April 1796.

[Faint handwritten text, mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through.]

60	75	12	200
62	76	13	200
64	77	14	200
66	78	15	200
68	79	16	200
70	80	17	200
72	81	18	200
74	82	19	200
76	83	20	200
78	84	21	200
80	85	22	200
82	86	23	200
84	87	24	200
86	88	25	200
88	89	26	200
90	90	27	200
92	91	28	200
94	92	29	200
96	93	30	200
98	94	31	200
100	95	32	200

Abstract

Donkay 41 April 1796.

[Faint handwritten text, mostly illegible.]

*Abstract of Correspondence with the
Chief Council of Secret from the 13th Feb
1795 to the 26th February 1796. Relative to
the French, residing within that City*

Under the 13th February 1795 the
Chief and Council of Secret Council Office
of letters addressed to them by Mess.
Messrs the French Resident and of one
from the Government of the Isle of
France to the Resident, on the former of
which states the P of the same month
Messrs the French Resident has received
appointment to meet, as charges to
maintain Messrs the privileges of the
French Nation, and to provide on the
affairs

Bombay 42 April 1796

4 affirms - The other addressed to the Rabb. and of which Mons. Bonna has with an attested Copy, purports, to be an authority whereby we are to permit the vacation formerly sustained by Mons. de Beaumont & Mons. de la Harpe & others, character being properly authenticated, the latter is required to be acknowledged as Resident in the French Nation, and allowed to enjoy the same privileges as the English and Dutch Residents in Conformity to the Privileges of the Professor accords -

2 - During the 15th of the same month
the Chief and Council transmitted a further
letter from Mess^r. Pearce complaining of
his powers not having been properly
acknowledged by the Natch who objected
to his being possessed by two Colors or flags
where Mess^r. Pearce uses his Power

and the

Bombay 43 April 1796.

to enable him to send which, has now orders
to be sent to receive; as his national
Character ought to be as much respected and
protected within the town of Surat as
within those of the Dutch or English - but
being unable to get himself admitted to
by the Nabob he addressed the English
Chief, whose, and not (he says) the President
of the Dutch, he is obliged with the rest
of the City, to acknowledge appears to be invested
with the principal authority, therefore, and
therefore desirous to be informed
whether the City, be actually a Mogul
City, or definitively an English one. either
former supposing of the said Chief has by
been acknowledged, as French Resident
equally to the ceremonial letter of his
Superiors the administrators General,
and if the latter be conform to the treaty
of peace of 1783.

Bombay 44 April 1796

4th The reply to Government to the above Communication (27th February 1795) notifies a similar clause having been inserted by Great Britain in 1795 which was found, in reference, allusion to the treaty of Peace concluded at Paris in 1763. It was observed, as the French had one flag flying at Surat in 1769, and as the above mentioned treaty has been since revised, confirmed by the last treaty of Peace, viz. that of 1793, Mr. Pinnis was to be informed that the French were excluded from any title to the place, &c. by the treaty.

5th The reference made by Government to the Treaty of Paris was accordingly communicated to Mr. Pinnis as appears by a letter from that chief of Council, forwarded to the Government of Bombay dated 12th March following.

Enclosure

Bombay 45 April 1796

4th enclosing a correspondence with that gentleman in consequence, who in his reply dated the 6th March 1793, acknowledges the treaties quoted, & says they may be communicated to him, to which he replied for answer under the 8th of that month that a reference to the 15th Article of the treaty of 1763 to which that of 1763 served as a basis would clearly prove that he was not entitled to rights or privileges that had not been enjoyed by his predecessor, as the Company (it is therein stipulated) is to be restored on the same footing as before the war, and the trade secured, such as was carried on by the late French East India Company.

5th Mr. Pinnis on the 16th following in acknowledging the above letter remarks that he finds not in it, the

the

Bombay ⁴⁶ April 1796

The answer to his request contained in his preceding address - wherefore he begs to know under what Government Polans he is destined to live, at Surat, and who the person in authority is, that will acknowledge him as the representative of the French Nation (since he continues) that whether the Council in Bombay Council or the Governor can be brought to decide on acknowledging him, he therefore protests against their refusal as so rigorous and unjust; the more especially as the Gov. latter has been officially persuaded of his Mission by the Administrative Council of the French Consulate at the Port of the Cape of Good Hope; and as in his former address he has requested Communication of the article of the Treaty of Peace of 1763

Bombay ⁴⁷ April 1796

1763 that has been referred to and of which he was ignorant, but which had not been sent him; he was left therefore to conclude that the opinion of the Chief Magistrate was ill founded; and the more evidently so as he knew the French & English at Surat to have been in a State of Neutrality until the year 1770. the City being ever considered as a Neutral Dependency; and on this that the Treaty of 1763 could not in his opinion have any retroactive effect in regard to the French posting at Surat as to Mons. Berniscomte's application in 1775 for the restoration of the French National Flag at Surat, that Genl. Humeau having thought that exceeded the bounds of his authority the Government of Bombay answered him as they thought fit, but what

48
 Bombaray April 1796

It what surprised Mons.^r Briss was that Government should now confirm the Sackby flag with the colors he alluded to. play things, he said, granted of old by the Emperors of Delhi, and religiously preserved by Mons.^r Brissacourt until the year 1778. but seldom used, because as little thought of by that Gentleman, as by himself and what still more surprised Mons.^r Briss was that Government should take notice of the principal object of his letter of the 16. Schwarz; but confine their remarks to these Colours & not the use or abuse of which, it did not appear to him, need with them to Savanets or Gold and so much he did not set the smallest value further than that they should be honored like those of other Nations to which Mons.^r Briss added that

49
 Bombaray April 1796

It that on returning possession of the French Factory in 1788, he had claimed of the Emperor and these very Colours, and some other pleasing ornaments, which being searched for, and not found, the latter appeared as indisputations; but as they were of little value he Mons.^r Briss refused the same, being satisfied with the acknowledgment of his right to them; and he must own, he said, think that his proposal would never have been required or had it been contrary to the treaty of peace of 1763. Whereupon Mons.^r Briss concludes that their present difference had thus made a reference necessary to the Supreme Tribunals of their respective Nations; for if the English Government considered his claims as ill founded, he, on the other hand, looked on their refusal as unjust. the

50
Bombay April 1796

to the answer of the Government of Bombay
as a Subjuge; and the Continents
expressed by the Chief and Council to have
as suspected at least of partiality -

In the Government's reply to
the above communication dated 23rd
March - it is remarked that the Chief
and Council had omitted in their letter
to Mons. Poivre one material part of
them, the Breach; former order, contained
in the words: but as they (the French) had
no flag flying on Land at the beginning
of the year 1749. Whereupon the Chief and
Council are directed to inform Mons. Poivre
that he may consider the French garrison
exactly upon the same footing, as it was
at the Commencement of the year above
quoted -

On the 22nd April 1796 the Chief
and Council transmitted Copies of further
communications

57
Bombay April 1796

A communication with Mons. Poivre; whereby
it appears that on a letter written to that
Gentleman by their Secretary (Mr. Channing)
and dated on the 9th of the same month the
French Communication annexed by the
Government as if specifying paragraph is
accordingly made to Mons. Poivre; who
in his reply on the 19th following expresses
his Satisfaction, that Government should
have at length acknowledged the Rights
lawfully acquired by the French Nation; on
Concerning it to be signified that their Footing
was to be considered on the same footing as
in 1749 in consequence of which he had thought
it his duty to draw out a Memorial on the
Subject who he enclosed, having likewise
assigned another Copy of it to the Principal
representative of his Nation in India and
at the Isle of France. The facts he above
mentioned with exactness and precision,
but

51
Bombay 52 April 1796

to but occasionally at length partially being
material to him - Whence others he says
may be concerned that he cannot under-
stand by natives, and that it would be
doing his weak judgment an essential
injury to write to him in future with
less laconicism. M^{rs} P^{er}cia observes
remarks that nothing appears to him
more novel or extraordinary than the in-
ordinate Character the Chief affected to
establish. Since his return, however, there
respectable publick persons that entertain-
ing the respect he bore for the persons of M^{rs}
Cherry and L^{ady} who had respectively written
to him on the part of the Court Council still
has M^{rs} P^{er}cia in correspondence not being
with those Gentlemen but with the Chief,
the latter however alone could give us the
necessary information and therefore he
requested the Chief would take the trouble
to

57
Bombay 53 April 1796

to to Submit a letter which might hereafter
be fully satisfied.

The memorial enclosed as above returned
in M^{rs} P^{er}cia's letter contains a concise
account of the French trading at Surat and its
successive revolutions commencing with the
year 1664. when Louis 14th established an
East India Company, at which time Collet
the life of the enterprise dispatched a M^{rs} P^{er}cia
to obtain permission from the princes of
this country to establish factories in their
States. Collet proposed making Surat the
central point of the establishments; which
the Nation might afterwards form; and
procure from various jobs in the 1st year
of his reign a diploma, granting to the French
for ever the same rights as were enjoyed
in Surat by the English and Dutch; in con-
sequence of which Collet established himself
at Surat a spot to which the other European
Nations

Pombay 54 *April 1796*

4 Nations were also confined, on the Emperor's
affairs preventing their fastness to be
removed into the City, the French established
themselves on the ground called to this day
the French Enclave, and hoisted their flag
there, surrounded by 21 field pieces - The
garrison till 1796, consisted of a Doctor, 11
Counsellors, a Commanding officer, a Marshal
at Arms, a Surgeon, some clerks and about
50 European Soldiers - The French Company
after the example of other nations had erected
around the walls to protect their Convoys,
against the Pirates of Sea - They rented the
house belonging to Mahomed opposite the
Lally to Live as their factory, over which
the French flag also soared, During the
war for the Spanish Succession, the Company
conscience was suspended, their servants,
having no communication with the Mother
Company could only subsist by loans, which
amounted to

Pombay 55 *April 1796*

4 amounted to four lacs - In the year 1799 the
Ship *Phoenice* arrived at Surat with 3000
Rupies on board intended for the payment
of their debts. As the *Phoenice* came also a
Mons^r Frangement appointed third of the
factory from Europe, but by the previous
death in India of Mons^r Pellavosse, and
Mons^r Vigne, successor Chief, he found
himself on his arrival at the head thereof
The Frenchman after dissipating the
Company's funds, having neither credit or
money left, is represented to have embarked
one night on the factory vessels accompanied
by the greatest part of the European Soldiers
to have fled from Surat, and to have landed
about Damour. Mons^r Pellavosse & M^r Vigne
were the only Europeans that remained the
French fortified at the agreeable
flight of Mons^r Frangement ceased from that
time, but of his own accord, to hoist the flag
still

Dombay 56 April 1786-

It still however he and his Successors, to the
 time of Mons^r Pécineux, continued the
 custom of being preceded by two flags in the
 City, founded on the right, which was derived
 to the other Europeans Chiefs, from the Mogul.
 The Company being once unable to continue
 their Mercantile affairs, Mons^r Pécineux
 returned Madras his house, and retired with
 the few French that remained at Surat, to
 the Indies - During the suspension of their
 Commerce the Company still maintained
 at Surat a small garrison, and French Merchant
 Mons^r Le Torrier was sent at the year 1789,
 with orders to undertake the liquidation of
 their debts and the redemption of their
 commerce. Mons^r Pécineux occupied the house
 which still serves as a factory, Presided
 therein during the Civil dissensions of 1787,
 having removed thither from the Indies &
 since

Dombay 57 April 1786

to pieces of Cannon, & by Mr. Sanguinetti, &
 together with some small arms below, from
 which had been brought away from above.
 during the evacuation of their factory at
 that place - On the place of Palais Chapelle
 being known at Surat in 1789 Mons^r Le Torrier
 equipped a vessel that had been unemployed
 during the war, called her the *Perse*, went
 her to Cochin China. He freighted another
 ship called *Chamoudy*, and conveyed her
 to Mocha - In this year Mons^r Le Torrier sent
 Mons^r Le Torrier some thousands of Rupees
 or indemnifications of the destruction &
 committed on the French Indies during
 the first Civil war, to which he added
 the favor of coming for him great is a
 considerable sum of Rupees, such Mons^r
 Pécineux sent as exactly the circumstances
 which regarded the French factory in 1789.

Ad
 the

58
Bombay April 1796

As for its political situation at that
Epoch which it places the Bombay
Government to direct to, it was then
absolutely the same as it must have
been before, in happier times. I would
however that some of its Rights and
privileges were disputed, and that it was
lawful for it freely to exercise those, even
if which it had voluntarily suspended
the practice. Much attended, Substantially
I have seen - all have seen one offer
the other invited Mr de Liverie to judge the
motion to re-establish the French Factory
on a respectable footing, such as it had
always been before Mr de Liverie's - Mr
de Liverie having succeeded in cancelling
the National debt raised in 1758 an
assurances from the Minister of the
Marine Department that the liquidation
thereof having been reported to the Council
+

59
Bombay April 1796

As for its political situation at that
Epoch which it places the Bombay
Government to direct to, it was then
absolutely the same as it must have
been before, in happier times. I would
however that some of its Rights and
privileges were disputed, and that it was
lawful for it freely to exercise those, even
if which it had voluntarily suspended
the practice. Much attended, Substantially
I have seen - all have seen one offer
the other invited Mr de Liverie to judge the
motion to re-establish the French Factory
on a respectable footing, such as it had
always been before Mr de Liverie's - Mr
de Liverie having succeeded in cancelling
the National debt raised in 1758 an
assurances from the Minister of the
Marine Department that the liquidation
thereof having been reported to the Council
+
The talents of Mr de Liverie compared
to

60
Bombay April 1796.

^a The conquest, and established order and tranquillity in the City. The Mogul flag was replaced on the Castle, and an diploma from Delhi produced in the English Factory, of which the French took no notice, since which time they the English continued to be consulted on the affairs of the Mogul with the Government and care of the fort, and with the office of the Emperor's admiral; appointing to themselves the necessary formerly assigned to those places. Having established themselves in such a situation that suited their convenience, the English left to Mook abahoon, with the Durbar, the external police of the City. The French Factory continued in perfect tranquillity - its rights, privileges, or the honorary distinctions of the Chief were never contested.

61
Bombay April 1796.

^b It consisted of several Caves were seen to went down through the Bazaar, when accompanied by his Colonel, but their magnificence soon yielded to the law of necessity, so as much as Mr. Bannerman experiencing at least the share of the Calamities to which the nation was exposed, under the peace of 1763, found himself obliged to petition the Council, Lord Cornwallis, part of the buildings and even the materials that formed the Dwaj. In 1761 there remained no more to the French in Surat than two pieces of untwisted garrison & their own flag Staff, and shortly after, this was hid in "the grove". About this time, all the French Establishments in India had asked to the British arms and consequently every French flag throughout their possessions had

Bombay 62 April 1796

It had disappeared until M^r. Beaumont
with more than than previous took upon
himself to find one enclosing the French
Colours on the Landing of his nation at
Sarat, that had not been seen there for
30 years, and without any one to support
them from disgrace. This provocation
did not remain unpunished, though by
no means executed in a generous manner.
Gen. the Rebels Lefroy in a Mob assaulted
the French Gardens on the 22 day after the
Flag was displayed, and cut down the
Pole which has never since been replaced.
M^r. Beaumont induces the act of civility
as the first exercise of the Rebels towards
the French, since their establishment at
Sarat, as long as it unfortunately was
not the last, this assuming himself divisions
to cast about over the past in the hope
never to see renewed towards the French
similar

Bombay 63 April 1796

A Sunday address of authority - M^r.
Beaumont concludes his Memorial with
stating that as the Bombay
Government or Chief Honour of Sarat
have given no positive answer to
his interesting questions contained
in his address of the 16 February
17th of March last, he must persevere
in his protest of that March until
his Superiors shall furnish him
with new instructions or fresh
orders. M^r. Beaumont adds in a
postscript "I beg to say
to say that during the time the
English troops were established in
our Gardens, from whence the prin-
cipal attacks were made against the
the

Bombay 64 April 1796.

4th The fact, the old flag Staff was burnt
Mr Beaumont did not find up a
new one till 1761. That was as I have
said Cut down by order of the Nabob
in December of the same year, two
months precisely after it had been
finished and 22 days after the flag
had been hoisted on it.

9th On the 19th June of the same
year the public Secretary officially in-
advised the Chief of France to send
by order of the Honble the President in
Council of Bombay an extract of a letter
received from Madras, in consequence
of the intelligence contained in which,
the Chief is directed to be particularly
in his regard with the French Resident.
and to be ready to receive further instructions
from

Bombay 65 April 1796

4th from Government and on the 21st
following a letter from the Resident
informed to the Chief of Council
announcing the commencement of
Hostilities between Great Britain and
France, and the person of the French
Resident with every other Frenchman
in the city to be arrested, and sent down
to Bombay, where the Secrecy would
prevail, but in the mean time to be
treated with every suitable attention
to secure the same allowances as were
granted during the last war to persons
of their rank, and the private property
of each to remain untouched; but all
Inventory to be taken of all goods, effects
and stores, both in the French Garding &
Gardens house -

Bombay 66 April 1796

^A 10th - In compliance with those orders the Chief and Council of Secret wrote under the 1st July 1793 that on the preceding 1st of June, they appointed Messrs. Pomeroy and Coopers, Commissioners to carry the same into execution a copy of those proceedings on the occasion the Chief Government enclaves, including translations of everything delivered to them by the French Resident and of the list of National property found in the French house, with copy translations of the protest subsequent to his being arrested. In the first mentioned enclosure of the Chief and Council letter the Commissioners Messrs. Pomeroy and Coopers report under date of the 1st June, their having proceeded to execute their instructions at the French Garden, where the Resident M^r de

Benin

Bombay 67th April 1796

M^r Benin accordingly who at first stated his objections to the conduct of the English, urging the neutrality of French grounds and the late answer of the Secretary Government which declared that the French factory ought to be considered on the same footing as in 1744, when that neutrality was acknowledged by all the foreign factories of the place, but finding the orders of the Commissioners positive, the Resident observed he could not resist & without acknowledging himself a prisoner of war delivered to them his explanation in writing accompanied by a list of property to which it had reference. The Commissioners accordingly took charge of the factory and property belonging to the French nation and made prisoners of three other Frenchmen mentioned by the Resident. The factory house was belonging

Bombay ⁶⁸ April 1796

th belonging to that nation, is stated to have been some time since, being in a recessive condition, prestored to the owner, a Muzulman inhabitant of the city. The writing delivered on this occasion to the Commissioners by the French Resident contained his assertions to the execution of these instructions which they informed him were to arrest him as a prisoner of war, with all the Frenchmen that might be under his orders - as a consequence of Hostilities declared between the Republic and the English nation. M^r de B^{is} observes that he suspected that the Frenchmen above mentioned had taken part in the violent and precipitate measure of the Government of Bombay, towards him: convinced that amidst the multiplicity of their affairs they had not

Bombay ⁶⁹ April 1796

th not thoroughly considered how arbitrary and contrary to the established Rights of nations, their order was, and not doubting but they would be equally removed of doing justice to the pretensions he should immediately address them through the Chief and Council of the said, he briefly explained to the Commissioners the reasons that induced him to suppress which - showing the armed rupture between the two Nations, that he might take occasion at least in a proper State of neutrality, and which consequently prevented his allowing himself to acquiesce in the measure of being made a prisoner of war, but sensible how surprising the duties of these Gentlemen were, and desirous himself to obviate all difficulties, he gave them, by his voluntary aid or writing, his word of Honor, that he would not

Pombay 70 April 1796

It not only directly or indirectly injures it
against the interests of the Village Nations
but concerns himself as well as the people
under his orders, under British guarantee
until a definitive answer was received from
Pombay - His objections relating principally
to himself - he had none, he further desired
to comply with the Commissioners &
desire to surrender all the public
property of the nation, having no other
means of opposition than in effectual
protests, as yet about of which was according-
ly delivered to them - The French mentioned
as under his order at Surat, were -

Sir James Milnes Wright

Rev. Mr. M. C. K.

James Ouseley Sheward -

11 - The paper of objections above
written signed Messrs. Baines signature
was taken and delivered to the Commissioners

Pombay 71 April 1796

4 on the 29th April 1796, and on the 30th following
he appears before the committee another
paper containing signed Baines Resident
for the French Republic at Surat, wherein
it is stated that on the preceding day
Messrs. Spencer and Cochrane came to his
house with a guard, and told him in the
name of the English Government of Bombay
that he must deliver to them the grounds
and in general all the property of the French
Republic; of which they took possession
under pretence of the War subsisting between
their respective Nations. Having no means
to oppose the execution of these orders he
expressed the Gentlemen above named that
the Republic possessed two lists of ground
at Surat, through the voluntary donation
conspiracy and under the protection of the
Parliament of Dublin - he then delivered an
authenticated list of the various effects
belonging

the

Bombay 74 April 1796.

4 13. Under date the 7th July 1793 the
Chief and Council at Surat transmit
Copy of a Letter from Mons^r Beauin
addressed to them under date of the 5th
of the same month, which served to
Conclude a further Letter from the same
Gentleman to the Governor and Council
of Bombay; of which the Chief Council
did at Mons^r Beauin's request, transmit
translations; for the purpose as that
Gentleman desired of Counterbalancing
his excessive pride and presenting
his ideas in full force to the Government.
For he perceiving, he added, that he
had not expressed them so fully as
they would bear Mons^r Beauin's address
to the Governor & Council dated also on
the 5th July commences with an invitation
to

Bombay 75 April 1796.

4 to which, to which the first paragraph
is devoted and then proceeds to state
that the Government having reviewed
the order of arrest which had been given
in 1778 against the person of Mons^r
De Beaumont he begged they would
observe that his Situation was altogether
different from that of Gent^l Beauin. In
1778 England was at war with the
most formidable Indian power Mons^r
De Beaumont continued to correspond in
a public Character with the adventures
St. Leger, acknowledged at Pome
as Envoy from the Court of France. It
was equally notorious that the
Council who ought carefully to have
employed himself in the affairs of this
Factory, obtained by illicit means
the

Bombay

76

April 1796

to the plan of the Castle of Suvar, whereas the Government of Bombay acted prudently with prudence in arresting a person who by such conduct must have appeared dangerous to it, and who by his intrigues had placed himself in an actual state of hostility. Salus populi Suprema lex esto. Let the safety of the people be the first law - or consideration (says Mr. Bacon) This Supreme Law may support and even excuse an act of injustice, or of rage, when the situation evidently requires it. Boston act of rage & injustice excused without support by means of force is criminal. The Law Salus populi (confirms Mr. Bacon) is however in no way applicable to him, as never having received the notice of his Nation which are limited to examine the conduct

Bombay

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April 1796

to the protection it owes to the Mercantile interests of the French in consequence of ancient privileges granted to the Nation by the Confessors of Faith. In the absence or interruption of their Commerce his public functions cease, and he can only be considered at Suvar as a mere Inhabitant of the City, of which even the Bombay Government to displace themselves Masters their only right in his Corruption would be that of denying him to leave it, for the regards not individual, but stated, in which the former are only accidentally involved, as enemies; not from being Members of the Native Country but from being its dependents, according to which principle of public rights, it is necessary to justify the making an Indian enemy who is not in a state of War, or prisoner of War, by proving his Conduct to have

Bombay 78 April 1796

It has been hinted, similar for example to that attributed to Mons. de Beaumont, for the information of Government Mons. Benia further stated himself to be neither a Naval or military officer, but simply a Civil agent, and individual belonging to the Republic. All European Nations have Consuls at Pondicherry, and Mons. Benia never heard of being made prisoner of War, especially when they had not dishonoured their Mission by Conspiracy, or the violation of a Truce. In 1779, the Spanish Government desired the English Consul at Cadix to leave Spain, after having allowed him sufficient time to settle his affairs, and a Spanish vessel was provided to convey him wherever he might think proper. Mons. Benia saw how leave Spain, with the respect and attention due to his

Bombay 79 April 1796

his Station and Character. Another still better instance, succeeded Staff, Mons. Benia remarked, was the Consul ordered by the Government of the Isle of France to the Chevalier Polignac, Imperial Consul General at that Colony; whose Civil existence was in no respect changed by the declaration of the present war. If it were possible (besides to Lippold (known as Mons. Benia)) that the above reasons were not conclusive, he has no doubt but what others will induce the Govt. to alter their first resolution. When he was last at the Isle of France whether he had proceeded to represent the little attention he received from the Government at Lorient, he found his Superiors there were of opinion, that this City was dependent on the Mogul Empire, which was confirmed by the Government at Lorient.

Bombay 80 April 1796

It is here of the month of July 1790 in which he says he was informed that the executive power resided in the person of the Nabob, on which account the administrators General furnished him with a confidential letter to that Prince but not meeting on his arrival with the reception he expected, he was led to believe the Nabob's authority no longer existed, and therefore he endeavored to learn from what source Government business at Surat &c. he was told from (or the former) passed with the executive Power - Having referred to that source, only an insignificant answer, he was led to suspect that the executive power was no longer in the hands of the Nabob, and accordingly intended to depart at the expiration of the Mansoon, to which step he was led by inclination, private

Bombay 81 April 1796

to interests, and what he deemed an act of duty: And the letter of the Bombay Government informing that the French Embassy was to be considered on the same footing as in 1789 made him suddenly alter his resolution - at that epocha Surat was undoubtedly a Mogul City, the first authority vested in the Nabob. The European nations in a perfect state of neutrality, that it was not interrupted in the War of 1756 though the English Company had taken possession of all the French establishments in India as also of the Castle of Surat in the name of Mogul in so much that the French Admiralty ordered to be sent to Chellabai a very rich Ship, which the Honourable Colonel had thought himself during that war authorized to capture. Such was the political Situation

Bombay 82 April 1796

4 Situation of Senat in 1799. French Mon.
Benin thought from the literal meaning
of the words of the Government's letter above
quoted it would continue in regard to him
Protection and Neutrality were the benefits
naturally expected from the Government.
Moreover had he received an answer from
Government in the negative, or no answer
at all, he certainly would he said have
quit the Senat. But being thus deterred
from a confidence in the words of the
Bombay Government, he trusted their
expressions would not be permitted to
lead him into an error involving the loss
of his liberty, the pursuit of which it would
be difficult to make him conceive attain.
Benin here allows the conduct of Government
from the multiplicity of their business to
be

Bombay 83 April 1796

4 to natural in as much as it might have
been grounded upon that of their proceeding
in 1792 towards de Breancourt, which
would appear to be justified by the
honour of the 15th Article of the Treaty
of Peace of 1763. That de Breancourt's arrival
was however attended with great hospitality
his own on the contrary accompanied by
attention that did honor to their gener-
osity & demanded his thanks - but still
his Situation at Senat made it imper-
fect for him not to accept offers, at the expense
of his liberty, which ought to be guaranteed
by the peaceable functions of his Nation,
by the Government to which he was
attached, as well as by the Neutrality
that was incumbent to be observed
towards the French factory. Mon.
Benin

Bombay 86 April 1796

To Mr. P. de la Harpe, his passage was paid for their provisions were on board, they had the consent of the Nabob, but the measure was opposed by the Council of Surat an opposition which Mons. Ponsichien has subjected him to considerable loss and disappointment, and frustrated his intention of proceeding with the remainder of his Countrymen to the Province of Muscat, who had given him assurances of providing the means of his and their return to the Isle of France, but perceiving the impossibility of leaving the place without the interference of Government he therefore addressed his Valedictions to them to cause himself & the French Citizens under his charge to be sent immediately to the Isle of France by such means & in such manner as might be judged proper

Verden

Bombay 87 April 1796

To Mr. P. de la Harpe, the 31st January 1796 the Chief and Council of Surat address the Government to report that the instructions they had received regarding Mons. Ponsichien had been communicated to him in a letter from their Secretary which the following day Mons. Ponsichien personally returned to Mr. Secretary before mentioned, desiring that the Chief and Council might be informed that as he wished to have no further correspondence with them, it was unnecessary to trouble them with more letters, being determined he said not to open any the Chief and Council might infer that he wished to have Mr. Secretary's letter of which a copy was written in the preceding, contained by order of Government an offer to Mr. Ponsichien of a passage to Bombay, on a Company's

Company

Bombay 88 April 1796

A. B. Jones then about to sail, where the Governor
it was added, could the more fully & readily
communicate with that Gentleman, as well
as the more speedily decide on the merit of
his application contained in the preceding
paragraph to which was subjoined on the
part of the Chief & Council, further offer of their
good offices in the adjustment of what was
understood to be an amicable account between
Mr. Bruce and the owner of the boat capt-

17. - The receipt of this letter from Surat
was acknowledged by the Bombay Government
on the 6th February following, when the acting
Chief was directed personally to explain to
Messrs. Bruce the substance of Mr. Secretary
Spicer's return letter, and to accommodate
them with a response. Should Mr. Bruce then
accept the invitation to proceed to the Presidency,
and thence to make appeal of recovering
his money from the boat, but in the event of
his

Bombay 89 April 1796

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it was added, could the more fully & readily
communicate with that Gentleman, as well
as the more speedily decide on the merit of
his application contained in the preceding
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accept the invitation to proceed to the Presidency,
and thence to make appeal of recovering
his money from the boat, but in the event of
his

Pombay 90 April 1796

It will be a regret to her Circle of friends
1796 whether directly or indirectly to act in
favour of or against the interests of the
"Littigant Nations" meaning our good
and true - Not should Mons. Bessia, on
further reflection, on the proposal of Mr
Richards letter to Mr. Bessia, on the same
subject, have previously determined to
return to Pombay, a stranger must be advised
to proceed with them, as speedily as possible,
as well as all the other Frenchmen within
Caly, who ought to be assembled and then
acquainted that with every consideration
of friendship towards their situation it was
still not to be considered with duty to
allow such a number of them to remain
at large in such a city as Surat; and
that if again urged by the Nabob -
they would consent to return hither, to
live

Pombay 91 April 1796

to live at the same time, under the
equivalent persecutions, as to correspondence,
until an opportunity which was sincerely
desired, should offer of their returning
to the Isle of France; and every attention
was enacted to be paid to their accom-
modation that should be consistent
with these Orders being carried duly
into effect; for which purpose the
Superintendent would be required to
dispatch a stranger immediately to be sent
and as the French prohibited, (as would
appear) that they inhabited a neutral
town under the protection of the Nabob
Government, it was recommended to the
acting Chief, for the purpose of obviating
the French's objections, to communicate
confidentially with that power on this
subject; so that the French might be
made

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to made over by him, or at least taken into
 Consideration by his full council—

18th - The interesting letter on which the
 Government gives their objections above
 referred as to the inconsistency of Monsieur
 Constant, in carrying on a correspondence of
 national import with the French Convention,
 in opposition to his parole of June 1793,
 and to the following prospect—First from the
 French Consul at Bagdad dated 22nd Fructidor
 the 3rd Year of the French Republic and
 commencing with the words—Liberty,
 Equality, Fraternity or Death. The Consul
 likewise acknowledges the receipt of dispatches
 from Monsieur de la Rochelle 18th Fructidor
 preceding, and likewise refers to him
 the arrival at Bagdad of one Lemmonier
 named Dubois, a Chaplain, whom the Consul
 observes, to have been charged with a
 passport

Bombay 93 April 1796

to passport from Paris. Monsieur immediately
 despatched to the National Convention, the
 passport as his duty to dispatch by the
 shortest and quickest road for France, and
 they were accordingly recommended to
 Citizen Vissiere, the new Republican
 Ambassador with the Pope, who had replaced
 Citizen Desmarches in the latter's place.
 The Bagdad Consul likewise acknowledges
 having received a duplicate of Monsieur
 de la Rochelle's dispatch for France, in which he
 proposed procuring an alliance, Constanti-
 nople and Italy, adding as a promise that
 these papers despatched to him would arrive
 in Paris long before Dubois, and that he
 had addressed them to the Commission for
 Foreign Affairs, which is the course laid
 down by the Committee of public welfare
 for

Pombay 94 April 1796

To the goodness of all those publicly
employed by the Republic up the desert.
The likewise notice the several attempts
from Congress of Citizen Savas who
showed an inclination of going to France
but deterred by the difficulties of crossing
the desert, he preferred returning with
an intention of returning to the Isle of
France, by way of Maurit. The French
Council recommends him to Mons.
Bureau as a worthy character, particularly
attached to the Republic, and the more
opposite of Dubois by his conduct.
He charged him with new papers and
Bulletins giving an account of the
conquests of the Republic. The other is
intercepted letter signed Emile Savas
Secretary of Legation of the French
Republic and dated Constantinople
the

Pombay 95 April 1796

To the 23rd of the month, 3rd year of the Republic.
Communicated also with the words already
"Signed Continuity & Death." The
Secretary Savas by virtue of the
Every benevolent acknowledges in
this letter the receipt of despatches from
Mons. Bureau of the 23rd February 1796
and triplicate of March past triplicate.
States the Every to have made the
use of Mons. Bureau, requested having
transmitted the information
thereon contained to Government.
He also enclosed for Mons. Bureau
the two last Bulletins and a report
from the Committee of public welfare
on the constitution of Revolutionary
Justice concluding with the remark
"those who as a real republican will
not

96
Bombay 96 April 1796

4. I feel sure here to appreciate this
master piece of reason and Morality.
19. At the meeting of Council
on the same day with which the above
cited letter of Government to the Chief
Magistrate of Surat is dated viz. 6th
February 1796 there appear to have
been read at the Council Board,
Sunday Papers, to which as the
contents of that letter bear some reference
it will be proper here to notice them a
letter from Mons^r. Pautier dated 11th Jan'y
1796 addressed to the Council for the
purpose of informing them of the
actual situation of the French at
Surat, stating that Citizen Brice,
on the declaration of war between the
French & English nations, was there,
in the capacity of French Resident
Surat

97
Bombay 97 April 1796

4. Sent by the Government of the Isle of
France with despatch to the
Government of Bombay - The
detail of his conduct at the taking of the
factory, it is not necessary Mr. Pautier
chose to enter into his motions being
explained in his memorial addressed
to the Government of Bombay under
date 5th July 1793. The other Frenchmen
at Surat (Mons^r. Pautier & others) as
well as himself formerly belonged to
a small vessel from the Isle of France
bound to Surat which touching at
Damas for repairs was, when on the
eve of departure seized at that port on
a renewal of war between France and
Portugal Mons^r. Pautier & his companions
were accordingly detained there from
August

Bombay 98 April 1796

From August 93 to November 94. when in consequence of the harsh treatment they experienced, they took themselves to flight and at Surat placed themselves with Citizen Benia under the protection of the Nabob. In September 1794 Citizen Benia hearing of the arrival of a French Cartel at Bombay made application to join her, but was refused by Mr. Griffith, who forwarded a letter from Benia to the Commissioner, Captain of the Cartel to request they would take him up at Surat, but the letter arriving too late, Citizen Benia was abandoned at Surat as the Cartel was at Decatur. They still hoped (says Mr. Gauchin) for the arrival of another Cartel on the coast which would enable them to depart, but hearing of the English prisoners being returned to India from the Isle of France

Bombay 99 April 1796

on which bottom their hopes vanished, and unwilling to have the place scandalized, they applied to the Nabob for permission to depart as they should find opportunity, with which Mr. Farnes was made acquainted, and he had undertaken to carry them to Kingdon and received in advance 1000 Rs. out of 2000 Rs. agreed to be paid him for their passage. Unfortunately Mr. Farnes set out for Bombay, and when on the eve of embarking the Council of Surat (as would appear) prohibited the Arab from taking them. This latter refused also to return the advance made him of 1000 Rs. Citizen Benia having addressed himself to the Nabob in person, concluded that this money, as well as the sum expended for provisions for the voyage, must be made

Bombay

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April 1796

4th an actual life, which Mons^r Sautier & remanched would effectually deprive Citegen Boira of all pecuniary means of returning to his Native Country even had he now the permission of Government as to do, & therefore it is that Mr. Sautier addresses the President to obtain the means of their repairing their wives, children, & every thing that is dear to them. I conclude with presuming there can be no objection made to their conduct at Surat, though should any part have been wrongfully represented Mr. Sautier would at once be empowered to him being confident of his ability to do away any misrepresentation. In a letter from Mons^r Sautier to the President dated the 29th January I read in Council on the same day with the President on 6 February 1796 he encloses a letter he

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4th he has just received from Citegen Boira, and at the same time requests for himself a passport to return by the first opportunity of a ship, which the President caused to be transmitted to him this his private Secretary under the same date, at the same time desiring him to inform Mons^r Boira who was shortly expected at Bombay, that an answer would be given him in person on the subject of his address - which bore (as would appear) no date but seemed to acknowledge the kindness with which the French claimed (because they were just) had been rendered this his friend Sautier, and to enclose a letter he had addressed to the Governor General to request of him a Cash of Ship, which

Bombay 102 April 1796

4 wherein he had escaped he said his detention without flattering or disguise, and begged that it might be favored with the President's precious recommendation. Mons. Minia adds to the Governor General bears date at Surat the 3^d Pluviso 4th year or there 22 January 1796. arising as he says from his cruel situation and hoped it may be in vain. In the month of June 1795 the Bombay Government having given orders to seize all the property of the Republic at Surat &c. took his goods as a prisoner of war. Mons. Minia showed that the seizure of the French property in an acknowledged neutral town, was one of those unjustifiable abuses too frequently sanctioned by Superior force - but as to the pretense of making a resident or Consul

a

Bombay 103 April 1796

4 a prisoner of war who besides no National Character had no Soldier as a guard, and whose only train consisted in a servant and two servants appeared to him - incompatible with the sense of the word prisoner of war for whose circumstances render it necessary for the public good to arrest and detain, holding feasible & employments their parole is not trusted they are then carefully watched and imprisoned as prisoners of State - Under the impression of these reflections (had they been avowedly addressed the Government of Bombay stating at large as well his objections to be considered a prisoner of War, as those which in justice ought to prevent his being a prisoner of State, and in the mean time abandoned to the

Bombay 104 April 1796.

to the English, after the usual ceremony
of protesting the territory and effects of
the republic, and settled himself in a
private house in Lion, where he knew
that he enjoyed not only all the benefits
of neutrality and independence but the
most obliging attention on the part
of the English, who strove to alleviate
the injustice of politics, and the
cruelty of war, by all the outward
appearance of humanity - Having
with impatience for the arrival of a British
or neutral ship, whereby he might
return to the Isle of France - his family
he persuaded to take, augmented to 14 persons,
by the arrival of the Officers & crew of being
La France frigate which the Portuguese had
detained at Bomboe on August 1793 on a
Jahar

Bombay 105 April 1796.

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Jahar

Bombay 106 April 1796.

4. Ensign/ Mr. this person had suggested
a passage for himself & family on
an Arab vessel bound to Langkat; for
which he was to pay 2000 R. in cash
Spanish money for the voyage.
Sometime after making these arrangements
the Mahdab of the boat insisted on
having a certificate that the Frenchman
had received the permission of Government
to embark on his vessel. The Mahdab was
accordingly applied to, who in writing,
and under his seal approved the
departure of the French. Mr. Farmer
(as is stated) who was intended to assure
the Mahdab that they never had been
considered as passengers of 2000 R. might
fully answer. Their departure however
which was to have taken place on the

Bombay 107 April 1796

4. 10. December was unfortunately detained
by the Mesembria affairs of the Rasoolah,
and on the 25th Mr. Farmer suddenly
embarked for Bombay shortly after
which an extravagant rumour became
generally spread, that this Arab vessel
(only 500 tons burden, and with sixty
people on board) was not going to
Lombok, but to the Isle of France;
where the French were taking a
considerable taking of slaves. Inquire
Mr. Bruce observes it would have been
looked upon as a treachery, in the
English Council had they permitted
his vessel to set sail. In consequence
of this alarm, William Bannister
relates of the Imam of Muscat,
and Messrs. Bannister's friend addressed
the

108
Bombay 108 April 1796

4 The English Council at Surat is to state the nature of the loading of the Arab vessel above mentioned, and to add that if the French were an obstacle to her departure, she would not take them. The Council after perusal of Mr. J. de la Motte's letter desired him not to take them, and Mr. de la Motte says he is here obliged to own they the Council could not answer otherwise, "under such unfavorable circumstances." From the 15th of Dec. Mr. de la Motte stated himself to have been perfectly prepared for the voyage, a store of provisions laid on board, &c. advanced to the Marseilles, which the latter more refused to refuse, and which Mr. de la Motte supposed he must therefore lose, as all the civil authorities in the place refused to do, here

109
Bombay 109 April 1796

4 From justice &c. Under these circumstances he had sent Mr. de la Motte to Bombay where he was received by the Governor with every honor, and expressions of concern at the French misfortune, but that when de la Motte requested of the Governor a packet to take them to the Isle of France, he answered that "as the whole of the civil and military Government of Bombay depended on the Government General of Bengal, it was to His. H. I should accept myself obtain a packet, but as my request appeared just and well acquainted with your equity and sensibility he would with pleasure second it." Under these encouragements Mr. de la Motte seems that he is induced to request of the Gov. General to take himself, and all the Frenchmen under his care at Surat, to

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Bombay April 1796

4th To be transported on a boat to the Isle of France, suggesting that one of the four persons conveyed would answer well the employment on this Service - Mr. Baines concludes by informing the Governor General that he is a civil agent of the French Republic sent by the Gov^t of the Isle of France to treat with the most authentic credentials to the Nabob, the Gov^t of Bombay, and that the other Frenchmen are by a different Colony in nearly a similar situation to the Wierdons Cove who, as well as the English, that have been the victims of War have experienced a treatment at the Isle of France that is a credit to Frenchmen in General -

5th - In addition to the last noticed instructions by Government bearing date the

111
Bombay April 1796

4th The 6th February 1796 further Letter from them of the same date as the preceding, contains an Order to the Chief Command of Naval to express Messrs. Baines & the other Prisoners there, that the measures of their situation was under the present circumstances the more essentially requisite in consequence of the recently received Report, as to the probability of a French Armament being fitted out for India - but that they should while they remained in our custody be well treated & housed in a Subterranean and they were also to be allowed to bring with them to this place all their private property, as likewise their families, if they wished so.

5th On the very same day and comprising also, as would appear, apart of

Bombay

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April 1796

To of the same Council (viz. 6 February 1796) the Government of Bombay address a letter on the Subject to the Honble the Governor General in Council wherein are recapitulated the occurrences attending the arrest of Mons. Bruce in 1793 at the first breaking out of the present war with the objections set up by that Gentleman to his being considered a prisoner of war, under plea of his being in no other than a neutral Capacity at Surat, and residing within a neutral City - as well as the inconsistencies of many of his arguments & fluctuating pretensions whence the Bombay Government of that time appeared not well induced to listen to his plea. For a further and accordingly directed him to be informed in reply as already noted in the 10th paragraph that he

Bombay

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April 1796

to he should be sent to the earliest opportunity to Europe, where he would doubtless benefit by an exchange of prisoners. Yet it is stated that same circumstances of which the present members of this Government are not immediately informed M. Bruce having at length permitted to reside in the town of Surat, missed the opportunity of the Council as mentioned in the 14th paragraph. I had been since joined by seven of his countrymen who took protection (also noticed in the same paragraph) for the neutral dominions as they pretended of the Nabs of Surat and afterwards having engaged a passage for Hongkong with intent of returning to the Isle of France were detained by the intervention of the said Council - a disappointment the

114 Bombay April 1796

to the Bombay Government cannot, which led Mons. Benica to make application to the President for a cartel ship, to Spain. Whether, thro' his agent Mons. Lachet, who pleaded so strongly as to the liberality shown to British prisoners at the Mauritius that the President was inclined to promote Mr Benica's wishes, and had actually proposed writing to the Governor General to suggest various means of facilitating his and his countrymen's departure. Hearing of these favorable intentions Mr Benica accepted them the letter above sent, with the enclosure to the Governor General requesting at the same time that his application to the latter might be supported by a communication from home; which the Bombay Government

obeyed.

115 Bombay April 1796

to Mons. Benica probably has arrived, some of which for the intercepted packets mentioned in the 16th Paragraph; which proved Mons. Benica's correspondence with the National Convention &c. on interesting national concerns; and altho' the Bombay Government conjectured that Mr Benica would endeavour to shelter himself on plea of this correspondence relating only to the imprisonment and escape of his countrymen from Daman. Yet they were not satisfied here for this answer could be shown the same or less than his official dispatches from him were thus bearable & acknowledged in the letter addressed to him in his official capacity, as the still subsisting Council for the French Republic at Surat, a

Capacity

Bombay 116 April 1796

To Captny which the Bombay Government
could whether Mr. Boria should any
longer be permitted to exercise; and the
more especially as in a letter addressed
by himself to the Governor in Council of
Bombay on July 1793 of which mention
will be found in paragraph 14th B. he
expressly admits that were he to act as
his predecessor did M. de Brioncourt in
1778 / corresponding in a publick character
he should justly forfeit his Ambassadorial
privileges from access and which as
the Bombay Government did, on the proof
above alluded to, convince M. Boria had then
on his own person sacrificed all pretension
to they thought of their irrefragable duty
to transmit the directions mentioned in
the 14th paragraph to the Chief Council
at

Bombay 117 April 1796

at Surat as to the degree of restraint under
which they thought it absolutely necessary
that M. Boria should be placed should
he not on their invitation agree to
repeal to the Censure of all their
proceedings on which duplicate copies
were enclosed for the further information
of the Government Council enclosing
the President's correspondence with M^r.
Gautier and Boria as well as the
intercepted letters addressed to the
Cotton and their subsequent proceedings
as to the 11 or 12 other Frenchmen in
Surat (as noticed in the 17th paragraph)
hoping that the Government Council
would concur in sending the arrest of
these letters the more necessary for the
reasons

Bombay

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April 1796

4 reasons given in the 2^d paragraph, as it must surely be the Bombay Government conclude appear almost criminally negligent to leave any longer at liberty so many active enemies against the welfare of our Nation, and more particularly to permit them to exert themselves in so convenient a situation as must be the City of Surat for disseminating to all the Board of India the exaggerated tales they would not doubt be prompt to circulate of the approach of their national force, and of the enhancing consequences that they will certainly be inclined to hunt out as likely to flow from its removal ^{and} in India.

22

On the 21st February, the Chief of Council address the Board to advise of Mess^r Guillard being sent prisoner of War

Bombay

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April 1796

to War to the Presidency we heard the Chief Council, and by his having received his substantial money to that day including, and on the 1st February the Chief Council report, that on communicating a Mention to the Board's order of the 6th of the same month the acting Chief Mr Spence attended Mr Wherry, as interpreter, and Lieutenant Adams the Chief Officer, proceeded to Mess^r Bussia's house where the substance of what passed is detailed in a written Report there of by the Chief, a copy of which they enclose, showing therein that the untemperate behaviour of Mess^r Bussia, and particularly his insisting on not being a prisoner in 1795, would have shown little hesitation what measures to pursue with him,

and

120
Bombay 120 April 1796

It did they not conceive themselves restrained
by the Government orders, which require
the utmost Moderation and politeness;
although as they acted without taking
the unequivocal Step of placing a
guard over his house they see no
effectual mode to restrain his compli-
ance which he absolutely refused to
Communicate, as required; so that in
due consideration of their former advice
their only resource appears that of
requesting further instructions for their
guidance - In the mean time the
Nabob has been requested to prevent
the French from quitting the town,
and if possible to secure any letters they
might intend to write going to Muscat
The Chief of Council also report the
readings

121
Bombay 121 April 1796

It readings expected by the Nabob to make
over to them all the French residing in
the town as well as (what they have
with some further understanding) that the
Nabob has repudiated the money claimed
by M^r. Pons without any applica-
tion on his, or interference on their
part - The Report above mentioned to
be enclosed in the Chief of Councils letter
(otherwise dated the 11th February 1796) -
Noted the three above named Gen^ll^s Messrs
M^r. Spencer, M^r. Henry Dowd M^r.s to
have waited on M^r. Pons, whom
they found at dinner with an American,
when M^r. Spencer after apologizing for
the untimely intrusion, enquired M^r.
Pons in English he had something to
confess

122
Dorchester April 1796

It is impossible to him, which he begged might
to him in private, to which Bruce &
attended, there was no occasion he
might speak there - accordingly Mr.
Spencer having communicated the first
part of the instructions of Government
was proceeding with the Subject when
he found himself violently interrupted
by exclamations on the part of Bruce
against the total want of decency and
respect paid to his age, station, rank,
and with the utmost indignation and
apparent rage, addressing himself to
Mr Cherry (so as to preclude the possibility
of Mr Spencer continuing to speak)
said Mr Cherry you Sir know the
circumstances I have been treated with -
"My age, Situation & Understanding")
I have

123
Dorchester April 1796

I have met with constant Oppression - Your
conduct has been successively turned, and
yet despatched - repeatedly have I told you,
and particularly at the French Garrison,
that I was no prisoner, that though I
might be confined by your power to that
Camp (preventing to one hanging in the
room) my mind would be free. From
my own arrival I wrote about one
Centage - The violence of which discourse
he however so far softened on its being
taken up by Mr Cherry by declaring -
"Many, my friend are the evils that our
kind attended I have experienced
from you, but when I am speaking
of our public matters - He then recapitulated
the various occurrences, as
they affected him, from the time
almost

Bombay 124 April 1796

That almost of his first arrival at Surat and particularly what he in good language formed and uttered received from the Surat Chief and Council & the Bombay Government principally dwelling upon, and concluding the various parts of his arguments with the modification of being always ascribed by Sentences, and not by the respective Words; in as much as he deemed himself an subordinate Character, but a true and representative of the Republic and entitled to the same honorable respect as the Governor of Bombay. Taking advantage of a short pause in his discourse Mr. Dumas observed to Mons. Perrin that

Bombay 125 April 1796

That it was the wish of Government to attend to his application, which only produced from Mons. Perrin an immediate burst of the most unwarrantable abuse of every public Character he could recollect of the English Government in India, but with repetition of his having no intention to offend the Government as Individuals, from whom he had experienced civilities & a Motion; showing also that he was a free man, not a prisoner, but an individual, in no hostile Character which precluded the English from the thought of detaining him, as such; that he had taken the protection of the Nabob, and was at full liberty to go where he thought proper, and if the Court would

Bombay 126 April 1796

I have read Sumner - although he had been represented to Government as a spy, or something else - he did not know by whom - that Mr Maunty was probably a spy himself though he acted by orders; as no doubt Mr Spencer did, whose duty M^r Pavia was conscious of being a disagreeable one; yet still he persisted in declining to hear around Mr Spencer had to say, either from the Board of Secret or the Bombay Government that he had the highest respect possible for Mr Sumner, the Governor but yet would never consent to receive any Communication that did not come through the proper Channel - still depending on the Communication by Sumner - His Conversation it is said continued to be intermixed with the

Bombay 127 April 1796

the greatest abuse of our Government which he committed was very arbitrary in this Country and that as he could not resist force, these Agents might hang the strongest, hang or kill him, or have him imprisoned by the Emperor. During a pause of this Whispers, he appeared to commit wholly to paper Mr Cherry both occasion to abuse to M^r Pavia that notwithstanding his invective and abuse against public Character, he must allow there were some among our countrymen, prisoners who had been treated with more delicacy and kindness than he M^r Pavia had been, and that the object of the present visit was only to communicate to him the answer to what he had himself applied

128
Bombay April 1796.

It appears from a letter which Messrs. Pereira
answered that he had written to Bombay
and requested application had been
made from thence to the Governor General
for a patent to carry him to the Mauritius,
where Mr. Cherry again observed that
it seems on that Subject Mr. Spencer had
written him to write him, on the part of the
Governor to Bombay; where a vessel would be
prepared for his accommodation. He said
he would not go, he did not wish to receive
any thing from Bombay and desired Mr.
Spencer to write the Governor so - Messrs. Mr.
Spencer and the Gentleman with him, it
seemed to have pleased Mr. Pereira, when the
letter again returned his discourse by
conveying the Great Council of having a
calumniated and vilified him, and of having
represented

129
Bombay April 1796

It represented him a dangerous man
at Surat, and Mr. Cherry observed
how much was superior done to that
Country, as he thought Pereira would
one day find; and therefore desirous
of bringing him to the Subject of his
application to Bombay, and even
returning the Card he had given
when taken prisoner in 1793, he
again took fire, and vauntingly
denied that he had ever consented to
be made a prisoner; but that like
a thief at the Gallows with a halter
round his neck, he had been forced to
assent to what was desired of him -
that he only consented to consider
himself under the guaranty of
Messrs.

Bombay 130 April 1796

4. th Mess^{rs} J. J. & C. the Governor
said, until an answer should arrive
to his representation from Bombay,
and pledged his word that he would
not act in any way contrary to the
interests of the British Government;
laying great stress throughout on
the word, "until he received an answer
from Bombay" to which Mr. Henry
remarked that his parole was recalled,
and in his own hand writing, not
to act directly or indirectly in favor
of or against the interests of the
Belleguent Nation. This remark
appeared to check him with the
conviction of its truth. Though with
great violence he again exclaimed

Yes

Bombay 131 April 1796

4. th Mess^{rs} J. J. & C. the Governor
said, until an answer should arrive
to his representation from Bombay,
and pledged his word that he would
not act in any way contrary to the
interests of the British Government;
laying great stress throughout on
the word, "until he received an answer
from Bombay" to which Mr. Henry
remarked that his parole was recalled,
and in his own hand writing, not
to act directly or indirectly in favor
of or against the interests of the
Belleguent Nation. This remark
appeared to check him with the
conviction of its truth. Though with
great violence he again exclaimed

23. In a separate address from
the acting Chief Mr. J. J. & C. the Governor
said, until an answer should arrive
to his representation from Bombay,
and pledged his word that he would
not act in any way contrary to the
interests of the British Government;
laying great stress throughout on
the word, "until he received an answer
from Bombay" to which Mr. Henry
remarked that his parole was recalled,
and in his own hand writing, not
to act directly or indirectly in favor
of or against the interests of the
Belleguent Nation. This remark
appeared to check him with the
conviction of its truth. Though with
great violence he again exclaimed

Ramsey 132 April 1796

"The reasons that make him consider the communication in the light of a point of duty, and particularly as having always been on cordial terms with Mons^r Buxa (for indeed all at Surat had frequented themselves on contributing to soften the rigour of that Gentleman's Situation by every personal attention) nothing inimical to the latter could he thought, he supposed to influence his conduct when he proceeds to state that he has understood Mons^r Buxa was selected by Mons^r L'ouffier, as an able Navigator for the Indian Seas

Ramsey 133 6th April 1796

"I fear, and apprehend, as a recompence for his labour, or his Zeal, in the last year's War, attended at L'ouffier's that he has often served in these Seas, either as a Merchant or Naval Officer, that he is without a doubt, the most dangerous man to the interests of Great Britain that could now start on the Publick Stage from many years residence intimately acquainted with its Commercial Affairs, as well as present Situation - from his vast treat Knowledge, perfectly conversant with its Connections as to the Gulphs of Arabia, Persia and their vicinities; the Ships of

134
Bombay 13th April 1796

4th of the Port, their owners, their
"bargues, and their Condition; their
"times of sailing and usual
"return infirm, the detail of
"Secret Intest, in every degree:
The French, Mr. Spenser adds,
except thro such a medium,
could not know the actual very
weak State of French and how
little able it is to oppose foreign
invasion; and Mr. Spenser
he observes, had more than once
hinted the practicability of plunder-
ing French by a Corps de Main,
even with two frigates; altho
no doubt, such Enterprises
escaped

135
Bombay 13th April 1796

4th escaped being an unguarded moment.
On the 10th February 1796 the
British Council again wrote to the
British Consul of the Report they received
on the preceding day from the
Commandant and who mentions that
there are 4000 in the Castle 4
French prisoners that had been
delivered over to him by a Guard of
the Malabar Sepoys. The same letter
also states that Monsieur Danton
who had just arrived from Bombay
on the Princess Augusta frigate,
having expressed a desire to the
acting Chief to confer with the
Council in regard to certain disagreeable
circumstances that had occurred &
which occasioned the confinement of
four

Bombay 136 April 1796

to some of his countrymen has been accordingly admitted before the Council Board, where he proposed with permission to endeavour by communicating with Mons. Bavin to accommodate matters which refer to Mons. Gautier, more perfect information on this head, such part of the Bombay orders of the 6th instant as it was deemed prudent to communicate were read to him. He was likewise requested to furnish a list of such men as had accompanied him from Danes Island but replied that he knew of none except C. Brown, a Surgeon, who was lying ill at his Gautier's house, that he had understood his three had gone to India, and that there had taken service on board an American ship, then at the bar. The Chief and Council there advised Mons. Gautier that there were

Bombay 137 April 1796

to some no objection to his communicating to Mons. Bavin all that has passed which they should be happy to find would prove the means of removing the obstacles that now exist to the execution of the orders of Government, and prevent further trouble, as well as vexation, to those concerned. Mons. Gautier having accordingly retired, returned soon after with a certificate signed by Mons. Bavin, and at the same time stated that Bartholomew's readiness to go to Bombay, on the morrow together with all the Frenchmen on that, excepting Mons. Gautier and a Cook servant who he Mons. Bavin desired, might remain to take care of his house and effects. Mons. Gautier not being particularly noticed in the Order of the 6th instant and the Cook servant not being a Native Frenchman there

Bombay 138 April 1796

4. Those appeared in difficulty to the Chief and Council, to acquiesce in Mons^r Bussia's proposal, to whom it was accordingly signified that the Surgeon would be ready for his accommodation whenever it might suit his Convenience to embark, Mons^r Justin likewise offered himself and Mons^r Bussia, as Security for three of the Frenchmen lodged in the Castle and on the faith of that Frenchman's assurance they, by name Michel Haumein and Ravier were accordingly ordered to be released - These Steps and resolutions the Acting Chief was accordingly requested to communicate to the Misch, who was at the same time directed to use his best endeavours to detain the two Frenchmen who appeared from Mons^r Bussia, lest to have returned on board the American Ship at the Sea, by name Carreaux & Baudet -

The

Bombay 139 April 1796

4. The Commisary of the Prince of Asturias was likewise directed to accommodate in suitable manner Mons^r Bussia and his family with a passage to the Presidency, whether he was likewise directed to convey the Frenchmen whose names are above written - two others mentioned in Mons^r Bussia's list by names Mollen & Lemaire being in bad state of health to be conveyed, were allowed to remain with Mons^r Bussia - It is likewise remarked that Mons^r Bussia's sickness at the meeting with Mess^{rs} Spencer & Cherry on that evening having prevented the whole of the Commission being completed to him, he was still unacquainted with that part thereof which ordered Mons^r Bussia's vessel to correspond to have been dissolved -

25th - In the subsequent arrangement to have been received from Mons^r Bussia the latter testifies that of the five of the Brigantine

Bombay 140 April 1796

Primaire Young Agatha, ship, but was
detained at Cambray by the Portuguese
in August 1790. there were no others remain-
ing at Surat than the following viz.

The Seine French, Captain of the ship,
P. Camus, Lieut. - Agre, Officer L.
Coutte, Master of the ship.

The other Frenchmen who resided to his
knowledge at Surat, were -

M. Buis, Resident.

M. Lenoir, his Secretary.

M. Lenoir - & Servants.

Ravie, brought by the Seine ship.

Harvieu, formerly taken to Chamber to

M. Siffert, Captain, which embarked some

the 10 of this month, on the ship Seine

Primaire, bound to, & so on.

All the others who declare themselves

French, M. Buis did not acknowledge

as

Bombay 141 April 1796

As such, Ravie and Harvieu he should
have taken notice of in the Seine
Primaire, and would suspect -

On the 17 of the same month

of February the Resident of the Resident

again during the Resident of the Resident

of Bombay to submit with sundry other

papers, as are ordered in due order first

the Copy of a letter received by them some

their advice of the 10 from Captain Tucker

who transmits a note addressed to him

by M. Buis, wherein that M. Buis

writes date of the 10 February 1796 declares

his contentments upon the Resident, but

without interfering with the course of the

Seine; and that on the receipt of his Capt.

Tucker being appointed to command the

small Seine, he should feel much pleasure

in having the pleasure of embarking on

his ship, with four or five Seine of his

Ship -

142
Bombay April 1796

4. Letter -

27th - The second paper of embossed
noted in the Chief Khemul's letter is
a statement by Messrs Pige and
Boyle, of what passed on their journey
on the acting Chiefs receiving an order
supposed to be from Messrs. Paine
This paper is dated on the 17th February
1796 and contained an account by the
above mentioned Gentlemen, who were
on that day at Dinner at the acting
Chief Mr. Spencer's House, of Messrs. Paine
appearing there, attended by John
Duperreux that the two Frenchmen
who had entered on board the American
Ship, having returned to his house, Messrs.
Paine had acquainted the Mabel Thomas
who intended to assure that it was very
well that Messrs. Paine then stated, that
as the Messrs. Paine had presented
themselves

143
Bombay April 1796

to themselves at two different gates of the town,
with the intention of proceeding to take a walk.
They were stopped by the Mabel's guards & informed
that they could not be allowed to pass an
exception being however made at the latter gate
in favour of Messrs. Paine of his choice to pass
which he said hurt his feelings, much more
than it gladdens him - that he could not but
be surprised at such harsh treatment, after
what he & Messrs. Paine had concerted to do;
Whereupon to Cal the Matter that Mr. Spencer
was formally informed that both he & Messrs.
Paine did so, consequences of such from every
engagement they had hitherto entered into
with the Council of Peace and that considering
honesty were bound to adhere to Messrs. Paine.
Mr. Spencer might use such course measures
towards both, as he might judge proper -

28 - On this Paper the Chief Khemul
remarks that Messrs. Paine attempted to

Pombay 144 April 1796

to be made his sphere of youth had constrained Mr Ramsay, the with considerable reluctance on the part of that Gentleman as it was in some respects a private business, to communicate to the Board, what passed between Mons. Ponce and himself on the 14th of the same month during a visit paid to him by that Gentleman at purpose of Mr Ramsay's statement which they accordingly enclosed; and wherein it is observed that Mr Ramsay had received every uncorrupted report from Mons. Ponce, whose real motives for calling on him Mr R. was at a loss to know. Further that on Mr Ponce's being very anxious to know what the Government intention was towards him Mr R. replied that as he Mons. Ponce believed for an instant to what Mr Ponce's Whom purpose directed to communicate the day they visited on him he would have been at our loss to know that the

Pombay 145 April 1796

to the Government had created and endeavored to treat him with all possible consideration - but having refused to communicate with these Gentlemen Mr Ramsay did not think it necessary to enter on the subject particularly as Mons. Ponce had received every uncorrupted information thereon that reached Mons. Ponce's determination to depart with his countrymen. He rejoined Mons. Ponce "I am resolved not to go, nor have just told or written Captain Goulton so - Mr Ramsay remarked that this conduct in thus retreating his engagement appeared very strange, & was a kind of behaviour that forced him to request they might have no further conversation of a public nature - for he Mr Ponce might act as he pleased - on which the latter again remarked that he would have said anything to get the order released from the handle, and that he would not go - In answering the
about

146
Dorchester 146 April 1796

to the Statement by Mr. Manning the Chief
Warrant observe that the impropriety of
Language used on these occasions by the
French in question, induced the Board
to suppose that they had no other object in
view than to sacrifice the word they had
pledged, and that for this purpose only they
had procured the liberation of their Countrymen
confined in the Castle, as likewise that the
Complaint of Mons. Panton was only a
plea for their duplicity. Thus the the freedom
for many Frenchmen, and particularly
of the two Persons whose behaviour had
excited so much Surprise, appeared impos-
sible to the Chief Warrant, when Ships of their
Nation were known to have made an attack
on the Castle, and might possibly be near
the port of Dorchester. Yet collecting the
moderation enjoined by their orders from
Government they confined their resolution

147
Dorchester 147 April 1796

to on the occasion a recommendation only,
for the sake of personal Security, to the Rebels,
not to permit Frenchmen to pass any of
the Town Walls, and since Mons. Panton
had delayed his communication to adhere to
Mons. Brucia, to exclude him on the
Prohibition.

29- Subsequent to these proceedings
the Warrant is stated to have handed to
the Chief Warrant an address which his
Highness had received from Mons. Brucia, a
copy of which is enclosed bearing date the
4th of March 1796, or 29th of March 1796.
Year of the Republick and containing a
request as consequence of the repeated and
unprovoked outrages he has lately experienced
whence he can no longer remain without
and safety in the Rebels city, that it may
be optional, with him and the Frenchmen
he acknowledges as such being in all ten
present

Pombay 148 April 1796.

to persons to withdraw fully into the hospitable
territories of the Marhattas who have the
happening of being on peace friendship
with all the nations who are at war with
his republic.

30th The information of the late
attack by French Ships on the Settlement
of Diu having been communicated to the
lately appointed Provincial Chief, on his
arrival at Surat the day preceding the date
of this letter viz. 19th February 1796 that
Governor as is therein stated to have im-
mediately summoned a Council before
whom he laid a Minute which assuming
the approbation of their Board, the
measures therein proposed were accordingly
resolved to be adopted. Mr. Tonnis
Minute also bears date the 19th February
1796 Commencing with expressions of
concern

Pombay 149 April 1796

to concern at the intelligence received from
Diu, which induced him to summon a
Meeting of the Board & to propose for their
consideration which they accordingly
adopted that the Board should be desired
to take immediate measures for securing
the persons of Messrs. Pereira, Denny French
Subject then in Prison, assuming at the
same time every delicacy and propriety
of conduct towards them consistent with
their Situation & the safety of the place,
which Messrs. Pereira's conduct, his
peculiarly immoral and disloyal insti-
tution of leaving the City, if not counteracted
by the noble, might the Provincial Chief
apprehended, essentially endanger. &
it was therein further explained that he
proposed the detentions to be effected by
the

Pomboy 150 April 1796

4 The Nabob however he had been informed
there was not proper accommodation in the
Castle for prisoners of Mons. Perrier's Contention
51. - The Report of Messrs. Galley and
Rennery, who appear to have been
deputed on this business to the Nabob,
of the readiness with which he acquiesced
in the measures suggested as the most
expedient for securing the persons of the
commerce company, resident in Surat, gave
the Permanent Chief, peculiar satisfaction
adding that he heartily expected the report
of the successful measures pursued by the
Nabob, which with all these proceedings,
he proposed to submit to Government
where speedy consideration should be required
for their future guidance, as to the disposal
of Mons. Perrier, in particular, who has
evidently

Pomboy 151 April 1796

4 evidently looking his parole violated
his engagement of furnishing a silent
and inactive spectator of the events of
the war
52. - The most interesting
paragraph of the Chief's Memorial letter
of the 17th February, notices the welcome
intelligence from the Nabob, respecting Mons.
Perrier and some other Frenchmen to
have been secured by his people. This
news appears to bear no date but is
addressed by the Nabob to the Chief Secretary
in position of the 1st of Shaban which
his Highness (as he is termed) had received
from Mons. Perrier for permission to
return with the Marhatta Country, bearing
the Nawab's orders, that Mons. Perrier
had pledged his word to go to Bombay,
it appeared to me from his duplicity
that

Bombay

152

April 1796

that he intended to run away. Therefore yesterday the 5th of the present month (Tuesday Morning) at 10 o'clock I sent a Confidential Servant down with 200 Sepoys to the dwelling house of the aforesaid Residents, who are keeping watch there over his Frenchmen and to day (Friday) three other Frenchmen attempting to escape were caught by my Scouts and brought to the Durbar and one man at noon today making in all five prisoners. Four on the Durbar also in the dwelling of the French Residents where upon the Chief & Council collect the further orders of Government as to the disposal of these prisoners, being apprehensive of danger in sending them to Bombay at this critical juncture, on any of the Companies small cruizers, when the aforesaid Superior Naval force of the enemy are supposed to be conveying to the

Northward

Bombay

153

April 1796

Northward of the Channeling

55th The object of the above detailed letter of the Chief & Council, issued by the Government of Bombay is dated the 26th February 1796 and repeated as well their surprise at the entire private Council & expressed sympathy of Mons. Perier, as satisfaction at the noble ready & prudent exertions in securing the persons of the French without his jurisdiction; all of which, when the Chief and Council shall learn the amount of the armament sent to Commodore Wilson at Barmas, they are then directed to send down on one of the Cruizers to Bombay, when the means have to deliver the said prisoners of war, without allowing them factors of correspondence or writing, or even suspicious verbal intercourse, with any persons that shall not pass with the approbation of the Chief; of whose Council as satisfaction is his Minister (above abstracted) in causing them to be taken prisoners the Board entirely approved

Bombay 154 *April 1796*

11. 34. On the 20th February 1796, the Chief and Council report that in pursuance of the Orders of Government of the 16th Feb^r of the same month their Chief had concerted measures with the Commandant of the Castle for presenting M^{rs} P^rince & Lauder on board the Frigate at the bar & that an American having been sent by the Vessel to deliver over Charge of the prisoners of M^{rs} P^rince & Lauder they had departed M^{rs} P^rince & Lauder aboard on their Vessel on board to be conveyed to the said vessel on presenting them from Bombay after which the departed Gentleman above named was directed to attend on person the said M^{rs} P^rince & Lauder and to offer them the conveyance of the Chief Channel to the Vessel where the Chief Boats and another boat provided with every necessaries and necessary were ordered to be conveyed there, these boats go and on board on board the report of their Commissioned the Chief and Council enclose a copy, which bears date the 21st of the same month of February 1796 and the Signatures of M^{rs} P^rince & Lauder who state their proceeding to the house of M^{rs} P^rince accompanied by Lieut^{nt} Harding Sub
adjutant

Bombay 153 *April 1796*

11. Adjutant, Lieut^{nt} Castle of the Guard & Major
at the same time appointed on the part of the Vessel to hand over to the Commissioned his prisoners, to whom the Chief of the Orders of Government were then communicated whereon M^{rs} P^rince & Lauder replied that they must yield to force, but by no means assented to the execution of any authority by which they were to be deprived of their Liberty M^{rs} P^rince has produced his Commission as Resident at the French Nation, and thought at first declaring that as to their effects the Commissioned might do as they pleased yet on reflection he begged of Lieut^{nt} Harding to assist the Commissioned in making an inventory of the different articles which both M^{rs} P^rince & Lauder, a French Lady, and her child a Moorish named Thomas all with some slaves are stated to have presented to the boat waiting for them at the Vessel later that M^{rs} P^rince in the course of conversation gave M^{rs} P^rince to understand that he could his last Commission with him (already retired) on the 20th paragraph as private, but that
M^{rs}

186
Dombay

136

April 1796

Mr. Ramsay replied he was sorry to declare
he had thought himself bound to lay it
before the Chief and Council - The remaining
Pemberton's force on Monday after the departure
of Messrs. Bruce & Baucher requested the other
business confined at the Duban might be
transferred to the same house with themselves
and supplied with money for their support
as they would become indebted by the
departure of Messrs. Bruce to which latter
request the Chief is reported to have procured
the Nabob's consent and the whole of the
Pemberton's were accordingly lodged in the
same house under a great guard of English
and the Nabob's troops, through which the
circumstances change of the Post dependent, who
had been instructed to pay them the usual
subsistence money necessary which the Chief
Council had no objection to indulge the
remaining business in until an opportunity
should offer of their being transferred to the
Residence for it was deemed unsafe to trust
the

Dombay

157

April 1796

to the whole on board a ship of small establishment
as the other and therefore Messrs. Bruce
and Spence only were embarked with sailed from
Bombay on the morning of the 25th -

35 - This letter was acknowledged by
Government on the 5th March 1796 the President
of the Chief Council in general terms approved
and a decree added to be confirmed whether or
not Messrs. Bruce accepted the proposed travelling
of the Chief on the occasion -

36 - The Provincial Chief of Police in a
letter addressed to the Governor dated 29th February
1796 enclosing several Papers found after Bruce's
departure from Surat which containing in Mr.
John's Opinion proof of Bruce having carried
on an objectionable correspondence he is therefore
inclined to believe that the plot of the French &c
then exists in sending ships to the Northwest
might be discovered, were it deemed proper to
examine the books and Papers which Messrs.
Bruce carried with him an opinion that Mr.
John states himself to have drawn from the
information

Permbay

158

April 1796

Information of M^r James Mendenhall, whom
therefore it was his intention to guard until
further Order -

37th By the Enclosures above alluded to,
it would appear that M^r Selton had sent on
the 26th February, to the Persian translator, a
sealed wrapper containing sundry papers
found on the person of M^r Selton, a man who
is supposed to have aided the correspondence
of Bussia, with directions to examine and
report on the same; and on the 29th following,
the Persian translator having found therein
a letter on both of accounts together with
an English Relation transmitted the latter
with translations of sundry entries contained
in the former, as all that he could discover
tending to establish proof of the suspected
and to the Correspondence of M^r Bussia -

38th The Memoranda extracted from
Cumber also Drifter contain no more than
a Note of his having been dispatched on the
6th

Permbay

159

April 1796

4th March 1796 by M^r Bussia to M^r Selton and
Bussia on Bussia's business that his accounts
during his absence were committed in charge
with the Bussia to M^r Selton; that he became
charged his office again on the 28th January
1796 and that he received one hundred and
twenty Rupees for Bussia's expenses another
Memoranda M^r Selton's M^r Selton of 1000 Rupees
given at two payments for his expenses by
order of M^r Selton Bussia -

39th The Relation of the under all above
where has found in his Relation is addressed
to the Government General for the French &
English of all the factories at M^r Selton on
this side of the Cape of Good Hope by the said
M^r Selton Bussia all as Bussia, instructed to the
English factories at M^r Selton. The contents are
for the most part a comparison of his Relation
with that of the factories of the English
and Dutch factories together with a copy
sentations of the small factories to which
his Salary has been reduced by the teaching
out

Bombay 160 April 1796

4th end of the present information was to which
are added an examination of his letters to the
French, and proof of his attachment to their
Cause, and Cause among which latter the
only one that would appear deserving of remark
is that he proposed a voyage to Russia by order
of Holger Benica in hope of meeting such an
opportunity of delivering personally the dispatch
and the confidential information with which
he was entrusted by Louis (Benica) thereby
proving his zeal and fidelity to the Cause
which he trusts Holger Benica will
be able to justify to Liberty.

4th Holger Benica having been examined
as to the Papers thus found in his possession, &
particularly as to the Correspondence which
in his possession he would appear to have been
giving to Benica, conveying on with Benica &
then facts subsequent to the latter's arrest in
June 1793, acknowledged that he had been
employed in writing a considerable part of the
said Correspondence, and detailed the contents
of several letters addressed to the Emperor of
Russia.

Bombay 161 April 1796

4th Muscati mentioned and his Son Math. Callaway
with various others that might be deemed of use
excepted in the history of a National point of
view, but he said Combs also declared that
he thought even better himself by Benica's service
to Holger Benica the French factor at Constantinople
in which was enclosed a letter from Benica
to the French Consulate at Constantinople in
addition to which M^{onsieur} Benica gave him
Combs also an open Note of the King of his hand
written in French and directed to be given to
any French Consul he should meet at Muscati
or else where, the contents of which he under-
stood to be that Benica then acknowledged
himself to have been made a prisoner,
and not expecting to be sent to England invited
those of his Countrymen or Subjects which the
Note in question might reach, if they wished
to rescue him to come to Constantinople for that purpose.
On the 2nd March 1796 there appears to have
been read informed a letter from M^{onsieur} Benica
requesting

Dombay 162 April 1796

It is requested that the Persian Member above-
named should be allowed permission
to return to the Presidency - and on the 3rd March
as M^{rs} Perce has expressed a wish of
returning to the Isle of France on the American
Ship, for Brother there lying at the bar of
Court the Chief of Council were directed to
instruct the same to the Commander Capt.
Perce and on the receipt of the latter
acquiescence to request he would touch at
Dombay for the purpose of receiving M^{rs}
Perce on board which Captain Perce
having agreed to the Chief of Council ac-
cordingly reported the same in reply on the
6th of the same month of March & accordingly
on the same letter the Orders of Council
in regard to the representations made by
M^{rs} Perce & Captain as to their late
arrest and detentions by the Nabob's Party
they refer on this Subject as well as in
regard to the general treatment experienced
by

Dombay 163 April 1796

It by the French Council to their proceedings
as above stated to which although they
obtain certain faithful and authentic account
of all that has occurred relative to the prisoners
attending they the Chief of Council add that
they shall remain in help till on the Nabob's
his officers for a further Minute Account of
their conduct towards the French to which
they the Chief of Council propose adding every
circumstance that the Subject may seem to
acquire not something but that the representation
of M^{rs} Perce & Captain would be found
to be greatly and substantially exaggerated -

Under the same date with the preceding
on the 8th March 1796 the Secretary to the Chief
of Council advised to transmit to M^{rs} Perce
M^{rs} Cyprien of the said Chief of Council's Orders
to the Commandant of the Prisoners and to the
Commander of the Ship on which M^{rs}
Perce & Captain being taken on board
that report to the Presidency the former direct
Major Bellie on Comprehension of M^{rs} Bellie
and Manning being appointed a Committee
to

166
Pembury April 1796

4. your mind of our National Liberties, or of the indulgence with which the British Government has treated the Continentals to the Comfort of their persons, in every respect, and to the utmost extent, that have been or can be deemed consistent with the dignity and interests of our own people.

2. You are already acquainted Sir, with the detention of Mons. Pissini as a prisoner of war on the communication in this Country of hostilities between our respective Nations on June 1793. The Marquis, though an obvious traitor, was still judiciously and kindly offered by Mons. Pissini on the plea of his human condition, in no hostile Character, but a traitor or rather political Prisoner. Independent however of the misapprehension of the Marquis from Great Britain, the example of singular treatment in France does cannot be denied to have unconstitutionally sanctioned it, and as the European treaties of peace between the English

167
Pembury April 1796

4. English and French Nations by which there was once transmitted, in stipulating the restoration of the French possessions in India, and even of their Porting abroad make no provision against a Recurrence to a similar mode of Proceeding with a removal of houses; we can only conclude that Mons. Pissini's Agreement did not in his first word appear to the former Government of Pembury, any more than they do to the present, but supported by precedent or Authority, or as if supported force or effect to supersede or abrogate or remove any allusion in what has not been the established and reciprocal Practice of all the European Nations in India in respect to each other's possessions and Subjects thereon. Situated in the declaration of shutting out of War between their respective Mother Countries, neither was Mr. Pissini merely a political Agent, nor would it could be ever have been removed either by the British Government

Bombay 168 April 1796

It is by the Decree of Council in that single or
some principal Capacity; but he was admitted
in the last Institution of Peace simply as
in Charge of the French Letters and Commerce
at Surat, standing and being in that post
assigned by our Government and we doubt
by that act of the Council on admiral
posting and in the same general spirit of
justice as has been his predecessors, and little
of course to the same Consequences, in Case
of any future unfortunate Interruptions
that harmony which for their Mutual
advantage and the good of Mankind it will
certainly ought ever permanently subsist
between the two Nations; and accordingly,
Mons. Rouss himself Proposing, as would
soon of the one Affair of the post to
Substantiate his general Propositions,
he sent us a written protest which he
thought it necessary to deliver in against the
the

Bombay 169 April 1796

to the Measure of the Council in 1793 that he was
admitted thanks to the hope that such a post
and would tend to regulate more exactly the
rights of neutrality and the liberty of the French
at Surat, whereas previously should be stated
between the Nations at war - Rights he also
which having already been violated in 1778
were not so apparently established - and
above all guaranteed for the Justice as they
ought to have been through the ignorance
or culpable negligence of the Ministers of
our ancient Government. From these
Premises it can only be inferred that the
neutrality of the French and English Justice
at Surat has not hitherto in Mons. Rouss
own Opinion been established by authority,
and accordingly on his Surrender of the
French (where required so to do) though
submitting strongly to the Government and
State

170
Dorchester April 1796

It is a state of oppression he still professes his pride
"not to act directly or indirectly in favor of
against the interests of the Nation at war."
"until an Answer should be received from
Dorchester" to the representations which he
had addressed to them - but as the then
Government of Dorchester could entertain
no doubt on the grounds above suggested, as
to the propriety of M^r Boscawen's detention
they Contented themselves with expressing
that he should be sent to Europe by the
first Convoys where he would doubtless
benefit by an exchange of prisoners
which seems a more than
probable that M^r Boscawen has never to
this day had or better any regular notice
of - as from some accountable or official
communications on subject to the form of their
Correspondence. he appeared to have on his
last account been still with him unpurged.

Several

171
Dorchester April 1796

It is a state of oppression that has from
time to time been adopted to him from
the Government of the English speaking at
Dorchester which at the present time to have
opposed him of the Acts and Resolutions
of this Government. that Gentlemen thus
appears to have declined receiving any
regular or official Communication of, as
far as we know to the present time -

3- But however this may be, it is
certain that we have some M^r Boscawen being
first sent under Protection & Submitting
the Engagements proposed which under the
above circumstances neither has nor can
have possibly been duly or authentically
checked or controlled he has accordingly
continued to be considered by the Dorchester
Government, a prisoner in his private, but
being through a degree of what may
be termed allowable Indulgence on
our

Bombay 172
April 1796

It was first supposed to reside in the town of Surat
he seized the opportunity of the only Caravel
that went from the Isle of France to this
side of India, to be sent by the proposed
sailor; Subsequent to which, Messrs.
Pauze, had been joined by several of his
Countrymen, according to their own account
for protection to the town of Surat from
the Portuguese. At Marseilles of Marseilles, for
all of whom, as well as for himself, towards
the latter end of the last year he engaged a
ship, on an Arab vessel bound as was
said to Tangier, with a view of returning
to the Isle of France, which coming to the
knowledge of the British Government of Surat
together with the accompanying report, that
was at the time, generally circulated
and credited, that this vessel was in reality
bound to the Isle of France, which, whether
the French were said to be taking a

Considerable

Bombay 173
April 1796

4. Considerable notice of Marseilles, it became a
duty with the former to interfere so as to
prevent the departure of the latter; the
more especially as the sanction of the
Bombay Government had not been taken
or even solicited, by Messrs. Pauze, who under
all the circumstances of the case did afterwards
in his Correspondence on this subject, acknowledge
the interference on our part to have been
inevitable; Confessing that under the
prevailing of such unfavorable impressions,
as arose out of the report above mentioned it
would have been thought a treachery on the
Council of Marseilles had they acted otherwise
than they did.

4. Though Monsieur Pauze and
his Countrymen had for some time previous
to this occurrence declared (however absurdly
in respect to that Gentleman himself
who was still in fact our Prisoner) that

they

Bombay 174 April 1796

They considered themselves under the sole
protection of the State of France, yet on
the occasion of their detention by an
administration there he signified his desire
to be accommodated by the Bombay Government
with a passport to be passed to the Isle of
France; to which the said Council were
divided to communicate to that Government
in reply, that it was wished he would
appear to the Presidency of Bombay, where
his application could (in view to the
consideration of a subsequently noticed
any objectionable part of M^r. Dainis
Consent of which the Government had
just then received the best information)
be more fully explained and satisfactorily
decided on. But as this much being
attempted to be intimated to M^r. Dainis
by letter, she returned the same enclosed.
and

Bombay 175 April 1796

It and suspending perhaps that the
Irregular & clandestine nature of his
Proceedings and Correspondence had been
at length detected, he desired our Council
to understand, that as he wished for no
further Correspondence with them, he
begged they would trouble him with no
more of their Letters; and here Sir: I
must observe to you that in Association
of the Club, which according to M^r.
Dainis & Parkin's representations had
been shown to British Prisoners at
the Isle of France, I was at first strongly
inclined to promote M^r. Dainis
application to have above all accom-
modation in one of our own Hospitals to
the Mauritius and had actually prepared
writing to the Governor General of France
to suggest some means of facilitating
his

Bombay 176 April 1796

4th His and His Countess's departure; an intention which was only prevented from carrying into effect by the discovery above alluded to, of several lately intercepted Despatches signed by the French Agent at Bagdad, and by the Secretary to the Republican Embassy at Constantinople, and addressed to M^{rs} Beauvois in the Official Capacity of French Republican Consul at Smyrna, wherein is acknowledged the receipt of London important dispatches written by the latter during his detention as a Prisoner of War (supposed only to remain at large thro' the indulgence of our Government) & the Republican Convention in France, on their national Instructions and Decrees, as will more fully appear to you in the enclosed Opinion of the said Correspondence; a Conduct which

Bombay 177 April 1796

4th which I could not but consider as very prejudicial to the Spirit and plain Intention of the British Treaty of June 1793 which has never yet formally or otherwise declared any restriction of, but as being otherwise altogether inconsistent with, and as constituting indeed a most remarkable Return to the almost unlimited Indulgence hitherto shown toward him, and to the Confidence that our Government had then solely and so generously reposed in the Honor of that Frenchman's Circumstances which considered either jointly or separately, must in the view of all impartial men, appear to have justified and amply repaid sufficient to have operated in the strongest sense restrictively on his own Feelings and Conscience from thus unworthily

177
Bombay 178
April 1796

I unthinkingly regretted our kindness in
respect to his being allowed personally
to see us at large and as far as his
own Government was concerned turning
about entire freedom, and though I
expected that Monsieur Brou would
endeavour as far as possible to shelter
himself from a charge of so serious a
nature by pleading that his correspon-
dence related only to the imprisonment
and escape of his Countrymen from
Damas or other places and was in
respect to our interests entirely innocent.
Yet it must evidently appear to
yourself Sir, that should he in means
be satisfied how far such a plea was
either true or itself is ought by us to be
admitted or refused to after the survey,
and considering the clandestine manner

Bombay 177
April 1796

to in which this correspondence is found to
have been conducted, some reply than
give us the Official dispatches from Mons.
Brou are transable and acknowledged in
the Letter (of which Copies are herewith
transmitted) that were addressed to him
as above mentioned in an Official Capacity
as the still Intervening Council for the
French Republic at Paris, nor has Mons.
Brou to this day quite satisfactorily
accounted for his extraordinary line
of procedure in this respect nor even
fully so in respect to the number and
recognition of Letters thus written by
him, as well appear to your Sir, by
comparing the written declaration
which on his last arrival here he volun-
tarily handed to me on this Subject
(which I have caused for your observation
to be Copied into the sequel of this Letter)

180
Bombay April 1796

To Mr. [unclear] with the formal date of this said Letter as acknowledged in the preceding arrivals to him from Baghdad and Constantinople; and shall left satisfactory can his explanations be considered as far as may regard the objectionable tendency of his allowing himself such a liberty of Correspondence with our Enemies - for in the Situation of Affairs and as a specimen at large under which that Gentleman had been so indulgently allowed by us to remain at Surat it is self evident that he ought not to have written any Letter to the British Ministers of his Government without showing them previously of their Displeasure, to the Agents of the Power to whom he was submissive; nor can his private Plea as to the Innocency of that Correspondence, with respect to us.

181
Bombay April 1796

It is his own too late Effort to show what he calls atoning through our hands, some from these accounts than from any such very exceptional Circumstances we have (as a point he must cheerfully to your own judgement) every right to put the most construction upon their Contents; and consequently upon the Conduct of the Party thus acting, and subject on which my material words are still further to enlarge; but that I willingly turn from so swelling a description, leaving to you, Sir and to the enlightened part of the Public where you are, to form your own judgement on what has been above observed, and from the enclosed Document, on the merits of the question -

5. But with whatever profusion or severity these proofs and Considerations would have authorized me to act, I trust I have not the pressing manner in which Monsieur Davis had returned and signed the last letter addressed

Bombay 182 April 1796

I addressed to him by the Chief and Council of French Settlements situated there in the name of, explained personally to Mons. Pons the substance of the enclosed letter, and again to write him by word of mouth & in terms of the utmost cordiality, moderation and civility to refer to the President, where his wishes as to returning to the Soil of France should be taken into consideration, but in the event of his unreassurably persisting to decline the invitation I found myself obliged to the necessity of adding that however desired the English were to show him every kindness and attention, still duty would on the ground above suggested oblige me to put to place him under restraint as to frequent all Correspondence by letter on his part, of which the Port should not be successively accustomed, from the expectation of our local Chief to be in

Bombay 183 April 1796

I no more repeated to the contents of my own letter -
 b. - This cannot appear more to be the case, in consequence of a recently received report of sufficiently probable Credit, that a French Armament had been fitted out for India, and might reasonably be expected on this Coast, though of Arguments were still wanting to prove the necessity of the measure. There remains to be addressed Mons. Pons over principles laid down in his Correspondence with the Secret Council wherein he expressly admits that were he to act as his predecessor Mons. de Brancourt did in 1778, by Corresponding in a public Character (as the last mentioned Gentleman did with St. Leger at Pona) he should consider himself as having unjustly forfeited all right to exemption from arrest, and you will I doubt not be much

184
Dombay April 1796

4 in a favorable point of view that with all these motives to greater vigilance and still stronger views arising out of personal Communication and disputed and the most extravagantly insulting & abusive Language used by this Frenchman to the Commissioners deputed to inform him of the longer Instructions of this Government in respect as well to himself as to the rest of his Countrymen. Still after all this, our Commissioners went to place the person of M^{rs} Pavia under the protection of the law, and were accompanied by a number of soldiers, which however did not prevent the person of M^{rs} Pavia from being able to resume the exercise of his property, by resuming the institution given to him to appear in his usual State as the personal person & only nominally as a prisoner to the Residence of Dombay.

5 To the other Frenchman at Lend

185
Dombay April 1796

4 I sent about 9 or 10 months ago a letter of condolence to the Frenchman from Dombay. I think you will not hesitate to allow with me that it must have appeared extremely negligent on our part to have under the circumstances above noticed, left any longer at liberty a man who was engaged against the welfare of our Nation, and more particularly to have permitted or rather as it were tempted them to send themselves in so convenient substitution as is afforded by that City, whereas as M^{rs} Pavia during the discussions he held with the local Board did throughout all the latter part most shamelessly speak for himself and Comprehension, that they were radically under the protection of the Nation, it was thought advisable by way of obstructing all questions to or rather all Court against the Marine, to apply to that person, to cause in the arrest of the Frenchman in question, or to be pleased to make them over to our Government.

186
Bombay April 1796

4th Government by his own authority, when
should they be, in either of the modes these
Suggessions given up. I invited them to be a
proof that altho they must consent to
appear to Bombay they should nevertheless
be entertained here at the Company's expense,
under the requisite precautions as to Com-
missions, until an opportunity which
was sincerely desired, should offer of their
returning to the Isle of France, in such
Manner as should most suit their own
Convenience; and as Mr. Ponce had some
time before departed to one Mess^r Gaultier
to represent the total Insolvency they had,
he said, all of them by this time fallen under
by the Consumption of three pecuniary funds,
to procure a passport, or even longer to submit
themselves, I really desired, under the respect
and Consideration I have ever entertained for
your Nation a translation in the reflection
that on the measure my duty provided
one

187
Bombay April 1796

4th me to talk on this occasion, I was myself
creating that kind of opportunity of
appearing and Contributing to the real
Case and Object of all the Parties in question
by thus procuring those means of a
submitting them to the National Case, as
Presences of war, which could not otherwise
have prevented itself, so as to have undertaken
justifiable my incurring in this account
any outlay to my nation; and it was
from really feeling this Sentiment from
the bottom of my heart that I kind our
local administration at Surat, to make
an early and critical Communication of
it to Mess^r Ponce and even to understand
to Supply for this purpose, by verbal
notice to that Gentleman what his Opinion
of the matter they had sent him had that
deprived him from acquiring any
Knowledge of and a disputation of two of
the Members of the Council at Surat.

Bombay 188 April 1796

4. was accordingly compelled to wait
in town at his own house in that
quaintly view; but such unhappily prove
that Gentleman's violence & intemperance
that the Deputied who were charged
with this and other King's Messages and
Instructions were so stunned & confounded
with the extravagance of his Demanours
and the Intemperance of his Language
(the Instances of the last of which all too
fully reported by them to us and standing
at length on our heads are of too ungentle
-ness like a blow-blows to expect of him
here repeated) as to be quite motionless without
having even had an opportunity of opening
on the subject of these Messages.

5. But notwithstanding all these
attempts on the Gentleman's part of
proposing to separate us into violence
against him; still as every possible
attention

Bombay 189 April 1796

4. Attention had been engaged to be paid to
the accommodation of him, and his
Courtiers, those few of them, who had
on being the first found and delivered
up by the Nabal, been committed to the
Castle of Surat, were at the instigation
of Mons. Paria released on the latter
having at length after much fluctuation
in his Conduct, consented to repair to the
Presidency, and pledged himself to be
answerable for the peaceable demeanour
of his Courtiers, and matters continued
in this promising and amicable state,
till the so much desired harmony on
our part was again to us altogether
unexpectedly interrupted by Mr. Burdett
sending Mr. Parker inform to announce
to Mr. Spencer the Resolution that he
thought fit on no better grounds than
that

190
Bombay April 1796

4th That of happening to be refused by the
Matsi people, a free Passage out of the
City, led to make of that recent pledge
of his word which he had but a very few
days previously professed to possess to Bhai;
attended by the further Information on
his part that he was determined to go
whether or not he pleased for that he
would quit the City of Surat, if he chose
it tomorrow, respecting which it also
now appeared by the solemn Declaration
of Mr. Manning a Member of the Secret
Committee and a Gentleman of known probity
and unclouded veracity, that Mr. Baines
had some days before confessed to him
that he had in truth never meant to
depart to Bombay, and had only put on
a disposition and professed a deceitful promise
to that Effect, in the sole view of misleading
the

191
Bombay April 1796

4th That Chief and Council to acquire in the
beliefs of that Committee from the British
Government which were still further
heightened into Suspicion of what
might be Mons. Baines' real intentions
by the Walloof Surat having communicated
a letter written to that Prince by
the said Gentleman about the same
time and as far as appears on the self-
same with the retraction of his promise
to depart to Bombay, deriving cause for
himself and Committee to be allowed
whenever they might think proper to
enter without let or molestation from
the limits of Surat, into the Mahratta
Territories.

9th Under the misapprehensions arising
out of these Events combined with the
Intelligence by which they were
immediately

192
Bombay April 1796

to immediately on the very next day, I found
such a Squadron of Ships of War from the
Mauritius, having appeared on their
Coast and made an unsuccessful attack
on the Port Settlement of Diu in that
vicinity, it will not appear so to you
on the least extraordinary but as evidently
involving the highest local Importance,
that our Chief Magistrate at least should
have no longer consented to be trifled with
but have deemed it his indispensable
duty to provide in the most official
manner for the Security of this Settlement
in consequence of which without waiting
the result of a further exposure to Bombay
the Nabob was solicited once more to
replace under British all the French in
the City including the persons of Messrs.
Perrin & Martin, and since it is of the
last

193
Bombay April 1796

to last act, by the nature of the
of Court under whose exclusive Rule it
has been already shown that Mr. Perrin
and his Countrymen have effected all
along to consider themselves that Messrs.
Perrin & Martin (which last gentlemen
was only implicated therein because
he had lately declared he would in all
Cases adhere to and follow Mr. Perrin
(formerly) have thought they had reason
to Complain more especially from what
they considered as the improper manner
in which (as they very vehemently ex-
pressed to me on their arrival here) they
were on this last occasion made prisoners;
exclusive also of the treatment they
allege to have experienced on that
occasion from the Nabob's Agents the
Secret Council were on the aforesaid
Gentlemen

194
Bombay 194 April 1796.

To Gentlemen expressions to this effect
Called upon for a minute account not
only of their own proceedings on this
Occasion, for which alone they could
in strict justice be held by us immediately
responsible - but they were likewise
required for our fuller Satisfaction Paper
respectively to report to us on that of the
Nabob's Officers and Agents in the execution
of their own Sovereigns separate orders
for the arrest of the said m^{rs}. & Miss
and Sauter; respecting whom we had
every Individual of the French Nation
we had so repeatedly and anxiously
enjoined that all unnecessary cruelty
humanity and attention should be
observed; and after the fullest Enquiry
I am happy to be able to assure you that
that respecting the single circumstance

+

195
Bombay April 1796

To of the rather unseasonable time of night (about
10 P.M.) at which some all the other circumstances
extraordinary circumstances of alarm that
have been above communicated. The Nabob appears
from the Narrative declared object to escape out
of his jurisdiction. He has thought proper and
properly indispensable to dispatch his Officers
to search for and without delay of time the
last mentioned Gentlemen. Mr. Sauter's
Person, as also violence (for, if any)
intentional I would (altho under an little
provocation from the apprehensions of some
which they appear to have been launched on
them by the French people) nor any case
of any or unusual degree of resistance
appears to me, on the fullest Consideration we
have been able to give and after weighing what
has been urged on both Sides of this single
event in the long chain of these occurrences
to have been considered in your said

Countryman

196
Bombay April 1796.

I know men who being on the contrary
for the sake of their greater convenience
allowed to remain in his Mr. Baines own
house - instead of being removed - as they
themselves would be thought to have been to
the battle were afterwards thereafter con-
ducted in coach to Bays and with
his own carriage in attendance to convey
them that without of a long journey being
and brought down in all quiet safety to
this place; of their treatment at which
some their arrival here I have to thank
and particularly to Messrs. Baines whose
conduct of the poor persons has being here
incited by the poor in the manner that is
admirably the less with Mr. Baines, to state
the particular feeling that I shall have
reason to be probably satisfied in that
sense and they shall be shared only to
concern themselves within the country

Leitch

197
Bombay April 1796

I think of a last mention of the matter
truth, from which you may be sure an
opinion of our mutual Maxims of your
own towards these Gentlemen, besides
which I thought also quite comfortably
only in the not infrequent mention of
this continued and cordial attention
which Mr. Baines in his Correspondence
intended to have received from the
English Gentlemen at least therefore
if any thing of a contrary sentiment
had occurred in the last single instance
of the matter, I suppose, of which he
and Messrs. Baines have the more kindly,
perhaps affected to complain because
in all respects our own conduct
towards them has been such as to defy
over the time of ingratitude or Malice.
I confidently submit this to your own
Reflections whether the worst they may
have

Monday 198 April 1796.

I have thus happened / consisting after all
in no more than the Member sending
a friend to Mr. Brice's house to leave his
Person which did not reach his abode till
after dark instead of getting there as
might certainly have been perfectly
wished in the day time / Can in any
reasonable degree Contented along and
compare Prices of public Indulgences
and of private Civility and hospitality on
our part? a question which I am confident
that You Sir, and all the generous and
Candid part of your Nation will not
hesitate to answer in the negative. If so
Let them know Brice's account to his
own feelings the part he has thus
taken is undoubtedly to overpresent
that Humility, docility and good nature,
of which it is true that for the good of our
Nation we had had too long and too
extensive

Monday 199 April 1796.

I continue an Enquirer, or as perhaps to
have continued quiet, applicable to his office
- however the thought of Similitude which
almost the equally flattering Epithet
he did not scruple to throw out against
the Members of our Local administration on
the occasion of the extraordinary Reception
that he bestowed on the Deputation of four
of their members as already adverted to
in the 7th Paragraph of this address -

10. But without further dwelling
on Occurrences of so painful a complexion
I trust for that I have already in the
preceding Recital of what it was uncom-
bated smaller of fact sufficiently pointed
to your Judgment that you from all
tracking Mr. Brice, we have patiently
continued during these last 2 years and
half to suffer from that Parliamentarian a
course of very embarrassing department
on his part, altogether inconsistent with
his

Bombay

200

April 1796

to his own relative situations and when we further refer to the declaration of those others of your Countrymen now about to depart and who have voluntarily testified in court (as to accompanying Cpy) in 1781 & 83 their Satisfaction at the treatment and usage they have experienced during the term of their own short and unavoidable Captivity, we trust that neither you or any of the unprejudiced part of the Community under your Government will see in any other than its true light this plain narrative of facts which Mr. Davis communicates in language devoid of all heats; and the Instructions he has given opposing to you as a complainant have led me to trouble you with, in the confidence that you will be equally inclined to admit both sides of the question

Bombay

201

April 1796

to question without allowing Mr. Davis's statements, from whatever quarter they may arise, to bias your judgement or information which your own situation qualifies you so well to make of those unavoidable public duties on the discharge of which it well I flatter myself more officers equally Manifest to you. It is as it must I presume to my confidential observer that we have caused ourselves to meditate their view of by a similar course of those humane & respectable attentions that we have with the utmost Satisfaction had hitherto occasion to show in the generosity of your conduct towards individuals of our Nation under a like state of temporary Captivity and which you may be assured we shall

Bombay 202
April 1796

It on our Side feel our Life & Life's Solitude
& Qualification in Continuing the practice
than pleasure in knowing the
recognition of on the part of yourself
and fellow Citizens of the Islands—

11— I must further entreat on
your turn to notice that besides an account
of these hundred Payers to Messrs. Taitton
on his Receipt and an Expense of 6500^l
on account of the French Commerce at Surat
and for Messrs. Taitton, the Carrier of the
victuals Packet from Bughad and which
is now also sent to you (as a Particular)
on the accompanying Account & that the
Government of this Presidency has granted
to Messrs. Taitton the fullest allowance for
his Substantive which appears by reference
to account on the 15th of that time when
have allowed on the preceding Similar
Instance of Messrs. Arguistel de Miranet
which

Bombay 203
April 1796

4th which considering what we have from
time to time suffered from this Gentleman
you will be least only view as a
Testimony on our Long Colligues
and wish that our Administration may
suppose the fullest sense the Election of
you and thus the whole amount of
our Expenditure on account of the Individuals
of your Nation, who are sent to you by
the present opportunity of the American
Ship the Jane Brothers Captain Brown
(whose Receipt for the French Commerce &
others taken on board at Surat has been
referred into the Enclosure No 5) amounts
to August 1793— which sum is here returned
of particular regard, because I can, no doubt
it will be duly accounted for by your
Nation to ours at the happy & much
wished for Termination of the present
prolonged State of hostility, in view to
which expected adjustment I have
promised

Bombay 204 April 1796

4th procured from M^r Brown a declaration in duplicate of one Copy of which accompanies this number 204 b) certifying that since June 1795 he has not received any part of his allowances or any other money would form the French Government -

12- I have not desired any baggage - ment from the steamer. I have thus relieved the business of Messrs. Anderson whose names stand included in Captain Brown's Receipt above referred to; all I wish in regard to them being that after their arrival you will be pleased to enlarge them back by the first opportunity, as equal number of British Subjects of as nearly similar degree of education in life as may be not have I thanked M^r Melon for any written representations as to his future conduct, as that Gentleman is reported to me to have been so long afflicted with

Bombay 205 April 1796

4th a desire for which he has been frequently supplied & constantly treated with the greatest attention by your Surgeons at Dorset, that there are I fear but slender hopes of his long surviving and yet as it was his own desire to embark from Dorset on this American Ship with his Companymen he was of course allowed the privilege the more readily as it applied in all likelihood the only chance of his Recovery; and since his arrival at Bombay Captain Brown will inform you that there more than once inquired whether M^r Melon Providence of our medical or of any other assistance or desired to come on shore, which the Hospital Surgeon in this Harbour had having seen him included from Captain Brown's Report that M^r Melon was satisfied where he

Bombay 208 *April 1796*

It proves very gratifying to me to receive an Account thereof from yourself as well as of your Sentiments on the subject of this Letter for which many opportunities will no doubt occur even during the War in the frequent Voyages that Portuguese and other merchant vessels make from the Coast of your Government to India and particularly to this Port.

I have the honor to be with perfect Consideration

Bombay *Yours most Obedt. Servant*
4 April 1796 *James J. Duncanson*

P.S. In the Body of this Letter it has been mentioned that this Government had consented to allow to Mr. Bruce as Pensioner the same Rate of Subsistence money as was paid to our Accompanant Books that was given to his Predecessor Monsieur Arqueval

Bombay 209 *April 1796*

Arqueval de Beaumont vizt four hundred Paise per month. but as the former Gentleman has represented that he expects to receive at & after the rate of five hundred Paise we have consented thereto as of the accompanying Copy of his Receipt. moreover in consequence of its appearing that besides Mr. Beaumont's personal allowance of 400 Paise about 100 more had been paid to him for contingencies; and having settled on this footing with Mr. Bruce it has been clearly understood between us that that Gentleman is to satisfy Captain Bruce for the Passage money of all the Persons with their families excepting only Messrs. Seward for whose Passage we have further paid to Captain Bruce.

Pomfay 210 April 1796

to 2. Since writing this for *Monsieur* has from a view to the inconvenience that that might result from himself *Monsieur* being on board of one ship, deferred his departure till another opportunity, but he is otherwise equally anxious with the rest of his Countrymen to appear before you, and the 100 *Requies* mentioned as having been paid for his passage must be deducted from the account.

(Signed) J. Duncan

Enclosure 1st

A Discordees Le 22 Jevrin 1796. *Discordees*
de Mons. ad. S. G. de France
Abbonement - Le 10 Jevrin 1796
Jevrin de S. G. de France

Je soussigné, déclare par ma parole
n'avoir pas vu d'autres lettres publiques que
cey depuis au nombre de trois, duplicate.

Signature de 11 Jevrin au quartier de
Republique Française

(Signed) B. Brice
Republique Française

Pomfay 211 April 1796

Enclosure 1st

At the first and reasonable request
of Mr. Harding, Major of the *Republique*, he gave
this as a testimony of the attention he has
shown to the French Prisoners detained at
Pomfay that he has given us all the
asked for.

The French Prisoners

(Signed) L. Mottet

Rouge

L. L. Bureau

N. H. Bureau

- Boulton

Courant

Enclosure 1st

Office of the letter addressed by *Monsieur*
Mottet to the Post-adjutant at Lure
Mr. Sedore.

Post

I accept myself to you as
being charged with the care of the French
Prisoners who are confined by your authority or
that of the Government of the place of
the double east, from 15 to 16 years of age,
now away from me six days ago. The
double ad. present with two Officers.

whose

212
Bombay April 1796

to whose names I have not, but they live upon
the Father Capuchins Church. She was still
there last night -

allow me to oblige to you, Sir,
that I am ill, and that this slave might be
of great service to me. The house can point
out to the people, you may be as good as
to send the house where he himself has been

accepted. I pray you, my

Servant - (Signed) Millon
Purat
Telauch 1796

True Translate
(Signed) W. Schor
Self

Mr. Harding

Mr. I am very grateful for the
pains you have taken in getting me my
Slave again tonight. If you please, my
thanks, and I pray you believe me
Sincerely and cordially yours.

True & March 1796 (Signed) Millon

True Translate
(Signed) W. Schor
Self

213
Bombay April 1796

4th Questions put by Mr. John Harding.
For a passport for me to Miss. Millon
on the 11th March 1796 -

Which is most agreeable to you
to go to Bombay with Captain Brown,
Commander of the American Ship,
Lieut. Westhead, or to go on one of the H.
Company's vessels -

Answer - I am very willing to
embark on the American Ship, according
to the proposal of Mr. Harding, Major
of the British of India, but I desire
to embark at least the day before her
departure -

2nd Question - When is it most agreeable
for you to go on board?

Answer - I propose to embark at
least with Captain Brown, the day
before his vessel's departure from the place.

True Translate (Signed) Millon

of the American
(Signed) W. Schor
Self

Lauch

214
 Bombay April 1796

To Translate Declaration of St. Millon

I declare having received on
 the part of the English Gentlemen, several
 from the Surgeons, every possible attention,
 during the time of my Captivity

Secret (Signed) St. Millon

22d March 1796

John Cope

(Signed) W. L. G. G. G.

Sub

Enclosure No. 4. The Expenditure of Cash on account of French

Prisoners received from the French Consulate

Mr. L. L. L.

To Cash paid to French Prisoners for their
 as a Prisoner

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a
 as a Prisoner

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a
 as a Prisoner

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a
 as a Prisoner

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a
 as a Prisoner

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a
 as a Prisoner

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a
 as a Prisoner

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a
 as a Prisoner

215
 Bombay April 1796

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a

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To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a

To Cash paid Mr. L. L. L. as a

216
Bombay April 1796

Brought forward 17930. 1.45

Debit the amount of postage
money for M^{rs} Lewis as
I add'd postscript to the letter 500.—
N^o 17930. 1.45

Encl^{ure} 205 Surat 21st March 1796

William Brown Commander
of the American Ship, J^{as} Matthews enclosing
at Bombay in Surat Roads do acknowledge to
have received on board my Ship, from Daniel
John Esq^r Chief for all affairs of the British
Nation, Governor of the Mogul Castle and
Gibb's Island at Surat, the underwritten
persons, being Frenchmen, and date of arrival
of War to the English, which Frenchmen I
promise and hereby engage to give a passage
to on my Ship, bound to the Cape of France,
that I will not permit them to land on any
port in India, or to go on board of any French
Ship of war or Commerce in the Indian Sea,
until I shall have safely landed them on
the Isle of France etc.

James (Esq^r), A. Mathis, R. Thomas, Com-
missioner, J. Thomas, A. Mathis Esq^r Milen-
tine Esq^r (Signed) Wm Brown

217
Bombay April 1796

Encl^{ure} 206

I the undersigned do hereby declare
that I have neither directly or indirectly received
from the Government of the French Nation, or
any of its Commissioners, or any agent or
agents, or for or their behalf, any sum or
sums of money on account of Subventions,
Salary, or of any other allowance or allowances
whatsoever, as a publick Servant of the said
French Government, since the period of my
first arrest, as a prisoner of war, by the
British administration at Pondichy in the
month of June 1793. which declaration I
sign in duplicate at the instance of the
British Government of the Presidency of
Bombay, that one Copy thereof being trans-
mitted to the Administration at the said
place, the other may be returned here to be of
use whenever after the peace a Mutual re-
adjustment shall be made between the two
nations of the expense reciprocally incurred
by the Support and maintenance of each
this

Pombay 218 *April 1796*

Je others prisoners - as witness my hand and
Seal at Bombay this fourth day of April 1796.
en conjoints de la République française -

Witnessed (Signed) P. Bousie
(Signed) R. Richards

Encluse 2090. Whereas the Honble Jonathan Duncan
President and Governor in Council of Bombay
has been pleased to grant and leave to proceed
to the Mauritius or Isle of France upon
condition that I give & pledge my parole
of Honor that I will not enter into any
Military or other Service directly or indirectly
by Act or Council against the Kingdom of
Great Britain or its allies, that now are,
or may be, such during the present war, or
any of the dominions or possessions there
unto or to those belonging in India or in
any other part of the world, until I shall be
released from the obligation of the said parole
which

Pombay 219 *April 1796*

Je which release as the said Government of
Bombay has proposed to leave to the direction
of Monsieur Malabre, Governor General of India
at the Isle of France, by rendering to the
British Nation, on line of my person, any
prisoner or prisoners, living, or that may
hereafter fall into his hands at the said Isle
of France of such Rank in his Majesty the
King of Great Britains Civil Military
or Naval Service, or that of the English
East India Company, or as being commander
of their freight Ships navigating between
England & India, or as many of such
persons as the said Governor General
Monsieur Malabre, or the French Governor
in chief for the time being, shall in his
own conscientious judgement & honorable
Estimation - deem an equivalent in the
light of an Exchange. Now in consideration
of the said indulgence I do hereby not only
declare my fullest acquiescence in and
obedience

Bombay April 1796

I determination to abide by the proposed
condition of exchange, but also that I
have conformably to the letter & spirit of the
above written terms of stipulation, proposed
my Circle of Honor to the said Honble &
Jonathan Duncan, which by these presents
I do accordingly bind myself without
reserve to keep inviolably, according to the
Rules of War, and to the true fair and
unequivocal Purport, Sense and meaning
of this written declaration - as Witness my
hand this fourth day of April 1796 in
cinqvieme de Terminal, quatreieme annee
de la Republique Francoise.

Witnessed (Signed) P. Bruce
(Signed) R. Richards and another
Representative on the
part of the English (both
in English) by - Jonathan

Endless 229

by order of Monsieur Duncan le
Gouverneur de Bombay la Somme de
Six

Bombay April 1796

I Six mille, cinq cents francs pour
payement de la Dettes d'argent qui ont été
offertes, lorsque les Anglois se sont soumis
de la victoire et des propriétés de la Nation
Francoise a Paris, le 29 Juin 1793 En
traitement est a raison de 500 Francs
par mois et je declare que fin Juin
Satisfait fait a Bombay le 15. Terminal
quatreieme annee de la Republique
Francoise - P. Bruce

attesté par
(Signed) R. Richards
Plut. le 10. Term.

- List of Papers sent to Monsieur Malabris
on the President's Letter of the 6th April 1796 -
341. Copy of French intercepted Correspondence
concerning a letter from Napoleon the
French President at Baghdad, addressed
to Monsieur Bruce, under date the 22
Fvention 3 Year and of another address to
him from the Secretary to the French
Embassy

Bombay

222

April 1796

- 1st Embassy at Constantinople, dated the 23rd.
 Pindemissine 5th year and a Memorandum
 received from Mons. Martin enclosed thereto.
- 2nd Testimony of the French prisoners at
 Lueat as to their being well treated.
- 3rd Separate Testimonies to that Effect of
 Mons. Melon, including his expressed
 desire and permission to be put on board
 of the American Ship at Lueat.
- 4th Account of money to the French Prisoners.
- 5th Captain Boreas writes acknowledgement
 of having received the French prisoners on board.
- 6th Mons. Martin's Certificate of not having
 been in any degree interested by the French
 Government since the period of their being
 first made prisoners at Lueat.
- 7th Copies of M^{rs}. & Boreas & Boreas's Papers.
- 8th of Mons. Martin's receipt for money paid
 on account his Prisoners.

11th.

Write the following Letter to William Maureilly
 Esq^r American Consul General at the Isle of
 France.

To

Bombay

223

April 1796

1st To William Maureilly Esq^r &
 American Consul General at the
 Isle of France

Sir

The enclosed letter from the Governor
 General of the Mauritius may leave to trouble
 you with the change of form the Embassy being
 of that nature as to excuse my requesting the
 additional form of you to deliver it into the
 hands of Monsieur Malartic. We have the
 kindness to inform you of that Gentleman
 having assumed it as obligation so that I
 shall be most happy to acknowledge requests
 by any return of attention within my power
 to your wants or wishes in this quarter of
 India.

I have the honor to remain
 with benevolence

Y^r Obedient Servant W. Maureilly

(Signed) J. Duncan.

11th.

Whereas the French Gentleman
 American Consul General of Government of
 Bombay

Monday April 1796

I have been pleased to grant one leave to
proceed to the Mauritius, or Isle of France, upon
condition, that I give Upwards my Order of
Release, that I will not enter into any
Military or other Service, directly or indirectly,
by land or sea, against the Kingdom of
Great Britain, or its allies, that now are or
may be such during the present war, or any
of the dominions or possessions thereto, or
to those belonging in India, or in any other
part of the world, until I shall be released
from the obligation of the said Order, which
release, as the said Government of England
has proposed to leave to the discretion of
Monsieur Malabrie, Governor General there, in
at the Isle of France by consigning to the Dutch
Nation, in lieu of my person, any person
or persons being, or that may hereafter fall,
into his hands at the said Isle of France,
if such shall be his Majesty the King of
Great Britain's Civil, Military, or Naval
Service

Monday April 1796

I have, or that of the Dutch East India Company,
or as being instruments of their freight Ship
Navigation between England and India, or as
many of such persons as the said Governor
General Malabrie, or the French
Government, and chief for the time being, shall on
their own conscientious judgment & honorable
Satisfaction deem an equivalent on the light
of an exchange - Now and consideration of the
said indulgence I do hereby not only declare
my fullest acquiescence in and administration
to abide by the proposed condition of exchange,
but also that I have conformably to the
letter & spirit of the terms of Capitulation
above written signed my Order of Release
to the said Honble Jonathan Duncan
attest by these presents I do accordingly
bind myself without reserve to this most
loyally, according to the Rules of War & the
true sense & unequivocal purport, Sense &
meaning of this written declaration - as
Witness

226
Pombay April 1796

To Witness my hand this fourth day of April
1796.

(Signed) Girard
Witness
(Signed) W. M. Robinson
R. Richards

This is to certify to all Commanders by Sea
and Land and all Subjects whatsoever of
his Majesty King the III King of Great
Britain France & Ireland &c. or of his said
Majesty, allies that Messrs. Bavin late French
Resident at Surat and Captain of a Merchant Ship
are proceeding with the
Commissaries of the Government of the Presidency
of Pombay on their Parties to the Isle of France
on board of the American Merchant Ship, the *Fort
Pothier* commanded by Captain Brown, who
has also on board of her Ship the following Eight
Persons Native Subjects of France who being
all proceeding under the same permission of
this Government to their own, at the Mauritius
and not therefore to be any more molested or
detained

227
Pombay April 1796

To Witness my hand at his Majesty's Court of Pombay this
fourth day of April in the year of our Lord
1796.

The Eight above named Persons names are—

- 1. Daniel Bavin
- 2. L. Martel
- 3. St. Honoré
- 4. — Bavin
- 5. A. Bavin
- 6. J. P. Bavin
- 7. J. Bavin
- 8. M. Bavin

or

5. Wrote the following Letter to the Minister
Chief at Surat—

Sir—

Upon considering the progress of
intelligence which you have at different times
transmitted to me relative to the French proceeding
to the Northward, and the possibility of their
intention to form an Alliance as suggested in
M^{rs}

Daniel Bavin
Letter to

228
Bombay April 1796.

5. Mr. Boscawell: Letter to you of the 15th January last in some part of the Gulf of Bitch or thereabouts I have to assure that you will take immediate measures by dispatching a trust worthy native agent to the Islands of Mocha to collect information thereon and to make a full report to you for the notice of His Government for whatever may relate to either the recent or late agreed provisions of the French in that quarter as generally set forth and referred to in the paper above alluded to, of which and particularly of Mr. Boscawell's Letter you will cause the said agent to be furnished with translation, to accompany the instructions, that he may be the more fully aware of the object to which his enquiries are desired to be directed, which are principally to ascertain, whether the French have made or projected any settlement in that quarter, and with which of the Nations possess a dependence in the Gulf or vicinity of Bitch they have formed connection and of what nature, &c what extent, such connections may be.

34

229
Bombay April 1796

5. It will naturally occur to you that to ensure the success of this Mission, your choice should fall on a man possessed both of penetration and discretion, who is capable however placed in the first instance without any credential, or other public or private Letter from you, and without even being known, or at all appearing, as your agent - to the end that his researches may have free scope: & upon his report we shall be the better able to decide on the further measures that may be advisable to be adopted - I remain

Bombay, 5 April 1796
W^m Pitt Rivers Esq^r Command^r

Daniel O'Connell
O. P. Sales unless a petition lately showed to me and request your Sentiments with Circumstances of the case therein stated =

Remond

230
Dombay

April 1796

6. No

Received the following letter from Mr. S. B.
Hippolyte de la Roche 9th March 1795 received
the 5th March 1796

231 240

Blank

Pages

702

Maharashtra State Archives

703

285

286

Maharashtra State Archives

Maharashtra State Archives

Maharashtra State Archives

231
Dombay 24
April 1776

8. 28

Received the following Letter from Messrs
Baronje

of the Honble Jonathan Duncan Esq
President, Governor Gen Gen Gen
Honble Sir

Messrs
Letter from

With the utmost respect and
Solicitude I humbly beg the liberty to
testify your Honour's great Grace that I send
to the Honble Company upwards Eighteen paces
by erecting the fairs of the most convenient
Cafage Boat and regularly paid the Honble
Company with their Accounts Annually.
A statement of Cafage Boat passed by me for
385 Rupees &c was continued till it
amounted to the sum of Rupees 2500
in my Charge

A Statement do do - Rupees 6000
till it amounted to the sum of Rupees 1000
Abanrajah do do - Rupees 600 till it
became amount to the sum of Rupees 2000
These

Bombay 232 April 1796.

⁴/₈ I have almost two years ago remaining myself without any employment - A good method appeared to me which by procuring the necessary living Petitioners we addressed to the Honble the Board, your Honor will observe, that we have prepared a paper of two different Articles, which is proper to let out of my which the Honble Company shall be benefited without any expense to the Subject in any manner - therefore May it please your Honor to grant me the same and in doing so myself will remember the kind should for ever in life -

I have the honor to subscribe myself with great respect -

Humble Servt

Your most Obedient Son &c

(Signed) J. J. & all at all

Messrs Bourgeois

4/8

Received the Honble Petition from a Messrs Bourgeois -

Bombay 233 April 1796.

⁴/₈ The Honble Board has since then Dec^r 1795
Honble Messrs Bourgeois
in Council

Bombay

The Honble Board of Messrs

Bourgeois Messrs Bourgeois of

Bombay -

Most Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioners most Humbly beg the Charity to say that all the Sellers of the Petition Slaves and Free-Buying of this place are now to sell it agreeable to their own will without paying anything to the Honble Company, being quite insufficient as the Honble Company never have advanced with a price thereby, if that is the case your Petitioners most Humbly beg your Honble Board will produce them to say that there is a method, if your Honble Board appears to have the same purpose, whereby the Honble Company will produce with some thing

Dombay

234

April 1776.

I. thing and therefore may it please your
Honble Board as to grant your Petitioners to
be as a Pawn by paying annually to the
Health Company the sum of three thousand
Five Hundred (£3500) for the term of fifteen
years probably to permit them to dispose off
the remaining British Laps at the rate of three
£100 Laps and that the said Laps may be
also disposed of cheaper for Laps more in quantity
than the Present the Dutch Wharving at three
£100 —

Your Petitioners further beg leave
to say that whereas British Laps will grow
in this Island the sooner will come still
the same at that no Person is also permitted
to buy the Laps and Dutch Wharving in
this Island but the Company, and therefore
they shall be sold accordingly being the
Contract made by the Crown —

In the Month of September 1776.

No 1

235

Dombay

April 1776.

I. November, December and January the British
Laps usually selling in place for a high
price from 20 to 30 pieces of Hundred and the
Dutch Wharving at 72 to 80 ones plus when
Monsoon is in, your Petitioners desiring
the above mentioned price which we may
procure cheaper whereby we may improve
concerned to the Subject and in that case the
Health Company will be benefited with
above annually —

Your Petitioners Humbly request
your Honble Board will be so kind as to
have an answer to this as soon as possible
because the Monsoon approaches very near
to close and the Dutch Wharving will proceed
from several other countries for the Month of
June months —

In granting this request your
Petitioners do hereby acknowledge to give a
Sufficient Reason as owing to the improve-
ment of the above mentioned Laps, and

Your

Bombay 236 April 1796

I your Whithorness as in Duty bound shall
ever pray—
Do

Wrote the following Letter to Major Woodington

Major Woodington
Letter to—

Sir— The Governor on returning from
Laur to Paull about 10 o'clock this evening
was surprised by the soldiers of the Guard here
that a Man from the neighbouring Fort of
Surat had just been with him to report that
the prisoners kept in Jams there had over-
come the fire of a Swedish Vessel which
was in Charge of them and having disarmed
themselves from their Jams had come on
the boats storming the Fort and had
looked themselves into the Fort. Upon hearing
which the Governor had immediately dispatched
two of the ones of the Paull Guard to assist
the Swedish Vessel the Governor arrived he
prepared

Bombay 237 April 1796

I proposed to stand upon more men to
reinforce them. Accordingly four more
have been sent which the maintenance are
expected to be only 10 in number. The
Soldier is himself gone with the last two
men but as the event cannot be known
The Governor cannot judge from never
having seen the fort whether the men
can get over the walls without ladders
he therefore thinks it proper to desire you
will lose no time in sending out an able
detachment of party together with ladders
to be used if necessary. It is now said
that the party has been returned within the
Fort concerning which the Governor has
just dispatched Mr Wood to obtain more
accurate intelligence. The soldiers within
Jams are to use only argument and
avoid all hostility until he shall make
his further Report—
Paull 8 April 1796
G. C. M.

238
 Monday April 1796

180
 A
 B.

In the case before
 Appraiser - Appellant
 &
 Respondent

Descent

Appar



Right Appt

house purchased in 1787 - Bows to the Bank
 in 1790 -

Collage and Babroge quarrelled & pursued
 separate Means of subsistence but the house
 Expenses were defrayed jointly. Collage then
 died and Babroge has since continued jointly
 to pay the house Expenses with Babroge's
 share -

As they (the present Owners) still
 have share -

The Appellant alleges that the
 Respondent's father always counted his
 Name in the Collector's Books as being the
 a. Clerk

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 Monday April 1796

1. eldest brother's name. This fact appears from
 the Bills for the temporary Loans Paid and
 charged for, which were always made in
 his (the eldest Brother's) name. But the Appellant
 says the Respondent's father having defrayed
 the interest and Bank Rent collects upon behalf
 of the Bank Company as equally empowered
 as well appears by the Bills for the last Loan.
 Found in the possession of the Appellant's father
 at the time of his death - which Bills were
 offered to be produced - but the Respondent
 suggests they must have been surreptitiously
 obtained -

2. The Appellant offers to show by his
 deceased Brother's Books that he has paid
 for the money of the 200 Pounds Loan taken
 upon the house, the subscription of which Books
 were registered by the Bank - he has also the
 Receipt for the first payment and offers
 to produce them if called for (Says whether
 this does more entitle him to produce them)
 but

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February April 1796

to but was advised not to exhibit them - to save Expense as the other is the Books was the better Evidence - The Respondent & Counsel say these Books were never produced in the Court and that therefore it was illegal -

3.^d There is a great Mortgage Bond on the part of the 2 Brothers Collage & Montague on the said house for 50 Pounds stated to have been executed in 1787 - The Respondent attempts to throw doubt on this Bond on account of its obscurity - but the Appellant alleges that he (the Respondent) acknowledged his father's Signature to it before the Arbitrators and was not even afterwards contradicted before the Court - Neither does he move against the Signature as being false but admits it -

4. For about 10 years after the Appellant's death his Appellant complained - Louis of owning it now - but yet that speaks of his having them 24 or 25 then

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February April 1796

5. when his brother became a monk died

5.th The Division of the houses between the Appellant's father and the Respondent said to have taken place in 1777 -

6. In a Mortgage from their father to the joint Respondents the House -

As this cause has taken up so much of the attention of the Court that Mayors, and of this Court, and involves besides some points of doctrine as to Rights and Usage of the House that we consider as applicable to general principles we think it best therefore to propose it by stippling that as far as concerns the proof on respect to the joint property the presumptions inherent by reason of the Appellant from the mere affinity of the parties, unless it were proved to have been in the present Indenture resolved by a formal or Substantial separation of interests, and a division of property either between Collage & Montague or their offspring of such division or separation of interests there is no proof nor any sufficient or reasonable

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 Monday April 1796.

8. reasonable signs of presumption which is on the contrary signs of the still remaining, considered and considered, interest in the family property, corroborated by the former is the positive proof, as far as relates to the house in question from the Portuguese bond which there hath not been in this Court's opinion anything alleges sufficient to shake the Validity of -

Under these Circumstances, and the Charter requires us to give Judgement according to Justice and Right without being bound in all Cases by English Judicial Principles of Precedence, we conceive therefore that to answer the End of this equitable action the application of the said Portuguese Charter appears the most adequate means or which like the present of settling the intention of the Legislature by his Majesty's signatory the Charter, which we are constituted

or

243
 Monday April 1796

8. a kind of Appeal, and from the facts that are come to have been established in that Chancery we are clearly and unanimously of opinion that according to the known & ascertained intention of that Law, the Appellant possesses against property in the house in question with the Respondent & so far therefore as that Declaration case extends do we reverse the Decree of the Mayor's Court since as to the exact proportions of the Parties' Rights in the said Property, as that question does not appear to have been discussed with Mayor's Court on these premises that we think ought to guide the decision - so much we have this point is as to the precise extent of the relative Interests to the said Parties our adjustment either amicably between themselves or by Arbitration or by means that we the Court - no Circumstances may render necessary -

Revised

244
Dorchester April 1796

Received the following Letter from Mr. Loring
Dorchester

I am very sorry to inform
you that this morning a report has been
made to me that four of the Quakers confined
in Lewis Fort made their escape this
afternoon about 5 O'clock.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully
Yours &c
April 1796
To be sent by post (Signed) J. P. Halliday

Received the following Letter from Mr. Loring
Dorchester. I am very sorry to inform
you that this morning a report has been
made to me that four of the Quakers confined
in Lewis Fort made their escape this
afternoon about 5 O'clock.

I have the honor to be
Respectfully
Yours &c
April 1796
To be sent by post (Signed) J. P. Halliday

245
Dorchester April 1796

which this I have not seen the Letter of the
Particulars of the ship (the ship) owned
in the harbor of Dorchester was attacked by three
French ships of the line in action, the said ships
have not yet returned back to their harbor, nor
we have the news thereof by our neighbors, in
case we shall have any intelligence of the same,
I will immediately advise to you.

I am moved by the Government
of the place to Dorchester to give
every assistance and provisions to any English
ship that may come to this harbor, in case
that wanted to which I will give every
satisfaction as soon as possible.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully
Yours &c
April 1796
To be sent by post (Signed) J. P. Halliday

Bombay 246 April 1796

332

Received the following Petition from Humphrey
Kesteven last Subaltern of the City of
Westminster

To the Honble James Thomas Duncan Esq
President of the Council of India

Bombay

The Humble Petition of
Governor of Bombay last
Subaltern of the City of Westminster
in the District of the County of
Gloucester and County of
Westminster

Sheweth

Whereas your Petitioner with
due Respect and humble Submission begs
the liberty to represent his Case before your
Honour that as to say that one Constantine
Kesteven last Subaltern was in the
Service of the said Robert Pitt Schell for several years
— about five years upwards when he died
— Humbly begs Governor of Bombay was

Bombay 247 April 1796

to have been present to the said Governor to Malabar
Province on Expedition against Tippu Sultan
at that time he was then to want of a good
Service he was then through into Tippu
Sultan's Country — consequently the said
Governor desired Robert Pitt Schell for
himself — who did accompany his trusty
Agent Mr. David said Constantine on the
Service of the said Governor — according to said
Constantine who took your Petitioner with
him & did proceed with said Governor to
the Malabar Province and first Reached at
Tellingur from thence to being Agent to him
to Spring a Palace where the peace took place
between Tippu Sultan and the Governor
Robert Abney — afterwards the said Governor
Returned back to Cannanore, with said
Constantine by your Petitioner — when the
said Governor proposed to Return to the British
was here strongly Recommended said Pitt
in the Service of William General Cornwallis

248
Bombay April 1796

I who from thence took said Countreigne with
him to Calicut about five months after his
Return At Bombay again arrived at Calicut
with Countreigne with him & proceeded to -
Cochin from thence to Pallyghatt - where he
had Recommended said Countreigne to
Major Sartorius - who did employ him in
Station of one Soldier of the 60th Regt then
was employed in the fortification service of
Pall Mall Battery - after said Major Sartorius
returned to Calicut Countreigne continued
in that service about three months and
in middle of the fourth month one night
said Countreigne and his wife both were
slaying in one Bed in bed room house then
Thatched both open and set on fire in the house
and they had killed and murdered them
mean time the three Plebeian Men and
brought away all any every thing being pro-
perty of said Countreigne when your
Petitioner

249
Bombay April 1796

I Petitioner Report the death of Captain
Sartorius who was ordered some Orders to
Examine the Malabar Corps which did
appear to be there -

And your Petitioner further say
that on the death of the late Countreigne
Married your Petitioner by virtue of his last
will and Testament made & executed by him
Married Countreigne in his life time in
Cochin Character wherein he nominated &
appointed your Petitioner to be the sole then
Executor & says & says all and every
Property belonging to the estate of Count-
reigne of said Original last will &
Testament in Cochian Character herewith
annexed & filed with Letter A -

And your Petitioner further say
the property belonging to the estate of Count-
reigne deceased which were Russian taken
by your Petitioner & sold at the sale of Malabar
Cochin

Pombay April 1796

I Peruse - which will appear by an
 annexed Instrument accompanied herewith
 with Letter B. That the Property your
 Petitioner is entitled to Recover from his late
 Father by virtue of the aforesaid last will
 and Testament your Petitioner unable to
 Recover aforesaid Property without the aid
 and assistance of your Honor being taken
 and Protection is the poor unhelpful Person

Your Petitioner therefore most
 humbly prays unto your Honor the
 Reverend Consistory and will respectfully
 shew before this Petition with your Honor
 existing order to the signature of John
 and the district of Malabar Province - to
 effect your Petitioner's John Campbell the
 above your Petitioner and to Recover from
 them the said Property their names &
 mentioned in the Instrument annexed
 marked B. aforesaid and to deliver the

same

Pombay April 1796

I have to your Petitioner and your Petitioner on
 behalf to be and your Honor with Consistory
 Consistory and the same shall think
 proper to order your Petitioner to pay to your
 Honor the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds
 and your Petitioner will pay the same

And your Petitioner will pay the same
 Court shall order -

Translation &

Dated 27th of April - 1796 - Henry

I Consistory the son of Malabar
 Inhabitant of Malabar, now residing at Mysore
 has willingly agreed and do hereby specify
 in writing the above contents that South
 Malabar formerly known Malabar arrived in
 Bombay, and was a servant with him for
 about one year and six months afterwards
 after leave and came again to Mysore, and
 stays at Mysore one month, and afterwards
 agreed for Marriage, and at Mordorall village
 married, and after I was servant at the

End

Monday 252 April 1796

I declare of my own ally here, sometimes I would
 stand my wife was very discontent, and her
 father & mother in much age, then I considered
 within myself that there is no person of knowledge
 but my Brother in law I think him to be a man
 of great Understanding, then I called my Brother
 in law, and from that wise man in my House
 and sat down and consulted with them, that
 while my eyes are open, the House furniture
 goods Chittles and Jewels are mine, before
 my death the House furniture goods Chittles
 and Jewels I have hereunto attested in writing
 unto my Brother in law I am now, before you
 are now, I have hereunto attested my Brother
 in law that to my Expense, my father in law
 my Mother in law, he and his wife support and
 maintain. And this paper is writing will stand
 good after my death, that after my demise no
 person can demand upon the said House furniture
 goods Chittles & Jewels. Therefore no person
 hereafter shall have any demands or disputes
 upon

Monday 253 April 1796

I upon the said House furniture Chittles
 and Jewels, when this paper was wrote four
 years and thirty three, I have hereunto
 sat and set my hand and sign of my
 Hand and Sign (Sign) O Seal

The Mark of Hugh St. John. The II Mark
 of my hand, Seal.

The Mark of Hugh St. John

The Mark of Hugh St. John

The Mark of Hugh St. John

The Mark of Hugh St. John

The following things deposited in the hands
 of Hugh St. John

100 Pounds in Cash

1 Gold Ring

4 Pounds in Cash

2000 Pounds in Cash

10 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

2 Pounds in Cash

The following things

deposited in the hands of

100 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

1 Pounds in Cash

Riff

254
Bombay April 1796

8. 1 Oppenheimer's Pet. Under the Charge of
2 do do Small Subary Choudhary
The following instrument
Things in Charge of Capt. 1. Case
Harrison which he got 2 Under the Charge of
from the House where Deformall Kamagile
apprehended, viz -
3 M's Carder 1 Letter to Small
4 2 of Black Counter There -
5 1 piece of Silver Paper
6 1 do Charge for Box
7 3 do for Ringed
1 Pair of Rings -

B

80

9 Received the following Letter from Mr Nathan
born dated at Bhopora 23 February 1796 -

Honble Sir

I am glad to forward to you
by Captain Ralph of the Honble Company's Ship
Pembroke, 2 Copies of a Letter respecting an Accident
which happened at Muscat, where I was
Captivity with him, coming to this Place.

All these letters
from -

255
Bombay April 1796

10 I have no other events have been taken
of the Affairs of the American Letter to forget
in the American Consulate Office. I will the
Liberty of recommending it to your Attention
Sincerely referring you to the Papers for
Particulars -

I have the Honour to write
great Respect - Honble Sir

Bhopora Government obedient
humble servant

23 February 1796 (Signed) Nathan (over)

The Honble Jonathan Duncan Esq.

Esq.

Bombay

Enclosed

Dear Sir

I have the Honour to inform you
of an arrival this forenoon of 2 large enclosed
packages from Calcutta and Company's Surgeons.
The Government and Subalterns of the Place
were disposed to cultivate the Friendship of the
English and some Points respecting our Port
and -

256
Bombay April 1796

to
and their regular deportment. We have heard of
Captain Sparks passing with an intercepted
French letter in hand. I have the Honour to be
with great Respect

Dear Sir
Honorable Government ordered Captain
Humble to send
Mussat 5 Dec 1795 (Signed) Nicholas (Gov-
r of the Castle of St. Peter)
C. R. in Bombay

Dear Sir - In addition to the short letter
I had the Honour of addressing you yesterday I
find myself obliged, from the nature of an
unavoidable occurrence, which has prevented me
to assume the duty of this letter, to write again.
Upon our catching another ship, the Governor was
very early in his attention. The following day
after a formal despatch of the two principal
Officers of his Government, with very polite &
respectful and courteous invitation to meet
some of them. I paid him a visit; I found him
very

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Bombay April 1796

to
I am very respectable. I have of about eighty
years of age, and I am apparently much
penetrated of mind & courtesy of temper.
I found a most agreeable & generous. His disposition
was very easy & obliging. From the moment
that I had with him I felt different times,
with some of the principal Arabs, I was
strongly impressed with the correctness of
their disposition to cultivate the friendship
of the English. This reason to believe, that
in their private estimation they gave us
an decided preference over other European Nations.
Policy, as well as Justice, requires that a
Disposition so flattering and desirable should
not be discouraged, nor their friendly feelings
overcome by too much contemptuous behaviour
as both unbecoming our Disposition & Justice.
Younger ones, this Government may occasionally
send us very important dispatches. I therefore
intended after my arrival at Bassein addressing
you after one or two weeks respecting the Port
8

258
Bombay 258 April 1796

What printing, which by being settled, would
it appear to me promote the good understand-
ing subsisting between us & the Governor & the
Commissioners of the Honble Company's Factory
anchoring in his Port. These Points were first
a Neglect in Bombay in not returning always
the duplicates of the Governor's Vapels, & afterwards
which the Trade seems much to feel & of which
they complain. I recently recd. of his Excellency
not to suffer any Vapels to depart without
Papies being sent to the Little Port, concerning
it, circulation that I intended to contain
perilous Danger & certain Delay to our Company's
whore Voyages. To Oppose the Vapels, are always
those of Dispatch, & are unlikely accident which
happened yesterday from one of these Lots in
giving report on an angry mistaking or else
malicious manner. I have taken advantage
of having these matters to discuss from yesterday
the first conclusion. The Secretary of the Bank
has been accordingly reminded & the Governor & the
People

259
Bombay 259 April 1796

People in three weeks & arrived at
the circumstances, by a deal of Communication
has passed on the subject & I have had the Governor
see how much I have finally made this
an opportunity of concluding, with the Governor
that the custom of Papies shall therefore be
discontinued with the Company's Engineer & under
the Governor's Letter to you on the subject, which
ought to be acknowledged without delay, & on
the same friendly style, expressing satisfaction
at his despatching with the Customs that has
been the cause of so fatal an accident, high tone
of his generous activity respecting the Public
Interest, and assurance that the duplicates of his
Vapels will be always duly returned of the
next order his Commissioner to announce
themselves on shore at Bombay. The Governor
of the Honble Company's Engineer inspecting here,
should therefore be asked to give information
of their arrival to the Governor, through the
Proctor

262
Dombay 262 April 1796

It is that we have no occasion to take our Regiments,
and we were becalmed three days in sight of
Muscot: nothing Material has happened
during the trip. We have learn that the Sultan
of Muscat has gotten out one of his Capellans
with some smaller ones, and is gone business
to receive the Little Sultan but accounts have
been received that he has proved unsuccessful
the barge having been all destroyed, but report
says that the Ship is safe but is situated among
shells that he cannot get her out. This Morn-
ing an unfortunate accident happened by which
the Doctor that I would go into the coffee house
at day light, and told him to avoid the rocks to
the left which he neglected, and I cannot say
that the vessel was not to be blamed, but never
sent off to signalize one. The consequence was when
we got under way in the morning at 10 o'clock,
which was by just striking the rocks which
both sides were there before we got the anchor
up. The people fired at us from the fort with

Allegations

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Dombay 263 April 1796

Allegations. The Turkish was 40 or 50 miles
distant on the second day being fired, but they
did not hurt us, and aimed principally at the
Quarters but the consequence of which as I
could not return it I sent all the People of
the Ship out of the way of the Shot, as they
had at least thirty shells. But one of the Shot
has taken place in the Head of the Surgeon which
I am sorry to say that it has some appearance
of a mortal wound. I am not half thinking
it a hint I would to the Company's flag as
they could with ease have had the vessel
when first striking the Rocks.

I shall send this Evening three
Lines under the Receipt of Draining for two
Hundred Pounds for water. And they are on
Account of the vessel from the Company's Order.

I am

Muscot
2 Dec 1795
Wm. Keppel
Governor of the Island
Signed Wm. Keppel

L

274

Bombay 264 April 1795

H. L.

Philip Thomas Esq^r
Superintendent of the

Bombay Marine

After viewing my letter I beg leave
to inform you that the Governor of Muscat sent
his son on board to apologise for the accident,
and secured every thing and acquainted me that
he had ordered the officers & crews of the boat in
doubt and reward to prosecute them. We have
offered to enable every compensation that did
in his power, either by sending the men on
board to be punished, or sent to Bombay in
consequence of which it appears that they
are returned another day, as a ship was here
so there as to render it right to let the Druggist
as far as can be done, bear with his Government
and Represented the particulars to the Honble
the Governor, therefore I beg leave to Refer you
to him for further particulars

Respect

the 24/95

Signed with Respect

Your most Obedient
(Signed) W. M. Kelph

275

Bombay 265 April 1795

H. L.

Received the following letter from Mr. Nathan
Come dated the 15 February 1795 -

Honble Sir

In a compliance that was
made to me upon your arrival in Bombay,
I was by the opportunity I was under, from
prosecution I am a hope that they will not be
considered as unpunished; I do myself the
honour of presenting them in the most
respectful manner -

I enclose here to the Honble
with a recommendation from the Honble the President
in favour of Bombay to honour Mr. Nathan
in the Office of President, I have accordingly
received a Range of the Honble Company's Papers
and business at this Place -

The affairs of the Nation, in
consequence of the long misunderstanding
with the British & the removal
of the Flag to Linn, have fallen into a

Sunder

266
 Monday April 1776

A Divisor and Suspenser from which it will require infinite attention and much time to recover them. The dignity & influence, necessary to the professed accomplishment of the People's Complaints have in this Establishment have seemed almost wholly & even the present Privileges of Immunities of the Bishop, indispensable to secure that Commission from, as become in some measure questionable from their long Suspension & are Dangers of Violation from their Exposure to the Army of action, rendered jealous & suspicious by the high & exclusive Privileges which have been lately conferred on them. In addition to this, there is great Affection, to be entertained of the well known characteristics & thoughts of the English Dispersion being flattered with downright Avarice, Vain-glory, Indolence, from the encouraging manner in which the Lords would receive from a Parliament that they have been able to effect the Removal of Mr. Hanbury. To counter such a Bias to these Affairs & destroy the Foundation of Policy, so likely to counter even Principles

267
 Monday April 1776

to Principles of English Government, in their Relations together. Parliament has been very far short of what it should be, with a due Commission not to give the first Suspension of one threatening or disgusting.

I have been so much busied with Dispatches and involved in other Detail, during the short period I have been here, that my Review of the general Antislavery Efforts of the Assembly, which appears to be much greater & more complicated than I could imagine, has been transient. I shall your steady Inspection will soon I hope, enable me competent to address you in a satisfactory & intelligent Manner. I was at present variously occupied from the Motion of King's to the Motion of the late President and present Mr. C. G. H. recommending my opposition to your Motion. I should be happy to address them myself, if

268
Dorchester April 1796

I offer the several papers which I shall have printed
the customary publick trust here the manifestation
from address of State Government, which has
withheld our former the one an extensive, better
course. As far as I am yet enabled to judge,
my Disposition has both from the Government
and Inhabitants as cordial and friendly, and
have inclined to anticipate the pleasing Prospect
of being able to encourage the Factory on all its
Rights & Commerce without being reduced to
the disagreeable necessity of sending any very
troublesome Affairs from myself.

I should be wanting satisfaction
of present in delivery to extract something from
conscience of this Nation upon you, at a time
when you must, I am sure, be surprised by a
multiplicity of Affairs of more immediate
Importance. My principal Object for the present
is to be faithful to the Nation, when at leisure
of business in which Place our Factory is, at this
Season, entitled to particular Attention, from
the

269
Dorchester April 1796

the circumstances, for several Re-establishment,
The select Affairers to the House of Representatives
personally with you, upon all matters respecting
the Factory.

At the same time I beg Pardon
from you, for the manner in which I have
not shown intention in opening you, that
you hardly fully decide to the duties and
interests of the publick Empire, to which I am
sure, that towards a successful Execution of
those my whole Attention is directed, my
confused abilities, as far as they may extend,
will be constantly exerted, that, so distant
from feeling any Resolution for the Country
or endorsing any Prospect of pecuniary
Acquisition, I can with truth say that the
great Reason to think of such a Report,
and that if unfortunately you should form
Report, as I have not the happiness to be
personally known by you, from any Attention
of one not satisfactory to your judgment, or

270 Bombay 27^o April 1796

th
In your Selection of Moral Respectability, have
being located in this, as when you would
rather inspire my Trust. I by no means wish
that any Revolution from Method of Locality
and Suitability to one, entirely actually, should prevent
my being replaced in my present Situation. I
shall feel particular Pride & Satisfaction in the
Removal of a young man, your respectable
Administration, in every Thing, to which I
may be deemed adequate. Very happy as I am
now come to remain here if I can be allowed
to preserve that Confidence, which, in all Situations
publick or private. I hope can be desired, and
without which Integrity could be maintained
Fidelity damp'd. Should these Paragraphs
happily convey the Spirit of Discontentment
which have prompted it, I shall have no
Occasion to lament, nor you. Should too, Cause
to be opposed with the Liberty I have taken, in
expressing myself with so much Freedom &

I

271 Bombay 27^o April 1796

th
I have the Honour to be
with Respect - *Yours*
Respectful & Grateful
Humble Servant
(Signed) Nathan Port
The Honble Jonathan Duncan Esq^r
Bombay

th
Received the following Letter from Mr
Perry -
Honble Sir

Having from undoubted Authority
heard, that it is the intention of Mr Davis Esq^r
to proceed to Europe in eight or ten days, on an
American Ship, I hope you will excuse my
addressing you upon, in making a request that
you will recommend me to his Office, in addition
to what I at present hold, which I am inclined
to hope, you will have no objections to on his
departure, from the flattering expressions
lately

*Mr Perry
Ltr. from*

272
Bombay 272 April 1796

I lately made some of the being your wish to
serve and feeling in an equal degree with me,
my late unfortunate disappointment at
Beyrout. I humbly conceive it is almost need-
less to mention there can now be no obstacle
in my holding two Posts, when so many
Gentlemen in the Service are in possession of
double Situations which I shall enumerate
hereunder, and relying on your professional
Friendship allow me to subscribe myself
with Esteem - Ever &c.

Bombay, Your Obedient & Affectionate Son
& April 1796 (Signed) Geo. Carey

Mr. Gentlemen in possession of double Situations -
Messrs. Knott - Surgeon & Barrister
" Morris - Surgeon & Barrister
" Lechman - Surgeon & the Magistrate
" Johnstone - Barrister
" Collector at Mahoon
and Bombay

Note

273
Bombay 273 April 1796

No.
I Wrote the following Letter to Mr. Carey
Wt - I have received your Letter of this
date, and as much as I am engaged to
you, endeavored to enable your Education, as
far as the Circumstances of your disappoint-
ment in regard to Beyrout, & the other things
you have on one from our Connections in
England, can lead to your Expectation of, or
proof of which, you had bestowed on you.
The first Office I had fully, in my own hand
could be done - nor am I inclined to hand it
there, but with regard to the Military Pay
Mastership General - Mr. Mansel's Claims
to our Remembrance on record as to his
former disappointment concerning it, as
well as an attention incumbent on my
situation to the advantage that may be
derived to the Company from the arrangement
that may probably be the consequence of his

276
Bombay April 1796

It Justice, was correctly according to the Practice in England; in some respects but yet it is objectionable in point of law, and as it is sanctioned by Usage, I cannot say it ought to be altered.

It is clear however that the Defenses must be arraigned for their acquittal. It is to be wished they should be arraigned upon the Request, instead of an Indictment for Murder to be found by the Grand Jury.

I am, Sir,
Dear Sir

Yours very respectfully,
(Signed) A. Richards

No

Received the following letter from Mr. Conballe -

Honorable Sir

Mr. Conballe
letter from -

I have already mentioned in a letter to Mr. Richards that it does not appear

277
Bombay April 1796

It appears to me proper to suggest any innovation in the practice. The Practice now used is not contrary to law. The different times upon the relation to time of the Commencement of the Cause in England the whole Proceedings upon the Request of Death are conducted by the Justice from the first View of the Body till he himself returns the Request unto the Court of Goal Delivery, where the party is tried upon the Request as found, or in such a case as this only arraigned for his own perfect acquittal. But as the practice is, I think it will be proper to send the Request to the Office as usual, and to let the party at hand choose they can be called by the Justice. Mr. Williams's Evidence may be an Instrument to the Justice to discharge the Defenses, and in that view may be usefully used, but if the Justice is correct he may decline receiving other testimony than against the Parties accused. I will however attend

278
Bombay 278 April 1796

It shew with Mr. Wilson, as you are pleased to suggest, and I return the request for the papers above mentioned —

I am respectfully
Yours

Yours to be desired in Person
(Signed) H. P. Constable
Philips, if not discharged, will be committed by the Justice —

At
Received the following letter from Mr. H. P. Constable —
Sir —

Having been with Mr. Halliday, and had a review of the Examination in the Case of Phillips, I perceived many material differences between that of the Case of Phillips, for in the former, all the persons who were in that trial with the accused did in the present Instance become Informants against the Accused, as having been equally acquainted, and

279
Bombay 279 April 1796

It and put in a request for the same, and although their business ends in that manner, for the Prisoner yet they were perfectly ignorant of the position of the Court, as having been accused, and as all that paper was destroyed before their original Examination. In the present Instance there is no reason to give the Justice of the Peace any opinion of the matter, it rests therefore entirely upon the Prisoners before the Justice, and it should not, that I mean, directly or indirectly, any opinion to the Justice that the Prisoner before whom the Prisoner is brought, and it should send it with the Evidence to the Court of the Accused, thus to remain till the Prisoner of Detention. In the mean time I thought it worth this to request that you will not send the request to the Office of the Prison, it not being necessary for the Prisoner above, and the Office of the Prison being the proper place for it —

I have also suggested to Mr. Halliday to send back Phillips to the Prison

Mr. Constable
letter from

280

Pembury 280 April 1796

11 Your paper with a note containing only the
 expression of their being left at their houses of
 being called for which I think will not
 happen till the 10th of next month.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
 Yours, Wm. Smith, Esq.

Write the following letter to W. S. Smith, Esq.
 Perry in the honorable way.

Dear Sir,

I write this from the Government
 house and acknowledge that it is
 quite sufficient to require the Government
 to be so before the House. But if such
 has been usual, I suppose that it might
 have subject of accommodation if that be not
 now over obtained, it would therefore have
 all ground for any objection or even could
 receive any such as occasion. - Very truly
 Yours with naturally, though this matter on

Yours

281

Pembury 281 April 1796

11 Your paper with a note containing only the
 expression of their being left at their houses of
 being called for which I think will not
 happen till the 10th of next month. I think
 what appears in your note is for the one
 reason, the other, but leave the matter under
 this explanation to your judgment, and if at
 all suitable or requisite, the copy may still
 be brought forward to some time had
 proposed to day.

I am, Sir, very respectfully
 Yours, Wm. Smith, Esq.

No

12 Received the following letter from the Hon.
 the Secretary of the Admiralty -
 Wm. Smith, Esq.

The Hon. the Secretary of the Admiralty
 of the Admiralty of the Admiralty have
 requested of me to give them for their Court
 and to the Hon. the Admiralty, the Admiralty.

Yours

Pombay 286 *April 1796*

1925

Received the following letter from Mr. Huntley

My dear Mr. S

Your Packet of the 19th did not
reach here till the 21st and behind the 25th the
of which we have repeatedly seen occasion
Messrs. Smith arrived here in 5 days from
Monday before the Company's arrival they
travellers, and gave a satisfactory account of the progress
they would make on board of bad weather was

My dear Sir, I sincerely hope you will get
my dispatches after the 1st before the 19th, as you
will then be able to decide completely on
Mr. Wedgwood's conduct, and your own.

Mr. Shaw has often long ago found
 Mr. Lyman Garrison's letter to the
 Boston Convention. He has since
 not dated 21st March 1840. I was much
 wronged by the paper. I have attended
 to it, and it has been much worse.

287
287
287

to the present State of affairs in the Northwest.

I have been thinking much lately about you & how
much I have enjoyed your letters. I am glad to hear
that you are well & hope that you will continue to be so.
I am sure that you will find many friends who are
interested in you & who will be glad to hear from you.
I am sure that you will find many friends who are
interested in you & who will be glad to hear from you.

Accepted

286

290
 Bromley April 1796

To you who the business & collected by the
 Company & has provided for the same as
 before for it.

I have the Will is under
 Mr. Adair's seal & has omitted to send it
 in the packet which relates to it.

The same is at present
 and ready to be sent.

My dear Sir
 Collect
 Feb. 1796
 I have now faithfully
 signed the Will.

The same is in possession of the
 Merchant here for the regular payment of
 his debt for the same & is now ready for
 completion of the same.

Copy of the letter from the Attorney to
 the Court of the County
 17th March 1796.

I have now faithfully
 signed the Will.

Enclosure

I have the honor of your
 letter

287

291
 Bromley April 1796

To you who the business & collected by the
 Company & has provided for the same as
 before for it.

I have the Will is under
 Mr. Adair's seal & has omitted to send it
 in the packet which relates to it.

The same is at present
 and ready to be sent.

Copy of the letter from the Attorney to
 the Court of the County
 17th March 1796.

I have now faithfully
 signed the Will.

I have the honor of your
 letter

292
Sunday April 1796

To his present connections with the Vandalen
and the other Chiefs of this part of the Country
who all in various ways are thoughtful him of
that which that and other words by his continuing
with them under these circumstances popular. I
therefore strongly recommend that admissible
provisions be assigned to him and his brother
each of them 1000 lbs weight. This I am
certain will be good policy, and the better
way is easily done for to the Church of the
people without it will certainly be provided
for these persons; and as I have told much has
made them of a particular provision.
I suggest you will be pleased to represent this
matter to the Government with any report
received by me that I will confirm the
agreement I have made with the Prince, and
also the Vandalen I intend to pay
him monthly 1000 Pounds, and to recommend
to the Government the same and I am of course
to

293
Sunday April 1796

to recommend to the Government. If this
should be adopted by the Government
I am sure there and one several
persons will have some hope of coming in
to the Government of being more to be permitted
to be paid as before. I have before given, and
I shall make him and present of the United
Kingdom, and I shall make him for his services
which he has done and he would give. He
always intends to see that he was willing to
take to any reasonable terms with the Government
but I would not recommend to the Government
that of him might be made in this way &c.
I am sure of his services from the
Government to be paid by the United King-
dom as there is a difficulty as the Government can find
agreement with the King but I understand the
nature of our present arrangement with him
with regard to this matter, and I am
sure the best arrangement will come from
such an arrangement. The Vandalen would
then

Monday 298 April 1796

15. comes in opportunity of receiving, but that
 he has been so far out with him. This appli-
 cation shows plainly that the intimacy between
 the King and Hamilton is not so intimate as
 they both pretended it to be. The envelope concludes
 with an expression that the Hamilton was
 much distressed and would fly to the hands of
 any free nation his country and that it would
 be better to send it all. There is some difficulty
 in receiving this contract, it is to be very guarded
 with the general terms of the British Language,
 which breathes nothing but vengeance, justice
 and the Hamilton always pretends to be under
 the greatest terms of the British constitution.

There is a true something like a
 great understanding between these two Men, or
 perhaps the King expects that he may take
 advantage of Hamilton's own own hands, which
 might have been done for his power. Hamilton
 is a true friend to the

Copy of the letter from Duke James to the
 Duke of York with the same enclosed

for

Monday 299 April 1796

15. 11

Having been appointed by Government
 as Surgeon to the General Hospital of this
 Division and I being unable to allow all
 private hospitals under the Commission the
 Lord of the Admiralty being the for promoting
 the same from the Private Dispensary to
 the General Hospital and as I have to
 do with you will please to take payment of
 the same as agreed upon the Private Dispensary
 to be done so.

I have the pleasure to be
 your most obedt. Servant.

Cochran

Hamilton

James Joseph James
 Esq. M.D.

The General Hospital

I should allude to the General
 Dispensary for these Private

Dispensary

Cochran

Hamilton

James Joseph James
 Esq. M.D.

300
Pembury April 1796.

Mr.
To Receive the sum William Pembury
Humble.

Have since the houseward
the information to the effect of the
persons who were acquainted with the death of
the man who attempted to swim across
the River from here, on Sunday last - several
other people have appeared to substantiate
their existence, but not any of them could
positively affirm, whether he was one of
the McPhalls or not - and as only to the
persons therefore, from the time exactly
corresponding with that, upon they were
discovered on the Wall, by the Guard, that
the unfortunate man lost his life.

might have been one who escaped from
them, & then endeavouring to save himself
from being captured - as there are two
strong boats, constantly going back
any

301
Pembury April 1796.

Mr. and forwarder during the course of the day,
and persons who were acquainted with the
circumstances, would think of swimming,
which is a considerable distance to the other side
of the river, as far as I know - I
remain very respectfully
Humble.

Yours obedient and
affectionate
Wm. McPherson
15 April 1796

Wm. McPherson

Pembury
The information of Pembury
last evening taken upon
both sides of the River
Pembury, one of the Mc
Phalls of the name, this
Thursday day of April 1796

This information being first duly sworn
deposed and sworn, that on Sunday the 14th
about one o'clock in the afternoon, he saw a
man attempting to swim across the River
between

Sunday April 1796

At witness John Whitlock in which he ordered a
 great log of pine, the log was endeavored to
 save him: before the boat could reach him,
 the boat at that time swimming with great
 rapidity, the witness & further this informant
 further

(Signed) Ranshunder (small thing)
 taken, sworn to, read
 acknowledged the day & year
 before me,
 (Signed) W. Simpson

Sunday April 1796
 The information of Collier
 Collier taken upon oath before
 me, William Simpson Esq. one
 of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
 the thirteenth day of April 1796

This informant, being first duly sworn, deposed
 that he was seized by Ranshunder
 Ranshunder to go with the boat, to take up a man
 who was swimming across the River, the tide
 coming out, and that he could not get swimming
 him, when he approached, within a small
 distance

Sunday April 1796

At witness of him the witness & further
 this informant & further

The small
 taken, sworn to, read
 acknowledged the day & year
 before me,
 (Signed) W. Simpson

Sunday April 1796
 The information of Thomas
 Collier taken upon oath before
 me, William Simpson Esq. one
 of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace,
 the thirteenth day of April 1796

This informant, being first duly sworn, deposed
 and said, that he was sent on the same boat
 with Collier Collier to take up the man who
 was swimming across the River. I confirmed the
 evidence first of the several witnesses -
 further in this information & further

The small of
 taken, sworn to, read
 acknowledged the day & year
 before me,
 (Signed) W. Simpson

Collier

St.

306

Sunday April 1796

The Pastoral Letter which came by
this day was by the Bishop to the Bishop
subject to your approval and confirmation
with respect to the private Chapels upon
your Island, this will be sent by such
Priests as their respective families, or their
Parishes shall think proper to select. I expect
however, as in the Case of the Cilla Church
to your approbation.

Yours Obedt
John Morris

St.

Received the following letter from Mr. Morris
Bishop of Exeter.

My dear Sir

Yours favor of the 3^d instant came
to hand yesterday & being happy both for Mr.
Morris's sake & for the Satisfaction it may
afford Mr. Bishop & I am glad to hear such informa-
tion on the subject as it shall it shows therein

St.

307

Sunday April 1796

The Bishop's letter which came
this day was by the Bishop to the Bishop
subject to your approval and confirmation
with respect to the private Chapels upon
your Island, this will be sent by such
Priests as their respective families, or their
Parishes shall think proper to select. I expect
however, as in the Case of the Cilla Church
to your approbation.

The Bishop's letter which came
this day was by the Bishop to the Bishop
subject to your approval and confirmation
with respect to the private Chapels upon
your Island, this will be sent by such
Priests as their respective families, or their
Parishes shall think proper to select. I expect
however, as in the Case of the Cilla Church
to your approbation.

Monday April 1796

He spoke to me of the truth of this
 account as the case is known, where little
 credit is given to those who have written
 but he enters into every allusion & connection
 with them. He could not deny the truth
 of a great part of what I said, but he was
 too far estranged to decide, however the common
 sense. We had in that respect made him
 view the matter in a different light from
 what he had done before. I reminded him to
 be in Europe his objections about the
 reports of papers being granted (particularly
 that of passing out a body of troops to
 America in 1793) for an argument
 that officers would never be so stupid as to
 display the banner which was his hatred
 of the free press & of the which has been
 sent to his father & to him he found in
 the house on his reception and the clergy
 pursued

Monday April 1796

to pursue no further efforts than a volume of
 presents and for money for a few manuscripts
 to go with the book of papers. The reason
 being too far advanced for the Antislavery to
 send it to "Mans." Mr. W. took the vessel to
 Port of Spain where he went with them to
 the Isle of France and from thence to England.
 There he corresponded with one with the
 breaking out of the Revolution. He was from
 that time a champion of opposition in Oppo-
 sition to the cause of the Revolution, with the name
 of the "Mans." I circulated in France, found
 to the spirit of a man to whom he had written
 about 100,000 livres. He had been to have been
 to send to Newcastle. From thence he returned
 long, when with a small party of Black Lancers
 under a frequent attack, got on board of a
 brig, commanded by Captain Lewis who
 great humanity from that time that he had
 to send together (in three more provisions) on
 the ship boat. But this act of humanity
 being

314

Lombay

April 1796

He then proceeded to inform us in substance before
mentioned that he had then with his
family purchased a house in the eastern part of
Hingham. Mr. Church then a prisoner in the
Common Prison in Boston as a spy under
which pretext he was first in prison and
confined by the Governor there for a long time.
He however made his escape and after many
hardships arrived in Hingham. Major Menden
had no hand in releasing him but generously
allowed him to leave Hingham to him. His every
thing he would do for the release and to end
his confinement with regard to -

James Thompson, whose name
has been borne the most unfortunate in the
late of France and whose name of others
suffered in the same manner he collected all
the funds he could command & succeeded to
France with little or no Government aid about
3 millions of francs to satisfy his wishes
creditors

Bombay

April 1996

to business, which is scarcely done it being
known that he has left more property than
would pay for taking though he has been so
inconsiderate as not to be able to command it
to his own requests. James Morrison
returned again to the City of France where he
now is at Paris. He says that some time
ago someone very poor & possessed of large
mercable property having advised him to
buy out all his partners or land and give
up the Mercantile business together with
the management of a very extensive Marine
yard & Co. to one of his nephews, so as to
allow either who settled under some other

After whom he left Newbury,
leaving there every afternoon he had an
round of and after a short stay proceeded to
Newbury where he remained living
with a Mr. Cunningham who was agent to the
French Company at that New River
to

316
 Monday April 1796

It is supposed for the Paper which was granted
 been and under the King has also two Ships
 one of which I believe was fitted out at
 Madras, where the Govt could hardly find
 to know that Mr. Mr. Commerce would
 be chiefly with the Ash of France. With
 these two Ships he arrived at Calcutta in
 Sept. where he would have had a very
 much Cargo, but for want of his vessel getting
 aground which prevented him taking it
 on board. The Commission agreed that there
 was declared a Ship of War National to
 carry off the then offered under the
 refusal to receive the cargo. Remained from
 Calcutta to Portenore and returned that
 Service after the Captain of the King
 Marine detained one of the vessels at Madras.
 He here, but was obliged to give him up by
 orders from Madras. We then bought both
 is willing to repair them, and from there
 dispatched

317
 Monday April 1796

It is supposed that the Ship of War was chiefly
 sent to Calcutta with the intention of being on
 the 10. ultimo I have been here ever since.
 The intention was to go to Mangalore then
 fell off each Ship, but would not ship
 with the Ship from Mangalore. From
 the 10. ultimo with which arriving he has
 purchased more the quantity he wanted
 and will deliver it forth the day from
 here. No doubt can be entertained as to the
 intention of either, but what would it
 avail purchasing here purchasing here
 in the Mangalore Port where he can have
 as much as he wants at Mangalore from
 whence under before long. The advantage
 one could present him going to Madras,
 the only difference here on the business is
 that by purchasing here the Company
 the Customers would then
 have

320

Dorchester 320 April 1796

It is my former request to Mr. M. to
 send him the whole of the 1st with Mr. M.
 if he comes to him to be his therefore they
 have given full power for that purpose.
 Mr. M. expects to only prevail on him
 to accept the capital that he will get the
 interest which is now considerable but he
 has done together with all his charges have
 agreed to allow him

There where only as Mr. M.
 passed Messrs. instead of going with an
 collection of purchasing Military stores
 his purpose is to do away a contract
 already made for them to effect which he
 must converse before of the other impudently
 pursuing any

There were related all
 that I have respecting this gentleman.
 his name is James M. as I have already
 mentioned I was happy in having it

321

Dorchester 321 April 1796

It is my former request to Mr. M. to
 send him the whole of the 1st with Mr. M.
 if he comes to him to be his therefore they
 have given full power for that purpose.
 Mr. M. expects to only prevail on him
 to accept the capital that he will get the
 interest which is now considerable but he
 has done together with all his charges have
 agreed to allow him

There where only as Mr. M.
 passed Messrs. instead of going with an
 collection of purchasing Military stores
 his purpose is to do away a contract
 already made for them to effect which he
 must converse before of the other impudently
 pursuing any

There were related all
 that I have respecting this gentleman.
 his name is James M. as I have already
 mentioned I was happy in having it

Monday April 1796.

Wrote the following Letter to Mr. Handley Esq. -

Monday 14th April 1796

My dear Sir,

I wish to have from you by the earliest opportunity, for what Cause a Minister, included in Mr. Lewis return to the Government of the Admiralty under date the 3^d November 1796 (at the same time with the papers and several others committed to practical Imprisonment) was sent into here and under what Order and I will be obliged to you for a copy of the same. - I am

My dear Sir,

Yrs faithfully

J. Duncan

Mr. Handley Esq.

Minister -

Monday April 1796

Mr. Minister

The Minister is understanding that there are on or near Ships now at the port of Malabar, which contain several Colonies and Shipping. It being for the Minister's knowledge it is his duty to propose to the Board that they should send the necessary Papers and Papers to the Board to take security from all British Subjects living with Colonies within the Company's Possession of Malabar that they shall not transport the same to any of the French or Dutch Ports to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope and that no other delivery or such security should not allow to be a defect in any larger Quantity of Papers than may be returned accurately sufficient for the use of the Board of the Admiralty. -

At the Board of the Admiralty

Monday 10th Dec 1796

It has been communicated to the President thereof by the
 Mrs. F. and suggested to him to
 present to the Convention.

He

Received the following letter from Mr. Smith

Dear Sir

I have just now been assured
 to the point of view that the Bill proposed
 against the life for the death of the life
 has been thrown by the House. I hope
 this will be satisfactory to you, when you
 consider that all the means possible
 to prevent the execution of the law have been
 applied there by being proposed upon a
 Bill for the House to be. It would have
 been impossible to prevent the execution
 or liberty of the House to the feeling
 of the House, who are already guilty
 of much bloodshed and some indignity in
 the

Mr. Smith
 writing

Monday 10th Dec 1796

In the Convention, I am sure they were to
 have been aware of an Act that appears to
 them to be a great deal of a description
 of their duty, and on which they have satisfied
 me that the intention of such success was the
 one to be. I am sure of the necessity with
 which the House was that upon the
 distribution of the Mass he was divided by
 his Bill, who with the young life, whom
 he had thought to be the only
 person who has been at first & still his
 progress was arrested by the fear of one of the
 others whom the law of "Bill" had called to
 the House from some other House. It
 appears to me satisfactorily as a measure.
 I had with them the intention that the
 House might have been convinced if they had
 been entirely without the means of punishing
 a murderer. Under these circumstances how
 shocking would it have been to their minds to
 have themselves partially accused of a
 murder.

Sunday April 1796

16. Malheur is under the

order of the day you will have the
satisfaction of knowing that you are all
Hollings who are anxious by the heart
know that the Malheur are dismissed by that
they are not to be in the hands of the
all the people that are connected with the
Execution of the legality of your Command,
and the suppression of the insurrection which
that affected to all concerned.

As the Men are not in the custody
of the Sheriff or any other Officer (for as the
sheriff has not yet received them it is necessary
that they should go to the Sheriff's office
if they had found a bill against them for
being in the hands of the Sheriff that they
would regularly go to the Sheriff's office
and they are the Sheriff's property.
It would be for the honor to have to go through
that ceremony, and since there has appeared
no cause for apprehending them of any crime,

Sunday April 1796

16. I am anxious to know if the Malheur
are to go to the Sheriff's office

Yours with respectful Regard

Wm. H. H. H.

Your very obedient servant

Wm. H. H. H.

Saturday 16 April

Received at the house of Lord Hobart as follows

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

16. 1796

328

328

Monday April 1796

My dear Sir

I have seen a news paper as dated the 30 of October containing the Kings Speech and debate in the House of Commons upon the subject - The Speech recommends the vigorous prosecution of the War, until Peace upon permanent footing can be expected - But Mr Pitt declares that "it has now the constitution has been put in activity, and such aggressions of the People as shall make the Legislature to justify the Representation of the French Nation, we ought then to be ready to negotiate without any objection to the form or the nature of that Government."

Mr Pitt's speech on amendments to the address which was carried Nov. 1795 -

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant
 Robert

Paris, Sunday 26 September 1795

I have caused the Liberator you left with

Robert

329

329

Monday April 1796

My dear Sir

I have seen the news paper of the 30th of October containing the Kings Speech and debate in the House of Commons upon the subject - The Speech recommends the vigorous prosecution of the War, until Peace upon permanent footing can be expected - But Mr Pitt declares that "it has now the constitution has been put in activity, and such aggressions of the People as shall make the Legislature to justify the Representation of the French Nation, we ought then to be ready to negotiate without any objection to the form or the nature of that Government."

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant
 Robert

Robert

The King's Liberator of P. B. Nation, is continued the same as at present, with the

Dombay April 1796

22 Drums and Pipes
950 Cavalry
20 Chasseurs
1000 Grenadiers

Native Infantry

The 5th Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards
each to be formed with 12 Companies of Foot Guards
each with 10 Companies in each Batt. Each
Regiment to consist of

1 Colonel	2 Native Bachelors
1 Lieut. Colonel	20 Subalterns
1 Major	20 Sergeants
4 Captains	1000 Privates
1 Capt. Lieut.	1000 Strangers
22 Subalterns	20 Drums & Pipes
10 Companies	32 Drums & Pipes
20 Subalterns	1000 Cavalry
1 Surgeon	20 Chasseurs
2 Lieut. & Bachelors	
1 Lieut. & Major	
1 Quartermaster	

Madras & Artillery

Two Batt. to continue as before, with
the following Establishment of Officers to each
Battalion -

1 Colonel

Dombay April 1796

1 Colonel Commanding
1 Lieut. Colonel
1 Major
4 Captains
1 Capt. Lieut.
1 Surgeon
1 Quartermaster
1 Chaplain
1 Apothecary
1 Clerk
1 Writer

1000 Cavalry to be Commanded by the
Capt. & Surgeon of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards
to be attached to the Cavalry and present

Engineers & Artillery

1 Colonel Commanding	1000 Cavalry
1 Lieutenant Colonel	2 Captains Lieut. Col.
1 Major	8 Subalterns
4 Captains	8 Companies

Native Cavalry

Two Regiments of Native Cavalry to be formed
each to be formed with 12 Companies of Foot Guards
according to the following Establishment of
Officers of Government and 1000 Cavalry -

2 Captains	1 Surgeon & Apothecary
1 Capt. Lieut.	1 Quartermaster & Officer
6 Subalterns	1 Chaplain & Clergy
3 Companies	1 Quartermaster Lieut.
1000 Cavalry	8 Subalterns
1 Lieutenant & Clergy	8 Companies

Bombay

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April 1796

11

12

Engineers to consist of

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 <u>Principal Commanding</u> | 2 <u>Staff Lieutenants</u> |
| 1 <u>Major</u> | 2 <u>Quartermasters</u> |
| 2 <u>Captains</u> | 2 <u>Engineers</u> |

13

European Infantry

The two battalions of the Bombay Infantry

are now augmented and to consist of

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 <u>Colonel</u> | 1 <u>Surgeon</u> |
| 2 <u>Lieut. Colonels</u> | 2 <u>Adjuts.</u> |
| 2 <u>Major</u> | 22 <u>Sergeants</u> |
| 4 <u>Captains</u> | 70 <u>Company</u> |
| 1 <u>Capt. Lieut.</u> | 22 <u>Drummers & Pipes</u> |
| 21 <u>Company</u> | 950 <u>Privates</u> |
| 0 <u>Engineers</u> | 20 <u>Artilleries</u> |
| 1 <u>Quartermaster</u> | |
| 1 <u>Bandmaster</u> | |

Allowances for Duties houses, Laundry &c. as
at present.

14

Native Infantry

The two battalions of the Companies each

to be formed into four Companies of 1000 men each

Each Company to consist of

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 <u>Colonel</u> | 4 <u>Company</u> |
| 1 <u>Lieut. Colonel</u> | 1 <u>Capt. Lieut.</u> |
| 2 <u>Major</u> | 22 <u>Drummers</u> |

Engineers

Bombay

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April 1796

11

Engineers

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 <u>Staff Lieutenants</u> | 22 <u>Privates</u> |
| 1 <u>Major</u> | 22 <u>Drummers</u> |
| 2 <u>Captains</u> | 70 <u>Company</u> |
| 1 <u>Capt. Lieut.</u> | 22 <u>Drummers & Pipes</u> |
| 21 <u>Company</u> | 950 <u>Privates</u> |
| 0 <u>Engineers</u> | 20 <u>Artilleries</u> |

15

Bombay Marine Party

The same as at present, subject to

Improvement hereafter

16

Artilleries

Artilleries as at present, but the
batteries to be supplied with their own

Regulations

Company Officers to have their own
quarters, and to the date of the day from
they are held

Artilleries

Allowance to Regt. Commissary for Quarters
Habit.

Engineers

Same as Artilleries

Native

Bombay

338

April 1796

Native Cavalry

Providence to proceed by Providence in the
barges till a vessel to Newmarket School -
Commence in the afternoon to be appointed

Classroom Infantry -

It is in their own Cops as in the Statues
Cavalry -

Native Infantry

To use in their own Cops as in the Sheriff's Office.
Each Regiment to have Corporals, one of the Officers.

Abrechnung Fund

But if Holland is to be responsible for
the thing, it is upon England the least
substantial to secure the advantage —

General Pitt

General Offices employed on Staff School
Casimiro, who related, some those belonging to
Agustino, the school of the same name on Chief
on the 1st.

6. General Officers employed in Staff at

Reynolds Jones on Company's Club

Two one through - etc. -

4. Do. --- our Draft at Madras

Two

Pombay

339

Das oberrheinische Erbkönigreich
von Rhein -- etc. --

A Merchant, formerly employed on Staff at Bombay
 was one of the passengers of the Edinburgh

no peace — Ten years after the murder

General Offices approached Staff members on its floor

Years - liable to be removed after that period -

of full Chinese and Chinese War, except through English
the - to serve for that war of 1890-1891

He ... killed a ...

Dr. *Allopius adonai*. —

Medical Department
Medical Mess. - Five Members -

General Hospitals, - some number of
Lungons as at present

This was omitted by the Scribes.

1892

Long

Pombay 342 April 1896

17. The August Convention was a measure of state
from day to day, of securing the new arrangement
but which owing to a variety of circumstances
was not completed till December to the Court of
Directorship. The day before yesterday I have however
sent the pleasure to inform you the Heads
of Dept. with the attention made by the Board
of Directors. But as one of opinion it does
not yet afford sufficient relief to the lower ranks
of the Service of Landry and Mr. Dundas has
but disposition in such measures as we are
taking to obtain for the Statute Infantry a
further increase of one hundred and
thirty three companies. Of the Capt. General
each Regiment and you will observe by the
enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Dundas that
is great reason to hope that as the
expense appears at present the only difficulty
we subject to us being an army or two on the
above subject which we shall by every possible
argument endeavor not only to saving that
point but the same General Officers on the
Staff.

Bombay 343 1996

$\frac{1}{17}$ *Diffusellus*

I thought it very kind in you to write to
 me, and to let me know that you were
 well, and that you were still in the
 same place. I am well, and hope
 you are the same. I am glad to hear
 that you are still in the same place.
 I am glad to hear that you are still
 in the same place. I am glad to hear
 that you are still in the same place.

I have answered your letter from your
 Committee since those brought by Captain
 Peabody desired to Captain Paine and
 delivered to me. I shall at all times be
 happy to be honored with your commands
 and to make myself as useful to you as
 possible; being with every possible readiness
 at your service.
 Dear Sir

Yours very devoted & faithful
 Servant
 Signed H. A. M. Cook

October 4th 1841. I have the pleasure to
have the honor to be acquainted with Mr. W. B. F. and
Mr. W. B. F. and I have the pleasure to
tell

44

344

Dorway 344 April 1796

I tell you he has committed to me possession
of the said 1000 lbs. of Sugar to each Regt
Regiment, which he said was going as far
as he possibly could, and he made up to the
Commission he has agreed to grant officers
to all of the following Regts standing from
the date of these Commissions, which
do not arrive in on the regular promotion he
that must. The Regt of Infantry Officers
are to see in their respective Regiments
as well as those of the Camp of Infantry.

Signed H. A. M. Cobbe

Received the following letter from the
Hon. Major -

Camp Dorchester, 16 April 1796

Dear Sir -

I have been favored with your
Letter of the 10th, and am very thankful for the
information it contains of the intelligence contained
in it, from the general Complaint of officers
I am

345

Dorway 345 April 1796

I am very much obliged to you that the business
of these things, the matter will allow that the
from the officers of the Camp of Infantry
I am very much obliged to you for something
which from this letter which I am concerned
to say every thing is very doubtful, and the
further I go, the more I am distressed that
the Camp of the Officers of the different
Regiments in this neighborhood who have already
planted the whole country within 20 miles
not appearing since the Commencement of the city which
is also necessarily distressed from a variety of
Haber and Goods selling for 1/2 the price. This
Commencement used to be the appearance
of the little Water rising in the Pond at
at the bridge of which was a monument
should have continued to rise in a more
steady position about 10 miles from the City
with the rising of the Water still remains
at the same level by the measure the sitting
ground of the Water is still higher
than those of the Water in the still higher
Regiment

Friday

346

April 1796

My business in suspense as to the killed shewing
Disposition to treat it as having made a
preparation for exhibiting to a stronger English
should the (Prussian) advance in force between
the British. I am said as labouring to secure
these circumstances, but I confess my
apprehensions that the black Courts has become
stronger from the reasons that I have lately
given to the applications that have been
made for my Subscriptions, that very little
Prospect remains of being instrumental to
the Settlement of such considerable business
I lately submitted my wish to the Duke
Archers of being joined with his application
of my paying a visit to Bromley in the heart
of my health continuing on such a state as
to require a change of air. In answer to
which he has so liberally indicated me
to hope for a business and situation in which
I could employ my time. I have also warmly
joined that of the present plan found it
expedient to comply with their wishes.

I

Friday

200

347

April 1796

My business in the great Eastern
Quarter
General administration
of the Males

My business in the great Eastern
Quarter
General administration
of the Males

My business in the great Eastern
Quarter
General administration
of the Males

My business in the great Eastern
Quarter
General administration
of the Males

My business in the great Eastern
Quarter
General administration
of the Males

12

Bombay 348 April 1796

Macrae Norrie - adpt goby
70 according to the last estimate and in no
way employed at present -

Mathew Pettell. a considerable plot
laid vacant upon the Sea of running to
where the house is present occupied by
a number of Malabarians within the 100000
may be added to be taken down -

And they say the people of low
land were settled about that spot must be first
removed -

Yellow Murety & Phobosia Ranch walls
a large plot used at present as a field
for the wood we house has built to them built
upon it and it is kept upon the same plan
of running to where the settlement may be
entirely -

These are the only vacant places and
they are in the neighbourhood of that settlement
of people whose plots are equally low -

Monmouth

T

Bombay 349 April 1796

The Monmouth is not certain whether
it is in the office department -

The British former money for that is not
under the same authority but I hope it
is not for the Office of that it, who is
interested in extending it to the Cape beyond
the present -

Almost every day of the year from
15 to 25 of the year of money is not nearly as
great as to the present time for his
protection and provision to the Westward to
secure it being - the little here protection
on returning & about and then about the
term of the Bombay, say an all to a place
for the half year to about 2 years of the whole
the house is not and all expenses are not
small but the same is the same of the
house -

It would appear very unreasonable that if
all the house from the present necessity should be
taken to the little the method of the house
that it should be better to be the house in
the house of the year and have 15 or 20 of the
house -

subd

Monday April 1796

It is stated as a disadvantage for introduction into the
 - given our school, and that too by the
 sanction of the Head of the Department

While the business of the Club is known to
 nearly one half of what it was 8 years ago, it
 was greatly reduced. Besides, the 3 or 4 Merchant
 business men amongst whom he was introduced
 as wanting to give up trade to build ships, it
 naturally turned in a commercial trade, subject
 of the District, the Cause of extraordinary
 change. - The more especially as it is known
 known that the French Republic has lately &
 cancelled some heavy duties on Trade, and
 have indeed had her attention on both, while
 they have adopted many of the measures
 comprised in the Merchant's and their
 Memorials of the 21st January 1795

The true Cause is known by many Merchant
 on the Island to be the heavy consumption of
 20 percent. The Merchant's mode of carrying it
 added to the arbitrary rate of value is estimated

There have been lately great embargoes
 by some of those who benefit by the heavy tax,
 that

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 20 percent. The Merchant's mode of carrying it
 added to the arbitrary rate of value is estimated

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 by some of those who benefit by the heavy tax,
 that

Friday 358 April 1796

By degree, and with the advantage of the inferiority, might be the simplest and most judicious, both as to the districts, and as to the purchase, in the best manner according to the probable demand on the Market, & the reported produce of the season. But before the period arrived at which these reported Quota could be ascertained greater Quota have been entered into than the big would ultimately supply, and even more advanced than would, at the same period, have purchased the entire produce of the season. Besides the competition and emergency of the price of Coffee, arising from the general measures, two additional very serious grounds of objection have been advanced, viz. the quantity deducted from the extent of these Quota, and their property exchanged by the possession character and duration of the contract.

The great Board would consider the nature of this statement, you will permit

Friday 359 April 1796

It is permitted to be taken into consideration the nature of the Quota which of present is in contemplation to be established, this is a subject of importance on the present and great satisfaction.

That the present Quota present a great number of cases, which the Subject must be considered in a general manner.

That the probable produce of the season, and the demand for that produce by foreign nations, be the result.

It is not in some degree of the appearance of fully interested nations, I should as a preliminary Step to, make an important recommendation that only one Commercial Resident be here, found employed, so as to be representative in the, but I think any general character, and my having determination for fully return to my wishes Country with all my acceptance in form, such an improvement. By this measure

8/10

360
Rambay
Jan 1896

[illegible]

Dombay 361 8/11

of making an investigation of the commercial
 influence of the intellectual knowledge derived
 from the correspondence connected with a
 particular country, which will with his various
 observations, be almost equally beneficial to
 our country, whether considered in the
 point of knowledge, of commerce, or of literature.
 Should the Company support
 Holland and protect the principle of free
 trade in the province of Flanders, they
 cannot expect to purchase their Office
 under the royal power, but had fear very
 probably to acquire a great attention of
 the President to the measures before I
 recommended, should however, contrary to
 present appearances, a competition present
 itself in the port of any European Coast it
 will always be a source profitable to our
 the purpose of the Company to raise their
 price to any Port where any European
 Nation may afford to go, but this rule
 will not hold good with regard to Arabian
 and

Monday 366 April 1796

My dear General for correction to come

The Rajah is about having in
any degree of this manner the use of his
right side, as considered to be a good deal better
understanding that there is no reliance to be
put in any appearance of this sort. He has
now been in the little been quarrelling at
the Court relative to the suspension; and had
his Majesty died yesterday in these workings
the court would have been much more doubtful
than it probably would be at present. I think
Sah's progress having in this country
gained considerably ground. Be he as it
may, however, I have had the satisfaction to
receive very, clear and as it might very
positive instructions from the Governor here
for the regulation of my conduct and that of
my subordinates. I think of his Majesty's
disorder, whether with or without his previous
suspension of a suspension in respect to
conduct, leaving any doubt that may
take

Monday 367 April 1796

My dear General for correction to come

The Rajah is about having in
any degree of this manner the use of his
right side, as considered to be a good deal better
understanding that there is no reliance to be
put in any appearance of this sort. He has
now been in the little been quarrelling at
the Court relative to the suspension; and had
his Majesty died yesterday in these workings
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Sah's progress having in this country
gained considerably ground. Be he as it
may, however, I have had the satisfaction to
receive very, clear and as it might very
positive instructions from the Governor here
for the regulation of my conduct and that of
my subordinates. I think of his Majesty's
disorder, whether with or without his previous
suspension of a suspension in respect to
conduct, leaving any doubt that may
take

Although it is more than likely
that you will have received from the
Government of the Madras, arrangements for
India

370

Sunday 370 April 1796

Each Regiment to consist of 1000 Men
as the following Officers -

7 Colonels
2 Lieutenants
2 Majors
7 Captains
10 Subalterns
10 Ensigns
2 Adjutants
2 Chaplains
2 Medics

Each Battalion to be divided into
four Companies -
1st Battalion to consist of
1st & 2nd Companies
1st & 2nd Companies
1st & 2nd Companies
1st & 2nd Companies

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24/10

371

Sunday 371 April 1796

Each Regiment to consist of 1000 Men
as the following Officers -

7 Colonels
2 Lieutenants
2 Majors
7 Captains
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four Companies -
1st Battalion to consist of
1st & 2nd Companies
1st & 2nd Companies
1st & 2nd Companies
1st & 2nd Companies

24/10

Friday 372 April 1796

It is that the Supreme Government is
 permitted to make some extra allowance
 in the charges owing in the Nabal Vijay
 Government.

Let Officers' Contingency be
 money be done away.

Chief Mulla ordered to all the
 things and contingencies Officers at the three
 Circles.

Off. Contingency to be engaged
 daily by the clerks, by means of which
 present in. But then going to Europe
 to be engaged by the Government.

Things however, from the
 to be engaged by the Government, to be engaged to
 the other side things from which they
 were respectively.

Let the things in certain
 proportions, from the different Circles for three
 years - to be done to them on -
 Government. The Government however
 to have been to Europe could be from. May

Friday 373 April 1796

to be done by the Government.

Officers to be done 25
 years, and then to be done to
 be done from the Government
 of their things.

The things in the Bengal and
 to be done by the Government to be done by
 the Government. The things in the
 Government, and then to be done by
 the Government.

The things in the Bengal and
 to be done by the Government to be done by
 the Government.

The things in the Bengal and
 to be done by the Government to be done by
 the Government.

The things in the Bengal and
 to be done by the Government to be done by
 the Government.

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 to be done by the Government to be done by
 the Government.

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 to be done by the Government to be done by
 the Government.

The things in the Bengal and
 to be done by the Government to be done by
 the Government.

Pembury 376 April 1796

It is that River where a great number of the
 Dutchmen who were taken to ransom his
 near 10000 Men. These Dutch
 who defended themselves so obstinately that
 only 10000 escaped the Mongols, with these
 all the baggage of these were being the
 pleasure of the Dutch, and all their baggage
 consisting of 100 pieces were lost. The
 Dutch, however, of Maastricht having the
 captured the French Garrison, and sent
 the King to London, and 20000
 Dutch troops had taken them up and
 given them. The French had followed the
 Dutch and had prevented them from
 the passage on the subject of the French being
 had the passage. The French had
 no baggage on their side it was supposed
 they would be taken all the Dutch
 baggage. From the 11 to 19 before the
 passage all these were shut, and the
 usual

Pembury 377 April 1796

It is usual here of the Dutch to be taken
 and the Dutch to be taken for the
 preservation of the Dutch but this must
 be a Dutch matter England

Letters of refusal were given
 to the Dutch at the Court of the
 Government and all the Dutch property in the
 country

The Dutch of the Dutch was made
 in the Dutch of the Dutch to be taken
 by a Dutch law from the Dutch

The Dutch of the Dutch was made
 in the Dutch of the Dutch to be taken

All the Dutch of the Dutch in
 France was taken and the consequences
 of the Dutch of the Dutch to be taken

Yours
 Signed David Jones
 Secy. Genl

Write the following letter to the Dutch
 Court of the Dutch

242

382

~~Lombay~~ ~~10 Dec 1796~~

to send Oppertunities as although there be no longer
any reason to apprehend any serious religious
consequence in the point of Popes Bulls.

that the acquisition and teaching of some of the
 languages in the district of Chiriquí (the most
 fertile of your possessions on that head) and
 particularly the interesting knowledge of one
 of them, called the Chiriquí language, joined
 to such exertions the considerable portion
 of the several funds of the of the Marine Corps
 of that district, formerly to be employed, as it were,
 in Government to feed themselves, or in their
 own hands, into the possession of the Spanish
 local Management in disquisition from the
 same purchased with the Government, and
 Government one of the objects of the Government
 your lights and the Government only
 of the Government of the Government relates to the
 Government of the Government, which is
 not a Government of the Government, always
 for the Government to be present or, since
 however

Dombay

383

383 392
April 1796

the various objections and arrangements proposed
to effect this measure may have some of your
assurances of their propriety, have either
a written or partially approved, yet have
never been approved in shape of returning
to them, and considering at such a seasonally
proposition to your committee as a measure as
well as a commercial spirit former, for
which nothing more ought I think your
opinion than that your Government have
ever success in a rather solid within its
limits - but as the objections against such
a separation from the present system may
be political, secondly as to which your
Honorable Court is the best judge, partly a
sufficient, these legal and accounts, with
respect to the propriety of your promise
of Madison might, consistent, all I am
under such circumstances however, is to
afford any but advice, and to continue to
provide the situation and conduct of the
Government

Dombay April 1796

It is recommended to send an agent, in the manner that shall appear to me the most proper for that country, and the most likely to promote the advantage and good conduct on the Coast and inland of the future settlement.

Thence the house to remain with the utmost respect

Humblest

Your most faithful and
obedient servant

(Signed) J^{ms} Duncan

St.

Received the following Letter from William
Bayly Esq^r to Robert Maitland Esq^r

Dear Sir

In consequence of the request
you did me the honor to make to me yesterday
by means of the Secretary, there appears to me
a propriety in my recommending him through
you to the consideration of the Committee
having

Dombay April 1796

the Secretary has been so far to send
that the Committee has recommended his
appointment and that at his request
and the Committee's approval of his being
sent to the Coast.

Many sincerely yours
St. April (Signed) William Page

St.

Received the following Letter from Daniel
Pope Esq^r

Dated 5th April 1796

Humble Sir

Daniel Pope Esq^r
Letter from

Many thanks for your favor
of the 31st March. I trust I shall soon again
be able to return an Office of Duty for
service except you may be, you are so
much at the Mercy of the Nation you
occasionally must be that your reputation is
as this land I have reached over much
much to be full clear and
expressed in my reply to the Origin here of
the

Monday 386 April 1796

22 The freight ship on my reaching this
morning at this Portland I find there
just arrived a cargo of it is said to us
than two boxes in the customs office. The
Director made by himself and came on
with an order. some consultations have
appeared to be. Paragraphs in which to be
found. Therefore are obliged to request that
you will be pleased to order to be extracted from
the Director from 1794 to 1795, also from the 1st
Letter Book for three years previous from
the Director. Also Book all Paragraphs
which may relate thereto, as this important
subject for obvious reasons should not be
lightly handled, and as I have taken it on
me to explain I seek to do the best I can
for the credit of your Company and for
my own and the future security.

Your obedient servant may also be
able you the Director's orders and
ought to be the best of friends for the Chief
agent

Monday 387 April 1796

To be put to the Director of the Station.
The Director of the Station was in London
before I came from exact observations
made on the Merchants Senate as
to the nature of the business, on this subject
I have made arrangements to have the
Director of the Station from the Director made
agent since as he tells me now and in
his letters to the Director (dates the very
day from London) when he said
I should be even that agent I should be
able to do it as my satisfaction on the
whole case has much pleased them.

When furnished with the
Director's full permission I shall establish
the Chief Director and must give you
permission that the Director is generally
satisfied with any conduct which the rest
regulate by the Director's consent, yet
has not decided from the Point of view.
For I have asked nothing but what they
voluntarily

Ms.

Pombay 388 *April 1796*

22. absolutely agreed with Mr. Towne to
forbearance for, and I made no re-
gulation. But what they are about waited on
me and regarded as consequence of the time
and then asked of the French Dept, I believe
I was verily to answer, and shall endeavor
to prove that if I had not consulted myself
to their discontent and wishes there would
have been no trade sailed from hence this
season to the French Gulf -

I cannot but believe coming
 up occasions much Peace and Indulgence
 as not wanting to interrupt an Age of my
 want of your support, & because your duty
 requires the thoroughness and thence the
conference to think that I shall be grateful
 to you if the Spies shall be fulfilled rather
 than open what has to think has convinced
 the chief Paragone just as far as I am
 acquainted that the only convinced behave
 #160 Letter

Love

389

Monday 389 1796

25
 Dear Sir
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. in relation to the above named matter.
 I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
 I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours,
 J. M. Smith
 Secretary

Not known to them it
 concerned that Whence, whose humble
 one by many a third century and brightness of
 faith to the temple, that this they were
 sometimes ago ordered to take their leave on
 the three days engaged to the late Chief
 Mr. Farmer, yet as the French Pope have
 appeared at Die, they are desirous to shew
 their respect, and on account of a Pope or Bishop as
 may often be proved in the Bible and sacred
 and other parts of the Bible, they therefore
 to prevent a protest of their so doing, and as
 I am well convinced of the sincerity of their
 request

Monday

April 1796

to require and have nothing in time but to act
with regard towards all Parties and to give
satisfaction more particularly to the English
and French in general to the Duke for
the reason they object of desiring their request
not deferred. But now, and because the reason
is too far advanced to want of further delay
which they desire to keep the whole on
Turkish matters. But has occasioned I
cannot and agree that all the English
French and Americans whatever have any
for the and therefore to take their part
in what is now or in what I hope to feel
they think proper to take away in the
the case so as not to engage to call on or
before the separation of the two by the
20 day of the present month of March on
the usual consideration of the Duke of
Loughborough's present reason

March 10th 1796

Dear Sir
Yours
D. Selton
Loughborough

Write

Monday

April 1796

22nd

Wrote the following note to Lord Minto

My Dear General Minto I am very glad to hear
of your return to the country and has the pleasure to
be acquainted with you in consideration of the
very important which the Lord Minto is
to attend to the removal of the Duke in the
of the Lord Minto the matter has again been
further considered today and will probably
be decided on tomorrow. When of the result
shall be in conformity to Lord Minto's
instructions. I shall be the more agreeable to
Mr. D. who has no doubt as to the general
reasonableness of the measure which is
now sufficiently evident, but only as to
the propriety of immediately removing the
Duke from the further reference to the cause
which our friends are aware

Yours

Robert

186

Bombay

400

2 April 1796

28. Enclosures of which I have to request Captain
Wellsman, has now been closed &
Probably Questions to the Indian
Writers and Superintendent will be necessary
and if it is your pleasure I will communicate
to Mr. Thompson that Captain W. will find
the necessary Questions given at the Indian house
where the Mission should be given in before the
Office is well known -

I am very respectfully,

For Government and the Court

(Signed) H. J. Mansel-Pleydell

The Hon. the Secy. of the Navy
 Tuesday 26 April 1796

CP

Write the following letter to Mr. Cornhill.

200

Tuesday Evening

The witness I have to give to the
history as transmitted to me by Mr. Richardson
and which I desire to leave to you
is so strong in evidence of the facts that
I feel for my own sake much obliged to you.
I have no more to say on this subject.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Wm. L. L. L.

Bombay

40/

10/1/1996

26 I tell of your labors and the courage with which you
will follow the path of good and eternal life.
I have no more to suggest you
will still receive that evidence and power which
is the sign of a true and abiding abode
in the heart of the Father. You gave your hearts
and soul to the cause of the oppressed and the
poor. I am sure that your labors will be
fruitful and your reward will be great.

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I have been thinking of
 just now - I was at the bank with you
 - Let me have your first opinion which being
 laid in consultation with that of my colleagues, shall
 be forthcoming in very soon in a way of a
 memorandum your opinion will be most on hand
 which will allow of your taking in some business
 of it and certainly if you give up the hope the
 will have some personally upon not only what
 has been said but to give it the due consideration
 and the judgment and the papers and the labor
 for all consequences that the house running
 I have been thinking of
 it is possible by the way of business

402

Friday 402 April 1796

26 Received the following letter from Mr. Bushnell
Dear Sir

I have written Mr. Mason his own
at last which the Society is contenting with you
We have not agreed with the Society I cannot
tell what to propose change make or not this way
in the House action of this paper must be the thing
of the clearance. I should have started to see
my former State but that I had then some reason
to think it would have been without to tell I cannot
your resolution upon what will therefore require
And as it has been presented I take the liberty to
suggest that it will be proper to be considered
performed before any action is given and that I hope

Yours &c
J. Bushnell
J. Bushnell
J. Bushnell
J. Bushnell

27 Received the following letter from Mr. Bushnell
Dear Sir

Friday 28 April 1796

My dear friend
I send you an extract for your own
private use of a letter I have lately received from

Yours

Friday 403 April 1796

28 Received the following letter from Mr. Bushnell
Dear Sir
I have written Mr. Mason his own
at last which the Society is contenting with you
We have not agreed with the Society I cannot
tell what to propose change make or not this way
in the House action of this paper must be the thing
of the clearance. I should have started to see
my former State but that I had then some reason
to think it would have been without to tell I cannot
your resolution upon what will therefore require
And as it has been presented I take the liberty to
suggest that it will be proper to be considered
performed before any action is given and that I hope

Yours &c
J. Bushnell
J. Bushnell
J. Bushnell
J. Bushnell

Yours &c
J. Bushnell
J. Bushnell
J. Bushnell
J. Bushnell

29 Received the following letter from Mr. Bushnell
Dear Sir

The following are the names of the
that appear to me proper to send to you with reference
to your order on the subject of the 17th of March
authorized by the Directors of 1795 the 2d of March 1796
made by the Society of the Peace at their Office
Yours

Bombay

410

April 1796.

6

those within the Districts, among
 both of the English and the
 and English of such houses where
 compared with those inhabited by the
 Company would be an entire rule
 and generous to the Natives, not only
 as their manners do not require, nor
 their land, time or general interest of
 them living at the same expense as
 their Habitations as the English do
 also as a material difference should
 be made for Plantations, the most
 easy and healthy part of the land
 being occupied by the Habitations of
 the Company, the in general the
 property of wealthy Natives, who
 also said that the difference had
 had the effect of not making the rate
 of Houses and Plantations as to
 render them profitable. If it be
 so, the effect must be general and
 universal, and it may admit of
 some doubt whether it is not
 comparable to other houses, but at
 any rate this is an objection to the
 Law itself, rather than to the manner
 of the execution of it.

See

Bombay

April 1796

6

411

In relation to the above, I observe that at
 the present time of the year, the
 the execution of the Act was
 taken up before was apparently
 continuing the annual value of the
 House, Buildings and grounds within
 the District of the Company's
 Lands of the Lower Part whether
 the Habitants were in any manner
 consulted or allowed to be part in
 the determination or determination of
 these Affairs it is not said. In fact
 where this kind of rates is applied
 to the House and some without the House, the
 Owners of the Buildings who have
 before the House and called them
 to be, or it may be opposed by the
 Habitants, and it is an annual
 offer, but if the Habitants will
 not afford, or there are more than
 than the House, offered accordingly
 with addition.

As an estimate of valuation
 has been set upon all the House &
 Buildings within the District of the
 and a that cannot be generally
 overcome upon any other principle.

1796

Bombay

418

April 1796

L
26

make, or an affidavit, or the dis-
allowance of objections, or allowance
of the value of the alterations—

Resolves published

Registration and presentation will be
required previous to the publication
in every year, and in the future
alterations made in any building
to require further that all persons
being owners of any House building
or houses within the prescribed
extent of the town which have been
for the whole or any part of the year
have had preceding, acknowledged
the 1st January in every year
respectively, as the owners or
occupations of any such house or
houses do declare in their
assessors and working of full the
Rents received or account for every
such House building or house
standing during the whole period
of the said year or the last part
with the names of the owners,
and

Bombay

419

April 1796

1796

L
27

being they are hereby certified
the monthly value of their Rent and
all other particulars as before expressed
and specifying how the same have been
received or employed when and
how so accounted for, and all persons
being owners of the House building
and houses occupied by themselves
to deliver in above account or notice
of any alterations or alterations that
may have been made to the number
and value of such House building
and houses respectively within the
last preceding twelve months, to the
End that suitable alterations may
be made in the assessed value of
such House buildings & houses
respectively, with an addition to the
in favour of delivering in such
assessors by return to the prescribed
in case of any account, or delivery
in being found within the space
of the prescribed period or period of
such House will be liable for
the current year according to the
Reports of the Assessors—

And it should be given

120

420
Bombay April 1796

43

on change to the surveyors at the
first quarter I spent in the year to
prepare and give in before the
survey. I spent a great part of the
Removal and Change of the inhabitants
or Receipts of every dwelling House
Warehouse, Shop, and other Buildings,
and how long they were respectively
Receipts of such Receipts, and
the monthly Rent paid by every one
according to the Rent of the premises
they are then bought and selling
Wholesale or Retail, but may have
taken place in the Division or Sale
of any such Houses, Buildings, or
premises since the last account
I gave in, or the last account
I gave in, or the last account
I gave in, or the last account

The Government values of the same, known as renting & leasing being fixed and added (instead of the monthly value) by some method such as that adduced to design examining subject to few other variations.

Ref

42/

Bombay 481 April 1796

430

(as well as formed in practice) but
which is much more from him to them
by the direction of some teachers and
the improvement of many of their
writing. several specimens may
be made by the students in one year
so that altogether we would secure a
beneficial part of each year's income
to solve -

It is not very clear, nor perhaps very material, and what the war in the East amounts to, especially the behavior of you in the space of one year from any other day, and as it has been understood by the Estates in all their Orders of thanks, acknowledging that February 1774, in which day the Signature of the Act occurred on this country, in consequence of either way, of the late appointment of your household has but made at any time before the End December 1774 (the rate was raised in July 1774 but the appointment was not completed or allowed till the 29th January 1775) in consequence of

Bombay

April 1796

30.

from Lumbeth in any other state
 as required, might have been made
 in any subsequent years after the
 1795 or perhaps the last
 instance of the being done on that day
 at the General Quarter Sessions in
 January and at the same season
 in every following year; and certainly
 from the Nature of the business to
 which the Rates are here applied, it
 seems absolutely necessary that the
 Apportionment should be made in
 January, and not at intervals retro-
 spectively. This is another Reason
 why it appears advisable to make
 two or more Apportionments at short
 intervals of the year, instead of just
 once, or by other considerations, that
 the District Commissioners had a
 short period of time, and
 yet that the Apportionment may not be
 taken from the inhabitants before
 they require it.

The first Apportionment of the
 rates made, and entered on the 17th of
 1794, and was of a twentieth part,
 which

Bombay

April 1796

31.

There has been some time since I have
 been able to learn -
 That it is the desired that the
 rates are now completely paid
 since the last time of payment, whether
 the Apportionment of 1/20th has been paid
 or from the 1st of January there is also
 some time the time of which year
 elapsed since the Apportionment of 1/20th
 and only Apportionment that has been
 made, and this Committee considers
 which it is to be paid that the amount
 Apportionment of one twentieth will be
 sufficient both for the year of 1795
 and year and to discharge all the
 arrears of the past years, for of so
 it will prove that a Apportionment of
 one twentieth will be sufficient in
 future years when the Apportionment
 regularly made and duly paid for
 by the inhabitants and should be
 allowed by the Act to make any
 further Apportionment, by the District
 Commissioners, till such time
 as the rates are so good as to prove that an Apportionment
 of one twentieth is no more than
 enough for the business of the year.

Bombay 428 April 1796

The Love & Prayer of the Unit. of
these Churches of the Coll. and Clerk of
the Synod, and arranged the
several Offices being usually performed
by our brethren, with the assistance of
Spirituals —

The Expenses of providing a Hall &
Office for the Library -

Constables to serve in the different
Quarters of the Island not ex-
ceeded within the Appointment

These several changes of the general circumstances of our country, being clearly acknowledged the propriety of the Government on those kind of things are to be judged by the people, well as by the Government, as to the propriety of the Government, and which should be recognized by all those who have the honor to be connected with the Government, as to their ability. But the fact is, that a nation, whose Government seems to be so much to be aware how much for itself, has suffered that the Government are at these changes, as they are at those of the Court, for they do not doubt.

429
Bromley
Sept 1796

don't spray all the Epistles
 providing a full degree of
 Mayors hand the allowance
 between us to be a large
 allowance, and the same of
 Regularly speaking, and that
 to be the three industries there
 to be at the charge of a person
 to be the same, not speaking in
 heart of the best branch of the
 time

The Swedes are
Riparian after the best kind. Roads
throughout the Island is and
Evinces of general Nature not
changeable to the different
Houses. The entire town has
change diminished as far as
the Company with the help of
the land has been what has been

[illegible]

430
Bombay April 1796

30 hands and half of my horse against such person half
of them, by Bishop's order, he writes as offer in company
of the Duke and the Duke of
any person, a person only, after full trial both have made
hanging the same another by one of the letters is second
eight days after demand, — person appointed by the justice
to assist in the trial of a
demand being made of the
person in question and each
completed with giving the law
of 10 days. The law does not
explicitly state this, but since
but as a Bishop suffices as
procurator bonorum and as
sometimes are general officers
that both of you Bishop and
I think it would be better
that he should be present
in court, as both Bishop and
the Duke having been
present, the Duke has
been before the justice by
and paid the demand and
the payment —
But one half of the
offer will suffice to commit
demand & further continued
as stated in second letter all the
same

431
Bombay April 1796

same hands as in the
last letter —

The Bishop must be
generally to be present
in court, consequently the
house itself cannot be sold
in this case, and will in all
these cases be more serious &
convenient to have the Bishop
from an Englishman than from a
Dutchman who does not occupy the
same house, yet the town of the
Dutchman's house is not to be
sold, but may be taken
in court for the Duke's part
the house for which he is to
be paid.

By Law no Bishop
can be sold till four days after
last offer it has been taken
and the justice can be satisfied
in their warrant that the Duke
of the day, being not less than
four or more than eight
after which the Duke's warrant
may be sold of the Duke of
conveyance to be done by such
Bishop he not come paid
together.

1874

434

Sunday April 1796

It is the duty of the Church to be
 ever ready to receive the poor
 in our power for all the relief
 which he can give within
 the limits of the town. He
 is to be ever ready to be
 of the town, and in times
 this being a considerable
 of the town. As soon as
 this I thought, it was
 requisite for the Church to
 be ready to assist with the
 other justices and to grant
 licenses to any other person
 for working any kind of
 Spinning or Weaving
 any other kind of
 Manufacture within the
 limits of the town.
 The same person
 is to be ready in respect
 to the other branch of the
 town, that it may be ready
 for the working of the town
 in the year of the town.
 in the year of the town
 in the year of the town

11

435

Sunday April 1796

It is the duty of the Church to be
 ever ready to receive the poor
 in our power for all the relief
 which he can give within
 the limits of the town. He
 is to be ever ready to be
 of the town, and in times
 this being a considerable
 of the town. As soon as
 this I thought, it was
 requisite for the Church to
 be ready to assist with the
 other justices and to grant
 licenses to any other person
 for working any kind of
 Spinning or Weaving
 any other kind of
 Manufacture within the
 limits of the town.
 The same person
 is to be ready in respect
 to the other branch of the
 town, that it may be ready
 for the working of the town
 in the year of the town.
 in the year of the town
 in the year of the town

And the 17th of June 1796

It is the duty of the Church to be
 ever ready to receive the poor
 in our power for all the relief
 which he can give within
 the limits of the town. He
 is to be ever ready to be
 of the town, and in times
 this being a considerable
 of the town. As soon as
 this I thought, it was
 requisite for the Church to
 be ready to assist with the
 other justices and to grant
 licenses to any other person
 for working any kind of
 Spinning or Weaving
 any other kind of
 Manufacture within the
 limits of the town.
 The same person
 is to be ready in respect
 to the other branch of the
 town, that it may be ready
 for the working of the town
 in the year of the town.
 in the year of the town
 in the year of the town

12

440
Sunday April 1796

to
21

and I cannot withhold from them
Pardon as alone except the benefit
of the service to which it is affixed
granted. This seems to me to be
the more proper at least than
that of that year, I do not however
believe Judge to possessing the
advantage of the benefit of the
Pardon in the benefit of the
the 10th of November 1796. I have
not been able to find the Letters
of the order of the Governor
inherent attached to the
Papers declaring the Pardon
of the Lord of the Pardon, but from
what I can learn as the subject
the subject of the Pardon there
appears to be a considerable
part of the inhabitants of the
within the Pardon of the
Lord of the Pardon, which the
benefit of the Pardon is to be

441
Sunday April 1796

to which I cannot withhold from them
Pardon as alone except the benefit
of the service to which it is affixed
granted. This seems to me to be
the more proper at least than
that of that year, I do not however
believe Judge to possessing the
advantage of the benefit of the
Pardon in the benefit of the
the 10th of November 1796. I have
not been able to find the Letters
of the order of the Governor
inherent attached to the
Papers declaring the Pardon
of the Lord of the Pardon, but from
what I can learn as the subject
the subject of the Pardon there
appears to be a considerable
part of the inhabitants of the
within the Pardon of the
Lord of the Pardon, which the
benefit of the Pardon is to be

North

1799

1799

to the same effect as the former one
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1799

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Maharashtra State Archives

449
Bombay August 29th.

Mr. Mackintosh. He has just this day placed to transfer
the share of Houghton on Captain Charles Mitchell,
in his return from the East Indies.

Mr. Mackintosh. He has just this day placed to transfer
the share of Houghton on Captain Charles Mitchell,
in his return from the East Indies.

The East India Company are raising
3000 shares for the proposed Bank of India
for the purpose of advancing, and for ordinary
business in proportion.

Mr. Mackintosh. He has just this day placed to transfer
the share of Houghton on Captain Charles Mitchell,
in his return from the East Indies.

Mr. Mackintosh. He has just this day placed to transfer
the share of Houghton on Captain Charles Mitchell,
in his return from the East Indies.

Provisions

450
Bombay August 29th.

Mr. Mackintosh. He has just this day placed to transfer
the share of Houghton on Captain Charles Mitchell,
in his return from the East Indies.

Mr. Mackintosh. He has just this day placed to transfer
the share of Houghton on Captain Charles Mitchell,
in his return from the East Indies.

Provisions

Bombay

453

August 1796.

6. March 25. Between the dispatches for Bombay and others by the Hollands and American ships, with those for the Holland, Madras and others, by the London, and the Frigate and Argosy, by the Fort Hamilton was finally started at the India House and delivered to their respective Consols.

Received the following letter from Lieutenant A. Pittman, of the H. M. S. Argosy.

The Honble the Governor.

Sir,

I am to inform you that the ship Argosy, which was sent to the East Indies, has been ordered to return to the West Indies, and to be employed in the service of the Government.

I am to inform you that the ship Argosy, which was sent to the East Indies, has been ordered to return to the West Indies, and to be employed in the service of the Government.

I am to inform you that the ship Argosy, which was sent to the East Indies, has been ordered to return to the West Indies, and to be employed in the service of the Government.

I am to inform you that the ship Argosy, which was sent to the East Indies, has been ordered to return to the West Indies, and to be employed in the service of the Government.

Bombay

454

August 1796.

8. The departure of the Argosy, which was sent to the East Indies, has been ordered to return to the West Indies, and to be employed in the service of the Government.

The departure of the Argosy, which was sent to the East Indies, has been ordered to return to the West Indies, and to be employed in the service of the Government.

The departure of the Argosy, which was sent to the East Indies, has been ordered to return to the West Indies, and to be employed in the service of the Government.

The departure of the Argosy, which was sent to the East Indies, has been ordered to return to the West Indies, and to be employed in the service of the Government.

455

Dumfries

August 1896

To, the Hon. Secy. of the War Office, as well as to the
 the Hon. Secy. of the Admiralty.

The Hon. Secy. of the War Office is to submit
 my cause to your Hon. Secy. of the War Office, as well as to the
 Hon. Secy. of the Admiralty, that I may be able to be
 the Hon. Secy. of the War Office, as well as to the
 Hon. Secy. of the Admiralty.

I have the honor to be
 with the greatest

deference and respect.

Yours truly,

Dumfries

29th Aug 1896

Very truly
 (Signed) J. H. H. H.
 J. H. H. H.

No.

Make the following in reply

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the 29th ult.
 with the enclosed letter, and to inform you that the
 enclosed letter, and to inform you that the
 enclosed letter, and to inform you that the

456

Dumfries

August 1896

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the 29th ult.
 with the enclosed letter, and to inform you that the
 enclosed letter, and to inform you that the

Yours truly,

Sir,

Dumfries

29th Aug 1896

Very truly
 (Signed) J. H. H. H.
 J. H. H. H.

Very truly
 (Signed) J. H. H. H.
 J. H. H. H.

No.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the 29th ult.
 with the enclosed letter, and to inform you that the
 enclosed letter, and to inform you that the

Yours truly,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the 29th ult.

with the enclosed letter, and to inform you that the

enclosed letter, and to inform you that the

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enclosed letter, and to inform you that the

enclosed letter, and to inform you that the

enclosed letter, and to inform you that the

enclosed letter, and to inform you that the

Bombay 463 *August 1896.*

Je donne par la présente particulière, je vous dois
de vous donner la Primice incluse pour vous
donner une idée exacte des fins des nouvelles monnaies.
Je l'annonce de ma dite Monnaie avec le
plus profond respect.

De Votre Excellence

Sept 18th 1861 at this shipyard
Brooklyn

(Signed) Luigi James Courain

Received the following letter from Thomas
a Kegan Bushby Esq^r

Mr. Mansley.
Letter from. Sir,

May I have your permission to proceed
with heart by the earliest opportunity to call my
father and sister at home there.

I am with all due respect

For

Your Most Obedient,
 Humble Servant,
 (Signed) J. K. Pennington

Bombay
26th Aug. 1836.

Jonathan Burman

Bombay 464 August 1896.

22. Ks

Write the following letter to Thomas. Yours sincerely, Edg.

Mr. Hensley
Letter to

I have no objection to your going down to a
bath, as soon as you have attended the duties required
by an exhibition of that General Order.

Bombay }
22nd August }
1846 }

Mr. Wenzel

I am,

Sir,
Yours ever,
(Signed) L. Duncan

N. 4.

Received the following letter from Thomas Dixon
 Mr. Hurd Nov. 20

Dr. Mearns
J. Mearns

2

I shall be very happy to receive any
 and you may write to be executed by me, as soon as
 the Auditor General draws out a particular account
 of all checks given him and the warrants, when
 I shall

John M.

467
Dombay August 1796

23. It seems clear, not, not some did go, to pay on him the actual receipt of every part of the Money, and to have him paid to Mr. A. G. and not only to ask that he is jointly to such Payment, and to the same being on his account, and whether or not this Money has been proved, a very few months will probably find the Court in possession of every document upon which we could rest a decision; it is proper to our judgment upon, when should they be of opinion that the charge brought against him is unfounded, his request of flowing immediately from his World's Employers will reach him from the most agreeable sources, and he will be able to come in their hands, a short delay in bringing evidence against an individual engaged with me or office can be attended with little hindrance to the public service.

It may be already fallen the a pamphlet that is circulating the saying, on the Mr. A. G. and not only during the weeks of it some of them are attended as could of fear, from the proceedings of the same matter (with what is

Justice

468
Dombay August 1796

23. It seems clear, not, not some did go, to pay on him the actual receipt of every part of the Money, and to have him paid to Mr. A. G. and not only to ask that he is jointly to such Payment, and to the same being on his account, and whether or not this Money has been proved, a very few months will probably find the Court in possession of every document upon which we could rest a decision; it is proper to our judgment upon, when should they be of opinion that the charge brought against him is unfounded, his request of flowing immediately from his World's Employers will reach him from the most agreeable sources, and he will be able to come in their hands, a short delay in bringing evidence against an individual engaged with me or office can be attended with little hindrance to the public service.

It is not a question, but to have him paid to Mr. A. G. and not only to ask that he is jointly to such Payment, and to the same being on his account, and whether or not this Money has been proved, a very few months will probably find the Court in possession of every document upon which we could rest a decision; it is proper to our judgment upon, when should they be of opinion that the charge brought against him is unfounded, his request of flowing immediately from his World's Employers will reach him from the most agreeable sources, and he will be able to come in their hands, a short delay in bringing evidence against an individual engaged with me or office can be attended with little hindrance to the public service.

Bombay

471

August 1796

28. Refuge are Persons of War on board the Castel which
arrived here from the Isle of Rhé on September 1798
and that being informed by letters that all the 2
Military and civil Officers of all ranks were comprised
at the Isle of Rhé were immediately on their arrival at
that place it is that they have been undergoing the same
advantages.

Commission to be sworn before me, with respect
to the 2^d Certificate that it was given Mr. Mearns
first that he used my name, as the Deponent was
Delivered to Mr. Towner by Mr. Perret King's Officer,
who went to be absent on business.

Confiding in your Equity and goodness,
I expect this Letter from you, and enclose with
Respect

Kind Sir,

Yours most obedient and
Worshipful Servant,
(Signed) Lemaigny.

A. Testificando.

Mon. 22 May 1890
Cathedral of the Holy Spirit

The undersigned former Secretary of the
 Treasury certifies that Mr. Munroe the late Chief
 after

Pennington

472

1894

28. After having received orders from Capt. C. C. Greene and Major
John Administrators of Springfield, regarding the delivery
of food to the soldiers in the district, Mr. Manning, as
representative of those which both the said Major and
Major of the Regiment of Springfield, from the
20. November 1878 until the 10. July 1879, he has
received the orders, at the rate of \$100.00 per
month. The further body that Mr. Manning was
in communication with the General of the District
Administrators, and Major, regarding the delivery
of the food to the soldiers of the district, and the
Major, who had it with them, and Major and others
to give it to Mr. Manning, the Commandant, which
of the food to the soldiers, and which again until
it is the district, from the 10. November 1878.

P. 2. *Scutigerella*

Yours, Le Moyne
 originau non.

The undersigned former Secretary of State, President
 Coffey, has been the first of the nation, and one of the
 first, the last President, to pay him, after the
 capture of Meade, to the Congress, to deliver to Mr.
 President Pierce, a representation of the
 Legislature of the state, in the name of the
 Legislature, at the same time, on

Index

Bombay

473

August 1796

25. John's house at 15 Mr. Brown at Calcutta, the said
Mr. Brown on my former letter from that that
the names of Mr. D. Marigny, and the said Graham
said were more than able to receive their
substance the 1st of December of 1796. He is under
bond of his Place. Mark 11. September 1796.

Truly
(Signed) D. Marigny.

To

The Honble. Mr. Duncan
Governor of Bombay

Kind Sir,

I have been at the house of
my friend Mr. Brown, who has received from the said
substance about 12 months ago. He has been the
said house every since to the 1st of December, and your
letter arrived this morning. I have not time to send
you home.

Mark 11.
June 1796

I am with respects
Kind Sir,

Yours most obedt. Servant

(Signed) D. Marigny.
(Signed) James Wiggins.

Bombay 474

September 1796

Received of the following letter from London
the 1st of September 1796
The Honble. Mr. Duncan
Governor of Bombay

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your very agreeable letter of the 20th
inst. and to offer you my very sincere thanks for
the assistance which you have given me of your
satisfaction to my wife and daughter and
I trust that may be found respecting my satisfaction
with the Office of British Resident at Calcutta, by the
Honble. the Lord of Directors to the Honble. the
Bombay Government.

I am happy that my family
to receive the office in question, as ordered by your
Honble. and I am sure my wife and daughter
to receive from the House, in the Lord of Directors
with the Honble. of that to me very important.
I will send you notice of the same, and
I am in your hand a Request, that, should not
on Honor remain such.

Allow me here very respectfully
to express some little surprise that you have only
received on request, in relation that the Honble.

Bombay

475

1st September 1796

the board of Directors might and would be placed
with my Commission at Bombay in the Sea before
that person had in the meantime been appointed
and actually assumed to my late office and to --
observe in justification of that supposition that the
orders of the Honble the Court of Directors to the
Bombay Presidency of the 1st January, a copy of
which, I conclude to have been transmitted
by Mr. Boscawen to Government, & which, contain
their entire and very flattering approval of the
whole of my general conduct as President at
Bombay and their positive nomination of their
former orders to the Honble the Bombay Government
of the 18th April 1795 as justifying myself and the
Council of ignoring it is true as a reason for the
nomination, the infidelity of those orders not
having been carried into execution, it is also
undisputable that whatever may be the bearing
provisional measures they cannot impeach
them and my private Letter from Mr. Boscawen
clearly states that the orders of the Honble the
Court of Directors to the Bombay Presidency of the
1st January above mentioned were proved for the
express purpose of placing upon my present
situation, which he had represented very
justly to them as one extremely inconvenient
and, referring to a man of feeling on a
situation that any gentleman appointed
by the Honble the Bombay Government in

Respect

Bombay

476

1st September 1796

reference to the Court of Directors the Court of
Directors of the 1st of April 1795 to replace me in the
Office of President at Bombay must have reached
that Honble body in the month of October 1795 or near
it. Another circumstance that strengthens the inference is a
consideration of the Intentions of the Honble the Court
of Directors could however at a very early period
become known and apologizing for having so
fully repeated what I could by have for the present
dropt this subject.

You will apparently receive from
the Presidency a continuation of the Canal de France
port to the 1st of April and papers of late Date have
not been yet received at Bombay. I have however
aprove a Letter from London of the 1st of April, which
contains the following passage which confirms the
opinion which I have already entertained that
the Honble the Council must at least entertain another
campaign.

The progress of the French Government
to the proposals made from their Government into
a new of negotiation have been rejected with a
harshness which precludes all present hopes of peace.
It is understood that there are
not promising in India and as my President
of the Council, induces me to think that such
Board might and is anxious and unless the
appearance of Mr. Boscawen to the duty to and
you.

Bombay

477

477 1. September 1896

you a Note and a private writer the Case of Captain
Alexander Fogg of the ship "Travel" of which I send
your private acquaintance -

Thus I leave to subserve myself
with Respect and Devotion.

Amable

Yours devoted and obedient servant
(Signed) Samuel Kennedy

Recd with the following letter from Nathan

Horrible

Here had the Manuscript of mine
 your very polite & encouraging letter of the 27th inst.
 I ran with shrewdly to declare that these reports
 imbueth them to prove myself worthy of these
 favorable sentiments you are kind as to let them
 be sent forth along the study of improvement in my
 practical education under your Excellency's
 with I cannot but feel much pleased that to my
 service from the first of August I was in the
 company of the young ladies from the Academy
 at the institution was accompanying the present
 of the ladies the number of 150 was written
 long after the receipt of the 2nd patches &c

20/10/10

Bombay.

478

1st September 1795.

[illegible]

Bombay 479

1 September 1796

unhappily & being dissatisfied the Deputation
from the Board was a distinguishing Mark of the
disposition which he was before conferred upon the
disposition of a more President being gentlemen
showing that station was unsuited by the Board
until he had paid his respects to the President
of Bombay after which he generally went here a
short time this custom in my mind acquainted
the station that with all due respect, I must
beg leave to depart at the time, at which I
had been expected to this station comprehended
circumstances of which had never existed
at the time of my former departure & that as
the appointment had brought from the British
President in Council of Bombay was devoted to the
Board was obliged first to forward it to the
Council & the nature of it he might think the
style of Disposition the might be found to be
would influence my conduct & that I ardently
hoped to experience cause to be my first when
the President in Council that that Mason &
consisting on my side & that I had in New
in the first place I must be coming to the
understanding of the Board the independence
of my mind & the Board that was sent to a
not to be found there, but not to abdicate
power in the hands to feel the force of the
government & answer whether the recent Board
still

Bombay 480

1 September 1796

shall still my devotion to the Board to support the
Board of my Disposition in my mind gently down
from station to station to be able to look about on
and continue the members of the Board was come to
and that the Board for Disposition being to examine
the Board that had not been in the Board
as the Board had the duty of continuing to go
with the Board of my Disposition & that he knew to
be the Board the Board of the government and
people that my Disposition was a perfect and
perfect and the Board in my public mind
I can tell the Board that I understand that
disposition of the Board the Board and Board
was often my Disposition that I was out of my Disposition
for which he had written and that he meant now
to have me in charge of the Board that he might
know a little better at all things since the Board
of the Board has changed his Disposition still
more with the Board and changed the Disposition
to that of the Board that the Disposition of his Disposition
was and actually made a Disposition the other
Board is a Disposition which had by a Disposition to the
Disposition another Disposition of the Disposition
Mason for my Disposition as Disposition on
of the Disposition after Disposition and Disposition
Disposition Rights and Disposition Disposition for
the Disposition Disposition of the Disposition Disposition
Disposition Disposition Disposition Disposition Disposition

Bombay

481

1st September 1797

but it is absolutely necessary for me to inform you that
 upon a scrutiny of the Turkish and Arab Affairs -
 delivered me some by the Ministry, as the Peace of
 that he has been pleased to turn his 'Intended' -
 fluctuation of the British 'Intended' and from the
 Arabians commencing as confidential -
 companion who attended me from India. It appears
 that my Orders from Britain to B. B. has been as
 depending to his House as his removal to gain more
 disagreeable to his understanding to the last mentioned
 as he was prompted by the investigations of a lot of
 worthless Christians and adopted suddenly the last one
 order to recommend himself to his superiors and procure
 a removal of their Orders for his duty. I have in that
 service that his Customs to return to B. B. as
 active about the time that he must have heard from
 his correspondents at home of his removal and find
 full evidence that it was a matter of consequence
 supported by Mr. Mearns, avowedly connected
 by the British and perhaps affected by B. B. to his
 under Ministers - In this instance, the Dignity
 of the British and the reputation
 of a Nation been highly injured and should this
 gentleman be once established, from what I know and
 from what I heard the Government have declined to me
 respecting such other with confidence from now that
 the Company will soon be involved in new Disputes
 and more serious than the former ones -

Just upon the Departure of the General

Bombay

482

1st September 1797

I have I find myself unable to fulfill my former ob-
 ligation to you in having been obliged from the
 Arabian Affairs to return to India to meet a few Days
 for some other matters from B. B. to avoid the
 delay in the public Service there personal upon
 him I proposed and compensated the Deficiency of
 thought to him in some manner by those means -
 and of my own little which nature altogether shown
 himself in India as my former times, fullness, little
 account of such business by to dispatch your attention
 being making of public change for the demand -

I am Sir, with great respect

Honble Sir

your most obedient and faithful

Wm. Mearns

(Signed) Nathan Cross

Supers

9th July 1796

The Honble Jonathan Duncan Esq

Write the following Letter to General
 Mearns Esq

Sir

The presence of public business

483

Bombay 1st September 1796

permitting the Honble the Governor to write
you by the present opportunity has invited by him
to acknowledge the receipt of your favor accompanied
by one of the two cheques you were so obliging as
send him. The other having laid on the fore page
here.

I am also directed to request you
to inform of what instructions ought to be put
on the letter of the Honble the Board of Directors
respecting your being re-established in the office
of Company's resident at Bishnagar, has ordered
you want to refer the matter to Bengal and on
the answer from thence obtained, will depend
the steps in future to be taken by this Board.

Yours
Obedt

James Ouseley Esq. Secretary

(Signed) J. Ouseley

Bombay 1st
September 1796

Write the following letter to Nathan Lewis Esq.

Sir

I am directed by the Honble the
Governor to request you the variety of public
business

484

Bombay 1st September 1796

business which at present calls for his attention
prevents him personally acknowledging the
receipt of your favor of the 1st July last the
contents of which he at the same time desires
to be immediately put him under inspection.

I am with peculiar pleasure to
find your intention such sanguine hopes of suc-
cess naturally induced the sale of the Honble
Company's securities and he recommends you to
communicating fully with the Board of Directors
on this head that no time may be lost in sending
out the letters of the same quality and believe
best calculated to promote your views. He also
requests you will take an early opportunity of
dissuading to him more at large your plans for
promoting so very important a branch of the
Company's trade.

The uncertainty of what instructions
ought to be put on the letter of the Board of
Directors respecting the re-establishment being
re-instated in the office of Company's resident
at Bishnagar has ordered from Bengal to refer
it to Bengal and on the answer from thence
obtained will depend the steps in future to be
taken in this business by Governor in Council here
I am however directed to say the Director is
not of opinion you have much to apprehend
from the response on questions.

As the Director by which these

Bombay

485

1st September 1796

As the packet has been returned here
previous to this date there was at first intended there
will probably be many private letters for Europe on
board of her. There have directed by the governor to
be sent you must not be forwarded from B. speak
until the company's packet has been despatched
neither must any part of the revenue attending
these conveyances be brought into the company's
accounts and then it is to be considered as a standing
order.

I am also instructed to inform you the
charge for these horses shipper on board Captain
Tegel mentioned in the last paragraph of your
letter of the 9th July will be admitted in your
public accounts.

I am

Your most Obedient Servant

Bombay

1st September 1796

Most the following to Captain Bond
Commander of the Drake (Ging)

Sir

You are to forward to the Cape
of Good Hope and deliver the accompanying letter
to

Bombay

486

1st September 1796

to Sir George Kebleth (Ging) and as there are no
other command of the company's ships there and
there are no other ships with her crew -
There is much to be said to assist
all ships in the single case several months they
arrive the private signals last established by the
company's ships (Ging) as per copy enclosed.

Should you happen fall in with
of the company's ships (Ging) or private
British ships you are to inform them that on the
1st instant a letter from Lord Robert arrived in the
his Majesty's ship (Ging) for the British Captain
having had captured a brig of 20 guns off Tangier
on the 1st of last month from whom they took and
surrendered it had been found that she left the
Mauritius in company with the 14 bills of 20 guns
and the 14 bills of 20 guns joined by the British ship -
operation which had been (Ging) of the Cape -
consisting of 14 bills of 20 guns 14 bills of 20 guns
14 bills of 20 and 14 bills of 20 guns. This
account was confirmed by the appearance of the
operation on the 14 off Madagascari and the crew
expected in Madagascari the next day where at
that time the only ship of value was the (Ging)
but great opportunities were entertained for the
capture of several Indian men then daily expected.

Bombay

1st September 1796

91

I am

Your most Obedient Servant
(Signed) J. Duncanson

Bombay

487

1st September 1796

To

you are to destroy this Letter and that to the admiral at the Cape, in case of imminent Risk) which (expressed) of getting into the hands of an Enemy as well as all private signals and other Instructions you may have received.

Write the following letter to General Budge, commanding Officer of the Troop -

Sir

I am directed by the Governor to inform you and to request you will advise the Military Board that as the apprehension of an Invasion of the Province of Natal is common still unremoved and there being no other means to his Highness of supplying the Governor there with the part of the stock provisions consisting of salt provisions as well the Military Board has to the recommendation than by procuring them from the Cape stores he has there for supplied this Government with Mr. Francis Knappe the Commissary Agent for the supply of the Military supplies in this country for a quantity equal to 6 months consumption for Governor of Cape Town and the garrisons of the Cape.

By

on 10th Nov 1796 at one Mr. P. M. J. J. 58000
 on 10th Nov 1796 at one Mr. P. M. J. J. 58000
 on 10th Nov 1796 at one Mr. P. M. J. J. 58000
 Total 176000

Total

Bombay

488

1st September 1796

to be furnished at the same rate paid by the Madras Government for a quantity lately called for by them and which is not yet ascertained.

Therefore I have decided to request you will be pleased to take the opinion of the Military Board on this mode of supplying an order of payment with these approbations) to those -
 Having the necessary steps to be immediately taken for having the provisions inspected and submitted on board the Ship, Fort William now about to sail for the Natalian coast.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Bombay

1st Sep 1796

Your very Obedient Servant

J. A. Dantlop
 Secy. to the Govt.

Bombay

489

1st September 1797

While the following Letter to Governor of
Maha

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the
Receipt of your Letter to the Governor of the C.
of August and to acquaint you that in consequence
of the insufficiency of information hitherto
obtained on your case, it is still before the
Commission at Calcutta for their ultimate
Report which when obtained a decision will
be passed of which they will duly advise you
of the Result -

Yours,

Most Obedient Servant

To

Mr

Dunlop

Maha

(Signed) J. Dunlop
A Secretary

Bombay

490

1st September 1796

While the following Letter to Governor of
Maha

Respectable Sir,
I have the honor to receive your
Letter of the 25th of August
and 10th and 11th September and feeling an
anxious desire to comply as speedily as possible
with your Excellency's wish to have transmitted to
you the Dispatches of the Government of the
Maha, I have on that important point, but
have determined to expedite them this day
by one of our Company's Gallies, and under
charge of Mr. Brown, a young Officer of our Army
and shall also this day have the pleasure to
dispatch your Excellency's Letter to Governor
of Madras, and by Mr. Brown of the Maha -
Dunlop who proposes soon to pay his respects
to your Excellency, I shall have the
honor of paying mine fully to the usual
Maha communications with which you have
been acquainted.

Maha

Bermuda 491 September 1796

And while I cannot have one
last slip, this opportunity to convey to you &
Caribbean the ship's letters from one of our
imprisoned vessels on the Kalar last &
mentioning of not having been last month even
in what the English navigators call the 9 Days
channel been between their Gallies and the
Canadians, but whether there were any other
than the ship's galley with perhaps two Tenders
or smaller, armed vessels (one of which &
I think has never been captured by us) that
have lately appeared on the Town and Cal
appears uncertain, and if they be a different
fleet, it seems hard to conjecture where these
ships were steering. I sincerely hope not the
wards Don & any other of his Portuguese &
English ships.

I have the honor to remain
with very respectful

your Excellency

Bermuda
10th Sept 1796

(Signed) J. Doncar

Pol. Genl. Ballou may present Captain Hayes
I am very anxious to depart immediately as
I am in some way material danger &
between you and the place. I know will
return on the said ship.

Bermuda 492 September 1796

Wrote the following Letter to Daniel's letter
by Lord.

Dear Sir

I request you will adopt a speedy
and effectual method to send the enclosed on to
Don, as it relates to the safety of this Place which
perhaps either the French or Dutch may be
meditating Attempts against -

you will have heard of the Report
of French and Dutch ships being expected on the
Coast, and the threat the danger is not great, yet
it becomes us on every account to be on our guard.
Now at present I have not time to say, but that
as always -

I am

your sincere and obedient servant

(Signed) J. Doncar

P.S. If any minute about the freight ships you
know I can say as near the point from your
correspondents at the Board or otherwise. I shall
very likely have sent you a copy and if you desire
one, Mr. Moore may furnish it, as well as of your
letter to Lord about it. I am sure you are doing
Daniel's letter by

Wm. J. Smith

Bombay

493

3 October 1796

Received the following letter from the Governor of the

Governor of the
Letter from

The Most Excellent Jonathan Duncan
Governor General of Bombay
Most Excellent Sir

With a view of participating to Your
Excellency my letters on several important subjects as well
as to bring them from the ministry of dispatch which are
on board of the Ship *Principe de la Paix*, dispatched the
Frigate *Real Felipe* on the 27th August last and through
the Captain of her Carlsburg's *Primo* with that
Commissary, who sailing from this with my private
Exhibition, against the *Primo* and *Stony* Carlsburg's
was obliged to put back to sea at Alameda and *Campana*
where she was lying when I was yesterday favoured
with your letter written under the 26th August last which
on account the brevity of the weather was so long as
Eighteen days coming to hand.

I most respectfully thank you for
for the readiness and civility with which you was
pleased to comply to me the intention of your intention
our common Country there and fulfilling myself of the
advantages which an action I shall do all in
my power to give those instant guests and luncheon
on soil of *Agony* and *man* of the *man* of the *man*
people. The dangerous situation in which you
consider the settlement of the Most Excellent
Napier

Copy

496

Bombay 3^d October 1796...

Lieutenant upon this Bellona Post, particularly as Robinson has insisted on, that he is not only inconvertible but detestable impracticable for Commanding under the Orders of the said Commandant.

I have the honor to be
Most Excellent Sir
Your Very Affectionate & Obedient
Servant
Francisco Antonio del Vago Cabral

N^o 3.

Received the following Letter from the Commandant of the

The Most Excellent Jonathan Dancourt
Governor General of the East India Company
Most Excellent Sir

Gov. of Goa
Letter from

Having at a Dinner made for
in Drinking people health, to the prejudice of
their own, Lieutenant Higginson, challenged
his Commandant's discretion in the War, who
discharge them from the service of his Vessel,
on Orders from the Council of the Commandant,
and that they might stand upon an even
ground in fighting, and consequently the time
for their meeting, which was on the following
day

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Bombay 3^d October 1796

day was actually engaged in
Conceiving that by the state of their two officers
during the first time, together for the same, the
change of the first time, together fell upon two things
one, a force of Marriage, and looking
strongly, together the British Majesty and
the Disposition of their Affairs as if they were
very great, however on hearing of his great
greatness, together, together, together, together
Higginson to be taken up and separated in
order that time and Collections might bring
in a Conciliation amongst them, which
was happily effected and Mr Higginson was
duly admitted to his duty and should be
in the service of the Government as to make it worth of
acceptance were when they all came to home
with me they were perfectly reconciled, and
there was not the most distant remembrance
of what had happened.

It is my duty to Communicate
with your Excellency with this fact, to avoid
the consequence of your being otherwise upon
by Orders left affectionate to those Officers who
might attempt to undermine some things
against their Character & Conduct, I have
to assure you to the contrary and to say
that they are worthy of your praise, honor
and Discipline, and that is now about
four

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Bombay 3 October 1796

For many since the Prince of Auguste is here
and they have all conducted them selves with
great propriety without the most distant
dispute or dispute, or any complaint from
the ships Company and I am greatly indebted
to all the Officers for the frequent favors of the
Company at Dinner at my own House both
on private and public Days, so that if my
Commendation in their favor be necessary,
I must request Your Excellency will
show them every mark of honor and
Confidence by which I shall consider
myself obliged to You.

I have the honor to be with the
greatest Consideration

Yours Most Excellent Son
Your Affectionate Son
John Duncanson

(Signed) Francisco Antonio de Vega
Lieut. of the Garrison of the Garrison of the

The most Excellent Son of the Duke of

Yours Affectionate Son of Bombay

Most Excellent Son

I have the honor to be with the
greatest Consideration

499

Bombay 3 October 1796

For many since the Prince of Auguste is here
and they have all conducted them selves with
great propriety without the most distant
dispute or dispute, or any complaint from
the ships Company and I am greatly indebted
to all the Officers for the frequent favors of the
Company at Dinner at my own House both
on private and public Days, so that if my
Commendation in their favor be necessary,
I must request Your Excellency will
show them every mark of honor and
Confidence by which I shall consider
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The most Excellent Son of the Duke of

Yours Affectionate Son of Bombay

Most Excellent Son

I have the honor to be with the
greatest Consideration

500
Bombay 3 October 1796

Letters belonging to the Port of Damas and
Damas had not been delivered this season
from Aleppo before, with orders to wait for
the ship which was to bring them. By the
messengers who arrived here, he has by this
time received the intelligence that the
ship which was to bring them, having the
Port of Damas, is much out of the
trade, and is not to be expected by
the Port of Damas, which would not have
been the case if the ships separated
from the Port of Damas, and after that, every one followed
their respective destination. I beg that
the Port of Damas will be so kind as to adopt such
measures as may appear to you most
expedient to avoid the dangerous consequence
of its being a Resolution. Concerning the
Port of Damas, the enclosed letter to the
Governor of Damas is forwarded to him
with all convenient speed.

I am, Sir, to be
Your most affectionately
obedient servant
Francis Antonio de Vega

Received

501
Bombay 3 October 1796

Received the following letter from the Governor
of the Port of Damas
The Port of Damas
The Port of Damas
The Port of Damas

By letter from Mr. Miguel de
Damas, I was informed of the distressing
circumstances which must have afflicted your
excellency, and must therefore be consoled
with you in this most painful season and
to make you, from the regard I have
for you, a faithful company in your
just afflictions, offering you excellency
at the same time, the consideration which
I have the honor to be

Most Excellent Sir
Your most affectionate and
obedient servant
Francis Antonio de Vega

Received the following letter to the Governor of
the Port of Damas
The Port of Damas
The Port of Damas
The Port of Damas

Bombay 502
3 October 1796.

Genl of the
Letter to

Lieutenant General and Governor of the
Excellent Sir

I have received with
the utmost sensibility and acknowledgments
the Hon^{ble} Condolence, which upon
reading has been placed in my
Letter of the 20th of August to express
respecting the heavy family afflictions
that I have lately experienced and
with the greatest consideration I have
the honor to remain

Your Excellency

Bombay a Most Obedient
Castle the (Signed) Very humble servant
3 October 1796 Jonathan Duncan

Write the following letter to the Governor of the

Genl of the
Letter to

Bartholomew de Souza Cabral
of his most faithful Majesty's Council
Lieut. General and Governor of the
Excellent Sir

I have been favored with
your Excellency's two Communications of the
10th and 11th of October in the painful subject of

Bombay 503
3 October 1796.

of the very interesting situation between
Myself and the Hon^{ble} Governor to whom
I have been so much obliged for his
kindness and care, as I have been so much
obliged to have my former thanks and letters
acknowledged.

When Captain Hoops arrives here,
the friends of the Government of both of these
Gentlemen should be required to answer
to the Rules established for their Protection.

I have the honor to remain
Bombay Your Excellency
Castle Most Obedient
the 3 October (Signed) Very humble servant
1796 Jonathan Duncan

Write the following letter to the Governor of the

His Excellency S. A. de Souza Cabral
of his most faithful Majesty's Council
Lieutenant General and Governor of the
Excellent Sir

I have been honored
with your Excellency's Letter of the 20th of
August in the subject of the Municipal
Council to have been presented at
Court, as to which, I am happy that

Bombay 3 October 1796

this the occasion from Chief and Council
thence with the Hancock, at the instance of
the British Resident on the spot, all
cause of discontent appears to have been
entirely removed.

I have the honor to be
Bombay
the 3 October 1796
Your Excellency
Most obedient and
very humble servant
(Signed) Jonathan Duncan

Write the following letter to the Governor of Goa.
To His Excellency J. F. de Viquez Cabral
of the Most Excellent Portuguese Council
Lieutenant General and Governor of
Goa.
Excellent Sir,

I have the honor to be
pleased to acknowledge your Power to comply
with your Excellency's Application in favor
of Mr. John James Saunders embarking a
small quantity of salt Sticks on his Vessel
the Phoenix for cargo but which he has
continues to be such Exports

Bombay 3 October 1796

Your Excellency will doubt not be receiving
the ample benefit of my apology in this
respect. And I am sure with the utmost
confidence.
Your Excellency
Bombay
the 3 October 1796
Most obedient and very
humble servant
(Signed) Jonathan Duncan

Write the following letter to the Governor of Goa.
To His Excellency J. F. de Viquez Cabral
of the Most Excellent Portuguese Council
Lieutenant General and Governor of
Goa.
Excellent Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the Receipt of your Excellency's Letter of the
20th of August relative to the dispatch from
Messieurs of the Brigade St. James & Co.
and lost no time in dispatching the Letter
it enclosed to the Governor of that place.

I trust the St. James will not be
exposed to the Danger your Excellency
expressed as it is too early for friendly
Privateers to begin to come to the
spot on this Coast, but even then have any
Risk

11/10

506

Bombay

3 October 1796

It is for my Command I should
nevertheless have written to afford my
assurances to your Excellency.

The French at the Mauritius are
recently reported to have lately made
Prisoners & sent away to the Philippines & to
three Commissioners recently sent out by the
Republican Directory to govern the French
Islands which is an act of such open
Rebellion against their Mother Country
as may render the distant Providence from
the happy Port to the ultimate Peace
& Security of our two Nations & of India
in India.

I have the honor to remain
Your Excellency's

Bombay

Charles the

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Dear Excellency
I have the honor to remain
Your Excellency's
Charles the
1796

It is for my Command I should

nevertheless have written to afford my

assurances to your Excellency.

The French at the Mauritius are

recently reported to have lately made

Prisoners & sent away to the Philippines & to

three Commissioners recently sent out by the

Republican Directory to govern the French

Islands which is an act of such open

Rebellion against their Mother Country

11/10

507

Bombay

3 October 1796

11/10

Your Excellency's letter of the 2^d of August
of the most respectful & respectful appointment of
Mr. Thomas Jones to be Consul of the
Indo-China Station at Bombay, upon which
your Excellency's desire and permission that
Mr. Jones may be able to execute the
functions of his Employment, offering me at the
same time, that of recommending me for the
same. I am all the more of the Dominion of his
Most Gracious Majesty in India, as many
Councils at Surat, judge competent for the
service of the Company, and his Britannic
Majesty.

On a subject which, as your Excellency
says, partly regards, is both from the Indian
Government, to conducting to both Nations, since
I have in this manner anticipated the object
of your Excellency's letter, by sending to be
explained to both. I am, your Excellency, at this
place that, should the application of your
Excellency has now arrived, we with a body
of his Brother the matter, it must from the
nature of it, the first instance, referred to the
Indian Government of Bengal, to have from
the pleasure to spare your Excellency that no
time shall be lost in reporting to that
Government (whose instructions are requisite
in all Cases of political Innovation) the
Tenor of your Excellency's Communication.

21/10

Bombay 3 October 1796

and upon their arrival I shall in about two
months from this date, which the Council of P^r
required for me receiving a Reply have the
pleasure of further addressing your Excellency
mean while I have the honor to remain

Your Excellency's
Most obedient and con-
fidential servant
3^d October 1796. (Signed) Jonathan Duncan

I may take this opportunity of offering
your Excellency that according to the Report
collected from the Officers and the Coast
Commanders who said the French give out, that
in addition to the two frigates that lately
appeared upon Malabar Coast have been
seen off no body knows whether further
having been able to effect any damage, there
are four or more British Ships of
the line expected, the whole there be four
Hollands frigates for the Fleet some yet
doubtful. But in as much as constitutes an
additional Motive to call forth our vigilance
these thoughts your Excellency would expect
of me the Communication

Wrote

Bombay 3 October 1796

Wrote the following Letter to Thomas Withers Esq.
Thomas Withers Esq.

My Dear Sir

Mr. The Hon^{ble}
Situation

As we have been told that
you can depend, and finding from the Reports
made in that article by the late acting Captain
and furnished by Mr. Dan, under date the 21st of March
last that there might be a reasonably profitable
Vent for part or all of our duplicate papers in that
Country, within the Province of Malabar, I refer
the Subject to the Consideration of Mr. Simpson
our Collector here, who having replied in time
to corroborate my own former Ideas on the Subject,
I think now the pleasure to inclose a copy of his
Letter, and to request that you will be
pleased, to let me know as soon as possible
whether his Remarks be well founded, in which
Case, I shall take Measures for supplying you
annually with as much of them as
I stand at the Presidency, as may (if you
think the plan well answer) supply and be
equal to all the Consumption of what is at
present imported by other Means, either from
you or other parts of the Coast on the Gulf.
The quantity of which you will be so good
to let me know, according to the nearest
Calculation you may be able to make. It is
but reasonable, that the Supply be regulated
the

Bombay

2 October 1796.

The Company should, as far as possible, have the advantage of furnishing it, and I am very anxious to turn it to their profit as far as the nature of the thing will admit.

I have written separately to Richard to which I may refer, desiring you that I remain with John and Regard.

Bombay
the 3^d October 1796

My Dear Sir

Yours very faithful and
obedient servant
(signed) Jonathan Duncan

I am

Received the following Letter from William

Wentworth Esq

Montpelier

Mr. Wentworth Esq
Letter from

In reply to the Note I had the honor of receiving from you, relative to the selling price of salt here, &c. on the Malabar Coast, I am of opinion, that it would be highly advantageous to send down a Quantity of the difference in price, between the two. The salt is now selling out our Coast for 10 pence halfpenny per bush (or two parts of a Bush) whereas on the Coast it is selling at 1/6 the Price. Besides from the information I have been able to obtain, of Native Merchants who occasionally trade to Malabar, that salt imported there, under the denomination

Bombay

3 October 1796

denomination of "Bombay salt" is sold for 10 pence per bush, to which is made on this Island. I therefore take the liberty of recommending that a small quantity should be sent down, to ascertain the profit, as well as to gain a better knowledge of the price of gunpowder here on the different parts of the Coast. I remain with the greatest respect

Yours
the 3^d October 1796

Respectfully

Your most obedt humble
servant
(signed) William Simpson

Account

Bombay

3^d October 1796.

Account of the Quantity of Salt imported in the Mercantile Division of the Revenue of Malabar in the Year 1790 Malabar Note or 1794/5 C. L.

Every scheme improves Liberty, but not Virtue, and not Peace.

Collected _____
 Counties mentioned _____
 1892 15th Feb
 The work of this coll. appears to be much

weight and length (Pp. 100-101)

every 4th 28 March
 each March 28th to
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J. J. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

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How & Monday 12th 10. 20 1. 2. 46 200 - 2067. 1/2 1/2 quantity of the salt just made

Subjoin the actual remarks in the margin.

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is Haines St. or a B. G. and -

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(Signes) Des. Waddell
ein der höchste Druck

2

Deputy Secretary

之

1844

MEMORANDUM of all reported from the Middle Division of the Revenue

of Malabar in the Year 1790 Malabar Feb. 1796/5. E. 1

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|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| (Locality) (Date) | <i>Fern</i> | From whom
When | Remarks. |
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Platted Cautions. Paper money between the General price of the salt made in the Country

Account of the ...

drinking glass with the
at the village of Lambourghy Belgium. Price

of the world's resources, as in the case of the
 bankruptcy is that the firm is not
 liquid.

Carriages golets than 1st 2nd 3rd to please the price

2000
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August 22^d 1861

Valued \$1.00

Yours truly,
J. B. B.

(Signed) James Law
per [Signature]

(ms) Yes. Wadell's ^{son} & three Chas.

Wm. C. C. C.

6453-17
(1) M. E. Chapman

Amoroso 1788

10

514
Bombay 12 October 1796.

No.
Wrote the following letter to the Malabar
Commissioners.

To The Malabar Commissioners
Gentlemen.

Malabar
Commissioners
Letter D.

We have received your
letter of the 28th of August with the several
Enclosures and now transmit a Copy of Mr. Wilson
Seniors Answer, the same first signed by him, and
dated the 21st of that Month.

2. Respecting that Gentlemen's Reply
of the 21st of August; we cannot but be
sensible that he should have recommended
extraordinary and altogether unnecessary Plans
to avoid a local Privilege, and to Charges
so seriously affecting his official Character; and
such, as may public Office. Thus answer, might
if consent to be delivered, to promote the most
speedy and effectual remedy into the two
manners or places, and thus by Mr. Wilson for
accepting of them as derogating to his public
Credit, one both of them is right, and consistent
with the best of Justice, at the same time,
that for the sake of general Justice, and in
consequence to that which is so much due, to

515
Bombay 12 October 1796.

your most eminent talents, we shall
have just Cause that you having to assist
Mr. Wilson in this timely and able of the
Commissioners of the Court of Appeal of Calcutta in his
Case against the Commission. But for you given
thought, as far as your letter on that occasion
of the 21st of August requires such Assistance -
decision of nature of this Epistle, of irregular
or illegal in fact, which it is the object of
that Gentlemen's Reply to qualify it with;
and as to the saying that you intended to
have observed, it exists on the basis of your
then recorded opinion on no case to this Day as
advantage, but rather favorably to the side of
the Respondent, whereas the present object, and
as to the principal object of the application
itself, which is independent of the merits as to the Matter
of fact, was to obtain an opinion whether according
to the law, and to a part of the judicial Regulation
you supposed Commission to try the Cause (as the
fact says in the former Court has also intimated
and supported his doubts about) the same, was and
is as well extremely difficult, and in view to the
Nature of the advanced jurisdiction, proper and
regular as we might also, if necessary corroborate
Vollhardt's reasoning to the practice in Bengal
of the Judge having recourse to the Government
when doubt then occurred, as to his Superior
opinion, and then reasoning of doubtful
fact.

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parts of the Rules, more especially those at first laid down) in the administration of Justice in the Courts held in that part of India; and even now, that the present Regulations have thus been matured, and perfected, by the test of long Experience, and conspicuous ability. Still, to these enacted no farther back than the year 1792, requires, and demands, provision in the subsequent process for occasional Reference by the Judges to the Supreme Authority for the direction of the Courts respecting the Competency of proceeding authorities & jurisdictions.

Having thus expressed opinion on Mr. Stevens's head objections to your Proceedings (which might perhaps have been spared on his part, had that gentleman been fully aware of their limited import); we have, to the same end, his being aggrieved by the manner in which you issued the List to be revised, only to add, that he or any person presuming to proceed, guilt with the Members of a Court of Justice acting in their Office and in strict conformity with the plain Letter and spirit of the Regulations, in seeking for further Trial to the proper Jurisdiction, which you have declared to have found too defective to proceed with on the appeal, with any sense of delicacy to your conscience, constitutes inclusive of the other parts of his Letter such an accumulation of contumelious

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and reprehensible behaviour on his part, as might call for, and would on any grounds, justify our Marking by the severest Signification of our Displeasure our desire of a Proceeding that thus deliberately and equally to frustrate the views of all public and necessary Inquiry into the conduct of the Company's servants, and of public justice and the national credit, as therein concerned, from which, we are only deterred by the earnest desire we have already in more than one instance in the Courts of the Presby, desired, of being able to avail for reasons that should be recorded in our Proceedings for the Notice of our superiors, whatever may be, open to even a forced Construction of soundly, and as Mr. Stevens has, on his Letter accompanying of the 29th of August announced his intention of Speeches belonging to Company, and expressed his desire (in which as far as regards the American charge we had anticipated him) of refusing the subject thereof to our hostile Employers, we trust that the proceeding explained does. Consideration of our Government, will afford you all the satisfaction you can require, in respect to such hazardous Grounds left

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and intended impositions; and encourage
you thereby to pursue the several important
objects and business in which you are engaged,
and on this thorough and conscientious pro-
secution of which, depend, we may venture to
pronounce, the essential future Welfare of
Malabar and of its numerous Inhabitants,
combined with the Advantages that the
Company and Great Britain may expect
to derive from the future good Government
of that Country, not only with respect to the
charges of Expatriation that have to be un-
dergone, but also to the revenue beyond what these
costs and Expatriation of, but still maintaining
from the progress of the same, as to success fully
making in the introduction of the validity
with Collections and with Establishment
of the authority of Government throughout
that Malabar Province.

We enclose a Copy of the answer that
Mr. Thomas has made to the 29th of August,
thought fit to send this instead of one, as to the
charges of Expatriation and Expatriation on which we
have not to enclose, that altho that British
has by the Company's own authority completely
been made to be themselves above ours, yet
nothing

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either right or wrong, such conduct on his part, to
encourage Expatriation on the plain terms of
and upon the same, or getting that the Expatriation
that have been made on us, the validity
of which we must leave in the judgment of the Court
and especially to his saying that they should
be made in the same manner, and we profess ourselves
to be quite able to do so, inasmuch that Mr. Thomas's
Memorial, as to what he terms the unfairness
and the partiality of your (as he writes) reasoning
Requests, on the occasion of this change by the King
of Great Britain, being, as he writes, the cause of his
non compliance with your application, and
as to his Remarks relating to the 10th of August
which is the only part of those charges that he has
thought fit to partially discuss, we shall only
say, that we think that our the solemn Engagement
of Expatriation and other, should be with suitable
Government and the Royalty and sanction of his
Superiors, for that Government to carry on the
the change of the same, that he thinks it necessary
to send to the present Expatriation of, and we are
therefore far from agreeing with him that he
is entitled to any special Government on this head
from the Court of Directors.

In this time General Remond of Mr. Thomas
as to the time, time changed to have been paid
by the action of Great Britain to anyone has been

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in (as is certainly at least implied) by the strong presumption arising out of that Demand on your Letter, that you want his Master's joint Account, we may for the present reserve our Judgment, as it will be better for us to do the real Merits of the Case after we shall have had before us the Evidence that shall be submitted to you in support of the Article charged.

The concluding Paragraph of Mr. Stevens Letter merits little further Remark, as we have already shown that persons may be persuaded differently & independently from the one he has drawn, and so coupled in the present case, the infallibility of, and as the legal advice that that Gentleman has announced his Intention of taking, & has now only shown that all he has already said more than one occasion stands to buy down the same to set in his own case. Yet, we doubt if we could by such Intimations contribute to produce better than the our own sense of Justice to our own Judgment.

In respect to the deficiency of the Sum Balance, we have referred to the Company's Director the 31st Order of the 1st of your Letter and the two Receipts accompanying it, together with the several former documents on the Subjects on our Records from the first

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last Report of the said deficiency as sent up by the late Acting Surgeon to the present time to know what steps it was in that respect he was able to pursue in the Company's communication on Mr. Stevens arrival at the Presidency and in the mean time we were you will inform us, on what day and upon what day he delivered to him the property of some Swam for which he has made application this Mr. Henderson.

Wm. Stevens
Bombay
12th October 1796.

Wm. Stevens
Gentlemen
John Mordaunt W. Stevens
and Jonathan Duncan

I Received the following Letter from Colonel Robert Nicholas

Honble Sir

I have just had an intimation from Mr. Haring, that the Sale of the remains of this timber is to take place tomorrow, and his demand has informed me that it is sold by public auction upon the works, at nine o'clock. The commanding officer of the troops has desired me to say, that the Sale permitted by Government be conducted to be a private

Col. Nicholas
Letter from

Bombay 16 October 1796

private ones and not one by public outcry upon the works of the Garrison, which he considered to be a very improper measure & not intended by Government.

If you continue in opinion with General Balfour & Hope, Montbladen, you will direct the Secretary to purchase Mr. Harding from making his entry upon the satisfaction.

Bombay
Oct. 16. 1796

I have the Honour to be
with great respect,

Yours very obedient servant
(Signed) Robert Anderson
Colon Surgeon

Write the following Letter to Joseph Harding Esq.

To Joseph Harding Esq.

My Dear Sir

I am directed by the Honble the Governor to acquaint you, that in consequence of representation made by the Commanding Officer of the Troop and the Surgeon, he has ordered to direct that you should now view the Works of the Garrison.

Bombay 16 October 1796

Garrison, because from these Works arise the support of the public sale.

Bombay
Yours obedient servant
(Signed) James Dunlop
W. J. Dunlop

I have the pleasure to be acquainted

Res Excellency F. Francisco Antonio de Vago & Cabal
of the Most Excellent Majesty's Council
Colonel Montbladen Surgeon of the Garrison.

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Most Excellent Majesty's Frigate the Santa Rosa, commanded by Captain Joseph de la Cruz, arrived here on the 16. Instant. On board of the same passengers are Officer Johny, British Seaman, the Comd. of the Frigate, of the British Majesty's Ship, the Santa Rosa, who has been sent into Bombay, to take the satisfaction of informing you the Governor, commended in the very best manner, his feelings and sentiments.

Yours obedient servant
(Signed) James Dunlop

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Bombay 17 October 1796

Receiving the following Letter from the Governor
Hono.

His Excellency Jonathan Duncan
Governor General of Bombay
Most Excellent Sir

Gov. of Mys
Letter from

With Your Excellency's
Letter of the 26 September by the Hand of John
I had the Honor to receive the Packets from
my Aunt, which was transported to India by
the Ship N. de la Roche and for which Your
Excellency have my most grateful thanks
also for the Letter of the 10th which the Letter for the
Governor of Pils was forwarded to him.

I am most anxiously waiting for Your
Excellency's answer which I hope will multiply
the Content I have for getting and giving myself
grateful to your kind attention and well
disposed regard towards my Requests.

Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the
Principals Regiments the Board of this Letter
who was so obliging as to state under his own
the Principles of the following is a Certificate
Domestic and a Certificate of Daman, for
this and many other matters cannot but
be most interesting to Your

Excellency

Bombay 17 October 1796

Excellency's Letter is the Office of great merit, and
for which I have great regard

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I have the honor to be with the most
perfect attention
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient Servant
Lieutenant Colonel de la Roche

The 17th October 1796

The Custom Master having
in the preceding letter reported to the Board
the Effect of his former Orders in detaching the
attempts that have of late been made to transport
Merchandise and other Articles from the Island
to the Continent in a manner not subject to the
Customs of the Government, that were in many
Letters upon the subject, Negotiations, and
contains the reasons of such Questions as
may be put to the Board, the Agent of the
Government, representing to the Board, on that
subject, being extremely apprehensive and
anxious to see the Board upon which
I have signed the Report of the 17th
to send him out of the Island with all the
the most perfect attention and I have
the honor to be with the most perfect
attention

2011-2012 January 11/28/2012 October 1796

526 Don't solicit shareholders for purchasing and
enterprising to extent far from beyond the
North American Limits.

[illegible]

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The above named Report of the Custom Master
sent from the Commissioner before the Selling
Magistrate & myself on the subject & on the 14th
passed from the Commissioning Office of
Correspondence with the Treasurer of Revenue
Class delivered late in Nannas interest and
from the Report received delivered on the 15th
in my subject from the Superintendent of the
Place.

Proclamation.

Whereas Government has lately
been grossly oppressed, persons having been
detained in their attempt to remove a Negro child
and other Subjects of His Majesty's in a lawful
Manner, and in this Manner, and whereas the
Transporting of Persons, whether a Negro or
other Disposition of free Person, or of Child,
Slave, or any other Denomination of
Personation, in a lawful Manner, without
a Pass from the Customs Master is hereby
forbidden, all Persons are therefore required
to conform to, and Observe and fully
obeyance to this order and Prohibition, and
has hereby declared that some Personation
in Force of the said above Mentioned
Statute, in the strict attempt to transport
them by Night, or without Permission to
no

Bombay 11 October 1796

I have the honor to remain
Your most obedient servant
Jonathan Duncan

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[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in cursive script, likely a letter or official document.]

Maharashtra State Archives

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