THE EARLY SERVICES

OF

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

IN

INDIA:

WITH THE OFFICIAL AND OTHER DISPATCHES.

LIEUT. COLONEL the Hon. ARTHUR WELLESLEY embarked at Cork in command of the 33rd regiment in May, 1794, and landed in the month following at Ostend, to join the British army under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, then in the Low Countries. The approach of the French army under General Pichegru rendered it necessary to evacuate Ostend without delay; and the 33rd regiment, with two other battalions proceeded round by the Scheldt to Antwerp, where it remained encamped during the month of July. On the retreat of the army under the Duke of York from Alost into Holland, Lieut. Colonel Wellesley took up his allotted station with his regiment, and joined in the retrograde movement on Breda and Bois-le-duc. The French army followed; and on the 14th of September there was a serious affair near Boxtel.

The British army afterwards continued to retreat towards Nimeguen, and took up a position on the right bank of the Waahl. While posted between the Waahl and the Leck, several affairs took place with the advance of the French army, in which the 33rd were engaged both in the attack on Tuyl, on the 30th December, 1794, and at Metereen and Geldermalsen, on the 5th January, 1795. Crossing the Leck, the retreat was continued by Amersfoort, Deventer, and Coeverden, to Meppen on the Ems. In these operations, Lieut. Colonel Wellesley, as senior officer, commanded a brigade consisting of three
battalions, in the rear guard; evincing that zeal and intelligence which, in the opinion of Sir James Craig, and several officers of merit and reputation, gave promise of future distinction. The campaign ended by the re-embarkation of the British army at Bremen, on the breaking up of the ice in the spring of 1795.

On the return of the army to England, the 33rd regiment landed at Harwich, and was for a short time encamped at Warley. In the autumn it proceeded to Southampton, and Lieut. Colonel Wellesley embarked with it for the West Indies, in the fleet commanded by Admiral Christian. After many delays from contrary winds the fleet sailed; but the expedition having been about six weeks at sea during the most tempestuous weather, in which many of the vessels composing it were lost, was obliged to return to Portsmouth.

The 33rd regiment was landed and quartered at Poole. Its destination having been changed for India, it was again embarked in the beginning of April, 1796; but Lieut. Colonel Wellesley, in consequence of severe illness, was unable to leave the country. He, however, followed shortly afterwards, and joined his corps at the Cape of Good Hope. He proceeded with it to Bengal, and arrived at Calcutta in the beginning of 1797. At the end of that year, the 33rd regiment formed part of the expedition from Bengal under General St. Leger, projected by the Governor General, Sir John Shore, to attack Manilla; but on arriving at Penang, where the other part of the expedition from Madras had joined, fresh orders were received for the recall of the troops to their several presidencies, in consequence of apprehensions entertained by Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George, that Tippoo Sultaum might be induced, by the absence of the troops, to invade the Carnatic.

The 33rd regiment returned to Bengal; and Colonel Wellesley soon afterwards went to Madras on a visit to Lord Hobart, previously to the departure of his Lordship for Europe. After an absence of two months, he returned to Calcutta, having rapidly examined the establishments of Madras, and other parts of the Carnatic.
The Earl of Mornington (afterwards Marquis Wellesley) having been appointed to succeed Sir John Shore* as Governor General of India, arrived at Calcutta on the 17th of May, 1798, after having touched at the Cape of Good Hope, and at Madras, where he had remained a few days.

Lord Mornington had been for some time an active member of the Board of Control, and he had the advantage of being well acquainted with the general state of affairs in India.

At the period of his departure from England, it was generally believed, and he was himself confident, that he would find India in a state of profound peace; and that expectation was fully confirmed by the reports which reached him upon his arrival at Madras, from the several authorities at the different Presidencies of India.

Internal tranquillity prevailed throughout the Company's possessions, and no apprehension was entertained of hostile designs on the part of any of the neighbouring states.

In the absence of all appearance of danger from abroad, his Lordship's attention, upon his arrival at Calcutta, was principally directed to internal affairs. This state of tranquillity was not, however, of long duration: it was interrupted by the discovery of the hostile designs and treacherous conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, and followed by the campaign of 1799.

It may be proper here to advert shortly to the circumstances which gave rise to the second Mysore war, as the commencement of Colonel Wellesley's military career in India; the more so, as some of the publications, which profess to record the events of this period, have ascribed to the Indian Government at home, and to the new Governor General, an inclination to take advantage of any pretext for reducing the power of Tippoo Sultaun: and for removing from India the French officers in the service of the native princes. This assumption is directly at variance with the general tenor of the public records. On the contrary, it appears that one of the first acts of the new Governor General was to address a conciliatory letter to Tippoo

* Afterwards Lord Teignmouth.
The Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun.

Fort William, 14th June, 1798.

Immediately on my arrival in Bengal, Sir Alured Clarke communicated to me your friendly letter to him, stating that some people of the Koorg country, having descended from the woods and mountains, had fixed their residences in the villages of Kauntamungle, Coloorbjee, &c.

(The contents of the letter recapitulated.)

Sir Alured Clarke has also communicated to me your answer to the letter from the late Governor General, Sir John Shore, respecting the claims of the Company and of your Highness to the district of Wynnaud, bordering on Tambercherry.

Being anxious to afford you every proof in my power, of my sincere desire to maintain the good understanding which had so long subsisted between your Highness and the Company, I made it one of the first objects of my attention to examine all the papers existing on the Company’s records, as well respecting Wynnaud, as the district of Souleah, in which it appears that Kauntamungle and Coloorbjee are situated.

From these papers, I find that not only the right to the districts of Wynnaud and Souleah has remained in doubt; but also to the district of Amerah and Ersawaraseemy, and to some other inconsiderable territories on the side of Malabar.

Your Highness is well aware that it is a maxim among states, who are sincerely disposed to maintain the relations of unity and peace, to bring all contested points of this nature to a speedy determination.

A seasonable and temperate discussion of those differences of opinion, which must occasionally arise between powers of the most pacific disposition, tends to prevent quarrels between their subordinate officers, and to obviate the misrepresentations which each party is apt, in such cases, to make to their respective governments. This is the most friendly, as well as the most prudent course, and will always defeat the views of interested
and designing persons, who may wish to foment jealousy and to disturb the blessings of peace.

For this object Lord Cornwallis, the Nawaub Nizam Ali Khan, and the Peshwah Pundit Purdhaun, wisely provided in the treaty of peace, concluded with your Highness at Seringapatam, by establishing a regular mode of bringing to an amicable adjustment, with the knowledge and approbation of all parties, any questions which might hereafter arise between your Highness and any of the Allies respecting the boundaries of your adjacent territories.

I am persuaded that it is your Highness's disposition to maintain faithfully your public engagements with the Company. On my part, you will always meet with a religious adherence to every article of the treaties subsisting between us. On this occasion, therefore, it is my intention to depute a respectable and discreet person to meet upon your frontier such of your officers as your Highness may please to name, for the purpose of conferring together, of discussing the grounds of the respective claims, and of satisfying each other on all points respecting which any doubts may be entertained on either side.

It would not be consistent with your Highness's high reputation for justice and good faith, to refuse to enter into this candid investigation; I therefore entertain no doubt that, as soon as you shall have fully understood the nature of this representation, you will afford every facility to the conduct of the necessary inquiries, and will use your endeavors to bring them to a speedy determination; and, for this purpose, that you will, without delay, direct your officers at Koral Bunder (or Mangalore), to enter into conference with those deputed by the managers of the Honorable Company's affairs on the coast of Malabar. The result of the conferences will be communicated to me by the government of Bombay, with all practicable dispatch; and you may rely upon it, that after a regular discussion shall have taken place, according to the established law of nations, and to the practice uniformly observed on every occasion of disputed boundary which has arisen between your Highness and the Allies, since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, I will not suspend, for one moment, the full acknowledgment of whatever shall appear to be your just right.

In the mean time, as the districts of Amerah and Souleah have been in the possession of the Koorg Rajah for several years, your Highness will, no doubt, see the propriety and justice of recalling the troops sent into the neighbourhood of Souleah. Your Highness must be sensible that, until I have been satisfied of the justice of your claims in a regular and
amicable manner, I will never suffer any of the Company’s allies or dependents, whose country and interests I consider to be, in every respect, the same as those of the Company, to be forcibly deprived of territories of which they have so long held possession: with the most cordial disposition to maintain the intercourse of friendship with your Highness, I trust that I shall always meet an equal return on your part; and, therefore, I cannot but lament, that your Highness did not immediately resort to the established channels of peaceable negotiation, in place of stationing a military force upon the frontiers of the territory possessed by an ally of the Company.

‘Confident, however, that your Highness, upon a full review of all the circumstances of the case, will be equally inclined with myself to conform to the dictates of justice, I am satisfied that, after our respective officers shall have conferred together, and explained to each other all matters that remain in doubt, we shall have no difficulty in terminating these long depending questions to our mutual satisfaction.

‘Tipoo Sultaun.’

‘Mornington.’

Tipoo Sultaun’s claims were accordingly referred to certain Commissioners, then employed in Malabar under the orders of the Government of Bombay, for the investigation of claims of this nature; and upon their making a report in favour of the Sultaun’s pretensions, those districts were immediately restored to him, under a Proclamation by the Governor General.

This circumstance alone would be sufficient to demonstrate the pacific intentions of the British Government at that period; in addition to which, the exhausted state of the Company’s treasury, and of its credit in India at that moment, were also reasons to deter the Governor General from engaging in war, if it had been possible to avoid it: but the destruction of the power of Tipoo Sultaun, or of the influence of France in India, did not then form any part of the policy, either of the Earl of Mornington or of the British ministry, or of the East India government at home.

Early in the month of June, a paper was received by the Governor General, at Calcutta, containing a Proclamation by
Mons. Malartic, the Governor General of the Isle of France, and of the French establishments east of the Cape of Good Hope, which announced the arrival of two Ambassadors with letters from Tippoo Sultaun, proposing an offensive and defensive alliance, for the purpose of expelling the English from India. This intelligence, which at first appeared incredible, was, in a few days, confirmed by a dispatch, received at Calcutta, from Lord Macartney, the Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, conveying a copy of Mons. Malartic’s Proclamation; and it was further confirmed by the arrival of a ship from the Mauritius, the captain of which deposed, upon examination before the Governor General, that he was on shore when the Proclamation was issued, and that he had witnessed the reception of the Ambassadors.

General Malartic, having no regular troops to spare, invited all French citizens, so disposed, to join the standard of Tippoo, and it is a coincidence worthy of remark, that Tippoo’s Ambassadors, with as many Frenchmen as they were able to engage for the Sultaun’s service, landed from ‘La Prencuse’ French frigate, at Mangalore, on the 28th of April, 1798; being the very same day on which Lord Mornington had landed at Madras when on his way to Calcutta.

Although Tippoo’s hatred of the British nation, and his eager desire for vengeance, and for the recovery of the provinces which Lord Cornwallis had compelled him to cede to the Company and its Allies, in 1791, were well known; yet it appears that no suspicion was entertained, before the receipt of this intelligence from the Mauritius, that he had actually adopted such decided measures of hostility. It was, however, soon afterwards discovered that he was engaged in similar negotiations with Zemaun Shah, and several other native princes, as well as with the French officers in their service; and it was also ascertained that he had actually succeeded in engaging the French officers in the Nizam’s service to enter into his views.
His Highness the Nizam, Soubahdar of the Deccan, had in his service a force of 14,000 well disciplined infantry, commanded by M. Raymond, with 124 French officers, eager partizans of the French republic, and who were on the point of erecting the French standard at his capital, Hyderabad. The strength and efficiency of this corps, and its position on a vulnerable part of the frontiers of the Company's territory, demanded immediate attention. By the judicious and prompt interference of the Governor General, a British detachment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Roberts, was secretly but expeditiously dispatched to Hyderabad on the 10th of October, 1798; and on the 22nd of the month, under the orders of the Nizam, the whole of the French officers were compelled to surrender without firing a shot. His Highness being thus relieved from their control, concluded a new treaty of alliance with the British Government, whereby he bound himself to exclude, not only from his army, but from his dominions, all Frenchmen or other adventurers from Europe; and likewise engaged to maintain at his capital a corps of British troops for the effectual security of the alliance. A treaty was also formed with the Peshwah, the nominal head of the Marhatta empire, which secured the neutrality of that Chief, in the absence of any other stipulated advantage.

Lord Mornington obtained information of all the Sultaun's measures, and prevented their execution with that vigor which characterized his administration in India. After a very able minute in the Secret department, on the 12th of August, 1798, in which he fully and satisfactorily stated the grounds and motives of his proceedings, he ordered Lieut. General Harris, the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, to assemble the forces of the Company in the Carnatic. His Excellency, having written to Tippoo Sultaun the following letters, proceeded in person to Fort St. George, where he arrived on the 31st of December, 1798, for the purpose of superintending and directing the preparations for war, in the event of failure in negotiation.
The Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun.

Fort William, 8th November, 1798.

I have received your letter informing me (the substance of the letter, received on the 24th of October, recited.)

It affords me sincere satisfaction to learn that you have nominated two persons of integrity and honor to meet and confer with the deputies appointed, under my orders, by Mr. Duncan, the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of investigating the question regarding the talooks of Amerah and Souleah. It is only by means of regular inquiry and amicable discussion, that such questions can be adjusted among independent powers. My determination in the case of Wynaad was dictated by those principles of justice and moderation which always direct the Company's government; nor shall my scrupulous adherence to the same principles be less manifest, in my decision on your claim to the district at present in question: the possession of which shall not be withheld from you for an instant, if, after full investigation, I shall be satisfied of the justice of your title to them.

It is a well-known truth, that they, who are the most ready to respect the just rights of others, are the most vigilant and resolute to maintain their own.

I have understood your sentiments concerning the "turbulent disposition of interested men, who by nature, are ever seeking opportunities of sowing the seeds of dissension." For the happiness of mankind it is to be lamented, that these authors of confusion are too numerous, assiduous, and successful, in all parts of the world. In no age or country were the baleful and insidious arts of intrigue ever cultivated with such success, as they are at present by the French nation. I sincerely wish that no impression had been produced on your discerning mind by that dangerous people; but my situation enables me to know, that they have reached your presence, and have endeavored to pervert the wisdom of your councils, and to instigate you to war against those who have given you no provocation.

It is impossible that you should suppose me to be ignorant of the intercourse which subsists between you and the French, whom you know to be the inveterate enemies of the Company, and to be now engaged in an unjust war with the British nation. You cannot imagine me to be indifferent to the trans-
actions which have passed between you and the enemies of my
country; nor does it appear necessary, or proper, that I should
any longer conceal from you the surprize and concern with
which I perceived you disposed to involve yourself in all the
ruinous consequences of a connexion, which threatens not only
to subvert the foundations of friendship between you and the
Company; but to introduce into the heart of your kingdom the
principles of anarchy and confusion, to shake your own author-
ity, to weaken the obedience of your subjects, and to destroy
the religion which you revere.

'Immediately after my arrival in Bengal, I read your cor-
respondence with the late Governor General, Sir John Shore,
and with the acting Governor General, Sir Alured Clarke; and
I perceived, with great satisfaction, that in all your letters you
constantly professed a disposition to strengthen the bonds of
sincere attachment, and the foundations of harmony and con-
cord, established between you and the Honorable Company.
I received particular pleasure from reading your last letter to
Sir John Shore, in which you signified your amicable desire
that he should impress me with a sense of the friendship and
unanimity so long subsisting between the two states. Your
subsequent letters to me have abounded with professions of the
same friendly nature.

'Combining these professions of amity on your part, with
the proofs which the Company's government have constantly
given of their sincere disposition to maintain the relations of
friendship and peace with you; and adverting at the same
time, to your reputation for wisdom and discernment, it was
natural for me to be extremely slow to believe the various ac-
counts, transmitted to me, of your negotiations with the French,
and of your military preparations. But whatever my reluc-
tance to credit such reports might be, prudence required, both
of me and of the Company's allies, that we should adopt cer-
tain measures of precaution and self-defence; and these ac-
cordingly have been taken, as you will no doubt have observed.
The British government and their allies wishing, nevertheless,
to live in peace and friendship with all their neighbours; ente-
taining no projects of ambition, nor any views in the least
incompatible with their respective engagements; and looking to
no other objects than the permanent security and tranquillity
of their own dominions and subjects, will always be ready, as
they now are, to afford you every demonstration of these paci-
fic dispositions.

'The Peshwah, and his Highness the Nizam, concur with
me in the observations which I have offered to you in this
letter; and which, in the name of the Company and of the allies, I recommend to your serious consideration. But as I am also desirous of communicating to you, on the behalf of the Company and of their allies, a plan calculated to promote the mutual security and welfare of all parties, I propose to depute to you, for this purpose, Major Doveton, who is well known to you, and who will explain to you more fully and particularly the sole means, which appear to myself and to the allies of the Company, to be effectual for the salutary purpose of removing all existing distrust and suspicion, and of establishing peace and good understanding on the most durable foundations.

'You will, I doubt not, let me know at what time and place it will be convenient to you to receive Major Doveton; and as soon as your friendly letter shall reach me, I will direct him to proceed to your presence.

'I shall expect your answer to this letter, with an earnest hope, that it may correspond with the pacific views and wishes of the allies; and that you may be convinced that you cannot in any manner better consult your true interests, than by meeting with cordiality the present friendly and moderate advance to a satisfactory and amicable settlement of all points, on which any doubts or anxiety may have arisen in the minds either of yourself or of the allies.

'Tippoo Sultaun.'

'MORNINGTON.'

The Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun.

'Fort William, 10th December, 1798.

'I had the honor of addressing a friendly letter to your Highness on the 8th of November last, in which I stated a variety of important points, to which your Highness would no doubt perceive the propriety and necessity of giving your earliest and most serious consideration. I particularly hope that your Highness will have been sensible of the advantages likely to result, to all parties, from the conciliatory measure of my deputing Major Doveton to you, which I proposed in that letter.

'I expect to have the pleasure of finding your answer to that letter on my arrival at Madras, for which place I am on the point of setting out from Calcutta. I hope to arrive at Madras about the same time that this letter will reach you; and should any circumstances hitherto have prevented your answering my letter of the 8th of November, I assure
myself that you will immediately, on your receipt of this, dispatch a satisfactory reply to it, addressed to me at Madras.

‘Tippoo Sultaun.’

‘Mornington.’

The 33rd regiment had been in the mean time sent from Bengal to be placed on the Madras establishment, where it arrived in September, 1798. In November the greater part of the troops were assembled and encamped at Wallajabhad, under the orders of Colonel Wellesley, with whom the general superintendence remained until February following, when General Harris arrived to assume the personal command of the army, which had proceeded to Vellore. The attention which Colonel Wellesley had bestowed on the discipline and well-being of the troops, and in practizing them in combined field movements, with the admirable system he adopted for supplying the bazars, which were kept constantly well provided, attracted general notice and approbation; and when General Harris joined the army to take command, after receiving the reports of the heads of corps and departments, he was so pleased with all Colonel Wellesley’s arrangements that he conceived it to be an imperative duty to publish a general order, conveying commendation of the merits of Colonel Wellesley during his temporary command.

Soon after the arrival of the Governor General at Fort St. George, his Excellency again wrote to Tippoo on the 9th of January, recapitulating, at considerable length, the complaint contained in the letter of the 8th of November, with other details of the whole of the Sultaun’s hostile proceedings, unnecessary here to be introduced, being subsequently embodied in the Declaration of War. The Governor General requested that a reply might not be deferred for more than one day after this communication of the 9th of January should reach the Sultaun’s
presence, or dangerous consequences would ensue. No reply, however, having been received, and the difficulties inseparable from the equipment of so large a force having at length been overcome, the Governor General, on the 3rd of February, dispatched his commands to General Harris, to enter the Mysore territory with the forces assembled at Vellore; and to Lieut. General Stuart to co-operate with the Bombay army from Malabar; while, at the same time, he gave intimation to the Allied Courts, and the British Admiral on the coast, that he now considered the Company at war with Tippoo Sultaun.

The army assembled at Vellore exceeded 20,000 men, whereof 2,600 were cavalry, and 4,300 Europeans. It marched on the 11th of February, and on the 18th was joined by the British detachment serving with the Nizam, 6,500 strong, under Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple; with an equal number of the Nizam’s infantry, including a portion of the Sepoys lately under French, but now, according to treaty, under British officers, commanded by Captain John Malcolm;* and a large body of the Nizam’s cavalry under Captain Walker.

The whole of the Nizam’s force was under the superintendence of Meer Allum, his Highness’s minister; and in order to give it the utmost degree of efficiency and respectability, it was deemed proper to add one of his Majesty’s regiments of infantry to the Company’s battalions serving with it; and to form the whole into a separate division. Meer Allum expressed a wish that the Governor General’s brother should be appointed to command the Nizam’s forces; and General Harris felt the importance of selecting an officer who possessed his own confidence, and who was likely to enjoy that of Meer Allum. The 33rd regiment was accordingly attached to the Nizam’s contingent, as this force was denominated, and the general command of it was thus given to Colonel Wellesley. This arrangement was very agreeable to the Nizam and to

Meer Allum; and it contributed very much to maintain the good understanding between the Court of Hyderabad and the British government.

The forces assembled under the orders of General Harris consisted of upwards of 30,000 men; and in the words of the Governor General, an army more completely appointed, more amply and liberally supplied in every department, or more perfect in its discipline, and in the acknowledged experience, ability, and zeal of its officers, never took the field in India. The army of the western coast, equal in excellence, under Lieut. General Stuart, consisted of 6,400 fighting men, of whom 1,600 were Europeans; whilst a detachment of about 4,000 under Lieut. Colonel Brown, and another of 5,000 under Lieut. Colonel Read, marched to co-operate with the Commander-in-Chief, from the southern districts of the Carnatic and the Baramahl.

On the 13th of February, the Governor General received a letter from the Sultaun, to which, on the 22nd, his Excellency replied; accompanied by a Declaration of the same date from himself and his allies, the Nizam and the Peshwah.

*The Governor General to Tippoo Sultaun.*

*Fort St. George, 22nd February, 1799.*

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

'I lament most sincerely that the friendly intimation, contained in my letter of the 9th of January, regarding the dangers of delay, produced no effect on your discerning mind; and that you deferred your reply to that letter so late a period of the season. Your long silence, on this important and pressing occasion, compelled me to adopt the resolution of ordering the British forces to advance, in concert with the armies of the...
allied powers. You are not ignorant that the period of the season rendered the advance of the army absolutely necessary to the common security of the allies. This movement of the army is to be imputed entirely to your repeated rejection of my amicable proposal of sending an ambassador to your presence.

'Under the present circumstances, to send Major Doveton to you could not be attended with those advantages which would have resulted from his mission at a proper season.

'The allies, however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with you, Lieut. General Harris, Commander of the British troops, has been empowered to receive any embassy which you shall dispatch to him. Lieut. General Harris will also authorize such persons as he may think proper, to concert, in communication with your ambassadors, a new treaty of friendship with your Highness, founded on such conditions as appear to the allies to be indispensably necessary to the establishment of a secure and permanent peace.

'Tippoo Sultaun.' 'Mornington.'

Declaration of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council for all the Forces and Affairs of the British Nation in the East Indies, on behalf of the Honorable the East India Company, and the Allies of the said Company, their Highnesses the Nizam and the Peshwah.

'Fort St. George, 22nd February, 1799.

'A solemn treaty of peace and friendship was concluded at Seringapatam, between the Honorable Company and the Nabob Asoph Jah and the Peshwah on the one part, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun on the other part; and from that day all commotion and hostility ceased. Since that day the three allied states have invariably manifested a sacred regard for the obligations contracted under that treaty with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun. Of this uniform disposition abundant proofs have been afforded by each of the allies; whatever differences have arisen with regard to the limits of the territory of Mysore, have been amicably adjusted without difficulty, and with the most exact attention to the principles of equity and to the stipulations of the treaty.

'Such has been the solicitude of the allies for the preservation of tranquillity, that they have viewed with forbearance, for some years past, various embassies and military prepara-
tions on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, of a tendency so evidently hostile to the interests of the allies, as would have justified them not only in the most serious remonstrances, but even in an appeal to arms. On the part of the British government, every endeavor has been employed to conciliate the confidence of the Sultaun, and to mitigate his vindictive spirit, by the most unequivocal acknowledgment and confirmation of his just rights, and by the removal of every cause of jealousy which might tend to interrupt the continuance of peace.

These pacific sentiments have been most particularly manifested in the Governor General's recent decision on Tippoo Sultaun's claim to the district of Wynad, and in the negotiation opened by his Lordship, with regard to the districts of Amerah and Souleah. In every instance, the conduct of the British government in India, towards Tippoo Sultaun, has been the natural result of those principles of moderation, justice, and good faith, which the legislature of Great Britain and the Honorable the East India Company have firmly established as the unalterable rule of their intercourse with the Native princes and states of India.

The exemplary good faith, and the pacific disposition of the allies, since the conclusion of the treaty of Seringapatam, have never been disputed even by Tippoo Sultaun. Far from having attempted to allege even the pretext of a complaint against their conduct, he has constantly acknowledged their justice, sincerity, and good faith; and has professed, in the most cordial terms, his desire to maintain and strengthen the foundations of harmony and concord with them.

In the midst of these amicable professions on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, and at the moment when the British government had issued orders for the confirmation of his claim to Wynad, it was with astonishment and indignation that the allies discovered the engagements which he had contracted with the French nation; in direct violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, as well as of his own most solemn and recent protestations of friendship towards the allies.

Under the mask of these specious professions, and of a pretended veneration for the obligations of treaty, Tippoo Sultaun dispatched ambassadors to the Isle of France, who, in a period of profound peace in India, proposed and concluded, in his name, an offensive alliance with the French, for the avowed purpose of commencing a war of aggression against the Company; and consequently against the Peshwah and the Nizam, the allies of the Company.

The ambassadors, in the name of Tippoo Sultaun, de-
manded military succours from the French; and actually levied
a military force in the Isle of France, with the declared view
of prosecuting the intended war.

'When the ambassadors returned, in a French ship of war,
from the Isle of France, Tippoo Sultaun suffered the military
force, which they had levied for the avowed purpose of making
war upon the allies, to land in his country, and finally he ad-
mitted it into his army; by these personal acts ratifying and
confirming the proceedings of his ambassadors.

'This military force, however, was not sufficiently powerful
to enable him immediately to attempt his declared purpose of
attacking the Company's possessions: but, in the meanwhile,
he advanced his hostile preparations, conformably to his en-
gagements with the French; and he was ready to move his
army into the Company's territories, whenever he might obtain
from France the effectual succours which he had assiduously
solicited from that nation.

'But the providence of God, and the victorious arms of the
British nation, frustrated his vain hopes; and checked the pre-
sumptuous career of the French in Egypt, at the moment when
he anxiously expected their arrival on the coast of Malabar.

'The British government, the Nizam, and the Peshwah,
had not omitted the necessary precaution of assembling their
forces, for the joint protection of their respective dominions.
The strict principles of self-defence would have justified the
allies, at that period of time, in making an immediate attack
upon the territories of Tippoo Sultaun; but even the happy
intelligence of the glorious success of the British fleet, at the
mouth of the Nile, did not abate the anxious desire of the allies
to maintain the relations of amity and peace with Tippoo Sul-
taun;—they attempted, by a moderate representation, to recall
him to a sense of his obligations, and of the genuine principles
of prudence and policy; and they employed every effort to
open the channels of negotiation, and to facilitate the means of
amicable accommodation. With these salutary views, the
Governor General, on the 8th November, 1798, in the name of
the allies, proposed to dispatch an ambassador to Tippoo Sul-
taun, for the purpose of renewing the bonds of friendship, and
of concluding such an arrangement as might afford effectual
security against any future interruption of the public tranquill-
lity, and his Lordship repeated the same proposal on the 10th
of December, 1798.

'Tippoo Sultaun declined, by various evasions and subter-
fuges, this friendly and moderate advance on the part of the allies; and he manifested an evident disposition to reject the means of pacific accommodation, by suddenly breaking up, in the month of December, the conferences which had commenced with respect to the districts of Amerah and Souleah; and by interrupting the intercourse between his subjects and those of the Company on their respective frontiers. On the 9th of January, 1799, the Governor General, being arrived at Fort St. George, notwithstanding these discouraging circumstances in the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, renewed with increased earnestness the expression of his Lordship's anxious desire to dispatch an ambassador to the Sultaun.

The Governor General expressly solicited the Sultaun to return an answer within one day to this letter; and as it involved no proposition either injurious to the rights, dignity, or honor of the Sultaun, in any degree novel or complicated, either in form or substance, it could not require a longer consideration. The Governor General waited with the utmost solicitude for an answer to the reasonable and distinct proposition contained in his letter of the 9th of January, 1799. Tippoo Sultaun, however, who must have received this letter before the 15th of January, remained silent; although the Governor General had plainly apprized that prince that dangerous consequences would result from that delay. In the meanwhile the season for military operations had already advanced to so late a period as to render a speedy decision indispensable to the security of the allies.

Under these circumstances, on the 3rd of February, eight days having elapsed from the period when an answer might have been received from Seringapatam to the Governor General's letter of the 9th of January, his Lordship declared to the allies that the necessary measures must now be adopted, without delay, for securing such advantages as should place the common safety of the allies beyond the reach of the insincerity of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the violence of the French. With this view, the Governor General, on the 3rd of February, issued orders to the British armies to march; and signified to the commander of his Majesty's squadron, that the obstinate silence of the Sultaun must be considered as a rejection of the proposed amicable negotiation.

At length, on the 13th of February, a letter from Tippoo Sultaun reached the Governor General: in which the Sultaun signifies to his Lordship, "that being frequently disposed to make excursions and hunt, he was accordingly proceeding upon a hunting excursion;" adding, "that the Governor General
would be pleased to dispatch Major Doveton to him, unattended."

"The allies will not dwell on the peculiar phrases of this letter; but it must be evident to all the states of India, that the answer of the Sultaun has been deferred to this late period of the season with no other view than to preclude the allies, by insidious delays, from the benefit of those advantages which their combined military operations would enable them to secure. On those advantages alone, (under the recent experience of Tippoo Sultaun's violation of the treaty of Seringapatam, and under the peculiar circumstances of that prince's offensive alliance with the French,) can the allies now venture to rely for the faithful execution of any treaty of peace concluded, with Tippoo Sultaun.

"The allies cannot suffer Tippoo Sultaun to profit by his own studied and systematic delay; nor to impede such a disposition of their military and naval force as shall appear best calculated to give effect to their just views.

"Bound by the sacred obligations of public faith, professing the most amicable disposition, and undisturbed in the possession of those dominions secured to him by treaty, Tippoo Sultaun wantonly violated the relations of amity and peace; and compelled the allies to arm in defence of their rights, their happiness, and their honor.

"For a period of three months, he obstinately rejected every pacific overture; in the hourly expectation of receiving that succour which he has eagerly solicited for the prosecution of his favorite purposes of ambition and revenge. Disappointed in his hopes of immediate vengeance and conquest, he now resortsto subterfuge and procrastination; and by a tardy, reluctant, and insidious acquiescence, in a proposition which he had so long and repeatedly declined, he endeavors to frustrate the precautions of the allies, and to protract every effectual operation until some change of circumstances and of season shall revive his expectations of disturbing the tranquillity of India, by favoring the irruption of a French army.

"The allies are equally prepared to repel his violence, and to counteract his artifices and delays.

"The allies are therefore resolved to place their army in such a position, as shall afford adequate protection against any artifice or insincerity, and shall preclude the return of that danger which has so lately menaced their possessions.

"The allies, however, retaining an anxious desire to effect an adjustment with Tippoo Sultaun, Lieut. General Harris, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's and the Honorable
Company's forces on the coast of Coromandel and Malabar, is authorized to receive any embassy which Tippoo Sultaun may dispatch to the head quarters of the British army; and to concert a treaty on such conditions as appear to the allies to be indispensably necessary for the establishment of a secure and permanent peace.

'By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General,

'N. B. EDMONSTONE.'

The Bombay army, under Lieut. General Stuart, marched from Cannanore on the 21st of February: General Harris entered the Mysore territory of the 5th on March, and commenced his operations by the reduction of several forts on the frontier.

General Harris was not only invested with unrestricted military command, but was empowered to exert all the civil authority which would have belonged to the Governor General in his situation. He was further provided with a political and diplomatic commission, composed of Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley, Lieut. Colonel Barry Close, Lieut. Colonel Agnew, and Captain Malcolm, with Captain Macaulay as Secretary. This commission was not, however, entitled to act, except in obedience to the orders of the General.

'On the 6th of March, Tippoo Sultaun passed his own frontier, and attacked a detachment of the Bombay army near Sodaseer. This attack though sustained by a body not exceeding 2000 men, was repulsed, and the enemy thrown into disorder, even before General Stuart could collect the whole of his divided force. After this signal failure, Tippoo retreated precipitately to his camp at Periapatam, and remained there until the 11th of March, without making any further attempt to molest the Bombay army. He then moved to Seringapatam, and afterwards marched from thence to meet the Madras army under General Harris.

'The army under General Harris was not ready to make its united movement upon Seringapatam until the 9th of March. Many delays occurred from the British army being overloaded with equipment and materials for siege, in addition to the
cumbersome baggage of the Nizam's army, a host of brinjaries, and the innumerable followers of the camp. The draught and carriage bullocks died in great numbers, and the arrangements necessary to remedy this evil compelled the army to halt on the 11th, on the 14th, on the 15th, and again on the 18th. On the 21st, it encamped at Cankanelli; and on the 22nd, two tanks of importance, which the enemy had begun to destroy, were secured at Achel.

'This slow movement brought the army, on the 27th, only as far as Mallavelly; when, on approaching the ground of encampment, the army of Tippoo Sultaun was discovered at a few miles distance, drawn up on a height. The advanced pickets of the British army were attacked by the enemy, and more troops being sent out to their aid, a general action ensued. The British army, under General Harris, formed the right wing; and the Nizam's army, with the 33rd regiment, under Colonel Wellesley, formed the left. The right wing, having deployed into line, began to advance: an opening between two brigades tempted the Sultaun, and he marched against it in person with a body of cavalry with much spirit; but was unsuccessful, as it produced no disorder in the British ranks, which soon outflanked the enemy's left. In the meanwhile the division commanded by Colonel Wellesley was formed nearly opposite the enemy's extreme right, which was strongly posted on the elevated crest of a rocky ridge. General Harris having dispatched an aide-de-camp to Colonel Wellesley, approving of the attack he had proposed, and also to General Floyd to support it, Colonel Wellesley advanced en échelon of battalions, supported by three regiments of cavalry; when a column of the enemy, consisting of about 2000 infantry, moved forward in excellent order towards the 33rd regiment, which corps, reserving its fire, with the utmost steadiness received that of the enemy at a distance of about sixty yards; then quickening its advance, the column gave way, and was thrown into disorder. General Floyd, seizing this critical moment, charged them with his cavalry, and destroyed great numbers.
The army moved on the 28th of March to Sosilay, where there is an easy ford to cross the river Cauvery. Tippoo Sultaun being thus disappointed in the route which General Harris took after the affair of Mallavelly, fell back on Serimgapatam; and the British army arrived on the ground for the siege of that fortress on the 5th of April. A new line of entrenchments had been constructed between the Dowlut Baug to the Periapatam Bridge, and covered that part of the fort. Between these works and the Cauvery, the infantry of Tippoo Sultaun were encamped. Fronting the east, the right of the British camp was posted on high commanding ground, whence it gradually descended to the left flank, which was doubly secured by an aqueduct or watercourse, and by the Cauvery. From the left of the position, the aqueduct took an easterly direction till within 1700 yards of the fort, when it turned off towards the Sultaumpetlah Tope. There were several ruined villages and rocky eminences in front that afforded cover, from whence the enemy threw rockets which fell among the tents of the British camp. It became, therefore, indispensable to the quiet and security of the besieging army to dispossess the enemy of these posts without loss of time. For this purpose the 12th regiment and two battalions of sepoys, with their guns, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Shawe, of his Majesty’s 12th regiment; and another division, consisting of the 33rd regiment and a Native battalion, under Colonel Wellesley, were ordered to be in readiness at sunset on the 5.lh; and whilst Colonel Shawe was to attack the posts at the aqueduct, Colonel Wellesley was to make a diversion by scouring the tope.

The following letter, found amongst the papers of the late General Lord Harris, relates to this attack.

Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris, Commander-in-Chief.

My dear Sir,

Camp, 5th April, 1799.

I do not know where you mean the post to be established, and I shall therefore be obliged to you if you will do me the favor to meet me this afternoon in front of the lines and show
it to me. In the meantime I will order my battalions to be in readiness.

'Upon looking at the tope as I came in just now, it appeared to me that when you get possession of the bank of the nullah, you have the tope as a matter of course, as the latter is in the rear of the former. However, you are the best judge, and I shall be ready.

'I am, my dear Sir,

'Your most faithful servant,

'Lient. General Harris.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

Both divisions marched a little after sunset. The darkness of the night was very unfavorable to their advance. Colonel Shawe seized a ruined village within forty yards of the aqueduct; Colonel Wellesley advancing about the same time with one wing of the 33rd regiment to attack the tope, was, upon entering it, assailed on every side by a hot fire of musketry and rockets. This circumstance, joined to the extreme darkness of the night, the badness of the ground, and the uncertainty of the enemy's position, were inducements to confine the operations to the object of causing a diversion to Colonel Shawe's attack, and to postpone any further attempt until a more favorable opportunity should occur; and Colonel Wellesley, after the firing had ceased, returned to camp to make his report of the failure of the Commander-in-Chief.*

*A literal extract from the private Diary of Lient. General Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army marching in the Mysore country in the year 1799, between the 4th and 8th of April.

4th April. Commissioned General Baird to form a party of not less than the flank companies of his brigade, supported by the pequets, to beat up a tope in front of the ground the pequet was on, and said to have had parties of men with arms assembling on it. It appears to me, from the report, they are only intended for rocketing; but on beating them up, instead of then attempting us, will have the best effect; for it our intelligence is true, his whole army are in a complete state of terror, of course we should keep it so.

5th April. Marched to Seringapatam; rocketed a little on the march. Took upon ground nearly for the siege. Concluded the arrangements for detaching General Floyd and General Stuart. Formed parties for the attack of the post occupied formerly by the Bombay troops, and the tope of Sultaunpettah. Lient. Colonel Shawe to command the detachment for the Bombay post; Colonel Wellesley that of the tope, as being composed of his own people. Remained under great anxiety till near twelve at night, from the
General Harris, finding that the village occupied by Colonel Shawe was very much annoyed by the enemy's musketry from the aqueduct, to which the enemy had sent a reinforcement;

fear our troops had fired on each other. Lieut. Col. Shawe very soon reported himself in possession of the post; but a second firing commenced, and as he had previously sent to know what had become of the two native battalions, I could not be satisfied but that, in the dark, they had mistaken each other. It proved that all the firing was from the enemy, his Majesty's 12th regiment scarcely firing a shot the whole night. Near twelve, Colonel Wellesley came to my tent in a good deal of agitation, to say he had not carried the tope. It proved that the 33rd, with which he attacked, got into confusion and could not be formed, which was a great pity, as it must be particularly unpleasant to him. Altogether, circumstances considered, we got off very well. General Baird's expedition of last night so far answered our expectations, as he fell in with a small party of the enemy's horse and cut up eight or ten of them, which will tend to prevent their plaguing us with rockets, I trust. He missed his road coming back, although one would have thought it impossible; no wonder night attacks so often fail.

'6th April.' Determined to make another attack on the tope; Lieut. Colonel Bower's and Halyburton's corps, with the Scotch Brigade (supported by the 25th dragoons and 2nd regiment native cavalry, on seeing the Sultaun's cavalry appearing from the fort), were destined to assist in this service, and, with scarcely any opposition, carried it.

'Sunday, the 7th.' Yesterday evening walked down to the advanced post with Baird and Macleod. Found it very strong against so contemptible an enemy as we have to deal with; and such as may, with a little trouble, be made very strong against any. How fortunate thus to find a good parallel prepared to our hands! The fort fired a great deal yesterday, with no other effect than furnishing shot to us. A long line of cavalry seen coming out of the fort about twelve; reported at three, by Colonel Wellesley, to have come more round our right; and that he has therefore ordered the battalions we spoke of when looking what they were about, on the road which leads to Periapatan. Our foraging party coming in fast; but this cannot be their object, and they would move more rapidly than they have done. Great many of us much fatigued. Beaton, among the rest, very much relaxed and weak. Our duties pretty severe; but if the whole is not pressed on with vigor we shall fail; for no doubt there will be more difficulties to overcome than we yet foresee.

'Monday, 8th.' Visited the post taken possession of by Colonel Wellesley on the 6th instant. Found it a continuation of the nullah which makes Shawe's post, but not so favorable in that part for keeping hold of. Directed a burnt village, on a rise above the nullah, to be made the right hand post, by barricading the streets and cutting down the walls to six feet, thickening them next the fort, and putting a banquette within. Brisk cannonade from the fort. Colonel Close brought Dallas and Hart to speak about the bullock drivers, &c.

[The Compiler has thought proper to insert, as a note, a copy of this authen-
and that the possession of the Sultaumpettah tope was absolutely necessary to secure the camp, as well as to support Colonel Shawe’s post, ordered a new disposition on the morning of the 6th, to drive the enemy from their whole line of outposts, extending from the Cauvery to the tope. For this purpose he directed that three simultaneous attacks, under the orders of Colonel Wellesley, should be made, covered by guns previously posted. The troops were paraded: and, at nine in the morning, Colonel Wellesley, with the Scotch brigade, two battalions of sepoys, and four guns, in addition to his former force, again advanced on the tope, which was soon carried; as parties being detached to take the enemy in flank threw them into confusion, and obliged them to retire with precipitation. Precisely at the same moment, Colonel Shawe quitted the ruined village and rushed upon the enemy; whilst Colonel Wallace drove them out of a village on the right flank. Lieut. Colonel Barry Close, who had accompanied Colonel Wellesley on this service, soon came back; and, on entering General Harris’s tent, he announced, ‘It has been done in high style and without loss.’—The posts evacuated by the enemy were immediately occupied by the British troops, who thus secured a strong and connected advanced line, extending from the Cauvery to the village of Sultaumpettah, a distance of two miles; forming, in fact, a line of contravallation, principally

document, relating to an affair of little importance, from some circumstances attending it having been detailed in the Memoirs of the late General Sir David Baird, by Mr. Hook. A conversation is there related as having taken place between General Harris and General Baird, on the parade on the morning of the 6th of April: although there is little doubt that both General Harris and General Baird were capable of feeling and acting in the manner represented by Mr. Hook, yet as General Harris makes not the slightest mention of it in his minute private diary, and as Colonel Wellesley does not allude to it in his several letters to General Harris on that and the following days, and until many years afterwards never even heard of it, it is very possible that Mr. Hook has been misinformed.

The authentic documents relating to the appointment of Colonel Wellesley to the command of Seringapatam must exculpate the Commander-in-Chief for unduly favoring Colonel Wellesley to the prejudice of General Baird, a charge which Mr. Hook has permitted himself to cast upon that honorable and distinguished General Officer.]
by the aqueduct, at a convenient distance from the fort, and from the encampment of the army.

The following notes and letters, written by Colonel Wellesley after this attack, show the terms on which he was with his General; and at the same time substantiate a fact, not sufficiently known, that General Harris himself conducted the details of the victorious army which he commanded.

**Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.**

> My dear Sir,
>
> 'Camp, 6th April, 1799.
>
> 'I find that by moving Malcolm's corps to the rear a little, and by an arrangement of my posts on my right and rear, I shall be able to protect Meer Allum, the brinjaries, the park, and the cavalry, from any attempts that may be made by horse and rocket boys, which alone seem to me to be destined to annoy us in that quarter.
>
> 'I shall now go out and see what support I can give to my post at Sultaunpettah, and will report to you on my return.
>
> 'I am, my dear Sir, &c.
>
> 'Lieut. General Harris.'
>
> 'Arthur Wellesley.'

**Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.**

> My dear Sir,
>
> 'Camp, 7th April, 1799.
>
> 'I shall be much obliged to you if you will let me know whether you think the guards for the outposts can now be reduced a little, as between foraging parties and outline picquets, we have not men enough left to give a relief. The outline picquets were not relieved this morning for want of men. You were talking yesterday of looking at these posts this afternoon, and if you have an inclination I will go with you at any hour you may appoint. I think I can show you a situation where two embrasures might be opened in the bank of the nullah with advantage, and that would add to the strength of the post.
>
> 'I am, my dear Sir, &c.
>
> 'Lieut. General Harris.'
>
> 'Arthur Wellesley.'

**Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.**

> My dear Sir,
>
> 3 P. M. 7th April, 1799.
>
> 'A body of horse, of about seven or eight hundred, has passed, and is getting round by my right and your rear. They
keep clear of our picquets, and are most probably a reconnoitring party.

'They have some few straggling footmen with them, but I have seen no infantry.

'I am, my dear Sir, &c.

'Lieut. General Harris.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.

'My dear Sir,

'Camp, 7th April, 1799.

'I have the pleasure to inform you, that the foragers are coming in fast, well loaded with forage, and I have therefore ordered the battalion to stay where it is, ready to turn out, but (as battalions are now scarce articles) not to move till further orders.

'The body of cavalry has passed our right flank, and seems inclining rather to its left. It appears more like a line of march than a body intended for a coup de main, as there are with it bullocks and baggage of different kinds. At all events, it can do our right no harm, as, excepting by the high road which Malcolm's corps will cover as soon as it shall have moved, no cavalry can approach us.

'I am, my dear Sir, &c.

'Lieut. General Harris.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

'I see the cavalry has come more round our right, and I have therefore ordered the battalion on to the high road, whence it will afford protection to the foragers coming in, as well as to the rear of our camp, should they be inclined to molest it.'

Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.

'My dear Sir,

'Camp, 7th April, 1799.

'I have drawn back the battalion, as the foragers are come in, and the cavalry have disappeared. As soon as Schoey's brigade shall have taken up its ground, we shall have four field pieces, at least, bearing upon that road, when I shall have an opportunity of looking at it again. I will let you know whether they will be sufficient, or what will.

'I have fourteen 6 pounders, of which eight are out of the lines at the outposts and picquets.

'I am, my dear Sir, &c.

'Lieut. General Harris.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'
Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.

'My dear Sir,' Camp, 7th April, 1799.

'Since I returned home, I have received a report from the outposts in Sultaumpetlah, that some infantry had passed this evening in the same direction in which the cavalry passed this morning; and there are some persons in this camp who say they saw guns pass likewise.

'I have not yet received a report from my picquets in my front; when I do, I will let you know what it is.

'At all events, I am prepared for him, if his attack is directed against this flank of your line, whether it be made by day or by night. I do not intend to relieve the outposts until after it is ascertained whether or not he intends to make his push here: if he does attack us here, he will probably attack the outposts at the same time; and, in that case, we must depend upon your line for the support of our posts.

'I am, my dear Sir, &c.

'Lieut. General Harris:'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.

'My dear Sir,' Camp, 7th April, 1799.

'The Field Officer of the day was at the picquet in my front till sunset; saw cavalry pass, but no infantry or guns.

'I am, my dear Sir, &c.

'Lieut. General Harris:'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

The siege proceeded, when fresh overtures were made by Tippoo Sultaun. The advanced period of the season and the failure of provisions made it hazardous to delay the siege for an instant; particularly as the Governor General, in his letters to the Court of Directors, afterwards described in his own words:—'Towards the end of April fresh circumstances arose, which disposed me to think that, if the course of the war should favor the attempt, it would be prudent and justifiable entirely to overthrow the power of Tippoo; accordingly, on the 23rd of April, I signified to Lieut. General Harris my wish that the power and resources of Tippoo Sultaun should be reduced to
the lowest state; and even utterly destroyed, if the events of
the war should furnish the opportunity.

Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.

' My dear Sir,

'7 a.m., 3rd May.

'We did all our work last night, except filling the sand-
bags, which could not be done for want of tools: I shall have
them filled in the course of this morning, and there will be no
inconvenience from the delay, as it was not deemed advisable
last night to do more than look for the ford; and it is not
intended to do any thing to it until the night before it is to be
used.

'Lieut. Lalor, of the 73rd crossed over to the glacis, I
believe, on the left of the breach. He found the wall, which
he believes to be the retaining wall of the glacis, seven feet
high, and the water (included in those seven feet) fourteen
inches deep. It is in no part more so, and the passage by no
means difficult. Several other officers crossed by different
routes, but none went so far as Lieut. Lalor. All agree in the
practicability of crossing with troops. The enemy built up
the breach in the night with gabions, &c., notwithstanding the
fire which was kept up upon it. It was impossible to fire grape,
as our working party was in front of the five-gun battery,
from which alone we could fire, as we repaired the other.

'Lieut. Lalor is now on duty here with his regiment, but if
you wish it, he will remain here to-night, and try the river
again.

'I am, my dear Sir, &c.

'Lieut. General Harris.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

'I have not heard any thing of the 12 pounders ordered
to a new situation by the general orders of yesterday.'

On the 3rd of May the breach appeared to be practicable,
and preparations were eagerly made for the assault. On the
morning of the 4th, the troops destined for the attack were
placed in the trenches before daylight, that the enemy might
not observe any particular movement. The heat of the day,
when the people of the East, having taken their mid-day re-
past, give themselves up to repose, and when it was confidently
expected that the troops in the fortress would be least prepared
to resist, was chosen for the hour of assault; the experience of former wars, and especially of that under Lord Cornwallis, having proved that the enemy was always found more watchful and alert at night than in the heat of day.

Two regiments and ten flank companies of Europeans, three corps of grenadier sepoys, and 200 of the Nizam's troops, formed the storming party, consisting of 2,500 Europeans and 1,900 Native infantry. Major General Baird, who had solicited the command, divided this force into two separate columns, which, on mounting the breach, were to file off to the right and left. Colonel Sherbrooke commanded the right column, destined for the attack of the southern rampart; and Lieut. Colonel Dunlop commanded the left, to clear the northern rampart. The forlorn hope of each attack consisted of a sergeant and 12 Europeans, who were followed by two subalterns' parties; that of the right column was commanded by Lieut. Hill of the 74th, and the other of the left column by Lieut. Lawrence of the 77th regiments. Colonel Wellesley remained in the advanced trenches in command of the reserve, to support the troops in the assault, in case it should be necessary.

At one o'clock the troops began to move from the trenches. The width and rocky channel of the Cauvery, though it contained but little water, its exposure to the fire of the fortress, the imperfection of the breach, the strength of the place, the numbers, courage, and skill of its defenders, constituted such an accumulation of difficulties, that nothing less than unbounded confidence in the force and courage of his men could have inspired a prudent general with hopes of success. The troops descended into the bed of the river, and advanced, regardless of a tremendous fire, towards the opposite bank. 'In less than ten minutes from the period of issuing from the trenches, the British colors were planted on the summit of the breach.' Tippoo Sultaun, although advised by the most judicious of his officers, had neglected to cut a trench, so as to insulate the angle of the fort in which the breach had been effected; and the assailing parties, under Major General Baird, Colonel Sherbrooke, and Lieut. Colonel Dunlop, taking the
directions ordered, soon cleared the ramparts. The further
details of this eventful enterprize are to be found in 'Lieut.
Colonel Beatson's Narrative of the Operations of the Army
under Lieut. General Harris, and of the Siege of Seringa-
patam,' from which the foregoing are chiefly selected; and
in which will also be found the translations of several State
papers, unequivocally proving the systematic and unremitting
ardor of the late Sultaun in his attempts to subvert the British
power in India.

General Harris, the Commander-in-Chief, in his dispatch to
the Earl of Mornington, the Governor General, announcing
the fall of Seringapatam, reports—

'Of the merits of the army I have expressed my opinion in
Orders, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose; and I
trust your Lordship will point out their services to the favor-
able notice of their King and country.

'G. O.

'Camp at Seringapatam, 5th May, 1799.

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

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

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

'The merit of the artillery corps is so strongly expressed by the effects of their fire, that the Commander-in-Chief can only desire Colonel Smith to assure the officers and men of the excellent corps under his command that he feels most fully their claim to approbation.

'In thus publicly expressing his sense of their good conduct, the Commander-in-Chief finds himself called upon to notice in a most particular manner the exertions of Captain Dowse, and his corps of pioneers; which, during the present service, have been equally marked by unremitting labor, and the ability with which that labor was applied.

'On referring to the progress of the siege, so many opportunities have occurred for applause to the troops, that it is difficult to particularize individual merit; but the gallant manner in which Lieut. Colonel Shawe, Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley, Lieut. Colonel Moneypenny, Lieut. Colonel the Hon. F. St. John, Major Mac Donald, Major Skelly, and Lieut. Colonel Wallace, conducted the attacks on the several outworks and posts of the enemy, demands to be recorded. And the very spirited attack led by Lieut. Colonel Campbell of his Majesty's 74th regiment, which tended so greatly to secure the position our troops had attained in the enemy's works on the 26th ultimo, claims the strongest approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

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

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

‘G. O.

Seringapatam, May 8th, 1799.

‘Lieut. General Harris has particular pleasure in publishing to the army the following extract of a report, transmitted to him yesterday by Major General Baird, as it places in a distinguished point of view the merit of an officer, on the very important occasion referred to, whose general gallantry and good conduct, since he has served with this army, have not failed to recommend him strongly to the Commander-in-Chief.

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

Return of the Corps and Regiments which assisted in the Siege and the Assault of Seringapatam.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Native Infantry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corps of Madras Engineers</td>
<td>Bengali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detachment of Bengal</td>
<td>1st Batt. 10th Regt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Batt. Madras do.</td>
<td>2d do. 2d do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd do. do.</td>
<td>1st do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detachment of Bombay</td>
<td>2d do. 5th do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d do. 3d do.</td>
<td>Volunteers do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. M.’s 12th Regiment</td>
<td>3d do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33rd do.</td>
<td>2d do. 9th do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73rd do.</td>
<td>2d do. 10th do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74th do.</td>
<td>1st do. 11th do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75th do.</td>
<td>2d do. 12th do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77th do.</td>
<td>1st do. 4th do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotch Brigade</td>
<td>1st do. 5th do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regt. de Meuron</td>
<td>The Pioneer Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay Regiment of European Infantry</td>
<td>The Pioneer Corps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of Corps composing the army before Seringapatam, from the 4th of April to the 4th of May, 1799:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Europeans</th>
<th>Natives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Killed</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wounded</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the abstracts it appears that the strength of Tippoo Sultaun's forces on the 4th of May, 1799, consisted of 48,000 men, about 22,000 of whom were either in the fort or in the dependent entrenchments of Seringapatam; and that the army commanded by Lieut. General Harris, consisted of 8,700 Europeans, and 27,000 natives, of which force 20,000 assisted at the siege.

The Governor General, on the arrival at Madras of the dispatch announcing the fall of Seringapatam, issued the following general order to the army in India:

General Order by the Earl of Mornington, Governor General.

Fort St. George, 15th May, 1799.

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

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

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

'But the events of the 4th of May, while they have surpassed even the sanguine expectations of the Governor General in Council, have raised the reputation of the British arms in India to a degree of splendor and glory unrivalled in the military history of this quarter of the globe, and seldom approached in any part of the world.

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

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

‘By order of the Right Honorable the Governor
‘General in Council,
‘Josiah Webbe, Secretary to Government.’

It may be necessary here to mention that Colonel Wellesley entered the fort immediately after the assault; and was one of the few present when Tippoo Sultaun’s body, which was still warm, was discovered in the sally-port gateway.

Major General Baird having desired to be relieved, and Colonel Wellesley being next on the roster, was ordered, on the same night, to command within the fort.

Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.

‘My dear Sir,

‘Ten a. m. 5th May.

‘We are in such confusion still, that I recommend it to you not to come in till to-morrow, or, at soonest, late this evening. Before I came here, General Baird had given the treasure in charge to the prize agents. There is a guard over it, and it appears to be large.

‘As soon as I can find out where the families of the great men are, I shall send guards to take care of them. At present I can find nobody who can give me any information upon the subject. I have here now the 12th, 33rd, and part of the 73rd, and the 2nd of the 5th, 2nd of the 9th, and 2nd of the 7th. These troops ought to be relieved this day as early as possible by two regiments of Europeans and three of sepoys.

‘I am, dear Sir, &c.

‘Lieut. General Harris.’

‘Arthur Wellesley.’

‘There are some tigers here, which I wish Meer Allum would send for, or else I must give orders to have them shot, as there is no food for them, and nobody to attend them, and they are getting violent.’
Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.

'My dear Sir,

I wish you would send the provost here, and put him under my orders. Until some of the plunderers are hanged, it is vain to expect to stop the plunder.

I shall be obliged to you, if you will send positive orders respecting the treasure.

I am, my dear Sir, &c.

Lieut. General Harris.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.

'My dear Sir,

Seringapatam, 5th May, 1799.

Things are better than they were, but they are still very bad; and until the provost executes three or four people, it is impossible to expect order, or indeed safety.

There are, at this moment, sepoys and soldiers belonging to every regiment in your camp and General Stuart's in the town.

It would surely be advisable to order the rolls to be called constantly, and to forbid any people to leave camp.

For a few days likewise it would be very advisable that the officers of the army should suspend the gratification of their curiosity, and that none but those on duty should come into the town. It only increases the confusion and the terror of the inhabitants. Till both subside in some degree, we cannot expect that they will return to their habitations.

I am, my dear Sir, &c.

Lieut. General Harris.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

'I hope the relief is coming, and that I shall soon receive your orders respecting the treasure.'

Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut. General Harris.

'My dear Sir,

Seringapatam, 6th May, 1799.

Plunder is stopped; the fires are all extinguished, and the inhabitants are returning to their houses fast. I am now employed in burying the dead, which I hope will be completed this day, particularly if you send me all the pioneers.
It is absolutely necessary that you should immediately appoint a permanent garrison, and a commanding officer to the place; till that is done, the people will have no confidence in us, and every thing must be in confusion. That which I arrange this day, my successor may alter to-morrow, and his the next day; and nothing will ever be settled. A garrison which would be likely to remain here, would soon make themselves comfortable, although it might be found convenient hereafter to change some of the corps sent in: but these daily reliefs create much confusion and distrust in the inhabitants; and the camp is at such a distance, that it is impossible for the officers or soldiers, or sepoys to get down to their dinners.

'I shall be obliged to you, if you will order an extra dram and biscuit for the 12th, 33rd, and 73rd regiments, who got nothing to eat yesterday, and were wet last night.

'In hopes that you will attend to my recommendation to send a garrison in to-morrow, I shall look out for a place to accommodate one or two battalions of Europeans, and three or four of sepoys.

'I am, my dear Sir, &c.

'Lieut. General Harris.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

Colonel Wellesley exerted himself to the utmost to prevent excess of every kind; Cowle flags were hoisted in different parts of the town, and public notice given that severe examples would be made of any persons detected in the act of plundering the houses, or molesting the inhabitants; for, although General Baird had given protection to some of the principal families, and used every means in his power to restore order in the town, yet it could not be expected that the tumult and disorder, which were unavoidable in a city so extensive taken by assault, could immediately subside; nor was it until four men had been executed for plunder that perfect tranquillity was restored. These examples and the personal activity of Colonel Wellesley, who went himself to the houses of the principal families with safeguards, soon inspired a general confidence. The inhabitants, who had quitted the town during the night of the storm, and had slept in the open fields,
returned quickly to their houses and occupations. In a few days the bazars were stored with all sorts of provisions and merchandize, for which there was a ready and advantageous sale; and the main street of Seringapatam, three days after the fort was taken, was so much crowded as to be almost impassable, and exhibited more the appearance of a fair, than that of a town just taken by assault.

General Harris, on the receipt of Colonel Wellesley's report, contained in his letter of the 6th, lost no time in carrying into effect the recommendation. He immediately directed a regular garrison for Seringapatam, and appointed Colonel Wellesley to the command of it, as he felt satisfied that he could not confide the complicated and delicate duties of a civil and political, as well as of a military nature, required from the officer in charge of the capital, to any other better qualified to conduct them with advantage. These duties of necessity devolved upon the officer in command of Seringapatam, in consequence of the sudden and complete dissolution of Tippoo's government, the dispersion of all the public functionaries, and the helpless situation of the late Sultaun's family, then in the palace.*

* Mr. Hook, in the 'Memoirs of the late General Sir David Baird,' professes to give the copies of the letters of remonstrance of that officer to the Commander-in-Chief, on the appointment of Colonel Wellesley to the command of Seringapatam, as well as to his former appointment to the command of the army of his Highness the Nizam. Mr. Hook was probably not aware that the original letters remain in the possession of the family of the late Lord Harris; for on comparing these original letters with those published by Mr. Hook, it appears that some passages have been omitted in his publication of them, which in a great measure contain in themselves a refutation of the partiality and injustice of which General Baird complained.

The great end of this work is the exact illustration of events, as they occurred; and there should be neither exaggeration nor concealment to suit angry feelings or personal disappointment. It should contain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Mr. Hook has, however, in this respect, wandered from his proper province as an historian, at the expense of the reputation of his gallant hero, by attacking the judgment, justice, impartiality and duty of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Governor General, for the purpose of establishing a grievance and an insinuation, which the facts and results do not warrant; and to which Sir David Baird, had he been alive, would have
The complete subjugation of Mysore was the immediate consequence of the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippoo Sultaun. A commission, composed of Lieut. General Harris, Lieut. Colonel Barry Close, Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley, the Hon. H. Wellesley, and Lieut. Colonel Kirkpatrick, was appointed by the Governor General in Council, to carry into effect his arrangements for the settlement of the conquered territories. Captains Malcolm and Munro were appointed Secretaries to the Commission. The arrangements for removing the family of the late Sultaun were particularly committed to Colonel Wellesley, who had been confirmed as Governor subsequent to the capture. 'The detailing this painful but indispensable measure,' said the Governor General, in his instructions, dated 4th June, 1799, 'cannot be entrusted to any person, more likely to combine every office of humanity with the prudential precautions required by the occasion, than Colonel Wellesley; and I therefore commit to his discretion, activity, and humanity, the whole arrangement, subject always to such suggestions as may be offered by the other members of the Commission.'

On the settlement of the Mysore territory by the Commission, the provinces which fell under British protection and authority became a distinct command; and Colonel Wellesley was confirmed in it by the Governor General, receiving his orders from, and reporting direct to, the Supreme Government at Calcutta. He availed himself of the intelligence and experience of all those who had served under Tippoo Sultaun, and replaced them in their former posts; their chief security never given countenance. But Mr. Hook, being a civilian, could not be aware of the imprropriety of publishing these letters of remonstrance, which are so inconsistent with subordination and discipline; particularly when it is known that General Baird requested permission to withdraw his intemperate appeal, which General Harris, from personal regard, allowed to pass without further notice. And certainly, what General Baird thought unworthy of him as a soldier, his biographer had no right to bring up against him, with no other apparent purpose than that of attacking the honor of those who are living, and the memory of those who are dead.
for retaining which rested on the correct discharge of their several duties. His active superintendence, discernment, impartiality and decision, in the arduous and important duties of the civil, as well as of the military administration of the command, were such as to have fully warranted his brother's judicious selection; and he soon deserved and obtained the gratitude of the conquered people.

The tranquillity of Mysore was, however, interrupted by the celebrated Dhoondiah Waugh, one of those adventurers who have so often subverted empires and founded dynasties in the East. This freebooter had formerly committed various depredations on the territories of Tippoo Sultaun, who, having secured his person, compelled him to conform to the Mahomedan faith, and afterwards employed him in military service; but either detecting him in some treacherous project, or suspecting his fidelity, the Sultaun confined him in irons in Seringapatam. After the assault he was released, with several other prisoners, by the inconsiderate humanity of the British troops, and immediately fled, accompanied by several of Tippoo's disbanded army. He proceeded to Bednore, and laid that rich country under severe contributions, which he exacted with unrelenting cruelty, perpetrating throughout the province the most atrocious acts of rapine and murder. His band being considerably increased, a light corps of cavalry and native infantry, under Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple, moved against him from Chittledroog; and another light corps, under Colonel Stevenson, advanced into Bednore in another direction. Dhoondiah crossed the Toombuddra, followed by these corps, and suffered considerable loss; but he effected his escape into the Mahratta territory; and the pursuit ceased, as the Governor General had strictly prohibited any violation of the Mahratta frontier.

Colonel Wellesley was now in chief command, the following being published in the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army.
G. O.  Head Quarters, 11th Sept. 1799.

The Commander-in-Chief, being about to proceed to the Presidency, in obedience to the orders of the Governor General in Council, appoints Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to command the troops serving above the Ghaunts.

Colonel Wellesley was long occupied in visiting the different provinces of the late conquest, making roads and communications, and organizing the civil as well as the military establishments.

To the Right Hon. the Governor General.

My Lord, Serlingapatam, 19th Aug., 1799.

I take the liberty of recommending to your Lordship that out of the fund allotted for the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun, a pension of twenty Cantarai pagodas per mensem may be allotted to the mother-in-law of Schuckur Oolla, the wife of Zemul ab Dien Taker. She received this sum from the late Sultaun.

I have the honor to enclose a statement of the numbers of the family still remaining in Serlingapatam, and an estimate of the carriage which will be required to take them from hence. It does not appear possible to furnish it till the army quits the field.

The Right Hon.  I have the honor to be, &c.
the Governor General.  Arthur Wellesley.

To Lieut. Colonel Harness, 74th Regt.

Sir, Camp four miles west of Hullihall, 6th October, 1799.

I beg that you will be so kind as to desire Captain Mackay to order sixty of the IIon. Company’s draught bullocks to be taken from the place where they are grazing to Serlingapatam, where they are to remain in readiness to take treasure to the army.

The person who goes to Serlingapatam in charge of the bullocks, will receive orders to report himself to the paymaster.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To Lieut. Colonel Harness.

Sir, Camp four miles west of Hullihall, 6th October, 1799.

I enclose you the extract of a letter from the Secretary of Government, which I beg that you will be so kind as to
communicate to the parties concerned. When I return to camp, I will arrange the establishment of servants for the departments left under the orders of Major Corner and of Captain Mackay.

'By your letter, and some I have received from Captain Barclay, I perceive that the brinjarries have been sent across the Werdah with a very considerable supply of rice. Three hundred bags from the grain department will, therefore, be sufficient for the present, and I beg that you will not send more, notwithstanding what was ordered in my letter from Soopah of the 4th instant.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Harness.'

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.'

To Major Munro, Collector at Canara.

'My dear Major,

8th October, 1799.

'I have received your letter, and as I had some hand in sending you to Canara, I am much concerned that your situation there is so uncomfortable to yourself. It is one of the extraordinary and unaccountable circumstances attending the commission at Seringapatam, that my brother and I should have imagined that you were desirous of being appointed Collector at Canara; that we should have been seriously angry with Kirkpatrick, who, it appeared, had proposed an arrangement for you, of which you did not approve, and which had occasioned your refusal of the appointment for which you wished; and yet that, after all, we should have done you an injury, instead of a benefit, (as well as one to the service,) which we intended. I acknowledge that, knowing my own wishes in your favor, and being very sensible of my brother's, I cannot but attribute what has happened, to yourself. One word from you would have stopped the arrangement, and there is every reason to believe that provision would have been made for you elsewhere. It is, perhaps, not now too late. I have written to my brother upon the subject; and I hope that he will make an arrangement suitable to your wishes. Whether he does or not, I hope that you will believe that your cause has not failed for want of zeal on my part.

'This country, into which I have come to visit my posts on the Marhatta frontiers, is worse than that which you curse daily. It is literally not worth fighting for. Hereafter, it will be necessary to communicate with it from Canara; and I have desired the amildar to make a good road from Soopah towards your borders. I am told that Seedasheeghur is not more than sixty miles by the road from Soopah, my most
western post; that in the war of 1780, a detachment of Matthews’ army advanced upon Soopah by that road. I wish that you desire one of your people to communicate with the amiladar of Soonda respecting this road, and that you would have a good one made from Sceadasheeghur to meet it.

‘The drubbing that we gave to the Marhattas lately has had the best effects; and although all the robbers are in motion to cut each other’s throats, they treated us with the utmost hospitality, and have sent back our people whom they had driven away.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Major Munro.’

‘Arthur Wellesley’

To Lieut. Colonel Harness.

‘My dear Colonel,’

‘Camp, 28th October, 1799.

‘I received your letter respecting the grain in the grain department last night, and I will delay to order the committee to sit upon it till I return to camp. Lieutenant Campbell arrived this morning, and Colonel Campbell is rather better.

‘I shall be with you on the day after to-morrow.

‘Believe me &c.

‘Lieut. Colonel Harness.’

‘Arthur Wellesley.’

To Lieut. Colonel Close, Resident at Mysore.

‘My dear Colonel,’

‘Seringapatam, 2nd Dec., 1799.

‘I enclose you sunnuds for pensions for the killadar of Chittedroog, the family of Hussein Ali Khan, Abdul Mahomed, the brother of Abdul Kuddars, about whom there are orders in the letter from Colonel Kirkpatrick, which I showed you; and the nanpervish about which I spoke to you. Insert the names of the places at which the pensions of the killadars are to be paid.

‘I have besides made out sunnuds, and have given orders for the payment of the following pensions up to the 30th of November. They stand upon the Family Fund.

Ibrahim Saheb’s family - - - 3600 rupees annually.
Ameen Saheb’s family - - - 600 star pags.
Zemul Ab Dien Taker’s widow - - - 200 star pags.
Meer Kawder Aly - - - 400 star pags.
Jerbent Aly Khan’s family - - - 400 star pags.

‘For all these orders have been received from the Governor General.

‘Believe me, &c.’

‘Lieut. Colonel Close.’

‘Arthur Wellesley.’
To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 7th Dec., 1799;--

'The estimate of the monthly expense of a battalion is 4000 star pagodas. This is rather above the mark; but it is better to have too much than too little. Mr. Gordon shall make arrangements for placing a servant in Soonda, to whom this money may be paid.

'I have settled every thing for the reception of the Pyche Rajah in the fort, and I will take charge of him whenever Purneah shall send him.

'I shall be obliged to you if you will desire Purneah to write to his amilder at Hooley Honore, and direct him to send forward to Seringapatam the vakeels of the 1st of the 1st, and the 1st of the 8th who are coming there with the detachment of these corps.

'I enclose the sunnuds for the sirdars.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.' Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Harness.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 8th Dec., 1799.

'I have received and am much obliged to you for all your letters. I recollect perfectly the paragraph in my instructions to Colonel Campbell, a copy of which you have sent me, and I have given orders upon the subject of provisions for the 7th, which will be transmitted to you this day. They should have been issued before now, only that I imagined that you had a supply for twenty days of every thing excepting of arrack, and I knew that you would be able to get plenty of that at Bangalore, by the means of the persons belonging to the provision department, who had been detached from the army with you.

'Colonel Campbell gives a good account of himself, but still I wish, for his sake, that he would go to the Carnatic in order to insure his recovery.

'I have written to the Military Board on the subject of your tents. It will be necessary that you should have prepared an estimate of the materials, &c. which will be required to repair the tents which the committee have reported unserviceable; as, by my letter to Colonel Campbell of yesterday's date, you will perceive that I have stated to him and to the Military Board the necessity of repairing them in case your corps should be moved. We have not a single tent in store at Seringapatam. I have desired the commissary of supply to be prepared at Bangalore to answer your indent for every thing that you will want, and I
imagine that he will have made his arrangements before the papers can be returned from Fort St. George.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Harness.' Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel,  Seringapatam, 17th Dec., 1799.

'I enclose you an extract of a letter from Colonel Kirkpatrick, which will account for the excess of the nanperverish compared with Macleod's list. There is no such person in Macleod's list as "Jybea Ama," as you will perceive by a reference to it, and there is in mine. The difference in the amount of the pensions between Macleod's list and mine is to be attributed to the alteration of the periods of payment. When I came to give the sunnuds I consulted the Paymaster respecting the nine payments in the year, and found it to be so inconvenient to him, that after having ascertained the annual amount of each pension, I thought it better to divide it into twelve payments, according to our system.

'The annual amount, however, is precisely the same as it would have been if the pension had been paid in nine payments, although the amount of each payment is different. The addition which I made to the list is the cause of the difference in the annual amount of the whole.

'As I told you before, I am not so certain about the list of nanperverish as about the other pensioners, as some were granted by order of Colonel Kirkpatrick, of which I never had a return. The best method of proceeding would be to keep a certain latitude for them.

'I intend to include Chiablas in the Family Fund, as we settled when I saw you last.

'I shall do as you desire respecting the Bengal troops when they march. In the meantime I write to Colonel Stevenson this day respecting the conduct of the battalion at Chittedroog.

'I enclose the extract of a letter which I have received from Colonel Sherbrooke respecting the conduct of the amildar at Chenapatam. In my opinion, the rule of proceeding between officers and amildars is, to take the most serious notice of the conduct of the former, when it appears to have been such as to deserve the complaint of the latter, and never to pass over any disrespect from the amildars to the officers. Upon that principle I removed the officer from Anantpoor, of whose conduct complaint was made.

'It is a mistake to suppose that the amildars in the country are uniformly attentive to the officers, either passing with detachments or travelling. They are generally so, I allow;
but I have had some serious and well-founded complaints of their behavior, which I have not brought forward, and Purneiah can let you know that I had some reason to complain of one of them in a case which went to the starving of the people who were with me in Soonda.

'We well know the character of the natives of this country; when they are likely to be supported they are the most tyrannical and impudent of men, and there is no falsehood which they will not tell in support of, or as an excuse for their conduct. The unpleasant situation in which officers are who travel through the Tanjore country ought to be a warning to us here to avoid the error into which the gentlemen there have fallen, and to take the most serious notice of any attempt at disrespect made by people in authority. The case is just this; an officer of rank is travelling, he sends for the amildar to speak to him, who refuses to attend to him. Without entering into the other subjects of dispute, or other circumstances which ought to have gained for Colonel Sherbrooke the greatest respect and attention; such as his having an hircarrah and a purwunnah from Purneiah, his acquaintance with the amildar, to whom, as commanding officer of Seringapatam, he had given a cowlnamah, there is enough in that statement to draw upon the amildar the displeasure of the Government, if it is to proceed in these kind of disputes according to the only rule, which, in my opinion, can ensure for the officers who are obliged to travel the conveniences which they have a right to expect, and for the amildars good treatment.

'I have no object upon this subject excepting tranquillity in future, and I therefore recommend that whatever complaint may be made of the officer, the amildar who has shown an inclination not to be quite so civil as he ought to be may be removed to some situation not immediately on the high road to Madras.

'I have received a letter from Colonel Hart, in which he enclosed me an order which he has given to a battalion of sepoys to march to relieve the 1st of the 8th in Soonda. I had, in consequence, yesterday written to Captain Macfarlane, to order him to begin his march towards Chittledroog as soon as he should be relieved. But from what you say in your letter, I have this day written to him to desire that he will halt at Hulliwall till he shall hear further from me; and I have directed him to endeavor to ascertain the truth of the intelligence which you have received. The 4th regiment of cavalry has already arrived at Bangalore, the 1st at Chittledroog, the 2nd at Sera; the 4th could be up with them before they could be ready to begin any operations.
They ought, however, to be all together, and to be near the south Marhatta frontier, according to my former proposition.

'In consequence of a letter from Colonel Oliver, an extract of which I enclose, I wrote to Government for an allowance for the destruction of tigers in the neighborhood of Chittle-droog, similar to that given in the Baramahl. I enclose you the copy of the answer.

'I have received orders to discharge the bullocks and departments, which I have completed.

'Your man has been with me with a statement of the quantity of timber which he wanted. I diminished it to that which he thought would be sufficient to complete the buildings which you told me you intended to begin immediately. Even that the stores could not at this moment supply. However, we shall have more very shortly. He has got the carts and bullocks to bring the earth for the wells, and I believe is going on.

'I have established the zabeta for the shops in the Fort, as fixed by Macleod. It is to be paid annually, and when Symonds comes, we can make an arrangement for its collection, and for that of the land rent of the island after the present year. The shops in Ganjam are rent free till the 4th of May, 1800, by agreement.

Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Serenapadam, 16th Dec., 1799.

'I enclose the copy of my letter to Government upon the subject of the settlement of the accounts of the Family Fund.

Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Serenapadam, 17th Dec., 1799.

'I have received from Government a copy of their letter to you of the 10th inst., and I lament that it did not arrive before I sent that, a copy of which went to you yesterday. By the letter from Government to me, as well as that to you, it appears that they were not aware of the letter written to me by Colonel Kirkpatrick on the 24th of August, which I have considered as sufficient authority for granting the pensions asked for in my two letters of the 31st July and 19th August. I shall this day send to Webbe a copy of Colonel Kirkpatrick's letter.
'The 2nd of the 12th and 1st of the 2nd are to be in Seringapatam. The 1st of the 8th and 2nd of the 9th go to Hyderabad; the 1st of the 1st to Chittledoog. The 77th is ordered into Mysore from Malabar, and a battalion of sepoys from Canara country into Bednore. It shall go into Soonda, where, with two battalions, we shall be very respectable. I have written (privately) to the Adjutant General, to inform him that I should not move the 1st of the 8th until I heard something more of the intelligence which you sent me the other day.

'I have just heard from Sir William Clarke that he has got one regiment of Europeans and two battalions of sepoys at Goa, which, being upon the back of the Kolapoor man, will make him cautious how he offends us.

'I enclose you the copy of a letter received from Uhtoffe, by which you will perceive that we have but a small chance of establishing the tappall to Poonah.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

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To Lieut. Colonel Harness.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 18th Dec., 1799.

'You must excuse me for not answering your letters regularly, but the truth is that I have not time always to write to everybody to whom answers are due, and I am obliged to begin by those which are most pressing.

'Captain Aytone has my permission to go to Krotenguy for the time that you mention.

'I am glad to find that your quarters are so good, but, as the 77th are ordered into this country, I do not imagine that you will occupy them for any length of time. I should have written to Colonel Campbell to apprise him of this circumstance, but as his state of health is so bad and I know him to be affected by any circumstance which alters the situation of the regiment, I have thought it better to communicate it to you, and to leave it to you to apprise him of it when you think you can do so without injury to himself.

'I cannot too strongly press upon you the necessity of advising him to go to the Carnatic. I should write to him again upon this subject, only that it might be considered a bore, and might do more harm than good.

'I have written to the Military Board about your tents, and I hope that I shall get the money for them.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Harness.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'
To Lieut. Colonel Close.

My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 19th Dec., 1799.

I enclose a paper which I have received from Bombay about the elephants which had formerly been in the possession of Syed Saheb. Your works are going on. I have some more timber for your man, and I have sent him some trees, and shall have some more for him shortly.

Believe me, &c.

Lieut. Colonel Close.

Arthur Wellesley.

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 20th Dec., 1799.

I enclose you an extract of a letter received this day from Government. Let me know in what manner I shall proceed with your house. It appears to me that the best way would be to order your servant to complete your offices according to your plan, and to repair the roof of the palace by means of the native maistries, and to order payment of his bill. If you approve of this, it shall be done.

I will order the wardrobe for the women, and we can settle the mode of payment hereafter.

Colonel Pater has informed me that he has received complaints from his regiment at Sera that they can get no gram there, and that the horse-keepers are obliged to go to a great distance for grass. It will probably be in the power of Purneah to apply a remedy to the first; but as to the second, I see none, excepting to remove the regiment to a better station. I wish that Government would reconsider my proposition to post the cavalry in one place on the bank of the Toombuddra, to put one battalion of native infantry into Hurryhur, and three between Nuggur and Soonda. That frontier is not now secure from insult, and, in my opinion, will be insulted, should the Kolapoor man succeed against Goklah.

You mentioned some time ago that Purneah would bid for the gram contract when it was offered. In case you should not have observed that the Military Board has advertised it in the newspaper, I mention it to you.

Believe me, &c.

Lieut. Colonel Close.

Arthur Wellesley.

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 21st Dec., 1799.

I have just been down at the Lal Baug, and I find that your works are going on well. Your man had begun a wall...
close to the water-course, and if that should at any time hereafter let any water through, your wall would suffer and probably come down. I have therefore desired him to cut away half the thickness of the wall which he has begun, to leave about a foot distance between the water-course and your wall, which may answer for a channel for the water which will ooze through, and to add to the other side of the wall the thickness which he takes from that on the side of the water-course. The foundation of the whole proposed range of offices is laid, and the walls about two or three feet above the ground. It is unfortunate for the sake of both Gordon and you that he should have built his house in the garden, as it prevents either house from being private. What I should propose would be to wall off that part occupied by him, to have a common entrance where he now drives in his phaeton, which might be made in such a manner as that you would not interfere with one another. If you wish it, I will have this done before your return, and as walls are not very handsome, I will cover those which must be near your house with a creeper.

'I have received your letter of the 19th. I wrote to Webbe about the bridge, and sent the estimate.
'I have sent you some plantain trees, and shall have others for you when the season for cutting arrives.
Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel,' Seringapatam, 22nd Dec., 1799.
'I have received your letter of the 13th instant, from Mallavelly, by the hands of Mahomed Yaseen, formerly nanpervish. By the letters from Government it does not appear that I have any authority to grant any further pensions, and I therefore think that you had better give this man a sunnud.
'It seems that your letter upon this subject was written before you received the last intimation from Government.
Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel,' Seringapatam, 24th Dec., 1799.
'I enclose you a letter from Captain Munro, and I shall be obliged to you if you will return it to me.
'A reference having been made to Government by Captain Graham, nothing can be done in the business of which he complains till their decision arrives. I have not written to Captain Munro, nor shall I. You will probably be near him, and instruct him as you think best. I was at your house yesterday; you have many people employed, but your work does not advance. I understand that they do not work during many hours in the day, and I have therefore desired Mr. Piele to speak to your dubash upon the subject. I am afraid that by their idleness the work will be more expensive than we expected, and that they will bring us to disgrace.

'I enclose you the copy of a letter from Captain Mackay. I do not yet know how many bullocks are added to each karkana in consequence of the arrangement which I made some time ago, but if any of the calves to which he alludes are of a size and age fit for work, it will be desirable to have them transferred to Captain Mackay as soon as possible.

'I intend to go to Mysore the day after to-morrow to see the Rajah. Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'ARTHUR WELLLESLEY.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 24th Dec. 1799.

'I have spoken to Barclay respecting Seyd Saheb's camels; he still thinks that they were not bought, but he says that, even if they were, they are now dead, and there is an end of them. He also says that they might be set off against the elephants which Kawder Bodeem has got.

'I have lately recommended to Government to dispose of all the camels; and it might be proper, instead of paying Seyd Saheb, to send him the number which we received from him; of this, however, you are the best judge.

'There is to be a native corps from the Bombay establishment at Hullihall in Soonda, another at Nuggur, and another European corps at Chittledoog. It appears to me, that the best way of paying the first would be for Government to order the collector in Canara to make issues to the Bombay Paymaster in Canara upon his receipt. Munro and the Paymaster can then settle whether the advances shall be made in cash below the Ghauts, or by bills upon his amilddars in Soonda. I have written to Hart upon this subject, and he thinks that this plan will answer.

'The best method of paying the Bombay troops at Nuggur and at Chittledoog will be by means of our Paymaster.
He makes advances to the commanding officers of corps upon their receipts, and they settle their abstracts, accounts, &c. with the officer at Bombay. It will then be necessary to provide a sum at Nuggur, amounting to about 3000 pagodas per month, and another at Chittledroog, amounting to about 6000, in addition to what we received there at present from Purneal's amildars. If you approve of all this, let me know it, and I will write to Government upon the subject.

'Munro has paid Macfarlane 3000 Behaudry pagodas, for which the latter has given his receipt. I have desired Mr. Gordon to send Munro a bill upon the Paymaster-General at Madras for that sum. Macfarlane's receipt will go back to him, as Mr. Gordon has got his abstracts with a receipt to them.

'I have just received your letter of the 24th. You are the best judge what ought to be done with the amildar at Chenapatam. Colonel Sherbrooke complains of him, and it appears by the man's own account that he had no reason to complain of the Colonel. As he had a gentleman with him who understands the language, there could be no doubt of his having refused to go to Colonel Sherbrooke. This the amildar now denies; but I observe a probability that it is true even in the excuse which he makes; viz, that he had not received orders to advance and meet him. Colonel Sherbrooke is not a man who requires all the extraordinary attentions described in your letter, nor, if he did, is it probable that any of the amildars would pay them; but it is proper that he and all the officers passing the road should receive civility, and therefore it is that I wish that this amildar may receive a check for his conduct, which will be an example to others. Of this we may be very certain, that the officers will not bear incivility, and therefore it is better for all parties that the natives should understand at once that they are to be attentive to travellers.

'You must be as sensible of this as I am, and whatever you will do will be right.

'I gave Butcha Rao a letter yesterday to send to Captain Deas, with 100 horsekeepers and four gram kettles, which he has procured. The Bengal columns have marched, and are to go to Madras, to be embarked there for Bengal. I enclose the copy of an order which I issued yesterday, and I hope that we shall have no complaints of them.

'It would be very desirable to have an order given out, stating the number of coolies which an officer may call for from a village, the distance which he may be allowed to take them, and the amount which he is to pay to each. If you
will speak to Purneah upon the subject, and let me know his opinion and yours, I will issue orders which will prevent complaints (if possible) in future.

‘We can make the payment on the beginning of January without the assistance of the lac of Cantaria pagodas which you gave to Mr. Gordon. He, however, will require your assistance in January, as he did in this month, for the payments at Bangalore and Chittledroog, and Mr. Gordon will let you know to what extent. Let us know as soon as possible if Purneah should not be able to lodge money at these places, as, if he cannot, we must send it from hence.

‘After the capture of Seringapatam, and before the country was given over to the Rajah, some brass swamies, which were in the toshukanah, were given to the brahmins of different pagodas by order of Macleod and the General. The prize agents require payment for them, and say, that if they are not paid for, the Committee will charge the value against them. This amounts to about 500 pagodas. Butcha Rao, to whom I have spoken upon the subject, says that, as they were given to the brahmins by order of the General and before the country was given to the Rajah, it is not proper that he should pay for them. I have desired him to give the prize agents a receipt for the swamies, and, as it appears that they are to be paid for, you will be the best judge, whether by the Rajah, by the Company, or by the General.

‘Believe me, &c.

‘Lieut. Colonel Close.’

‘Arthur Wellesley’

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

‘My dear Colonel,

Seringapatam, 28th Dec., 1799.

‘I was at your house the day before yesterday, and had a long conversation with your servant. I find that your works are going on, although slowly, yet that he had made such contracts as will prevent the delay from creating any very great expense. I shall go to Laal Baug whenever I have time.

‘I went yesterday to Mysore, and was happy to find the Rajah so much improved. It gave me great satisfaction also to see the progress which has been made in building the palace and the works of the old fort. These are strong proofs that the conveniences and prejudices of the family are not unattended to. I will not do anything in regard to this nanpurverish till I hear further from you.

‘I have written to Campbell a long letter about the enrrick of exchange, in which I have endeavored to explain the principles of the whole system of shroffing, against the evils
of which his regulations are to guard. From what I am going to mention to you, however, I am afraid that if the nerrick at Bangalore is permanently fixed, I must loosen my system here, and must allow the exchange to fluctuate.

' In all the conversations which you and I have had upon this intricate subject, we have agreed that the shroff derived a profit only by fluctuations. It is therefore clear that in Seringapatam there is no, or but little profit, and that there would be no shroffs here if they did not find one elsewhere, or that they would combine to force me to allow the exchange to fluctuate. I have lately made inquiries upon the subject, and I find that the great shroffs here have houses at Bangalore, at Sera, and at the principal places on the Malabar coast, and they make their profit by the fluctuation at those places.

'Seringapatam is a place of great security, where there is much trade, and of course exchange of money. In order to have this security, the shroffs forego the advantages which they would derive upon the fluctuation in the exchange, and they have all the advantages of the fluctuation at places at no great distance, where the exchange is not fixed. But fix that exchange, and there is an end of their means of livelihood; and of course they must either abandon the trade entirely, or force me to allow a fluctuation in the place where they carry it on.

'I doubt whether the destruction of our fixed nerrick at Seringapatam will not be an inconvenience to the country, as well as to us; and therefore nothing ought to be done which can endanger it.

'Let me know your opinion upon this subject. There is no reason, however, why Campbell should not now alter the nerrick so as to make it more convenient to Purnkah.

'One of the principles resulting from the position that the shroff's profit is made by fluctuation is, that if the exchange is fixed, it is immaterial what proportions of gold, silver, and copper are exchanged for one another. The Company's exchange, therefore, is as convenient as any other, and as near the standard relative value of the three metals; and as the fixation of the nerrick, was readily adopted by the shroffs in Seringapatam; in the same manner, if the exchange is allowed to fluctuate from month to month in any place, provided the shroffs can know in one month what value relatively to each other the different coins in use will bear in the next, it is immaterial to them what that value is. By means of their correspondents and connexions in other places, they will be prepared for, and will gain by it.
'What I should recommend would be, that Campbell should fix a reasonable nerrick, and inform the shroffs that in fifteen days that shall have effect; and then fix another, which he must likewise communicate to them, and inform them that that must have effect in the following month. Thus he will free himself from a part of the grievance felt, at the same time that his operations will not affect us here. I shall not relieve our cavalry for some time.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, ' Seringapatam, 30th Dec., 1799.

'I enclose a letter which arrived yesterday for you, from the Rajah of Koorg, and one which came with it for me. I shall write a civil answer, and not enter into any one of the topics which he has started.

'I sent you a letter yesterday from Uhtoffe, which I opened, as it was directed to you or to me.

'I now enclose the order omitted in a former letter. The Bengal troops have marched, and I have heard no complaints; I do not send after them your routes, as I hope they will be nearly out of the country before they can receive them.

'When you send me the papers, which you say are in your contemplation, I will consider them, and shall issue orders to the troops accordingly.

'I was at your house yesterday, which is getting on tolerably, but not very quickly.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

'I have written to Munro, to desire that he will give Macfarlane 3000 Behaudry pagodas, in January.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, ' Seringapatam, 3rd January, 1800.

'I have received a letter from Lambton, in which he informs me that he has had a conversation with Mr. Webbe, who told him, that his plan for the survey of the Company's territories, and those of the Rajah, had the full concurrence of Government, and that he had been referred to you for the establishment, which he will find necessary to enable him to put his plan in execution. He tells me that he shall want some people for the carriage of his instruments, a draughtsman, and a writer, and a young man from the observatory,
who will assist him in his calculations, if there should be one capable of so doing. As the tent which he will want is an observatory, and, as he cannot procure such a one from the stores, he is desirous of being put on tent allowance. All this appears reasonable. Webbe desired Lambton to send for the instruments, which he was desirous of having from Bengal; so that nothing remains to be done but to arrange the little matters above mentioned, and to set him to work.

'I have this day received a letter from Webbe, in which he says that, from considerations of expense, they are inclined to decline for the present to adopt any plan for building a bridge at Seringapatam. He has, however, written upon the subject to Bengal, where I observe that their ideas are not quite so economical; I believe because they do not feel so sensibly the pressure for money.

'I enclose an extract of Webbe's letter upon the subject of pensioners, and copy of an endorsement at the back of my letter of the 16th December (a copy of which I before sent you). I understand this to be the arrangement proposed by Government, and I shall be obliged to you, if you will let me know whether I have formed a correct notion.

'The family here, and the pensions upon the Family Fund, are to be paid by the Paymaster of the stipends at Vellore (i.e. Lieutenant Colonel Doveton). The mosques and tombs by the Paymaster at Seringapatam, chargeable to the Company. The pensioners residing at Seringapatam and at Mangalore (not upon the Family Fund) to be paid by you, and are chargeable to the Rajah. The pensioners residing in the Carnatic and Baraham to be paid by the Company's Paymasters, and (I suppose) chargeable to the Company; those at Madras chargeable to the Rajah.

'In conformity to Webbe’s desire, stated in the endorsement, I propose to send him a list of all the pensions which I have granted since the receipt of Colonel Kirkpatrick's letter of the 24th August, divided into the different classes. These will be confirmed, and then the matter will be smooth. I likewise propose to transmit to Doveton the account of payments to the family here made by me. I will, however, send neither of these papers until I hear from you in answer to this letter.

'Webbe tells me that an order upon the subject of prize affairs is arrived from Bengal, and will be published here in a few days; he also says that an arrangement is made for Tanjore, by which the whole country is permanently annexed to the British empire. He says that it will be carried into execution in a few days.
'I enclose you a curious packet of papers which I have received from Cummer Oo Dien. I shall send him a civil answer this day, and inform him that you are gone to the frontier, where you will settle every thing with him.

' The walls of your offices are raised to within about four feet of the height which it is intended they should be; it will take however, ten or twelve days to build them up, as the people cannot build more than about a foot and a half in a day, which must be allowed to dry and settle for three or four days before more can be added to it. In the mean time the doors and door-cases are nearly ready, as is the roof; so that I have hopes that the offices will be finished by the end of the month.

' I have received a letter from Campbell, in which he says that you and Purneath settled the exchange at Bangalore. I conclude that he showed you my letter. If you are of the same opinion with me upon the subject of fixing permanently the nerrick of exchange in the principal places about Seringapatam; and if, in consequence of leaving it subject to variation, the Rajah should suffer in his revenues, would it not be possible and proper to make the people pay the cirkar according to the exchange fixed at Seringapatam? This, it must be allowed, is as nearly according to the value of the different coins as it can be made.

' Believe me, &c.

' Lieut. Colonel Close.'

' Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 7th Jan., 1800.

'I some time ago addressed Government upon the subject of certain wounded inhabitants of Seringapatam, and sepoys in the service of the late Tippoo Sultaun, who had received medical assistance, and had been fed since the fall of the place by order of the Commander-in-Chief. Some of them still remained in the hospital, and others were disabled by their wounds in such a manner as to render it very improbable that they would again be able to gain their own livelihood. Government conceiving, as it appears, that these natives were in the Company’s service, desired that I would order an invaliding Committee to assemble and examine and consider their cases; and that I should transmit their proceedings to the Commander-in-Chief. Having done so, it appears by the enclosed letter that Government now intend that these invalids should be pensioned, and that the burthen should fall upon the Rajah.

'There are some of these invalids still in the hospital,
and they, as well as others who do not require medical assistance, but who are entirely disabled by their wounds, receive three quarters of a seer of rice and one pice per day; I propose to keep them upon this allowance until you can make a proper arrangement for them in concert with Purneah.

'I will to-morrow transmit you a list of the names of those who will receive this allowance, and a copy of the proceedings of the invaliding Committee who considered their cases.

'I enclose you copies of two letters from Captain Macfarlane. If Goklah falls a prey to this Dhoondiah, I think it probable that the peace either of the Rajah's, or of the Company's territories, will be disturbed.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'  'Arthur Wellesley.'

'The 74th regiment are ordered to Trichinopoly, and the 77th are coming from Cannanore, on their way to Chittoor, where it does not appear that there are any accommodations for them.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'MY DEAR COLONEL, Scringapatam, 9th Jan., 1800.'

'I received your letter of the 6th last night. I perceive that your ideas and mine agree respecting the pensions, excepting in the case of those not upon the Family Fund residing in the Company's and the Nabob's territories. Your idea, where we differ, appears most correct. I have this day sent to Webbe the statement for which he wishes, and of which I enclose you a copy. It includes your friend at Mallavelly as a nanperverish.

'To-morrow I shall transmit to Colonel Doveton an account of the sums drawn by me from the Family Fund; and then I hope that I shall have done with this business.

'I have ordered the detachment from Cankanelli, in compliance with Purneah's wishes.

'I enclose the copy of a letter from Captain Munro. I have ordered him to remain where he is, or to take up such other position as will enable him to fulfil the original object of forming his detachment, as well as to protect the country from the depredations of the Soonahgul man.

'As it is probable that Cummer Oo Dien will not now attack Punganoor, the two objects may not be incompatible. I am obliged to delay till to-morrow to send you the papers respecting the wounded inhabitants.  'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'  'Arthur Wellesley.'
To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel,' Seringapatam, 10th Jan., 1800.

'I enclose two letters from Captain Munro; I have, in answer, warned him against committing himself with Cummer Oo Dien, against pursuing the Soonahgul man into the Nizam's territories, or suffering Cummer Oo Dien to come into the Rajah's. I have recommended civil unmeaning communication, if even any should be desirable.

'I have arranged for the wounded inhabitants and sepoys as follows; and I will keep my letter open to the last moment to send you lists of them. If you do not get them this day you shall to-morrow.

'They have hitherto received three quarters of a seer of rice and three pice, or thirty cash per day: the expense to the Company, about one fanam each. As they would be much better enabled to live by getting the fanam than by getting the rice and the pice, I have determined to give it to them.

'They were nearly all examined by an invaliding Committee; from those which this rejected I have withdrawn the allowance, and have extended it to a few who are in the general hospital, who were so sick as to be unable to attend the invaliding Committee, and whose names do not therefore appear on its proceedings. The whole number is under ninety, so that the expense will amount to about two pagodas per day. 'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.' 'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel,' Seringapatam, 13th Jan., 1800.

'I enclose the copy of a letter from Captain Macfarlane. I have recommended to Government that the 1st of the 8th may be left in Soonda till the event of the approaching contest is known. I likewise enclose some papers received from Cummer Oo Dien. 'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.' 'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel,' Seringapatam, 17th Jan., 1800.

'I have received your letter of the 13th. Long ere this you will have received the account of the wounded inhabitants and sepoys, and will have perceived that the temporary provision which I have arranged for them is not extravagant.

'I saw a letter from Mr. Bowles some time ago, and I de-
sired Captain Barclay to inform him, that as I concluded he had reported himself to head quarters, he would do well to apply there for leave for himself, and for orders for his detachments to march, which, under the existing circumstances, I could not give him.

'Your business at the Lal Baug is going on well. In a few days the cook room and the remainder of that side of the building will be covered in, and I expect that the whole will be finished by the end of the month.

'I have had a conversation with Butcha Rao about the roof of the palace, which will be begun in a few days; your doors, painting, &c., are going on well.

'If possible to obtain it, Mr. Gordon will want, as soon as he can get it, about 17,000 rupees at Nuggur; I think you told me, in a former letter, that Purneh could give that sum there monthly.

'There has been some difficulty between Munro and Mr. Gordon respecting the payment of the Behaudry pagodas, which the former advanced to Captain Macfarlane.

'Mr. Gordon sent him a bill for star pagodas upon the Paymaster General, calculating the exchange as ordered here by the General, and which is in future the Company's exchange. Munro says that he cannot take it, as it is not the exchange settled in Canara, which is 10 per cent. I have recommended that they should settle the matter, or rather that they should shove it off their shoulders on those of the Revenue Board, and of Ben Roebuck, by Mr. Gordon giving Munro an order upon the Paymaster General for the amount in Behaudry pagodas instead of in stars; I rather believe that this expedient will be adopted.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 23rd Jan. 1800.

'I have received your letter of the 20th, and I have, in consequence, ordered to Nundydroog the two companies of the 5th regiment, now at Bangalore, a troop of cavalry, two field pieces and artillery attached. I hope that they will be at Nundydroog on the 26th.

'I have desired Major Cuppage to station Captain Irton in Gomnair Pollam, and have left it to his discretion to weaken Captain Munro to such extent as he might find necessary; under all the existing circumstances, however, I think it desirable that he should be strong. I have ordered
Major Cuppage to draw in the post from Dronelly, and Lieut, Colonel Tolffrey to relieve from Mudgherry that at Chenroydroog. If, however, it is clear that the post at the latter place will not be wanted, it will be best that it should be called to Nundydroog without writing for the relief. Of this, being on the spot, you will be the best judge, and will make Major Cuppage acquainted with your wishes. 'When the whole force shall have arrived at Nundydroog, it will be a respectable reinforcement. If it wants an increase, we must add cavalry to it from Bangalore, until I can send more infantry from hence. 'As two companies, and some cavalry, and two guns, will be at Nundydroog, on the 25th and you will probably find them sufficient for your purpose, I have not disturbed the post at Mudgherry; but I have written to Colonel Tolffrey to desire that he will order the officer there to be in readiness to move at a short notice, if you should find it necessary to call for him. 'Believe me, &c. 'Lieut. Colonel Close.' 'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 29th Jan., 1800.
'I have received your letter of the 21st, with a duplicate of that of the 20th, and I am glad to find that the arrangements, which I communicated to you in my letter of yesterday, will meet your wishes.
'I have given Major Cuppage full power over the detachments, which are from Nundydroog, so that all will, I trust, go on well. I shall leave it to him either to detain or to send back the troop of the 4th regiment ordered from Bangalore. I have this day sent a supply of emergent ammunition.
'When you shall have settled matters with the Nizam's vakeel, there will be no longer any difficulties with the polygars on the frontier.
'Mr. Gordon will take the money at Nuggur, at the Seringapatam exchange.
'The cook room and zodoun at the Laal Baung are covered in, and the remainder of the building is ready for the roof, which will be on, I hope, by the end of the month. Things are going on well inside of the palace; but I do not like the painting of the outer room above stairs. It wants ornament sadly, and looks very bare and unfinished, in comparison with the other highly ornamented apartments. Nothing has yet been done to the roofs; but I had another conversation
with Butcha Rao about it yesterday, and pressed him to commence upon it.

'We have had much trouble in procuring dooley boys to send away the 74th regiment. There are numbers of them in this country, as I am informed; but Purneah’s people, instead of providing them, have sent to the 74th about half the number of coolies; and even of those that were sent from hence one half have deserted, and the remainder refuse to carry the doolies. The inconvenience of all this is, that the corps is delayed. If Purneah’s people had said at first, either that they could not get people of the proper kind, or that they would not answer for them, I could have sent off some of our own dooley bearers who are here, and who were to have been employed in emptying our hospitals at Chitterdroog, Sera, and Seringapatam. These dooley bearers must now be sent to the 74th; and the hospitals must remain full. It is very desirable that Purneah’s people should give us all the assistance which the country can afford, and that they should not deceive us respecting the nature of it. I am afraid that it will be imagined at head quarters, either that I have not used all the exertion in my power, or that I am not inclined to move the 74th.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, ' Seringapatam, 25th Jan., 1800.

'I have received sad complaints from Colonel Campbell about his dooley bearers, but I have applied a remedy by sending those belonging to the army, which I had intended should be used to carry the convalescents and wounded from our different hospitals. It was unfortunate that they deceived me by assurances, that the country bearers would not disappoint us; as otherwise I should have had the 74th in march about ten days ago. I have long objected to sending a regiment to Chitterdroog, because there is no accommodation for them, and the battalion has been found very unhealthy, and I am afraid that the delay of the march of the 74th will be attributed to my wish to detain them at Bangalore, instead of to its real cause. This makes me feel the disappointment more than I should otherwise.

'I enclose some papers which I have received from Captain Mackay, and I shall be obliged to you if you will request Purneah to send orders to the amildars to assist our bullocks as much as they can. Mackay has sent a man to
look at a feeding ground, between this place and Periapatam, which, he understands, will answer for all the bullocks for some time. If it should be found to answer, he will remove them thither.

'I have lately written to Government about them, and have recommended that they may be kept as an establishment, and that the cows, by which the breed is to be kept up, may be left in the hands of the Rajah's people.

'I believe I informed you, some time ago, that while I was absent with the army, Colonel Sherbrooke had altered the nerrick of artificers, and of all kinds of materials for building, at the instigation of Captain Norris. My attention has lately been drawn to this subject by intelligence which I have received, that the Government intend to put the troops in this country on half batta, and to give the officers the usual lodging money. As then they will have to build their own houses and quarters, the expense of building becomes an object; and in the examination of the subject, a system of engineering has come out well worthy of the example set at Madras.

'I have not yet been able to remedy the mischief done in my absence, as we have the advantage here of the assistance of some Madras dubashes and maistries: but I have sent notice to these gentlemen that, if they do not settle the matter to my satisfaction, in the course of a few days, I shall send away all the Madras people who are now in this place.

'With this and a remedy for thieving, which, since the camp thieves have joined the old gangs upon the island, has increased to an immoderate degree, I have been much taken up lately; but I hope that I have made some progress in applying the cure. I conclude that you will be here in the middle of next month. 'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

'Butcha Rao has just been with me, and I find that some steps have been taken to collect materials for the roof of your house. I hope that considerable progress will be made in the repair of it before you return.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel,' Seringapatam, 26th Jan., 1800.

'I enclose a letter from Captain Mackay. I approve of his plan for collecting the bullocks in one place, and keeping them under his own eye. 'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'
To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 29th Jan., 1800.
'I have lately received a letter from Captain Macfarlane in which he says that Dhoondiah and Kutraha Pundit had received directions from the Kolapoor Rajah to draw nearer to Kolapoor. This is attributed to his fears of the force coming from Poonah; Goklah had not moved from Savanore, but was preparing to do so.

'A letter has been received by Colonel Campbell, from head quarters, which proves that I was not mistaken in my conjectures respecting the opinion which would be entertained in consequence of the delay of the march of the 74th regiment.

'I am glad to find that we are able to keep down the po-lygars so easily. Residence with Purneah is an essential article in any agreement that may be made with them.

Believe me, &c.

Lieut. Colonel Close.' Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 31st Jan., 1800.
'I am obliged to you for the account of your proceedings with the Hyderabad vakeel, contained in your letter of the 28th instant, which I received this morning; I see plainly that we must still keep ourselves strong on that frontier; and accordingly I have made my arrangements for strengthening Major Cuppage to such a degree as to enable him to detach to the posts which it appears to be necessary to occupy to keep a sufficient garrison in Nundydroog, and to have a force ready to send out in pursuit of the robbers who are likely to disturb the country. But to do this I am obliged to withdraw the troops from Severndroog, and to leave nothing there excepted a small guard. This I conceive to be of little importance at the present moment, and it will enable me to put under the command of Major Cuppage nearly fourteen companies of native infantry. These will be distributed as follows:—two in Gommair, one in Gorrybundah, one in Busla Gunta three with Captain Munro, seven in Nundydroog. This, with one troop of cavalry, and two field-pieces, besides what Captain Munro has, will be sufficient to answer all calls which may be made either for reinforcements or new detachments.

'It will be desirable to keep Captain Irton at Nundydroog, in order to send him out in command of any detachments which it may be necessary to make from that garrison.
'I hope that the 74th regiment has marched, and I am not very anxious about the immediate removal of the convalescents from the hospitals. I will not therefore take the workmen, who I see are so well employed at Mysore, and I will wait with patience until proper bearers can be supplied from the country.

'Mackay's letter will have pointed out the place to which he wishes that the bullocks should be taken.

'I have completely succeeded against the artificers, and have made some progress against the thieves; at least, thieving is stopped here for the present. I have not received orders to carry into execution the plan for the court of justice. I have altered the ornaments of your room, and wait till it is finished to see whether any more extensive ornaments will be necessary; I will then assemble there the committee which you propose. 'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'ARTHUR WELLESLEY.'

'To Lieut. Colonel Harness.'

'My dear Colonel, 'Seringapatam, 2nd Feb., 1800.

'I have received your letter of the 31st January, which has given great satisfaction. It rarely happens (particularly in this country) that it is in the power of an officer in command to please those who are under his orders; and when he is so fortunate, it is to be attributed as much to their good disposition, as to any efforts he may have made for that purpose. I regret exceedingly, on public as well as private grounds, that the 4th regiment is removed from Bangalore; but you must have been long enough in this country to perceive, that the public interest and convenience are not upon all occasions the cause of the public measures.

'I do not think that your corps will be drafted, at least not for some time; although I have seen the resolutions of thanks from the court of Directors, and their songs of triumph, the burthen of all of which is the prospect of permanent peace in India, and of course the consequent diminution of the military establishments and expenses.

'I think you are right in going to England, even if the 74th should remain here. 'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Harness.'

'ARTHUR WELLESLEY.'

'To Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'My dear Colonel, 'Seringapatam, 3rd Feb., 1800.

'I have no concern whatever about the dooley boys, excepting that the want of them caused a delay in the march
of a corps, and I feared that that delay would be attributed to a desire to detain them in this country. Government have placed great confidence in me; and I should be sorry to have any thing happen which might have the appearance of a job, as that would, in one moment, destroy the whole edifice.

'I am afraid that it will be impossible to have the 77th removed to Bangalore, although I think that Chittledroog is at present an improper place for them. My sentiments upon this subject, and the grounds upon which I have formed them, are known at Madras.

'Mackay will take the bullocks to the places which I mentioned to you; and it is certainly very desirable that a person from Purneah should reside with him. I have strongly recommended that the bullocks should be retained as an establishment in the company's service, and have represented that to give them gram would be beneficial to them and not add materially to the expense. It does add about twenty pagodas per month to the expense of each karkana (of which there are thirty five), supposing the gram to be at forty two seers for a rupee; but it is now at fifty two in this neighborhood, and at forty five in the bazaar at Serin-gapatam. Every diminution of the expense which can be made will be an additional motive for keeping the bullocks, and therefore I am desirous of not making a bargain to take gram at the price contracted for the cavalry, as the contract may be monopolized as it has been hitherto; but I should prefer that Purneah should give it us as he has hitherto, at the rate of the country in which the bullocks may be. There is however, no occasion for hurrying a decision upon this subject, and it will be as well to defer the further consideration of it until we meet.

'The same reason which induces me to wish to keep down the expense of gram for the bullocks, induces me to try to get the straw for them for nothing. It appears that in the distant countries there is no demand and no sale for it, and it therefore cannot be stated to be a grievance upon the people to take from them that which they cannot use, cannot dispose of, and must burn. It is but for a short time in the year, as I understand, that the bullocks want straw, and at that time I should propose that they should be sent to a particular place at a distance from any great town, cantonment, or garrison, where a certain proportion of the whole quantity of the straw produced might be collected for them in each village. This they might get for nothing.

'Mackay tells me that Purneah has made an arrange-
ment already similar to the above for the bullocks in the neighborhood of the grazing ground in which they are now. He has in his hands the order for what is called the sircar's share of the straw, which in general rots. I approve highly of any arrangement which can be made which will give the people a fair price for their straw; and it is to be observed that the lower it is bought the better it is for them, provided it is sufficient to pay for the trouble of taking care of it, and to compensate them for it. As the straw is to be paid for, I agree with you that the whole of it must be forthcoming when wanted. The straw for the bullocks stands upon a different footing; and of this it is but fair that the ryots should have as much as they can use. Indeed, it is taken from them for nothing, only on the principle that they cannot make use of it.

'I wish you joy of the conclusion of your negotiations with the Nizam's vakcil.

'I shall send on Wednesday twenty elephants and one hundred draught bullocks for Lady Clive's use. She leaves Madras in the first week in March, and I propose to go to the frontier to meet her. She will do well, in my opinion, to stop at Bangalore till the month of June, as April and May are very hot here. I have desired Grant to ask her to Dow-lut Baug, the zenana of which, when a little improved, will accommodate her and her family admirably. Neither of the palaces would answer for a woman at all, as they are so much exposed.

'I have already improved your room much, and I wait to see the effect of what has been done, when I propose to go there with Mr. Gordon; and if it wants further ornament it shall have it.

'I enclose a letter from Macfarlane. A fellow came here this day and informed me that he had come from the Mar- hatta country as far as Toomkoor, with a gang employed by Dhoondiah to carry me off when I should go out hunting. He says that Dhoondiah proposes to collect a large gang in this neighborhood, and to join them himself. In order to prove to him how little I fear his gang, I go out hunting to-morrow; but I have desired my friend to join his gang again, and I have promised him a reward if he will enable me to lay hands upon them in this neighborhood.

'I have a letter from Stevenson, who having employed some of Oliver's hircarrahs, has got accounts that Scindiah had joined the Kolapoor man; that Nana had sent 50,000 horse from Poonah to join Appah Sahib; that Aristo Jah was discharging all the Nizam's horse, and sending them to
Dhoondiah; that he was in secret communication with Scindiah, and that Scindiah had sent 10,000 northern beggars to Beder to escort him from thence into the Marhatta country; that he had shut up the gates of Hyderabad, &c. &c. all about a cock and a bull!

Believe me, &c.

‘Lieut. Colonel Close.’

‘Arthur Wellesley.’

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

‘My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 4th Feb., 1800.

‘My friend was with Barclay again this morning, and repeated his story and assurances of its truth. He added, what he only hinted at yesterday, that the gang have some designs upon Mysore; and upon the whole it appears more like a plundering party than any thing else. As nothing could be more unpleasant than any accident to the family at Mysore, I have apprized the officer in command there of the intelligence which I have received, and have put him on his guard; but I have desired him to be cautious to do nothing which can in the smallest degree alarm the family. I was out hunting this morning, and West* thinks that he saw some people, about twenty, on horseback. I acknowledge that I saw nothing of them. But if they were there, and my friend keeps true to us, I shall have them this night.

Believe me, &c.

‘Lieut. Colonel Close.’

‘Arthur Wellesley.’

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

‘My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 5th Feb., 1800.

‘I have received your letter of the 2nd instant. Since I wrote to you yesterday I have heard from Captain Stewart, who informs me that there had been for some days a bazaar report at Mysore that there was a vagabond party of cavalry belonging to Dhoondiah in the country; but he had given no credit, nor paid any attention to it. He promises to take all the precautions which I pointed out to him.

‘My opinion is this; the man who gave me the information very probably heard the bazaar report, and thought that by adding my name, and informing me that my safety was in question, he should get a reward. But I conceive that the bazaar report does not add to, indeed I rather think it takes from the degree of credit which might be given to the story. If it be true that there has been this bazaar report for several

* Captain West, 33rd regiment, aide-de-camp to Colonel Wellesley.
days, it cannot be true that this man came with the party from Savanore, that he left them at Toomkoor, and that he arrived here only two days ago. Upon the whole, therefore, I think that the business has originated in a bazaar report, for which it is probable there is no foundation, as it does not appear that the country in this neighborhood has been at all disturbed, which it would have been if such a banditti had come into it, or that the Rajah's people have receive any information of their arrival, which it is certain would have been given to them.

'However, the man who gave the information is now out, and I am prepared for any that he may bring.

'I have still some trouble with brickmakers; and in order to bring matters to rights I am afraid that I must give a monopoly; I have threatened it this day, from which I hope the best consequences. They have come down from ten rupees a thousand to six; I want to bring them to five, which will answer. 'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 8th Feb., 1800.

'My friend came in this morning and gave me information that a party of the people, about whom he had spoken to me before, was at Coorghelly, about three coss beyond Nunjumcode, and other parties in different villages and in the jungles between the two. That four sirdars (two of whose names are Imaun Khan and Kawder Saheb, the latter of whom had been a Russildar, under the orders of Khan Jehan Khan) were with their followers, their baggage, and, he believes, the treasure, at Nunjuncode, in a large house in the fort, inhabited by a Mussulman, whose brother is one of the party. That this Mussulman owner of the house is the man who formerly, when Dhoondiah was a prisoner, had charge of him, and paid him his allowance. That besides these parties there is one, at a village about a coss from Mysore, called Ennechully, of five Marhatts; and there are four Mussulmans upon the island of Seringapatam, near the Chendgall ford. It is supposed that there are other parties in different villages, as by this man's story it appears that there is a tappall to these sirdars from hence.

'I have made the following arrangements, and if there is any truth in the story, I hope to have the sirdars in the morning. Captain Robertson rides over to Mysore this evening; and about twelve this night will start from thence with fifty
men; and in order that he may be able to surround the house completely, he will take with him from Mysore some officers, who went there this morning on a party of pleasure. He takes with him the man who has given the information, and he will reach Nunjuncode before day, and will seize the sirdars. He then sends back a party to Ennechully, who it is hoped will catch the Marhattas; but as they have no regular place of abode, and nobody knows them, excepting the man who has given the information, and who is to return with this party, I do not expect that they will be taken. There is a thief here who knows the mussulmans on the island, and is acquainted with their place of abode; I shall send a party towards morning to seize them.

' I think it probable that if we get the sirdars, the people at Coorghelly and in the jungles will disperse and be off; at all events we could not expect to catch them, and therefore I do not send after them.

' My plan is to give orders that all the principal men may be kept separate; I shall have them examined separately, and send to Government copies of their examinations, and the story of the man who first gave the information. The proper thing to do with them would be to punish them; but it is to be observed that we have no evidence of their evil intentions, excepting the story of one man, and that as yet they have not done anything to disturb the peace of the country. It may be thought better to wait till they do something, which can give ground for punishing them on the spot; but to this I answer that it is difficult to obtain a knowledge of their motions, and that it is probable they could find out that I had heard of them, and would quit the country; and that they would certainly do so or would conceal themselves, so as not to be found out if they should ever commit an outrage which would deserve punishment. Besides, if there is any truth in the story, I rely a good deal upon the contradictory accounts of themselves, which they will give when examined separately, to elucidate and confirm it; and it is not improbable but that the hopes of pardon may get for us another evidence.

' Upon the whole I have thought it best to endeavor to seize them immediately.

' The man is still positive and consistent, which is very extraordinary.

' Believe me, &c.

' Lieut. Colonel Close.'

' ARTHUR WELLESLEY.'

'I relieve the party at Mysore early in the morning, so that we shall have in that quarter to-morrow a respectable force.'
To Lieut. Colonel Close.

My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 9th Feb., 1800.

We were successful last night in taking the people on the island, and those at Nunnuncode; and, by Captain Robertson’s account, I hope that he will have taken the Marhattas this morning. I expect the sirdars in to-morrow, and, after I shall have had them examined, I shall be able to form a more decided opinion respecting the business. I have formed none from the examination of the persons taken upon the island last night.

I am much at a loss to know how to form the detachment for Wynaad. We can spare nothing from Seringapatam, excepting the two flank companies of each of the European, and two of each of the native corps. I have ordered a battalion, the 2nd of the 3rd from Chittledoog, the 1st of the 12th from Paughur, leaving two companies to take care of that post and its dependencies, and five troops of the 2nd regiment of cavalry from Sera. We have here about 500 pioneers, and they shall accompany the detachment. I reckon that the whole will be ready to start from Seringapatam in the second week in March. I doubt whether that will be sufficiently early to enable us to conclude matters before the setting in of the monsoon. But it will be impossible to get the battalion from Chittledoog sooner than the end of the first week in that month, and even Tolfrey’s battalion will not be here above one or two days before it. It is very desirable that Purneal should write to the amil- dars at Chittledoog, and at Paughur, to desire that they will assist in procuring bullocks for the carriage of the tents of the two corps.

I reckon the detachment will be strong as follows:

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<td>4 Flank Companies of Sepoys</td>
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This will be sufficient, with guns and artillery-men, to eat the Pyche Rajah!

I intend to proceed with the detachment myself. In
the meantime every thing shall be prepared here for the arrival of the troops.

'I shall answer your official letter to-morrow. Since writing the above, I have made arrangements for the carriage of the tents of the corps, and I hope that they will all be here in the first week in March. Tolfrey's, I am afraid, will be last.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel,

'Seringapatam, 11th Feb., 1800.

'I had not time to write to you yesterday, after the examination of the prisoners. Of course they all denied the truth of the charge which had been brought against them, and all declared that they have resided in the villages, in which they were arrested, since the fall of Seringapatam. There was much inconsistency in the stories of some of them, which may be attributed as much to the nature of a native of this country, as to the want of truth in the story. The amildar of Nunjuncode, and two or three of the principal people from thence, and from Ennechully, where the Marhattas were taken, have been sent for. They will throw much light upon the whole business, and, in the meantime, all the prisoners, are kept separately. The informer persists in his story, has identified the persons of most of the people arrested, and has repeated the charge before them.

'A circumstance has occurred which shows how cautious we should be in receiving the evidence of a native. There is a fakir upon the island, who of course knows that he exists under the Company's protection. He came forward and declared most positively, that two of the people, charged as being of the party, had been at his tuckiah ever since the fall of the place. Of course this declaration occasioned much doubt of the truth of any part of the information; but yesterday he sent word that he should come forward and tell the truth if I desired it. Barclay will see him this day.

'I acknowledge that I have many doubts of the truth of every part of the information; but I am the only person here who has any.

'I shall be prepared to march with the detachment at the time I stated to you in my public letter. I think that it would be very desirable to have one of the surveyors with the detachment, and I wish much that you would write to Mackenzie upon the subject. I should write to him, only that I am afraid he would think it an interference, on my
part, in business in which I had no concern. Mr. Frazer is here, but he is sick, and going on leave to the Carnatic. If we have any body, therefore, it must be Mr. Warren, and I do not know where he can be employed to greater advantage than in the Wynaad country. I have written to Colebrooke to desired him to send me some of his native guides who are more useful than any people I have yet see, in exploring roads for our troops. They know to a nicety where we can go.

'They are going on well with your house. Doctors disagree about your principal room; I therefore think it better that just so much should be done to it as can be finished before you return; and if you should go away again for a month, it will be easy to add any ornament which you may think necessary. I think it will want but little; but that will depend much upon the mode in which you propose to close it in. For this I think that you will approve of the mode in which I am closing my rooms.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'ARTHUR WELLESLEY.'

To the Secretary of Government, Fort St. George.

'Sir,

Seringapatam, 15th Feb., 1800.

'I enclose the copy of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Montresor. In consequence of your letter of the 9th January, I proposed that the 77th should not be taken in the establishment of the government of Fort St. George until they were arrived in their quarters, and should have had time to discharge their Bombay establishment. The orders from the Military Paymaster General were different, and the Paymaster was directed to take them on this establishment, and to pay them from the day on which they entered the Mysore country. It will therefore be necessary that he should be further authorized to pay their Bombay field establishment.

'I have directed Mr. Gordon to prepare as follows for the detachment ordered for the field. He is to supply, for 300 Europeans, three months' arrack; and for 2,500 natives, one month's grain, at half allowance. I have thought it proper to order this last; as it is probable that the troops will be but ill supplied with bazaars, it will be difficult to collect immediately those who heretofore attended the camps. And it is probable that every thing will be destroyed in the Wynaad country before we enter it. I have likewise desired him to provide carriages for these provisions, and for about 350 loads of stores, of which I have sent an account to the
Military Board. Draught bullocks will not be required, nor will carriage for the tents, excepting a few bamboo coolies, &c., to bring them with the corps coming from the northward.

' It will be necessary to appoint an officer to act as Adjutant and as Quarter Master to the European flank companies, and one as Adjutant to the native companies; and, with the permission of Government, I shall appoint an officer of each belonging to the companies employed to act in those capacities.

' I have the honor to be, &c.

The Secretary of Government, 'Arthur Wellesley.'

Fort St. George.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

' My dear Colonel, 'Seringapatam, 15th Feb., 1800.

' I have received your letter of the 12th instant. If Purneah should be desirous of going towards Chittedroog, he would do well to go there; in my opinion the oftener all parts of this country are visited for some time the better, and he will do right in visiting that part soon. I shall be glad if you come with the detachments; but as you come only out of compliment to me, you will do better to consult your own convenience. You will probably wish to be here when Lady Clive arrives in the country, and in that case it is much better that you should not come.

' At all events I shall be glad to have Bistnapah's pundit or some body belonging to Purneah, who will have influence in the country. I am obliged to Purneah for his attention in ordering 2000 loads of gram to be collected; I have ordered a month's grain at half allowance for the native troops, to be got ready in case of accidents, as I am convinced that the first step the Rajah will take will be to destroy every thing in the country. It will be well if Purneah orders all kinds of bazaar articles to be got together.

' I am glad to hear that we shall see you so soon. I have not yet released all the prisoners; and unless something further appears in their favor, I intend to detain them for another day or two. Barclay has been most laborious in his investigation of this business, and has brought it to light in a masterly manner. He has examined the dates and marches of the party as stated by the informant, and what is very extraordinary the account comes out right. The man first told his story, the number of marches he made, where he halted, &c. &c. Barclay then questioned him as to the time, and made him tell at what places he had seen each new moon; and his answers have corresponded exactly
with his marches and halts and his arrival here. This is a strong mark of truth, particularly in a native, who never knows any thing of time. He is now gone to bring more witnesses, and I hope that you will be here before I release the prisoners. I acknowledge that the proof of the alibi has much weight with me, and that I detain the people now only out of respect for the opinions of those who have made the investigation, and who do not agree with me.

' Believe me, &c.,

' Lieut. Colonel Close.'

' Arthur Wellesley.'

' I enclose advertisements about gram from the Military Board.'

To Colonel Sartorius.

'Sir,

' Sringapatam, 26th Feb. 1800.

' I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Secretary of the Government of Fort St. George.

' I have received your letter of the 18th instant, and Lieut. Colonel Close has communicated to me that which you wrote to him on the 17th. By both it would appear that the Pyche Rajah was in actual possession of the Cottiote district, whereas I had always imagined that you had posts in it which, not being sufficiently strong to support the Company's authority, the Pyche Rajah had an influence in the country very prejudicial to the British interests. If I should be founded in my conjectures that you have a post in Cottiote, I shall be glad if you will let me know it; and if you will be so kind as to make arrangements for posting the detachments from Cannanore in conformity with the following plan, giving me information of the place where it is posted and of the nature of the communication between that place and the Wynnaad country.

' The first object in forming both detachments is to establish the Company's authority in Wynnaad, which is now held by the Pyche Rajah. It appears to be your opinion that as soon as he is pressed by the detachment from Sringapatam, he will move into Cottiote, where his influence is still extensive, and where his former successes would give him reason to hope for success in future. But if it be true that you have a post in Cottiote, and that the Pyche Rajah, instead of being in possession of that district, only exercises an influence there, I should hope that the detachment of the Bombay army would be strong enough to support itself against him until I could reach him from Wynnaad; and that you would find no inconvenience, and that there would be
no risk in placing your detachment, so that it would inter-
cept him on the route which you may imagine he follows to
his proposed retreat at Cootiote.

‘If, then my conjecture is well founded, I beg that you
will do me the favor to order the detachment to move for-
ward to Cootiote, that you will place it so that it may either
stop the Rajah, or may induce him to take a longer and
more difficult route to his place of retreat. If, however, the
Rajah should remain in the Wynaad country contrary to your
expectation and to mine, it will be necessary that the detach-
ment from Cannanore should be prepared to move into that
district likewise.

‘If you should have no posts in Cootiote, the plan must be
different, although the object will be the same, and must de-
depend upon the strength of your detachment compared with
that which the Pyche Rajah can produce in Cootiote, upon
the nature and the state of the roads, and of the country
through which it must pass in order to reach the borders
of Wynaad.

‘If the detachment should run any risk in entering the
Cootiote country, it will be best that it should enter Wynaad
by the Tambercherry ghaut; as it is very clear that if the
Pyche Rajah is so strong in Cootiote that the Bombay de-
tachment cannot enter it with safety, the Seringapatam de-
tachment will not be able to drive him out of both Wynaad
and Cootiote in this season, and that the absence of the Bom-
bay detachment may risk success even in the former. I
therefore propose that the Bombay detachment should enter
Wynaad by the Tambercherry ghaut; if, as you say, the
Rajah is in possession of, and strong in Cootiote, instead of
remaining upon the borders and straitening him in the
latter. All this, however, depends upon a comparison of
your strength and his; you will perceive that my plan is,
that your detachment should move through Cootiote towards,
or, eventually, into Wynaad, if possible; but if that should
not be possible, as the possession of Wynaad is, in the first
instance, the object, it should move into it by the Tamber-
cherry ghaut.

‘As the season is advancing, I cannot sufficiently express
the anxiety, which I am convinced you feel in common with
me, that your detachment should move as soon as possible.
The Right Honorable the Governor General having re-
solved to get possession of Wynaad, and, with this view,
having ordered detachments to be prepared in Malabar
and Mysore, it is not economy to spare money in fitting
them out.
Of this you will be convinced, and I beg therefore that you will spare no expense to equip the troops with their provisions, stores, carriage, &c. I shall be obliged to you if you will let me know when your detachment will be ready to move; the route which, according to either of the foregoing plans, it will pursue; and such other information as it may be in your power to favor me with. My detachment is already collected and prepared to move. I have posted camel hircarrabs upon the road towards Cannanore as far as they can go, and I shall be obliged to you if you will give directions that your letters may be given to them.

'I have the honor to be, &c.

Colonel Sartorius.'

'ARTHUR WELLESLEY.'

To Major Munro.

'My dear Munro, 'Seringapatam, 2nd March, 1800.

'Since Colonel Close's return to Seringapatam, I have had some conversation with him respecting the thieves in Soonda. It has appeared to him and to me, that the only mode by which you can expect to get rid of them, is to hunt them out. In the province of Bednore we employed some of the Rajah's cavalry; with the support of our infantry, some thieves were caught, some of them were hanged, and some severely punished in different ways: the consequence has been, that lately that country has not been visited by them; and most probably a similar operation in Soonda would have a similar effect. I have spoken to Purnah on the subject, and I find that he can assist with about two hundred and fifty or three hundred horsemen, without inconvenience; these, divided into two or three small parties, supported by our infantry, would give a proper shekar; and I strongly advise you not to let the Marhatta boundary stop you in the pursuit of your game when you shall once have started it. Two or three fair hunts, and cutting up about half a dozen, will most probably induce the thieves to prefer some other country to Soonda, as the scene of their operations. Let me hear from you upon this subject, and if you approve of the plan, I will make all the arrangements for putting it into execution.'

'Believe me, &c.

'Major Munro.'

'ARTHUR WELLESLEY.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, 'Seringapatam, 4th March, 1800.

'I enclose letters just received from Madras, which I beg
you will return to me when you shall have read them. It appears that Government is very anxious that the object of the detachments should be obtained, but still I conceive that our letters will have the effect of stopping operations till the next season.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel, Seringapatam, 7th March, 1800.

'I have received your letter respecting the arms. The whole number of serviceable captured English arms is about 1600, and of these about two thirds have already been delivered to the troops. There are 13,485 repairable English arms, and these we can either repair for Purnah, or we can deliver them to him, and he can have them repaired for his troops. If you approve of this plan, let me know it, and I will write to the Military Board, and recommend that I may be permitted to issue to Purnah 1000 stand of the repairable arms. It will also be necessary that I should take their opinion respecting the issue of the accoutrements.

'Believe me, &c.

'Lieut. Colonel Close.'

'Arthur Wellesley.'

To the Secretary of Government, Fort St. George.

'Sir, Seringapatam, 9th March, 1800.

'I enclose copies of two letters from Colonel Sartorius, that dated the 5th instant being an answer to one which I wrote to him on the 26th of February, a copy of which I likewise enclose.

'By this and by other information, it appears that the Poyhe Rajah is in possession of Cotiote as well as of the Wynaad country.

'In order to put in execution the orders of Government to get possession of Wynaad, these methods have been proposed. It was first proposed that the detachments of the Bombay army should penetrate through Cotiote, while that from Mysore should enter from the eastward; but it appears that the influence and strength of the Poyhe Rajah in Cotiote is much greater than that of the Company, and that a detachment, such as that proposed to be assembled by Colonel Sartorius, cannot pass through without the risk of being destroyed. As under the circumstances of the present moment it is impossible to collect a larger detachment and equip it in time, I am obliged to relinquish that plan, by which alone the Poyhe Rajah can be completely subdued.'
Colonel Sartorius then proposes that he should collect his detachment at Cotapuramba, on the western borders of Cotiote, that it should remain there until the detachment of this army shall have penetrated Wynaad, and then that a combined attack of the two detachments shall be made on the Cotiote district.

I am not acquainted with the nature of the Wynaad country, and I am not certain that the combined operations of the two detachments, as ordered by the Government, will not be necessary to get possession of, and establish the Company’s authority in that district. The season is so far advanced as to render it very probable that even that object can scarcely be effected before the rains set in, and it is certain that both objects cannot. Colonel Sartorius proposes that in case it should be found that the detachment of this army cannot alone get possession of Wynaad, he should embark his troops, re-land them at Calicut, and move into Wynaad by the Tambercherry ghaut; but I must observe, that the length of time which would elapse between the period at which the want of the assistance might be felt, that at which he would receive information of this want, and that at which he would be at the proper place to afford his assistance, would be so great, as in all probability to render it useless.

Upon the whole, then, considering the weakness of the Bombay detachment compared with the strength of the Pyche Rajah in Cotiote, I have determined not to attempt to move it through that district; and considering the lateness of the season, and the orders of Government, I propose to desire Colonel Sartorius to collect his detachment at Calicut, and to enter Wynaad by the Tambercherry ghaut, while I shall enter it from this side.

By Colonel Sartorius’s letters, it appears that he will be prepared to leave Calicut towards the end of this month, or in the beginning of the next, and I propose to march from hence about the 20th; my detachment having been collected and prepared to move since the 26th of last month.

The information regarding the weather which I have received from many quarters, but which, by Colonel Sartorius’s letters, does not appear to be well founded, is, that it begins to rain in Wynaad in the middle of this month, that the showers increase, and become more frequent gradually, till the middle of April, when the rains become violent, and the rivers and nullahs fill.

If this information be well founded (and the early period at which, in comparison with the Cavery, is a proof that the
rains are early in Wynad), there will be a further question whether the expedition ought to be undertaken at all, if the equipment of the Bombay troops is to be delayed beyond the end of this month.

'Upon this subject it will be necessary to receive the orders of Government, on the advantages to be derived from prosecuting the expedition in this season; and that we shall obtain a knowledge of the country; and that we shall be enabled to establish at Wynad a post, from whence we can complete the succession of the Pyche Rajah early in the next season.

'The Company's affairs cannot well be worse than they are in Cotiote, and therefore no evil is to be apprehended from the Rajah seating himself there during the rains.

'I have the honor to be, &c.
'The Secretary of Government, 'Arthur Wellesley.'
'Fort St. George.'

To Lieut. Colonel Close.

'My dear Colonel,' 'Seringapatam, 9th March, 1800.
'I have made arrangements for sending to Paughur two companies of the 1st of the 8th, who, I hope, will keep matters quiet.
'I do not know on what day the Bombay troops will be collected at Calicut, but I rather believe at about this time, and they will be prepared to march on the 7th or 8th of April. I propose, that my troops should cross the rivers tomorrow, and march to the Dalway Tank on the next day, that is to say, if I am well enough, as I had an attack of fever yesterday, which kept me in bed all day.
'We have been perfectly quiet here since I wrote to you. The court martial sentenced the four men to be hanged, but as I have not the power of putting the sentence in execution, excepting in a case of emergency, which, when they had finished their proceedings did not exist, and as the men tried were not at the head of the riot, I have had them well flogged, and sent about their business.
'Besides, I do not conceive that the connexion between the four men tried and the gang at Caryghaut appears so clear upon the face of the proceedings as it was in fact, or as I expected it would. It is very certain that the gooroo was at the head of the business.
'Return the court martial, and

'Believe me, &c.
'Lieut. Colonel Close.' 'Arthur Wellesley.'