SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF GODAVARI DISTRICT.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENTS,

1860–1873 and 1874.

These papers are merely printed for convenience of reference, and do not acquire any special authority from being printed.

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1914.

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF GODAVARI DISTRICT.

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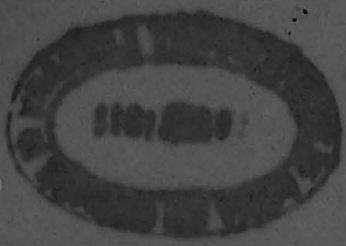
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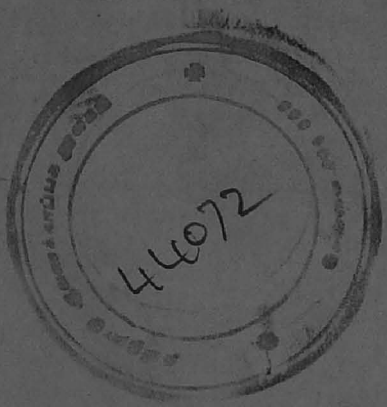
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44072

MADRAS

TREATY BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BRITISH GOVERNMENTS.

Dates of the treaties—1860–1873 *and* 1874.

To

Mr. Mathew Yeats,
Acting Resident at Ingeram.

Sir,

I am directed by the Acting Chief and Council to transmit you the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Wasey, Acting Secretary to the President and Select Committee, with copies of the papers therein enclosed, and to desire you will finish them as soon as possible with every information in your power respecting the rights of the French at Yanam. Lord Macartney's Minute mentioned in the first paragraph of Mr. Wasey's letter has not been received, but as soon as it is, a copy of it will likewise be forwarded to you.

2. Your letter to the Board under date the 24th instant has been received, and I am directed by them to inform you that they consider themselves much obliged to you for the activity you have shown in securing the two Hirearahs therein mentioned.

Masulipatam,
28*th January* 1784.
C.K.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) And^{w} Scott,
Secretary.

Enclosures.
(i)

To

James Daniel, Esq.,
Chief and Council at Masulipatam.

Gentlemen,

The Commissary appointed by this Government to confer with the Marquis de Bussy relative to the regulations that it may be necessary to frame in consequence of the 13th article of the Preliminary Treaty having received from the French Commissary certain propositions on this subject which he has transmitted to the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee, I am directed by them to enclose to you a copy thereof, as likewise of a minute delivered in by the Right Honourable the President, comprizing extract from the correspondence of Mr. Pybus and of Mrs. Dobbyn and Whitehill in 1765 respecting the claims of the French Company, and individuals relative to Commerce.

As from your vicinity to the factories formerly possessed by the French and from the consequent local information you must have acquired, you will be able to form a judgment upon the subject of Mr. Moneron's propositions; the Select Committee desire that you will report to them as soon as possible, your opinion, and that you will endeavour to ascertain as precisely as possible, the rights formerly enjoyed by the French, in carrying on their trade, and how far you conceive them entitled to the other privileges which Mr. Moneron has claimed in behalf of the nation.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) W. G. Wasey,
Ag. Secretary.

Fort St. George,
15*th January* 1784.

(True Copy)
(Signed) And^{w} Scott,
Secretary.

To

The Right Honourable Lord MACARTNEY, K.B.,
President and Governor, etc., Members of the Select Committee.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

The Marquis de Bussy has been pleased to appoint Monsieur Monneron on the part of the French nation, to negotiate with me upon the subject of my Mission, and yesterday I received a letter from him containing the requisitions he has to make, on matters relative to commerce, which, agreeable to my instructions, I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of your Lordship, etc., together with a copy of my reply. I have not presumed to enter into conference with Monsieur Monneron upon the subject of his letter, as the Right Honourable the President was pleased to signify to me that it was not your intention that I should engage in discussion with the French representative, but transmit to your Lordship, etc., for your immediate consideration such matters as he might present, and indeed I am not furnished with any documents, or special instructions to enable me to discuss with weight and precision.

2. You are pleased to instruct me to superintend the Police of this place and the conduct of the Aumildar. I am happy to acquaint your Lordship, etc., that on my arrival, the Police appeared to me well conducted and regular, nor have any complaints been made to me of the Aumildar, and to avoid the necessity of any immediate interference on my part, your Lordship, etc., not having thought it requisite, to place under me any Civil or Military assistance, to enable me to enforce obedience. I took an early opportunity of mentioning to the Marquis de Bussy, that it was your wish to redress any irregularities, which might occur, and that if any complaints should arise I should be happy to transmit them to your Lordship, etc., for that purpose.

3. Mr. Benfield arrived at Pondicherry the 19th in the evening from Permacoil, on his way to Tranquebar much indisposed, and has been advised by the Surgeon-Major of this place, to postpone his further journey which, that gentleman thinks, in his present state of health, must prove dangerous indeed; the weather has prevented travelling for some days past, and the rivers to the southward still continue impassable.

PONDICHERRY,
22*nd November* 1783.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) GEO. H. HOISSARD.

To

Mr. G. H. HOISSARD.

SIR,

After the honor which the Marquis de Bussy has done me by selecting me to negotiate with the person whom the Committee of Madras might send to Pondicherry, nothing could be more agreeable to me than to confer with you—your conciliatory disposition is a proof of that of the Committee and it is incumbent on me to assure you that the Marquis de Bussy entertains similar sentiments.

2. I do not conceive, sir, that we can at present touch upon any other points than those which regard commerce.

3. When Mr. Pybus on the 6th May 1765 restored to the French the Factory which they had possessed at Masulipatam before 1749, together with the village of Francepit, he did not think himself authorised to insert in the act of restitution that the French should enjoy an exemption from duties he allowed they never had paid any, but referred it to the decision of the Council of Madras to determine whether they should or should not in future pay duties. The answer from the Council was in the affirmative, but that an account should be kept by each nation of the merchandise belonging to the French company, which might be imported or

exported, by which means the amount of the duties levied would be ascertained, in case it were ever determined that they should be paid back. The matter remained upon this footing till the declaration of last war, and I do not believe any order has been received from Europe to confirm or to invalidate the resolution of the Council of Madras. Mr. Panon protested against Mr. Pybus' refusal.

4. The 19th of May 1765, Messrs. Dobbyn and Whitehill restored to us the Factory of Yanam and its dependencies, but they refused to surrender back the district that we had possessed at Narsapore, and of which (though it had been abandoned for a length of time), we had a right to resume possession long before the year 1749. Mr. Panon protested also against this procedure.

5. The Factory of Yanam enjoyed the privilege of having under its orders the Boatmen and inhabitants of the Island of Elcattapa, as likewise the village where those Boatmen resided at Point Godavary, Mr. Panon likewise protested against the refusal of placing matters on the former footing.

6. I cannot trace any instance, that the French East India Company have ever been subject to any duties at Yanam, but when that trade was carried on by individuals the Chief of Ingeram demanded and enforced the payment of duties.

7. I observe a letter from the Council of Pondicherry to that of Madras, dated the 5th November 1771, containing complaints against Mr. Rechard Latham, who was then Chief of Ingeram, and who, among other grievances, had levied duties upon merchandise. In the answer from the Council of Madras, which is dated the 20th January 1772, there is the following remarkable paragraph: "One point, however, "we must premise, it is this, we do by no means admit any right in your Chief or any "servants or dependants of your company or any other persons residing under the "jurisdiction of your factory, to pass their own private merchandise and effects by "Dustock, through any part of the Circar free of duty; that privilege we acknowledge "in your company alone, for the proper merchandise of the company, and not for "private merchandise. If you do not admit this proposition, it will be needless on our "part to proceed to any further discussion of the subject."

8. The 13th article of the preliminaries of Peace signed the 20th January has clearly decided that question by these words— "a safe free and independent trade, "such as was carried on by the late French East India Company whether it be carried "on by them as individuals or as a company."

9. To carry on a commerce such as is understood by our respective sovereigns it must not only be exempt from even paying new duties, but must likewise enjoy all freedom of navigation in the rivers which pass by our factories.

10. Although no arrangement may yet have taken place, I am well convinced that it is contrary to the intention of the Council of Madras that duties have been levied upon rice, paddy and ghee shipped on the King's account on board one of his vessels at Yanam, and a duty is even required upon cloths. I request, sir, that you will acquaint the Council of Madras with these particulars that they may issue such orders as they shall judge expedient, at any other time. I am persuaded that they would issue orders for the duties already levied to be returned.

11. I am of opinion, sir, that the Presidency of Madras can only stipulate for the establishments we are to possession the Coasts of Coromandel and Oria. At present I will confine myself to the latter, and have accordingly the honor to demand— *First.* That till such time as our factories and districts at Masulipatam and Yanam shall be restored to us all French subjects shall be permitted to carry on a free trade in the Northern Provinces. *Second.* That no duties be exacted upon any merchandise which they may either manufacture themselves, or export, nor upon such as may be imported, neither shall they be subject to the chops of any Custom-house officers, or others. *Third.* Should there be any exception to the above articles, that the matter be referred to Europe, and till a decision shall arrive that such expedients be adopted as will preserve to each party their respective rights in all points of dispute. *Fourth.* That the French be permitted to have a village of boatmen at Point Godavari and on the Island of Elcattepa, to facilitate their trade, and that the boatmen be subject to their orders. *Fifth.* That the French be allowed the free navigation of the river which passes by Yanam, and of the several branches of it, both ways till it disembogues itself in to the sea. *Sixth.* That they be permitted to provide wood,

charcoal, lime, etc., at the same places from whence heretofore thay have procured those articles. *Seventh.* Should any point necessary to be ascertained be now omitted, the French may always make the demand which shall not be objected to from the circumstance of its having at present passed unnoticed nor shall that be deemed a sufficient reason why any new regulation should not in future be established.

12. If these propositions, which appear to me equitable should strike you in the same light, I request, sir, that you will signify to me your concurrence or that you will communicate to me any observation you may think proper to make.

PONDICHERRY,
21*st November* 1783.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) MONNERON.

(iv)

PONDICHERRY,
22*nd November* 1783.

SIR,

I have this moment the honor to receive your requisitions of the 21st instant, on behalf of the French nation, relative to commerce, and agreeable to the instructions given me by the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee, I shall immediately transmit them to Madras for their consideration.

2. I beg leave to acquaint you that I am expressly directed by the Right Honourable the President and Select Committee to assure the Marquis de Bussy that it is their sincere intention, most effectually to fulfil the article of the Preliminary Treaty, of securing to the French nation a safe, free and independent trade such as was carried on by the late French East India Company whether it be carried on by them as individuals or as a company and that they are willing to settle such stipulations on the subject as may be necessary to secure to France, the full effect of it, and to remove all occasion of dispute between the two countries; and it will afford me most pleasing reflection, if it may be in my power to promote these views, and demonstrate by my conduct the same good inclinations you profess.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) G. J. HOISSARD.

(v)

Note of the President upon Mr. Moneron's paper to Mr. Hoissard, 19th December 1783.

On referring to the transactions which passed in 1765 when the French factories were restored in consequence of the Treaty of Paris, and to the correspondence since that period upon the claims of the French Company and individuals relative to commerce, it appears—*First.* That the French had a right to the Factory and ground belonging to it in Masulipatam and also to the ground of [*Francepeit*] for which they had grants previous to 1749. *Second.* That the French claimed an exemption from all duties on the trade carried on by them at Masulipatam upon the ground of its being a privilege always enjoyed by them under the Moorish Government.

2. Mr. Pybus, the then Chief of Masulipatam, in his letter to the Board of the 9th May 1765 upon this claim [says] that he did not think himself authorised to comply with it as upon reference to the eleventh article of the Treaty of Paris, he finds that regard seems only to have been had to the restitution of *factories* without any mention being made of privileges, and he thought this omission furnished him with a sufficient plea for rejecting the demand. He allows, however, that the European nations settled at Masulipatam by virtue of grants from the Mogul carried on all trade duty free on account of their respective companies; but that individuals paid a duty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent.*, that the French did not settle there till some years after the English, and the grant they have from the Mogul specifies that they shall have the same privileges with the English.

3. But says Mr. Pybus: "Even supposing an entire exemption from duties to "have been enjoyed by them under the Government of the Moors they can surely have "very little right to claim the same now, after having taken the place by force from "the Government which gave them the liberty of settling here, etc."

4. The President and Council in their minute on Mr. Pybus's
"regard to their pretentions to trade custom free at Masulipatam
"company are at the charge of maintaining the settlement they
"right to demand the customs especially as they (the French) wi
"liable to the exactions of the Country Government."

5. Mr. Panon, the gentleman authorised on the part of the Fr
their factories, protested against Mr. Pybus for rejecting the abovem
and the President and Council upon receiving the protest wrote to Mr
date the 4th July 1765: "That it cannot be the intention of the comp
the French Company of the privileges they quietly possessed before t
ment of the troubles, and they think therefore that they (the Fren
should not be liable to more Customs now, than at that time.

6. What is meant by their not being liable to more Customs now
commencement of the troubles I do not understand. Their grants seem co[illegible]sed[illegible]to
have exempted from all duties in 1749 and they were by the Treaty of Paris to have
what they possessed in 1749. *Third.* It appears that the French Company, before
the War, had the Factory of Yanam with
its dependencies (*viz.*,) the Village of
Yanam, the Village of Componpolam, and the ground appertaining thereto as
actually possessed by the French nation at the commencement of 1749, with an
exemption from all duties both imports and exports, but they claimed also that the
Boat people and Pilots of the Island of Elcatippa and the village on the [Point] of
Godavari should be subordinate to the Chief of Yanam although the rents and
revenues of the said Island should go to the persons to whom they appertained.

Vide Act of restitution 15th May 1785.

7. Messrs. Dobbyn and Whitehill, who were authorised to make the restitution
of the French Factory and privileges at Yanam after the Treaty of Paris, write upon
this subject as follows:—

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Dobbyn and Whitehill, 17th May 1765.

"Upon the strictest enquiry we have been able to make we cannot find that they
(the French) ever enjoyed such a privilege either in the year 1749 or before that
time. The Pilots and Boats being heretofore always subordinate to those to whom
the island and village belonged neither do we find that they ever had any grant for
it having only to allege, its being an ancient custom which we concluded far from
being a sufficient reason to induce us to a compliance with the demand of that article
and which would in effect be making them entire masters of the river.

"In regard to Narsapore" say the same gentlemen "by the best inquiries we
don't find that the French had any possession there in 1749 which excludes them from
having any now, however Mr. Panon makes such a claim, and argues that the ground
was theirs, though he at the same time acknowledges the French had no one residing
there. We cannot find neither that the French had ever any proper grant for it, which
circumstances considered, it appears to us that the French who did not possess it in
1749 had no right to make such a demand or we such a delivery.

Fourth. With respect to Inland duties in the Circar of Rajahmundry in which
the Factory of Yanam is situated, it appears that after much investigation on the
subject the President and Council did, by their letter to Mr. Law, Governor of
Pondicherry dated 24th January 1772, make the following declaration:—

We do by no means admit any right in your Chief (of Yanam) or any
servants or dependants of your Company or any other persons residing under
the jurisdiction of your Factory to pass their own private merchandise and effects by
Dustock through any part of the Circar free of duty, that privilege we acknow-
ledge in your Company alone for the proper merchandise of the Company and not for
private merchandise.

The 13th article of the Preliminary Treaty signed the 20th January last
stipulates 'a safe, free and independent trade such as was carried on by the late
French India Company whether it be carried on by them as individuals or as a
Company', etc.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) W. G. Wasey,
Ag. Secretary.

...IAM HAMILTON,
Resident of Ingeram.

...t Honourable the President and Council having informed us that the ...artin is invested with powers from Bregadier General Coutencean the ... General of the French Settlements upon this Coast, to receive charge ... Factory at Yanam and its dependencies, and having authorisd us to ...oper person to make this cession, we accordingly desire you will be p...ed ...eliver over to Mr. Martin the Factory of Yanam and its dependencies his applicatio... to you for that purpose.

2. You will endeavour to procure all possible information regarding the restitution to be made and make yourself acquainted with the rights by which they are held and we herewith enclose copies of such articles of the late Treaty with France as relate in any respect to this matter, by which you will observe the footing on which the French are re-established in their possessions. After you have made the restitution to Mr. Martin we desire you will take an acknowledgment from him according to the accompanying form and that you will furnish us with every information respecting what passes between you and him and transmit us the original acknowledgment after he has signed it.

3. We understand that all the papers which passed between Messrs. Whitehill and Dobbin on the part of the Company and Mr. Panon on the part of the French when they restored the Factory of Yanam to him in the year 1765, are kept with the records of your Factory, and if you should have occasion for any further information in our power to furnish you with it shall be transmitted to you on your application to us.

We are Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

MASULIPATAM,
11*th March* 1785.

(Signed) ANTHONY SADLIER.
(„) JAMES HODGES.
(„) JOHN PETER BOILEAU.
(„) THOS. BARNARD.
(„) JAMES STATHOM.

P.S.—We enclose copy of that part of the late Treaty of Peace which relates to the condition of the cessions which are to take place in India for your guidance and information.

The fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and twentieth articles of a preliminary Treaty of Peace between his Britannick Majesty, and the Most Christian King; signed at Versailles, the twentieth of January One thousand seven hundred and Eighty-three.

Article 14.—Pondichery as well as Karikal, shall likewise be restored and guaranteed to France: and his Britannick Majesty shall procure, to serve as a dependency round Pondicherry the two Districts of Valanour and Bahour, and as a dependency round Karikal, the four contiguous Magans.

Article 15.—France shall again enter into possession of Mahe, and of the Comptoir at Surat; and the French shall carry on commerce in this part of India, conformably to the principles laid down in the thirteenth article of this Treaty.

Article 16.—In case France · · · has allies in India they shall be invited, as well as those of Great Britain to accede to the present pacification, and for that purpose a term of four months to be computed from the day on which the proposal shall be made to them, shall be allowed them to make their decision and, in case of refusal on their part their Britannicks and Most Christian Majesties agree not to give them any assistance, directly or indirectly against the British or French possessions, or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies and their said Majesties shall offer them their good offices towards a mutual accommodation between them.

Article 20.—As it is necessary to assign a fixed Epoch for the restitutions, and the evacuations to be made by each of the High contracting parties, it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause to be evacuated the Islands of St. Pierre and Mequelon, three months after the ratification of the definitive Treaty, or sooner, if it can be done; St. Luna in the West Indies, and Gorie in Africa, three months after the ratification of the definitive Treaty or sooner, if it can be done.

The King of Great Britain shall in like manner, at the end of three months after the ratification of the definitive Treaty, or sooner if it can be done, enter again into possession of the Islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Chistophers, Nevis, and Mont Serrat.

France shall be put into possession of the towns and comptoirs, which are restored to her in the East Indies, and of the Territories, which are procured for her to serve as dependencies round Pondicherry and round Karikal, six months after the ratification of the definitive Treaty, or sooner if it can be done.

France shall at the end of the same term of six months, restore the towns and territories which her arms may have taken from the English or their allies in the East Indies.

In consequence whereof the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting Parties with reciprocal passports for the Ships which shall carry them, immediately after the ratification of the definitive Treaty.

(A True Extract.)

(Signed) A. Scott,
Secretary.

———

Whereas by the articles of a Treaty of Peace made and concluded between his Britannick Majesty and the most Christian King on the third September one Thousand seven hundred and eighty three it is stipulated and agreed that, in the East Indies, Great Bretain should restore to France the different factories which that Crown possessed as well on the Coast of Choromondel and Orisa. as on that of Malabar and also in Bengall.

Now be it known, That I. A. B. constituted and appointed by Anthony Sadlier, Esq., Chief etc., Council of Masulipatam on the Coast of Choromondel to restore and deliver up, on the part of his Britannick Majesty to C. D. Commissary on behalf of his most Christian Majesty the Factory of E. with its dependencies agreeable to the said Treaty do hereby declare to have restored and delivered up to the said C. D. the said Factory of E. with the following dependant thereon, namely,

and the said C. D. Commissary on behalf of his most Christian Majesty doth hereby acknowledge to have received from the A. B. on behalf of his Britannick Majesty the said Factory of E. with the above recited villages and ground thereunto belonging which are and only the places dependent on E. to be restored to France by virtue of the said Treaty of Peace in witness whereof the said A. B. for and on behalf of his Britannick Majesty and the said C. D. for and on behalf of his most Christian Majesty have signed the present Act and caused the Seals of their arms to be put thereto in E. This eleventh day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

(Signed) A. Scott,
Secretary.

To

ANTHONY SADLIER, Esq.,
Chief and Council at Masulipatam.

GENTLEMEN,

I was duly favored with your letter by Mr. Martin appointing me to deliver over to him the Factory of Yanam with its dependencies. This accordingly was done on the 17th instant and I now enclose you his public acknowledgement according to the form you furnished me, you will find in the papers I now transmit a specification of the places, etc., delivered to Mr. Martin in which I was guided by the proceedings of Messrs. Whitehill and Dobben employed on a similar occasion in 1765, no objections have been made by Mr. Martin, nor had anything further passed between us worthy of notice.

INGERAM,
20*th March* 1785.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

To

ANTHONY SADLIER, Esq.,
Chief and Council at Masulipatam.

GENTLEMEN,

Since I transmitted to your Board the Act of restitution of the Yanam Territory Mr. Martin requested of me to send a person to ascertain the limits of the ground restored and I accordingly deputed Mr. Theodore Corbett but in describing the French Territory to the Eastward of Yanam on an Island formed by the Coringa river and a small canal which communicate from into Yanam river to the Eastward of the village of Nellapilly Mr. Martin's claims on this Island were such as could not admit of without your orders. By the letter which I now submit to the inspection of your Board he demands the whole of the Island above described with the privilege of cutting firewood thereon. The result of my enquiries upon this subject from the Manager of the renters convinces me that the French never had claim to more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ candies of ground upon this Island which was indeed formerly most of the land clear for cultivation, the rest being an impenetrable jungle, but as that also cleared away for firewood, and, extended beyond the French bounds, dispute arose about their cutting firewood beyond their original and Mr. Sadlier when Chief of this Factory prevented their doing so, but I do not find his conduct was ever disapproved of. The Farmers compute the whole of the Land on this Island fit for cultivation to have increased to 23 candies and as the jungle is daily clearing away the Land will consequently increase. Having thought it my duty to dispute Mr. Martin's claim till I am instructed by your Board or till he can produce proper authority for that demand, I hope that I am found wrong in so doing I shall have your excuse. The object is not of itself considerable and as the Harvest is over the delay cannot be productive of any disadvantage to the French should you hereafter think proper to allow their claims.

INGERAM,
24*th March* 1785.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

To

Mr. William Hamilton,
Resident of Ingeram.

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 24th instant with its enclosure and approve of your having rejected Mr. Martin's claim to the piece of ground you mention in the neighbourhood of Yanam as it does not by any means appear to us to be founded on any reasonable grounds.

The papers amongst the records of your factory will point out everything restored to France in 1765 and if any other privileges were enjoyed by the French residing at Yanam, during the interval from the above period to the breaking out of the late war, without some public sanction from our Government they can only in our opinion, be considered as indulgences not as matter of right. We are led to this reflection by your mentioning that the French never had a claim to more than 13½ candies of ground on an Island to the Eastward of Nellapilly; which seems to imply that they had some right to such an extent of Territory on this Island, but on referring to a letter from Mr. Yeats, dated 9th February 1784 and written during your absence from the Factory, he seems of a different opinion, informing us, that the residence of some French men on the Island of Elcatippa, for a time was merely accidental in consequence of their having been expelled from Yanam, by the Nabob of Rajamundry and that the Fishermen, residing on that Island paid a small annual rent to Mr. Westcott, while he farmed Nellapilly. Mr. Yeats in another part of his letter, mentions the French having *seized* on a piece of ground lying East of Yanam Creek, about a year after they were put in possession of the Factory by Messrs. Whitehill and Dobben, which implies that they had no right to such a possession; we therefore request you will be pleased to inform us more particularly with respect to Mr. Martin's claims, what may be the extent of Territory he alleges the French have a right to, whether he conceives they have a right to the whole Island of Elcatippa, and that his authority ought to extend over the pilots and fishermen, residing there and also over the Village at the point of the Godavary all of which may possibly be comprehended in what by letter he has claimed. If it appears to you that the claims of Mr. Martin include the whole Island of Elcatippa we wish to be informed of the extent of that Island as it is absolutely necessary that the Right Hon'ble the President and Council should have the fullest information upon this subject and also of the grounds on which the French claims are founded.

We are &c.,

Masulipatam,
29*th March* 1785.

(Signed) James Hodges,
(,,) John Peter Boileau,
(,,) Thomas Barnard.

To

James Hodges, Esq.,
Acting Chief, etc., Council at Masulipatam.

Gentlemen,

The people whom I sent to measure the Island now in dispute with the French report it to be in length from Yanam creek to the mouth of Neelapilly creek 8,400 fathom or 50,400 English feet, and its medium breadth 485 fathom or 2,940 English feet, and that there is at present 2,640 fathom of the ground in a high state of cultivation, the rest yet remains a jungle, but is daily cleared away and converted into arable land.

I am, etc.,

Ingeram,
2*nd April* 1785.

(Signed) William Hamilton.

To

Mr. William Hamilton,

President at Ingeram.

Sir,

We herewith transmit you copy of a Minute delivered in by the Right Hon'ble the President on the subject of Mr. Martin's claims at Yanam beyond what you have already delivered up to him, and as the Governor and Council inform us that they have adopted the President's sentiments, we desire you will be pleased to attend thereto as the rule for your guidance.

We shall acquaint the Governor and Council with what has passed relative to the renter of Neelapillie's claim of visiting French vessels which come into Yanam river in order to prevent the importation of fire arms and Military stores; and in the meantime until we receive an answer we request you will direct him to desist from this practice but that you will be watchful in each such articles should at any time be landed not to permit them to be carried out of the place until we are informed of it.

We are, etc.,

Masulipatam,
25*th April* 1785.

(Signed) James Hodges.
(,,) John Peter Boileau.
(,,) Thomas Barnard.

Enclosure.

Military and Political Department.

Minute of Council, April 19*th*, 1785, *on the claims of the French at Yanam.*

It does not appear on the minutest examination of the French claims that they have any just pretentions upon Elicatippa, or upon the Island to the eastward of Yanam formed by the Coringa river, and a canal or creek communicating with it. By the 13th article of the Treaty of Peace, France is restored to the possession of the Settlements which *belonged to it at the beginning of the present war.* No part of the territory now claimed belonged to France at the beginning of the late war. No part of it was included in the act of restitution, subsequent to the former war. That act indeed did not contain all that the French laid a claim to, as the dependency of Yanam but the protest of Mr. Panon, the then French Resident and every other paper concerning the restitution of 1765 being before the Courts at the time the late treaty was concluded, and no notice being taken of Mr. Panon's protest, or any attempt made on the part of the French court to establish the validity of its pretentions to more territory than it actually possed, at the beginning of the war, all claims founded upon the plea of ancient custom, or upon the authority of grants which have never been produced cannot at this time be advanced with even a shadow of plausibility. What belonged to France at the beginning of the war, that is to say, what it then actually enjoyed, is all that can be now claimed by the treaty. Old pretentions formerly rejected by us and not insisted on by their own Court cannot now be received on the authority of that treaty. If therefore we restore to France the territory which actually possessed as a dependency on Yanan at the commencement of the war we comply both with the letter and spirit of the treaty.

We cannot err in keeping to this line but if we are misled by pretended claims to go back to times preceding the war before last, we shall be involved in endless disputes though we think it would be no difficult matter to prove to any impartial persons that even these antiquated pretentions now attempted to be set up by the French have no just grounds to support them.

With regard to Elicatippa the claim of Mr. Panon after the peace of 1763, went only to the subjection of the boat people and pilots of that Island to the authority of the French resident at Yanam, this was refused upon the plea that the French did not possess the privilege in 1749, and had beside no grant to produce in support of their claim. Mr. Panon protested against the refusal, but his Court never supported the claim then set up, and the late treaty having been altogether silent upon it, there cannot be the smallest ground whatever to assert it at this time.

Mr. Coutencean, however, determined that his Court shall lose nothing by any backwardness on his part, has now built upon this feeble antiquated and exploded claim to the boat people and pilots, a pretention to the whole Island of Elicatippa, this shews how cautious we should be of admitting the French to any thing beyond their clear and defined rights.

The claim to the Island formed by the Coringa river to the eastward of Yanam is as fully supported as that to Elicatippa. By Mr. Yeates's letter to the chief and Council of Masulipatam of the 9th February 1784, it appears that about a year after the French were put in possession of Yanam in consequence of the peace of 1763, they seized upon a piece of ground lying nearly east of Yanam creek and formed into an Island that the ground being at that time covered with jungle and of little value was not reclaimed by the English Resident at Ingeram and the French kept possession of it until 1775 when Mr. Sadlier, our resident at Ingeram, reclaimed it, but his successors not thinking the object worth their attention the French became again possessed of it. Mr. Hamilton, the present resident at Ingeram, in his letter of the 24th ultimo, says that the utmost they can claim even under this title is no more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ candies of ground, yet Mr. Martin the French commissary (in the same spirit with which Mr. Coutencean claims Elicatippa) demands the whole of this Island which contains 23 candies of cultivated land and is in extent, eight or nine miles. It consists indeed mostly of jungle, but this may easily be cleared and the whole cultivated. Mr. Martin boldly asserts that this territory was at all times dependent on Yanam and never disputed, but by the abuse of force and power, Mr. Hamilton declares that he has made the most diligent enquiries and finds that the French never had claim to more than $13\frac{1}{2}$ candies.

While the French manifest so encroaching a spirit, as evidently appears in these claims which are altogether unsupported, we have no other safe guide for our conduct but the words of the Treaty, and by the letter and spirit of these words we must place them precisely in the same situation in respect to their settlement at Yanam as they were in *at the beginning of the late war* and the same rule, I think, should be invariably observed in every case of restoration, to be made by virtue of the 13th article of the Treaty. Upon this principle they will be allowed what they actually possessed of the Island to the eastward of Yanam, viz., $13\frac{1}{2}$ candies unless they can produce a regular grant for the whole Island and prove that they possessed it under that grant at the beginning of the war. But in regard to Elicatippa, as the pretentions of the French even to the subjection of the Boat people and pilots of that Island were rejected upon very sufficient grounds in the restitutions of the peace of 1763 and never revived afterward until the present time, I am of opinion that no regard whatever can be had to any claim now preferred to that Island or any thing that is upon it, and that therefore if the Board agree with me in these sentiments, that a copy of this Minute be immediately transmitted to the Chief and Council of Masulipatam and to Mr. Hamilton to serve as a guide (to) direct them on the present occasion.

(Signed) Macartney,
(,,) Aw. Scott,
Secretaries.

To

James Hodges, Esq.,
Chief, etc., Council at Masulipatam.

I have to acknowledge your letters of the 19th and 25th instant. The former enclosing a letter which was delivered to Mr. Martin, but as yet no answer to it has been received by me. The latter enclosing a minute of the Right Honourable the President of Fort St. George and adopted by the Council which I am to abide by in all future matters respecting the French claims at Yanam as you promised that when anything was determined at Madras, you would write to Mr. Martin. I shall not communicate to him the contents of the President's minutes till such time as he revives his claims.

Ingeram,
30*th April* 1785.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) W. Hamilton.

To

Mr. W. Hamilton,

Resident at Ingeram.

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 30th ultimo, as also one from Mr. Martin which we could have wished had been forwarded through you that we might at the same time have had the benefit of any information which you might have been able to furnish us with on the subject of it.

As the factory of Yanam and its dependencies was restored by you, we conceive that you are the most proper person to acquaint Mr. Martin with the determination of the Right Honourable the President and Council on the subject of his further claims we have therefore written him that you are charged to do so, and as your situation renders it necessary that you should have information of every thing respecting the privileges of the French, we enclose our present letter to Mr Martin under a flying seal for your perusal to save the trouble of furnishing you with copy, and as there are some points respecting which our records do not furnish us with the necessary information, we request of you to let us know whether it was customary before the late war of the renter of Nellapilly to collect duties on exports and imports belonging to natives of India who live under the protection of the French flag and whether it was usual for him to keep concoplies in the village of Yanam for the collection of such duties we will likewise be obliged to you for any other information which you can give us respecting the privileges of the French and particularly whether it was customary for the French Chiefs to grant dustucks and in what cases.

We are, &c.,

Masulipatam,
4th May 1785.

(Signed) James Hodges,
(,,) John Peter Boileau,
(,,) Thos. Barnard.

To

P. P. Martin, Esq.,

Chief at Yanam.

Sir,

I have the honor to send you herewith a letter addressed to you by the Chief and Council of Masulipatam.

The Board of Masulipatam seem to wish that in all applications to them you would be pleased to forward the letters through me that I may at the same time give them such information of the matter as my local situation may enable me to do.

I am also instructed to acquaint you that the Right Honourable the Governor and Council of Fort St. George do not admit of your claim to more than 13½ candies of ground to the eastward of Yanam unless you can produce a regular grant for the whole island, and prove that you possessed it under that grant at the beginning of the war.

Ingeram,
6th May 1785.

I have &c.,
(Signed) W. Hamilton.

To

J. Hodges, Esq.,

Acting Chief, etc., Council at Masulipatam.

Gentlemen,

I have been favoured with your letter of the 4th May accompanying a letter under flying seal to Mr. Martin, the French Chief at Yanam, which was immediately forwarded.

I am daily importuned by Mr. Martin with complaints against the renter of the Nillapilly farm for stopping Boats and other impediments put in the way of the French trade, as I conceive it does not belong to me to act decidedly upon any

matter that respects the Black renter, I request you would be pleased to furnish him with positive rules for his conduct to the French In your letter to Mr. Martin you mention that you had before desired me to acquaint the renter that he was to levy no duties upon French merchandise, but I cannot find that I ever had any such instructions in your letter of the 17th April. You say "that you are (of) opinion no duties should be collected from subjects belonging to the French nation by the renter of Nillapilly, as I imagined that you had instructed the renter properly on this head; it did not occur to me to communicate to him your opinion, and he has (by) persevering in the stoppage of the French boats for duties given room for Mr. Martin's complaint against him.

As the interest of the renter of Nillapilly farm is continually clashing with that of the French at Yanam, it seems strongly to point out the necessity of the sole management of that farm being vested in some European on the spot subject to such regulations as you may think proper to make for his guidance; every one aggrieved naturally applies to me as the company's representative, but my powers beyond the walls of the factory, if I exercise any, must be either borrowed or assumed.

There are continual disputes between the renter and the European commanders of vessels who frequent the port of Coringa about import, export and anchoring duties. The renter imposes arbitrary customs, being guided by no settled regulation, and they contend besides that he refuses to grant receipts for the sums which he obliges them to pay, some arrangement seems necessary on this head.

As I find it is your wish, I should communicate the decision of the Right Honourable the Governor and Council to Mr. Martin respecting his claims at Yanam, I have accordingly done so in the following words; "I am also instructed to acquaint you that the Right Honourable the Governor and Council of Fort St. George do not admit of your claim to more than 13½ candies of ground to the eastward of Yanam, unless you can produce a regular grant for the whole island and prove that you possessed it under that grant at the beginning of the war". You will be pleased to inform me if you think this sufficient. I have forborn to extend it to what is said about Elicatippa and the pilots as Mr. Martin has never entered on that subject with me.

I am making inquiry into the matters you desire information upon, and hope to be able to furnish you with the result to-morrow.

I received Mr. Secretary Scott's letter of the 2nd concerning the Tappies, but has previouly been instructed on the same subject from the Presidency.

INGERAM,
7*th May* 1785.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

To

J. HODGES, Esq.,
Acting Chief and Council at Masulipatam.

GENTLEMEN,

According to my promise in yesterday's letter I now enclose a paper containing a number of leading questions to Appazie Puntooloo with his answers. As this man has been Manager of Nillapilly farm for upwards of twenty years, no one is so likely to give you proper information. I have informed him that he must be accountable for what he has asserted, and he has accordingly put his name thereto.

INGERAM,
8*th May* 1785.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

P.S.—I some time ago took leave to suggest to you the propriety of asking Juggapaty Rauze for information about the French claims which may serve as a check to the information given by the renter.

Questions put by Mr. William Hamilton, resident at Ingeram to Appazie Puntooloo, late Manager of Nillapillay Farm with his answers thereto, viz.—

Question 1.—Was it always usual for the natives, inhabitants of Yanam, living under the protection of the French Flag to pay import and export customs to the renter of Nillapilly before the war?

Answer.—It was always usual before the war for the native inhabitants of Yanam, to pay import and export duties to the renter of Nillapilly Farm.

Question 2.—Was it usual for the renter to keep concoplies in Yanam for the collection of such duties?

Answer.—The renter kept one peon always stationed at Yanam to report any goods exported by the black inhabitants; when such goods were shipped he sent a concoply to demand the customs, which was never disputed.

Question 3.—Was it customary for the French Chief to grant dustucks for all kinds of goods?

Answer.—I cannot say whether it was usual for the French Chiefs to grant dustucks as it never came under my observation.

Question 4.—If the French Chief gave a dustuck to any black merchant could such merchants be made to pay any duties?

Answer.—I do not recollect any of the black inhabitants of Yanam producing the French Chiefs dustucks to excuse them from paying duties

Question 5.—How many candy of ground did the French possess and cultivate on this side of Yanam creek in the year 1765 when put in possession by Messrs. Dobben and Whitehill?

Answer.—In the year 1765 when Messrs. Whitehill and Dobben gave up the Factory of Yanam to Mr. Panon there was only about 3 or 4 candy of ground to the eastward of the creek occupied by the French, the rest was an entire jungle, but the jungle was cleared away, the French extended their ground.

Question 6.—At that time (1765) did the inhabitants of Nillapilly cut salt wood on the island on this side of Yanam, and did the French cut at the same time?

Answer.—The inhabitants of Yanam, Nillapilly and all the other villages indiscriminately cut wood on the islands in 1765.

Question 7.—What portion of ground on this side of Yanam creek was granted to the French at first by the country Government?

Answer.—The renter can't say what portion of ground to the eastward of the creek was granted to the French at first, but has heard, that there was then no cultivated ground, but an entire jungle.

Question 8.—How much cultivated ground have the French acquired since the beginning by encroaching upon the jungle, and by the sufference of the former Nillapilly renters?

Answer.—At the cession of Yanam in 1765 they began with about four candy of cultivated ground, and the breaking out of the last war and the capture of Yanam, they were possessed of 13½ candy of cultivated ground by the clearing away of the jungle, and the Nillapilly renter has since the war extended it to about 24 candy.

Question 9.—Whether it was always usual before the war for the renter's Choukydar to stop and search boats and vessels under the French Flag going out from and coming into Yanam?

Answer.—Before the war the French would never permit the renter to visit their vessel, or examine their merchandise, but he always searched the vessels belonging to the native inhabitants without molestation.

(Signed) Appazee Pantulu } *Renter,*
Ramaiah } *Manager.*

To

J. Hodges, Esq.,

Acting Chief and Council at Masulipatam.

Gentlemen,

As the renter of the Nillapilly Farm still continues to give trouble to the French by stopping the boats laden for the despatch of a French vessel in Coringa roads, I have thought proper to lay before your Board the four last letters addressed to me by Mr. Martin, by which you will find that the renter's conduct has been very blamable. By his still persisting in such vexatious interruptions Mr. Martin has room to think that he acts from authority. From such repeated bad behaviour in

the renter it seems highly necessary that the farm should be put under some other person's management as I think it scarcely probable that another person so unfit for the office could be met with.

INGERAM,
9*th May* 1785.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

To

Mr. W. HAMILTON,

Resident of Ingeram.

SIR,

We have received your letters of the 7th, 8th and 9th instant with the papers enclosed in the two last.

It certainly was our wish that you should have communicated to the renter of Nillapilly's manager, what we wrote you under date the 17th ultimo, respecting no Duties being collected from subjects of France and our not having made this request was an oversight, but we have no doubt that the renter will before this time have received instructions to this effect from the Chief and have given orders to his manager accordingly. There should no doubt be fixt rules laid down for the renter's conduct respecting the French, but no such rules have hitherto been formed and as it is necessary to act with all imaginable caution, we wish first to obtain every possible information regarding what was customary before the last war, that we may communicate the same to our superiors for their orders and instructions because regulations to be observed with respect to Foreign European nations ought to have their sanction. We shall therefore continue to communicate whatever information you may furnish us with, to the Governor and Council and in the meantime conform to what was customary before the war whenever precedents can be produced.

We are entirely of opinion that there should be an European upon the spot to act between the French Chief and the renter and it was with this view that we have all along sent our correspondence with Mr. Martin through you. We request you will interfere as often as you are convinced of the renter's making any improper encroachments on the priveliges of the French, that is, often as he deviates from the usage of former renters during their establishment at Yanam, but to make any immediate alteration in the mode of managing the farm without the renter's consent would be an encroachment on the cowle which he holds from the Governor and Council and therefore improper.

There should also be fixt, import and export, and anchorage duties for the port of Coringa formed from what can be ascertained of the former usage, and the Right Hon'ble the President and Council may probably make the observance of these a condition in the cowle of the next renter, but we are prepared to decide immediately what these ought to.

We approve of the mode in which you communicated the decision of the Governor and Council to Mr. Martin—enclosed, we transmit you copy of a letter from General Coutencean to the Right Hon'ble the President, with His Lordship's reply respecting the claims of the French at Yanam and we request that in any future communication with Mr. Martin on this subject you will be particularly careful to make your answers to him correspond with what Lord Macartney has expressed in his letter to General Coutencean. We likewise request you will give us any information in your power on the subject and General Coutencean's title to Lord Macartney, and particularly with respect to that part of it where he mentions English commissions having been sent from Madras, being ourselves at a loss to conceive what he thereby alludes to, and the Governor and Council have desired to be informed regarding this circumstance.

We are, &c.,

MASULIPATAM,
14*th May* 1785.

(Signed) JAMES HODGES.
(„) JOHN PETER BOILEAU.
(„) THOMAS BARNARD.

ENCLOSURE.

PONDICHERRY,
16*th April* 1785.

MY LORD,

I cannot observe but with surprize the refusal made by Mr. Hamilton to restore the wood dependent on Yanam, it is a spot belonging to that Establishment. Mr. Martin informs me that it is refused him on account of Mr. Sadlier, the former Chief at Ingeram, having disputed the right the French had to it, that though that difference now does not exist he founds his plea upon that ground which has been agitated and settled from the report of English commissaries sent on that business by the Government at Madras.

I claim in the name of his Most Christian Majesty all the ground (as well as that which surrounds the river and the canal which communicates with the one at Coringa) which forms nearly an island to the eastward of Yanam dependent upon that village.

I likewise claim the island Elicatippa which is a French possession claimed by Mr. Panon, Chief of Yanam, who has constantly protested against the English for keeping it.

I am convinced my Lord that you will give orders for the French to be put in possession of the grounds which belong to them at Yanam and that you will prevent discussions which disturb the tranquility that should subsist between our two nations.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) COUTENCEAN.

(A true translation.)
(Signed) T. CHASE,
French Translator.

(A true copy)
(Signed) A^w. SCOTT,
Secretary.

To
Brigadier-General COUTENCEAN,
Commandant General of the French Settlement on the Coast of Choromandel at Pondicherry.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 16th instant claiming certain lands as dependencies on Yanam which our Commissary has refused to deliver up.

As it would appear from this letter and from the pretentions advanced by Mr. Martin your Chief at Yanam, that you are desirous of possessing not merely what you possessed at the beginning of the late war, but what you had claimed at different times before that period, I think it a duty incumbent on me to call your attention to the treaty so lately concluded between our respective courts.

By the 13th article of this treaty France is restored to the settlements which belonged to it at the beginning of the war. This therefore is the standard by your possessions at Yanam are to be regulated what you might have claimed at any former period can have nothing to do with this treaty unless such claims had been previously adjusted and included in the provisions of the treaty itself.

It is a circumstance perfectly understood by this Government that Mr. Panon formerly your resident or Chief of Yanam did after the peace of 1763 lay claim to the subjection of the boat people and Pilots of the Island of Elicatippa, and that this claim not being supported by proofs, was rejected by the commissaries appointed on our part to make the restitution in consequence of that Peace Mr. Panon protested, and the matter was referred to Europe, but your Court never brought forward the claim of Mr. Panon. It does not appear indeed to have been discussed at any time between the two Courts, and the late treaty is altogether silent upon it. The inference to be drawn from these circumstances is too plain to be mistaken yet upon this claim so rejected by us and not supported by the Court of France, you now found a right to the *whole Island of Elicatippa.* Mr. Panon contented himself

with demanding that the Boat people and Pilots might be under the authority of the French leaving the revenue to the proprietors of the Island you require that the whole Island with all its appertenances may be delivered up to France, but permit me to ask how your requisition is to be reconciled with Mr. Panon's claim is or how Mr. Panon's claim under the circumstances above mentioned to be reconciled with the late treaty, which allows you no more than what you possessed at the beginning of the war.

In regard to the territory which is formed into an Island or Peninsula by the Coringa river, and a canal or creek which communicates with it, I must observe that from the best information I can obtain, your Chief at Yanam about a year after the restitutions were made in virtue of the peace of 1763 possessed himself of such part of this ground as was then cleared, and the territory itself being considered of little value, no opposition was then made by our resident at Ingeram to this encroachment; but in 1775 Mr. Sadlier reclaimed it as the property of the English; the most that can be claimed by you even under the short irregular possession you had, is only 13½ candies and this quantity we should not be unwilling to allow you, but we could by no means admit your claim to any thing more, uuless you had proved that you actually possessed the whole peninsula under a proper title at the commencement of the late war.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20*th April* 1785.

I have &c.
(Signed) MACARTNEY.

To

Mr. W. HAMILTON,
Resident of Ingeram.

SIR,

In consequence of our having transmitted the late correspondence, with Mr. Martin Chief of Yanam to the Governor and Council we have received in answer the enclosed copy of a minute delivered in by the Right Hon'ble the President whose sentiments the Board have adopted, we request therefore that you will communicate the same to Mr. Martin, particularly the 6th paragraph on which peculiar stress seems to be laid.

MASULIPATAM,
31*st May* 1785.

We are, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES HODGES.
(,,) JOHN PETER BOILEAU.
(,,) THOMAS BARNARD.

ENCLOSURE.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Minute for Council April 19*th* 1785 *on the claims of the French at Yanam.*

It does not appear on the minutest examination of the French claims, that they have any.

To

J. HODGES, Esq.,
Acting Chief, etc., Council at Masulipatam.

GENTLEMEN,

I am favored with your letter of the 31st ultimo accompanying the Right Hon'ble the Presidents minute. The purport of which I communicated according to your desire in a letter to Mr. Martin the Chief of Yanam and herewith I transmit you a copy of his answer.

On the 17th ultimo I was favored with a letter from Mr. Sadlier enclosing a Gentoo order addressed to Jogy puntooloo the renter's manager at Nillapilly containing some instructions, relative to the conduct he ought to observe to the French at Yanam. But on tendering this paper to Jogy puntooloo he informed me that he did not act in the capacity of renter's manager, but that the farm was under the management of a Bramin called Yanapa Ramiah (whom he sometimes assisted with his advice at the request of Juggapa Puntooloo. I therefore thought proper to return the Gentoo order to Mr. Sadlier and informed him of this circumstance requesting he would resend the order as I have not yet received any other letter from Mr. Sadlier I have judged it necessary to inform you of the above.

INGERAM,
5*th June* 1785.

I am &c.,
(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

To

P. P. MARTIN,

Chief at Yanam.

SIR,

I beg leave to represent to you that for four or five markets past the people coming out of the country to the Nillapilly market in passing through Yanam have been stopped by Nummal the Yanam centre and his adherents in the most offensive and insolent manner, the market people have been withheld by respect from retaliating but have frequently complained to me of the grievance and I have constantly deferred mentioning it from time to time from a wish to give you as little trouble as possible, but find this backwardness in me is only productive of great insolence on the part of your villagers. Therefore I now advise you of the circumstance, that such measures may be taken on your part as will be most effectual to prevent such disorders in future.

In my letter of the 6th May I had the honor to inform you of the orders I had received from my superiors concerning the disputed grounds. I request to know if you have given orders to the cultivators at the boundaries in consequence.

INGERAM,
13*th July* 1785.

I have &c.,
(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

To

A. SADLIER, Esq.,

Chief, etc., Council at Masulipatam

GENTLEMEN,

I transmit you herewith copy of a letter received this day from Mr. Martin Chief at Yanam wherein he offers to produce the original grant for the disputed ground to the eastward of Yanam, and other claims—also extract of a letter from Lord Macartney to the Governor of Pondicherry importing that when sufficient proofs were produced to me of the validity of their claims they would be admitted. I have begged Mr. Martin would wait a few days till I could be favored with your instructions on these important points in which I beg you will be as explicit as possible.

No obstruction has been put in the way of the market at Yanam as Mr. Martin seems to infer. Although the Yanam people are continually stopping the people coming through their village to the Nellapilly market of which I have often had occasion to complain to Mr. Martin, but without redress.

INGERAM,
14*th August* 1785.

I am etc.,
(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

[Enclosed in a letter from the Collector of Masulipatam, dated 24th January 1821.]

To

Mr. W. Hamilton,

Resident of Ingeram.

Sir,

We have received your letters of the 24th and 26th ultimo, the former enclosing one to you from the Renter's Manager.

You will have percieved by the copies we have already at different times transmitted you of letters received from the Hon'ble the President and Council that the spirit of all their instructions to us, respecting the French, is that their possessions and privileges are to be considered the same as they were in the actual enjoyment of at the commencement of the last war; your local situation will enable you to ascertain us with more precision than any other person what there then were and it would be the means of saving much time and trouble if you would, previous to your communicating to us any subject of difference which may arise between the French and the Renter or others, endeavour to ascertain with precision what was the custom regarding it at the beginning of the war, as it is in our power, without such information, to offer a decided opinion on anything that regards them, as your simply transmitting us such papers as you receive from the French Chief, the Renter or other respecting their differences, deprives of the benefit we expected to derive from the communication on such subjects passing through you.

It appears by the letter to you from the Renter's Manager, that Mr. Martin has assumed an authority of issuing Dustucks, and as this matter has already come under your notice, we transmit you copy of what we wrote to the Chief of the French Factory at this place on the subject, as also an extract containing the opinion of the Hon'ble the President and Council thereon, which will serve for your guidance. The Passport which agreeable to your letter of the 27th ultimo Mr. Martin acknowledges to have sent in order to ascertain the property of the Firewood coming to Yanam, might, if the practice were to become general, be liable to the same exceptions as a Dustuck, in which sense the Renter appears to have understood it and might afterwards be pleaded as a precedent, for which reason it is necessary to disavow in the first instance his possessing any authority of this kind.

We apprehend that the firewood in question may have been cut where the French have no property in the soil, in which case the Renter's demand may be considered in the light of an equivalent for the value of it, not as a duty imposed upon an article previously purchased; this should be ascertained, and pointed out to Mr. Martin—We understand that it was customary before the war for French Ships repairing in Coringa Creek to pay anchorage duties, and they ought in this case to pay them in similar instances now.

We are Sir, etc.

Masulipatam,
6*th November* 1785.

(Signed) A. Sadlier &c.
Council

To

A. Sadlier, Esq.,

Chief etc., Council at Masulipatam.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant.

Herewith I transmit you copy of a letter from Mr. Martin Chief of Yanam with the Gentoo copies of six sunnud which he exhibited to me—to which I have added the best translation I could possibly procure in this place—they are numbered

in the same rotation as in Mr. Martin's letter from my own knowledge, a form what I can learn from others—I can add nothing upon this subject to what I before furnished you—but will again beg leave to recommend your consulting Jaggapaty Rauze, who is the most likely person to afford you information.

I have also enclosed a Gentoo from the Renter's Manager which I beg to submit to your consideration.

INGERAM,
18*th November* 1785.

I am, Gentlemen, etc.
(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

ENCLOSURES.

To

Mr. HAMILTON,
Chief of Neelapilly.

YANAM,
9*th October* 1785.

SIR,

Mr. De Christol will present you the letters which I formerly mentioned, papers on the subject of the disputed territory to the eastward of Yanam, one marked No. 1 an act made in 1743 by the Chief of the Despatcher of Ingeram, in order to announce to the Consio and Labourers of this Purganah the cession on to us of the rent which we paid for the territory depending on Yanam and of the grants made to us of it by the Soubah. The wood dispute is therein mentioned by name. The paper refers to all the Parwanahs obtained on this subject. The second is an attestation obtained by Mr. De Mars from the Despondeas successors of the first above mentioned, who affirm that the wood has always depended on Yanam. In short the third is a testimony of all the labourers who have cultivated this ground and of other old inhabitants, that this wood belonged to us and that we have always enjoyed it, the first suffices to prove our ancient property and I shall add to the third that Mr. Panon was put in possession of this ground at the time of the re-establishment in 1765, that he made part of the wood that covered it to be rooted out, that he there established Salt Works, that his Successors Messieurs De Laurons, Drugeon and De Mars successively made other parts of it valuable, and granted them to the labourers to cultivate them—acts which could not be performed without a well established possession. I will also mention that Mr. Latham Chief of Ingeram thinking he could find in this Peninsula an air more salutary for sick sailors disembarked from a vessel belonging to your company, demanded of Mr. Drugeon permission to establish an hospital there, which was refused, and which hospital was never formed. All these facts are notorious, every person knows them, and they are moreover deposited with the correspondence of the different Chiefs of Yanam in my possession, we have had then, sir, both property and possession, this last is positive until the Epoch of thel ast war, and no person could deny it to us. The Chiefs of Yanam have always disposed of the wood thereon, and kept peons to prevent its being cut without their orders. These titles of possession would alone be sufficient for me in default of others because, according to the treaty of peace we ought to re-enter into all the possessions that we had at the commencement of the troubles.

There will be produced to you a 5th paper for the cession of the Savaram at Cottapilly; as it is more new the titles to it are better preserved and can admit of no difficulty.

The seventh paper which concerns the market on Tuesday, ought to leave you no doubt of our right. This unfortunate market, which will cause eternal discussions between us, is not worth the trouble of occupying ourselves much about. The convenience of our inhabitants makes me only insist on this possession I propose to you, Sir, a means independent of black people which will remove this bond of contention that troubles us all, it is to appoint another day for the market at Neelapilly. These two markets will do good to our establishments. Our inhabitants will be able twice a week to provide themselves there with every thing necessary. There is so little reason to attach a person to one day more than another, that I have long sought to change the Tuesday, in order to have peace, if it had been possible to do it

but I cannot take another day without losing the titles and possessions of 20 years, my Parwanahs are for Tuesday, and I render them up of my own accord if I change. But you, Sir, you are at liberty to take what day you please, you have no need of titles to have this market, your nation is Mistress of all the country, it is you who represents it you need only the will to order the strange merchants to sell at Neelapilly on Friday, or Saturday, for example. This day, distant from Tuesday, will allow our inhabitants to provide themselves at two markets, and from thence will result an advantage, and there will be no more subject for complaint between us. Peace is well worth making a little sacrifice to it, and this sacrifice is only made for the glory of the renter.

I have etc.,
(Signed) MARTIN.

No. 1.—Ryany Coolcaryan Concoply and Valivillah Budderauze of the Village of Caspah Ingeram sends greeting to Monsieur Sogey, Chief for the French Company at Yanam, whereas the ground Farmed to the French the former Manager of Ingeram 250 Madras Pagodas per annum has been since granted them by the Huzzurat Nabob Rent free, privilege ground, and Huzzurut Saheb has granted Perwanahs for the same—after being shown those Perwanahs by Kistanah Sutara Despandiah Mazumadar—with the privilege of the jungles as written in the sunnud. Now I write this paper without demanding the 250 Pagodas and they shall hereafter keep the Ground as privilege Ground, where the French Company remain at the place. This is by my free will written by my Gumastah Jamalapooram Lutchmeepaty.

MOORISH,
25*th year* 1759. (Signed) BUDDERAUZE.

No. 2.—The 29th November Mr. De Mars Chief of Yanam ordered this Paper to be written by V. Caumarauze and Despandiah Veerasa Lingum. The Yanam jungle was written to be their * own jungle, and we were sent for with all the other Village people and ordered to sign the paper setting forth that the jungle belonged to them, which we did being afraid of their authority all over the Coast. But if we speak according to justice, the jungle is truly under Yanam, and this if we are permitted to say, we shall certainly speak truth. This Paper is written by our free Will.

(Signed) CAUMARAUZE VEERASHALINGUM.

No. 3.—The 23rd March 1785 Mr. Martin sending for all old inhabitants of Yanam, and desiring to be informed about the ancient possession of the jungle to the eastward of Yanam—we whose names are here under written answered that so long as our memory can serve us, the jungle has always been under the authority of Yanam, and if any one desires us to speak according to justice we must say the same.

(Signed) COLAVANNU COMARAUZE.
73 Persons in number.

No. 4.—To the Concoplies of the Village of Cottapilly in the District of Moormullah Seemah, and to the inhabitants of the same Jagaputty Rauze Maharauge send his Commands to deliver to the French King 12 Malcaputti of ground fit for the cultivation, which I grant to them as a privilege, and have written a sunnud you must therefore measure the ground, and shew it to them, by a written Chacoonamah from you, from this time it is my order that they should reap the advantage of the said ground, keep a copy of this paper and return the original to me.

Moorish year 1187. (Signed) JAGAPETT RAUZE.

No. 5.—To the French King Rajah Jagaputty Rauze Bahadar his written sunnud for ground in the village of Cottapilly, in the district of Moormullah Seema, granted to them formerly by a Perwanah from the Hazarut Nabob—Now

* Here the writer seems to mean the English though his expression is ambiguous.

Monsieur Belcomber General Bahadar, applying about the ground by Monsieur Laurent, the Chief of Yanam, I restore to them the privilege of 12 Malcapooties of ground fit for cultivation. The advantage of which is to be received by their Company.

Moorish year 1187. (Signed) JAGAPATTY RAUZE.

No. 6.—In the year 1778. To the French King the Concoplies of the Village of Cotapillee Poosaloor Surajah Venkiah Shashadry with the inhabitants Voodisah, Venkatiah and Wodaganah Peddy have written this Chakoonamah Sunnud, by the orders of Stree Rajah Juaggaputty Rauze Maharauze in this Village as per date, and have presented as privilege ground 12 Malcapooties, and ordered us to measure and shew the same, now under the management of Stree Canoomoory Simadry Rauze, to be delivered over to the Yanam Chief, Mr. Laurents Dewan Vacaltory Maddala Reddy Naidoo in the same place as they formerly possessed, limited and measured as follows, Viz.

The east end of the ground bounded by the large creek.

The south end bounded by Allamobanalunka Pedda Rauze Seetanah's privilege ground.

The west end bounded by Pannum Rauze Gopaulrauze his cocoanut Garden.

To the north end two trees of the Caunaga Chettoo.

Accordingly we have written this Chaconamah, and from this date you are to reap the advantage, given by our free will, and written by Valivellah Surrauze Deshapandiah, the 27th March 1778.

(Signed) VENKATAIH *his mark.*
(,,) PEDDY *his mark.*
(Signed) SURRAUJOO. (,,) GUNGAH NAUGADOO *his mark.*
(,,) VENKIAH, SHASHADRY.

No. 7.—Copy of a Perwanah granted by Kuttubuddowlah Nabob Hupunally Kawn Bahader, dated 11th Moor Jamadessany Hijry 1179.

Be it known to all the present and future Muttasaddies, Deshapandiah's Dasamukey's inhabitants and Concoplies belonging to Murrymurla Purgunah Dependant on the Peddapore district of the Rajahmundry circar.

Whereas one Chaver of Barren ground fit for cultivation situated in Cottapille Village of the above said Purganah and the same has been allotted to the French Factory at Yanam according to the Sunnuds of the Country Powers in former times and they having begun a foundation for a Temple and Pagoda, agreeable to which I have now confirmed the said ground as an Inam (or gift) to Monseiur Pinnow a Councellor of the French Government at Pondicherry and the Chief of Yanam Factory; you are therefore ordered to measure out the extent thereof and deliver it to the said Gentleman that he may apply the produce thereof to the necessary expenses observe this as a strict order and act accordingly.

No. 8.—Copy of a Perwanah under the seal of His Highness the Nabob Nizamally Khan Bahadar Ausuff Jah dated the 5th Moon Hijra 1179.

This is to certify the present and future Aumils and Jagirdars belonging to Peddapore, that one Chaveram of Ground belonging to Cottapillee Depandant on Murry Murla of the above said Peddapore being formerly allotted as a gift to the French Factory at Yanam to carry on the building of a temple, I have now also confirmed the said privilege as usual you are therefore ordered to put the same into the possession of the French and do not require a new Sunnud for every year—observe this as an order and act accordingly.

Translation of a Gentoo Petition for Yanapa Ramiah, the Renter's Manager of the Nellapilly Farm.

No. 9—To

the Worshipful WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.,

Chief of Ingeram.

The humble petition of Yanapa Ramiah, Manager of the Neelapilly farm,—Your petitioner most humbly begs leave to represent to your Worship, that a French Captain called Grandcoin has imported in his Vessel at Coringa, Copper, Cloves, Sugar candy, etc., and sent for sundry Merchants and weighed out Goods to them without acquainting my Gomastah at Coringa after which the Goods were shipped in a Boat and sent into the country by a private Road in a clandistine manner by night. The other day my Gomastah discovered this proceeding, and questioned the merchants about the duties, but they would own no more than a quarter part of the Goods being sent, that the rest remained here. If the merchants do not acquaint my Gomastah when they weigh off Goods, they are yet bound to pay duties. For the Goods first carried away the Merchants desired to demand the duties of the French Captain, but what they said to the French Captain my Gomastah is ignorant of. The next day all the Goods that remained were brought out of the Godown, put into a Boat and carried to old Coringa on the other side of the creek—when my Gomastah went to the French Captain and spoke to him to the following effect. "Some goods were first sent into the Country without my knowledge the rest are taken out of the Godown, the Company's duty should be paid either by you or the merchants." The French Captain replied that after he had settled with the Merchants he would tell whether he would Pay it or not and my Gomastah returned Home. In the meantime the Boat was found that carried away the former goods clandistinely by a bye road which my Gomastah stopped and made the owner bind himself by a penalty not to engage in such practices in future—after which the French Captain with twelve European Sailors came into my Gomastah's House, just as he was going to dinner, they seized him forcibly and tied his hands behind him and carried him in that condition by a boat to the other side of the river, and shewed him an iron for his legs which they threatened to make use of—at my request you sent a letter the same night to the French Captain but after he received it, he did not release my Gomastah, but said he should come and see you the next day—after you had discoursed with the French Captain my Gomastah was released from confinement, having been in that situation till the second day at 3 o'clock, without any person, being suffered to come near him, or to wash his face, during which time he suffered much trouble. My Gomastah only asked such duties as has been customary and never stopped any of the French Captain's goods. Ever since Mr. Dobben's time it has been usual to collect anchorage, and duty on goods from private French Vessels at the Port of Coringa. If the French People are guilty of such ill usage, how can my people stay at Coringa? Therefore I desire your anwser whether I should demand anchorage and Duties from the French as formerly or not.

(Signed) YANAPA RAMIAH.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Secretary Chamier to the Chief and Council of Masulipatam, dated 23rd January 1786.

In reply to your letter of the 12th ultimo I am commanded to inform you, that the Board entirely coincide with you in the opinion which you have given upon the papers delivered by Mr. Martin to Mr. Hamilton and they in consequence desire you will communicate to the latter, the sentiments you have expressed to the Board that he may answer Mr. Martin's letter on the subject of the claims *performed* by him on behalf of the French nation.

In order to produce every possible objection to the French claims, the Board desire and admit in favour of the English rights, may be made to the old inhabitants of Ingeram; which it is hoped will be supported by as numerous a signature as the paper marked No. 3.

(A True Extract.)

(Signed) A^w^ SCOTT,
Secretary.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract of a letter to the Hon'ble the President and Council from the Chief and Council, dated 12th December 1785.

We have the honor herewith to transmit you copy of a letter from the Resident of Ingeram, as also copies of the several enclosures therewith received on the subject of the claims lately preferred by the Chief of the French factory at Yanam on behalf of his son.

The Paper No. 1 referred to in Mr. Martin's letter and adduced by him as a proof that the French received a sanud for the ground, situated to the Eastward of Yanam which he now claims as their right, cannot we think be admitted as such. If it should be allowed that the testimony of a former manager of Ingeram is a sufficient proof that such a sanud did exist, yet as the paper referred to neither defines the limits nor situation of the ground which might have thus been granted, no conclusion can in our opinion be drawn from it, that the extent of ground which was in the possession of the French at the commencement of the late wars, and which has been restored to them, is smaller than what they might be able to claim by virtue of their sanud, unless such sanud could be produced. It appears likewise to us not a little extraordinary that this paper should not have been produced in the year 1765 when the former restoration of the French Factory took place, nor at any subsequent period previous to the breaking out of the late war, as it would certainly have been less difficult to prove the existence of such a sanud at that time than at present.

The Paper No. 2 signed by two inhabitants of Yanam in our opinion scarcely deserves consideration and seems to defeat the purpose thereby intended. It is therein set forth that Mr. De Mars *ordered* it to be written while he was Chief of Yanam, in contradiction to another paper signed by *all the other Village people*, at any rate indefinite expression of the Jungle to the Eastward of Yanam, is liable to objection we have already mentioned in speaking of the former paper of there being no specific limits.

The Paper No. 3 said to be signed by all the old inhabitants of Yanam is of the same date with the former and liable in our opinion to the same objection and open to refutation by an appeal to the inhabitants in behalf of the English rights, which might produce a signature as numerous and respectable as the other.

The Paper No. 4 is the translation of an order said to have been given by Juggapaty Rauze to the Concoplies of the Village of Cottapilly a little before the commencement of the late war, to measure and mark out 12 Malceapooties of ground fit for cultivation in the neighbourhood of that village, to be delivered to the French King ; No. 5 is translation of a sanud said to have been given by Juggapaty Rauze for the same ground ; and No. 6 is translation of a Chakoonamah given by Concopilies of Cottapilly describing the situation of the ground, thus granted to the French. It is sufficient we think to observe with respect to the above papers, that Juggapaty Rauze being a Zamindar dependent of the Company's authority, had no right to grant or alienate any part of his Zamindary without the consent or even knowledge of Government, which of course, renders such grant invalid in the paper No. 5 mention is made of a Perwanah for the same ground by the Hazarut Navob (Viz. the late Hussainally Cawn when in management of the Circars) of which Mr. Martin has likewise furnished a copy marked No. 7 as well as of another Perwanah No. 8 said to have been granted by Nizamally Cawn for one chauer of ground in the vicinity of the above Village for the purpose of building a church thereon. The former of the two last mentioned papers must we think be considered as liable to the same objection with a grant given by Jaggapaty Rauze and the latter not having been produced to Messrs. Dobben and Whitehill when they restored Yanam to the French in 1765, and they of course not having been in possession thereof at the begining of last War, any claim that could be adduced from it in our opinion may be considered as having ceased as Cottapilly is situated in Jaggapaty Rauze's country, we have thought it necessary that he should be called upon for any information he may have it in his power to furnish respecting such grants as may have from time to time been made to the French, and as soon as we receive his answer it shall be communicated to your honor, etc.

The last subject Mr. Martin speaks of is the market at Yanam, and proposes that the Nellapilly market should be held on a different day, which would we think be bad Policy on our part as tending to increase the previleges of their Factory.

We have also the honor of enclosing copy of a Petition marked No. 9 from the renter of Nellapilly, transmitted to us by Mr. Hamilton at the same time we received the above mentioned papers. In all our Correspondence with him respecting the Trade carried on by the French, we have constantly recommended that strict attention be paid to what was customary before the war which he being on the spot can ascertain more easily and precisely than we can ourselves at this distance. As it appears by the Renter's Petition that the Commander of a French Vessel has used unwarrantable violence towards his Gomastah we request your directions whether we are to resist such acts of violence by the confinement of the parties or in what manner we are to proceed in similar cases.

(A True Extract.)

(Signed) Aw Scott,
Secretary.

To

P. P. Martin, Esq.,
Chief at Yanam.

Sir,

I had the honor to transmit in due time your several claims to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Madras, through the board of Masulipatam and in reply am directed to communicate their opinion to you thereupon.

With respect to the paper No. 1 referred to in your letter, and adduced by you as a proof that your nation received a sanud for the ground situated to the eastward of Yanam, which you now claim as your right, cannot be admitted as such—that if it should be admitted that the testimony of a former manager is sufficient proof that such sanud did exist yet as the paper referred to neither defines the limits nor situation of the ground which might have been thus granted, no conclusion can in their opinion be drawn from it that the extent of ground which was in the possession of the French at the commencement of the late War and which has been restored to them is smaller than what they might be able to claim by virtue of the sunnud, unless such sanud can be produced. That it appears to them a little extraordinary that this paper should not have been produced in the year 1765, when the former restoration of the French factories took place, nor at any subsequent period previous to the breaking out of the late War as it would certainly have been less difficult to prove the existence of such a sanud at that time than now.

They think the papers No. 2 and 3 containing the testimonies of certain inhabitants liable to the same objection.

With respect to your claims founded on the authority of the papers marked No. 4, 5, 6 and 7 relative to the grants said to have been made by Juggapaty Rauze and Hussainally Cawn it is the opinion of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council that those people being Zamindars dependent on the Company's authority had no right to alienate or grant any part of their Zamindaries without the knowledge and consent of Government which of course renders such grants invalid.

With regard to the grant from the Nizam No. 8 they are of opinion, that it not having been produced to Messrs. Whitehill and Dobbyn when they restored Yanam to the French in 1765, and the French not having been in possession thereof at the beginning of the last War, any claim that could be adduced from it, may be considered as having ceased.

With respect to your proposal of changing the day on which the Nellapilly market is kept the Board do not think it necessary that the day should be changed.

Ingeram, I have, etc.,
12*th February* 1786. (Signed) W. Hamilton.

To

A. SADLIER, Esq.,

Chief and Council, Masulipatam.

GENTLEMEN,

I was duly favoured with your letter of the 1st February enclosing extract of your letter to the Hon'ble the Governor and Council, with the sanuds exhibited by Mr. Martin and also extract of Mr. Secretary Chamier's answer thereto.

I accordingly communicated to Mr. Martin the Chief of Yanam, the purport of the Board's sentiments almost in their own words to which the enclosed is copy of his answer.

INGERAM, I am, etc.,

19*th February* 1786. (Signed) W. HAMILTON.

To

P. P. MARTIN, Esq.,

Chief of Yanam.

SIR,

I was duly honored with your letter of the 15th instant which was immediately forwarded to the Board of Masulipatam.

INGERAM, I have, etc.,

20*th February* 1786. (Signed) W. HAMILTON.

To

Mr. W. HAMILTON,

Resident at Ingeram.

SIR,

We have received your letter of the 19th Instant with its enclosure. Having already offered our objections to the paper No. 1 enclosed in your former letter, we still remain of the same opinion, that if Hussainally Cawn's sanud could even be produced, which does not appear to be the case it would not be deemed by us of sufficient authority as no person but the Soubah himself can grant or alienate the Government Lands. The simple testimony therefore of a former renter that such sanud did exist is of course of much less authority and cannot be adduced as any proof of Mr. Martin's claims in behalf of his nation.

We have no copies of the correspondence which passed between Mr. Sadlier and the French Resident respecting the ground to the Eastward of Yanam and are therefore unacquainted with the reasons that may have induced the former to object to their possessing it; but as this correspondence may appear on the records of your Factory, we request to be furnished with such part of it as you may deem necessary, as well as with any other useful information to be obtained on the subject. It will appear by the Extract enclosed in our letter of the 1st Instant, that the Hon'ble the President and Council are impressed with an idea that as respectable a testimony may be obtained in behalf of the Company's rights as Mr. Martin has produced in support of those of his nation; we recommend therefore, that you will without delay assemble the oldest inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and procure such information as they may be able to furnish regarding the matter in question. Mr. Martin should likewise be informed that the object of the Commissioners sent to Ingeram in 1776, was not to ascertain the limits of the French possession at Yanam and of course that their authority cannot be brought forward as any proof in support of the present claim. Mr. Yeats, during your absence in 1784 informed us that the French seized upon the ground to the Eastward of Yanam about one year after the former restoration of that Factory by Messrs. Whitehill and Dobbyn which is a circumstance that should if possible be ascertained as well as whether Mr. Westcott exercised any authority over that spot while he rented the Neelapilly Farm from Raiapah Rauze.

It is not so much the value of the land as the conveniences which the French would derive from it, that makes it a matter of moment. In your letter of the 2nd April last, you informed us that as the extreme point of the Peninsula extended to Coringa Bay, it would afford the French a kind of Sea Port of their own and enable the natives as well as themselves to evade payment of the Company's duties, which it is of importance to prevent.

From your information we herewith enclose copy of a letter we have written to the French Resident at this place by the express orders of the President and Council which may in some instances apply to your situation and serve as a rule for your guidance.

We are, etc.

MASULIPATAM,
27*th February* 1786.

(Signed) ANTHONY SADLIER.
(„) JAMES HODGES.
(„) W. DOBBYN.
(„) JOSEPH REVET.

To

P. P. MARTIN, Esq.,
Chief at Yanam.

SIR,

I have to acquaint you that the Chief and Council of Masulipatam continued in the same sentiments that if even the consent of Hussainally Cawn could be produced it could not be deemed a sufficient authority for your possession of the ground in question as no person but the Soubah himself could alienate the Government lands; therefore the simple testimony of a former renter and Hussainally Cawn is of course much less authority and cannot be adduced in proof of your claims.

In compliance with the recommendation of the Chief and Council I transmit you for your information a copy of an attestation of the oldest inhabitants in support of the claim of East India Company and I am to acquaint you further that the object of the Commissioners sent to Ingeram in 1776 was not to ascertain the limits of the French possessions at Yanam and of course their authority cannot be brought forward in proof of your pretentions.

Some regulations having taken place respecting the customs demanding from French subjects at Masulipatam I now send for your information a copy of the Chief and Council's letter on that subject to Mr. Forestor and shall demand your compliance with the spirit of those regulations on all occasions of goods imported or exported on vessels of your nation in the port of Coringa.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) W. HAMILTON.

To

Mr. M. YEATS,
Resident of Ingeram.

SIR,

I am directed by the Chief and Council to transmit you agreeable to orders from the Honourable the President and Council an extract from the Convention provisionally settled between the Governor-General of the French Establishments in India and the Plenipotentiary of the Government General of the English Company in explanation of certain articles of the late Treaty of Peace concluded at Versailles to which you will be pleased to pay the strictest attention.

I am, Sir, etc.,

MASULIPATAM,
26*th August* 1786.

(Signed) A^w. SCOTT,
Secretary.

EXTRACT from the Convention settled provisionally betwixt Mr. Le Vicomte de Souillac, Governor-General of the French Establishments in the East Indies, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cathcart, Plenipotentiary of the Government General for the English Company in the East Indies, in explanation of the 13th, 14th and 15th articles of the Treaty of Peace between their Britannic and Most Christian (Majesty) concluded at Versailles the 3rd September 1783 which provisional convention shall have effect until the decision of our respective Courts.

Article 1.

All difficulties which may arise on account of the establishments which the King of Great Britain has restored to His Most Christian Majesty, or of the districts and magans which His Britannic Majesty has procured for France shall be amicably adjusted by the representatives of their Majesties in the East Indies.

Article 2.

Although it has not been acknowledged that the Nabobship of Arcot, the country of Madura and Tanjore, ought to be included in the engagement contracted by His Britannic Majesty in the 13th article of the last Treaty of Peace, nevertheless the English Company shall readily exert every friendly mediation with the Princes of Arcot and Tanjore to procure to the subjects of France in their territories a safe, free and independent trade, such as was carried on by the former French Company, whether they exercise it individually, or united in a Company.

Article 3.

The engagement of His Britannic Majesty concerning the safety, freedom and independence of the French trade shall have full effect in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, as also in the Provinces on the Coast of Orissa usually called Northern Circars, and in general in all the possessions of the English Company on the Coasts of Orissa, of Coromandel, and of Malabar

Article 4.

French trading vessels carrying on traffic in the English establishments and English trading vessels carrying on traffic in the French establishments shall be subject reciprocally to the municipal duties of the said establishments.

Article 25.

The Peninsula lately become an Island situated to the east of Yanam, extending to that place, and formerly covered with wood, a part of which is now cleared, shall remain in the possession of the French entirely, both the parts that are cleared and those which remain covered with wood saving the claims which the English Company may have to make relative to the extent and limits of the said Peninsula.

Article 26.

Upon the production of the Parwanah obtained by the French in 1765 from the Soubah Nizam Alli, which grants a *Savarum* containing twelve *candies Malka* of cultivated land in the district of Cotapilly, or on authentic proof being given that the said Parwanah was obtained, the abovementioned Savarum shall be delivered up to the French in full property.

Article 27.

The Dustucks of the Chief of Yanam, and of the French Factory at Masulipatam, shall have free currency in the Northern Circars and shall secure a free passage exempt from all duties whether on exports and imports, for goods which shall belong to French individuals or to the French Company.

Article 28.

European goods which shall pass through the hands of Native Inhabitants of Yanam, and of the French Factory at Masulipatam, shall circulate through the Northern Circars under Dustucks of the Chiefs of Yanam and of the French Factory at Masulipatam, which entire freedom from duties in all cases where the same custom takes place with regard to the Native Inhabitants of the English establishments of Masulipatam and Ingeram.

Article 29.

The inhabitants of Yanam shall enjoy the rights of fishing and of markets, and all the other privileges they enjoyed before the last war, without being molested by any person whosoever.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) W. C. Jackson,
Deputy Secretary.

To

P. P. Martin, Esq.,

Chief at Yanam.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 27th instant demanding my compliance with 25th, 26th and 29th articles of Convention settled provisionally between the Vicomte de Sovillac and Lieut.-Col. Cathcart for their respective Governments. I have also received orders to that purpose from my superiors.

In compliance with the 25th article that the Peninsula or Island laying east of Yanam be delivered to the French "saving the claims which the English Company may have to make, relative to the extent and limits of the said Peninsula" I have directed Mr. Mungo Dick to attend to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock at Neelapilly and accompany such person as may be appointed by you to ascertain the limits and receive possession of the Island or Peninsula; the limits being ascertained he will deliver over the island.

The 26th article related to a matter I have not authority in. The Board of Masulipatam will, I doubt not on your application to them, comply with it.

The 29th article relates to markets and fishing of both which you are at this time in possession.

Ingeram,
29*th August* 1786.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) M. Yeats.

To

Mr. M. Dick,

Assistant at Ingeram.

Sir,

You will be pleased to attend at Nelapilly tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock and to accompany to the Island or Peninsula laying East Yanam, such gentlemen as may be appointed by Mr. Martin, Chief of Yanam, on this part of the French nation, limits and extent of the said island or peninsula and to receive the same which limits and extent you will ascertain on the part of the Company and having adjusted those matters with him, you will deliver over to him the said island or peninsula on account of the French nation.

Ingeram,
29*th August* 1786.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) M. Yeats

To

Mr. Yeats,

Resident at Ingeram.

Sir,

Agreeably to your orders I accompanied two french gentlemen deputed by Mr. Martin, the Chief of Yanam, to the island situated to the eastward of the place, we sailed round it. In length it appears about 4 miles, and in some parts 1 mile broad

but in general not so much. Its form is oblong bounded by the river Godavari to the south, the Neelapully creek on the north and the Yanam creek to the westward—a small part next Yanam is cultivated, the rest remains a perfect jungle. The gentlemen above mentioned have taken possession of the whole on account of the French nation.

INGERAM,
31*st August* 1786.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) M. DICK.

To

C. FLOYER, Esq.,

Chief Governor Council at Masulipatam.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received Mr. Secretary Scott's letter of the 26th past, covering a copy of certain articles of convention agreed upon by the Viscout Sovilleac and Lieut. Cathcart on account of their respective Governments.

In consequence of the 25th article of that convention I have delivered up to Mr. Martin, the French Chief at Yanam, the island laying east of that place, and every part of those articles which relate to the business intrusted to my charge shall be punctually observed by me.

Mr. Martin has demanded my complaince with the 26th article; as the matter it speaks of relates wholly to your Board, I have thought it my duty to refer him to you and he has in consequence of my so doing desired me to forward to you the enclosed open letter.

I have received your letter of the 30th past and will address the Board of Revenue on the subject.

There was not any cash received here from your factory during the last month. I request of you to supply me with eight thousand Madras Pagodas as soon as your treasury will admit of it.

INGERAM,
2*nd September* 1786.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) M. YEATS.

To the Honorable Major-General W. MEDOWS,

President and Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

HON'BLE SIR AND SIRS,

I have the honor to enclose to you copy of a letter and plan I have received from Mr. Sonnerat, the Chief of the French Settlement of Yanam, that gentleman is solicitous of your permission to sink some boats in the River Godavery with a view of turning a small channel of that river which runs by Yanam, into the principal branch, he is induced to make this request to preserve that part of the settlement which stands on the bank of the river being apprehensive, lest from the encroachment which is annually made by the river during the freshes it should be carried away.

Mr. Sonnerat's fears are not without foundation, the soil of this country is extremely loose and the current of the river extremely rapid during the time of the freshes; which usually last from the beginning of August to the end of September. The river during that period gains considerably on either shore and throwing up the earth in different parts, many islands are formed.

The island round which the branch runs that Mr. Sonnerat is desirous of turning has been formed within my remembrance. It is about 1,856 yards in length, from east to west and about 736 in breadth from north to south. It continues yearly to

increase, and now approach's so near to the north-west shore (where Mr. Sonnerat means to sink his boat) that in my opinion, nature will in a little time effect, what he wishes to bring about by art.

Humanity, however, justifies his request; those who inhabit the bank of the river at Yanam, are not safe either in life or property, during the freshes, and the settlement is so much crowded, that, they cannot well remove their habitations, only two objections occur to me against it, and I think it my duty to offer them with submission to your consideration. The turning the smaller into the greater channel may occasion the southern bank of the river to be washed away more than it otherwise would be; and the bed of the channel so turned and the island, being then united to the French shore may become a subject of future dispute, perhaps the former objection is done away by the tendency the island has to join the north-west shore and the fixing of land marks at the present low water-mark on the north of French side of the river, may obviate the other. But of these matters I am not to judge.

INGERAM,
5*th April* 1790.

I have etc.,
(Signed) M. YEATS.

To

Mr. M. YEATS,
Resident at Ingeram.

SIR,

The Board have received your letter of the 5th ultimo and direct me in reply to inform you that they see no objection to a compliance with Mr. Sonnerat's request, provided you take care to fix proper land marks at the present low water-marks by which all future disputes and discussions relative to extent of territory may be avoided.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) W. C. JACKSON,
Deputy Secretary

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
18*th May* 1790.

To

Monr. SONNERAT,
Chief at Yanam.

SIR,

I had the honor to forward your letter of the 20th of March last and the plan which accompanied it to the Honourable the Governor in Council who has been pleased to give his consent to your sinking boats in order to turn a branch of the Godavery in the manner you request, provided proper land marks are placed at the present low water-mark, to distinguish between the English and French territory, and to prevent any disputes on that account in future, I therefore request you will do me the honor to inform me if you are authorised by your Government, to mark the limit of your territory after that manner and what day it will be most convenient to you to accompany me for that purpose.

INGERAM,
5*th June* 1790.

I have etc.,
(Signed) M. YEATS.

To

SONNERAT, Esq.,

Chief at Yanam.

SIR,

If it is convenient to you to accompany me to-morrow at 10 o'clock of the morning, I will with pleasure regulate with you the bounds of the French ground to the south-west in case your proposed plan of turning the north branch of the river Godavery should take place.

INGERAM, I have etc.,

28*th February* 1791. (Signed) M. YEATS.

To

Mr. M. YEATS,

Resident at Ingeram.

SIR,

A difference having lately arisen between Mr. Sonnerat, Chief of the French Factory of Yanam and the renter of Ingeram dependent on the Zemindar of Peddapore, I am directed by the Chief and Council to transmit to you copies of the correspondence that has passed on the subject, as well as a letter under a flying seal to Mr. Sonnerat, for your more complete information.

As the Factory of Yanam was delivered over by your predecessor Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Martin, the Chief and Council make no doubt of your being fully acquainted with the extent of its boundaries and also with whatever privileges the French nation are entitled to enjoy. They request your opinion therefore on the different matters now in dispute, and also that you will interpose at any time hereafter in order to prevent encroachment being made by the Zemindar of Peddapore or any other person whatever who may be under their authority under the territory of Yanam as delivered over to the French nation at the termination of the last war or upon any of their acknowledged privileges, as it is far from the inclination of the Chief and Council that the peace of the French establishment at Yanam should be disturbed.

Whatever has already been determined in regard to Yanan, ought to be maintained without encroachment on either side, but in case of any new matter of discussion arising (which the Chief and Council scarcely think can happen, seeing that every thing was so lately settled), the decision will be referred to Government.

The Board are sensible that Mr. Tudor being in charge of the Neelapilly Farm might be considered as the person to be applied to on this occasion, but besides his not having had an opportunity of being so well acquainted with what has already passed as you must be, his local residence in the neighbourhood of Neelapilly is less certain than yours.

Masulipatam } 12-12-1791 }

I am, etc.,

(Signed) A. SCOTT,

Secretary.

To

SADLIER, Esq.,

Chief and President of the Council at Masulipatam.

SIR,

I take the liberty of claiming your justice against the renter of the Rajah of Peddapore, who resides at Ingeram. He sent sepoys to a little island which is situated opposite to Compropollam, who carried off cattle belonging to the labouring

people of Yanam, and sent them to Ingeram. For 30 years the cattle of our labourers have fed on this island dependent formerly on the territory of Yanam the Godavary by undermining the has worn for itself a channel and has removed this island of Earth from the territory of this French establishment. The old inhabitants are ready to make oath that at all times the cattle belonging to the labourers of Yanam went to pasture on this island.

The renter two days ago sent a number of people to cultivate and sow small grains. The labourers of Yanam proposed to them to wait the decision of Mr. Yeats, to know whether they had a right to do so. For answer they fell upon the labourers of Yanam of whom they wounded several. I request of you, sir, to oppose this act of violence against national rights and to issue orders in order that the Rajah may restore the cattle, which he caused to be carried away, and that he leave us in tranquility in our establishment.

I first addressed myself to Mr. Yeats, who referred me to the Council of Masulipatam. I request, therefore, sir, that you will lay my complaint before Council in order to obtain for me that justice which I apply for.

YANAM,
3rd November 1791.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) SONNERAT.

To

SONNERAT, Esq.,
Chief of the Factory of Yanam.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 3rd instant and I am always concerned at any occasion of difference that arises between the native inhabitants of your establishment and those of the neighbouring country. I have communicated your letter to the Council, as you requested, but the alterations that have lately taken place in the course of the river Godavary prevent us from having a distinct knowledge of the island in that river which your letter alludes to. It might have saved time, if Mr. Yeats had, upon your application, inquired of the neighbouring inhabitants what the usual custom with respect to the island in question may have been and transmitted the information to us, but as he appears by your letter to have declined interfering, we have desired Mr. Tudor, the Collector of the Neelapilly district, to take this trouble, and you may rest assured that a decisive answer shall be sent to you as soon as possible.

Directions will, in the meantime, be given to the Zemindar of Peddapore not to obstruct you in the enjoyment of any of your established rights or privileges.

MASULIPATAM,
9*th November* 1791.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) A. SADLIER.

Extract of a letter to Mr. M. Tudor, dated 7th November 1791.

A third number, which is herewith enclosed to you, is translation of a letter from the Chief of the French Factory at Yanam. The alterations that have of late taken place with respect to the channel of the river Godavary prevent the Chief and Council from being able to form a perfect judgment of the object to which this letter refers, and, as it thereby appears that the Resident at Ingeram has declined interfering in the matter, the Board make it a request of you that you will obtain the best information on the subject by means of your managers and other inhabitants belonging to the Neelapilly Farm, who, from their neighbouring situation, may be supposed perfectly acquainted with all the circumstances respecting the island spoken of in Mr. Sonnarat's letter, as also with the privileges of the inhabitants of the village of Yanam.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) A^w SCOTT,
Secretary.

To

Mr. Sadlier,

President and the Council of Masulipatam.

Gentlemen,

The letter which Mr. Sadlier did me the honor to write me of the 9th instant led me to hope that, after the orders you had given to the Rajah of Peddapore and his renter at Ingeram, we should enjoy tranquility in our establishment at Yanam. But Treputty Rauze, the renter belonging to the Rajah of Peddapore, who resides at Ingeram, after having seized on our little island opposite to Compropollam, has had the power also to take possession with impunity of our Peninsula to the eastward of Yanam. He came himself a few days ago to this Peninsula, with a number of armed people, without advising me; being unwilling to employ force to make him to retire, I sent my manager and my cutwall to demand the reason of his coming with armed people to our island. Treputty Rauze answered them that he came by the orders of his Rajah to prevent the labourers from cutting the harvest, and that he would not depart, unless they consented to settle by arbitration, whether this island belonging to the French. Yesterday he sent a peon to distribute writings to the different labourers, who cultivated the ground of this island, to enjoin them on his part to repair to Ingeram, and there pay the quarter of the ground which they cultivated. I enclose, gentlemen, a copy of one of these writings which the peon distributed. I caused the peon to be apprehended and sent him immediately to Mr. Yeats, writing to him at the same time claiming the interposition of his authority until you could interpose yours. The pretentions of the Rajah are ridiculous, and the manner in which he pretends to make them known is insolent acting without previously advising me, and without informing me upon what he founds them. I ought, gentlemen, to have nothing to do with the Rajah, and I ought only to treat with you. You are masters of the country, the Rajahs are your farmers and ought to obey you. I reclaim your authority in regard to Treputty Rauze and the Rajah of Peddapore, and request of you to enjoin them not again to molest us in our establishment at Yanam.

With respect to the little island, regarding which I had the honor to write Mr. Sadlier, I have taken the most exact information; and all the old inhabitants, to whom I applied, say it has always been in possession of the French. You might upon this point, gentlemen, cause inquiry to be made of a man who resides at Neelapilly, and was formerly the renter of it.

Since I have the honor of writing to you, permit me to request your justice in regard to the fishermen of Yanam. When Mr. Butler commanded here the head fishermen of Neelapilly prevented those of Yanam from fishing in the canals which run along our Peninsula. At my arrival here I reclaimed the right of Fishing for our Head Fishermen—a right which cannot be contested with them, since those of Nillapilly in all places where they fish, are obliged to come upon our Territory to stretch their nets; in consequence of which the Fishermen of Yanam ought to enjoy half the Fishery or the right to put theirs in other places. In all times the Fishermen of Yanam have fished wherever they thought proper, the greatest Fishery that at present exists, still bears the name of *Picole Burry*, because it was Mr. Barry who established it. Mr. Oram after this dispute began, came to Nellapilly, and after having examined the affair, decided that the Head Fishermen of Yanam enjoy half the Fishery called Barry, and independently of that, they could fish wherever they chose. Armogum Modaliar Renter of Nellapilly, came himself to inform me of this decision. Since Mr. Oram quitted the place Armogam Modaliar is dead, which has induced the Head Fishermen of Nellapilly to renew the former dispute. I request of you, gentlemen, to decide this matter also to prevent all disputes in time to come, and I claim of you that the Fishermen of Yanam may enjoy all the rights which belong to them by the 29th article of the Convention made by the Viscount de Sou'llae, and the Chevatur Catheart, ratified by the Council of Calcutta. I shall be

obliged to you, gentlemen, to give me, as soon as possible a favourable answer regarding the Rajah of Peddapore, and his renter, as I will wait for it to render an account of the matter to the Governor of Pondicherry.

YANAM,
28*th November* 1791.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) SONNERAT.

P.S.—Having written to Treputty Rauze to know his intention he has just answered me and I enclose a copy of his letter.

Copy of a letter to Monr. Sonnerat, Commandant at Yanam, from Addoory Tripaty Rauze received 7th December 1791.

I received your letter, the contents whereof I understand. You write me that my Peon came issued dustucks to the cultivators of the field called Paulacooppala devee dependent on the Ingeram Village, and occasioned urgent demands upon them to bring the money. The said land being the field of Ingeram, he demanded the cultivators thereof for the money, and should you think that there is any dispute about it, you will in such case make an enquiry into the paper which was formerly ascertained and granted by Government to you on account of Yanam, you will be convinced of the matters. Some time ago when I proceeded to the said Land I informed the Dubash you then sent to me of my circumstances and also observed to Annapilla the Dubash sent by you that creditable and experienced persons at the neighbourhood should be assembled and the conditions of the paper in your possession laid before them and the both parties should attend their decision, but it is not known whether he acquainted of the whole of the said circumstances or not. Should you make an enquiry into the whole of the past circumstances you may be apprized thereof, by the only papers in your possession. I already agreed to get the cause settled by arbitration but you wrote me that you would write a complaint to the Company at Masulipatam as well as to Pondicherry ; although you write to either of the said places yet there is no reason to say contrary to justice being done by an arbitration. If you are anxious to make an act of violence I will not suffer. If you agree to get the cause settled reasonably as above mentioned, it will be well and good, I observe this reason but not otherwise therefore I write this for your information. Dated 5th December 1791.

Copy of a note from Addoory Tirputty Rauze to Pellah Atchinnah.

You will bring with you the sum of Pagodas due on account of your husbandry at the field called Paulacoopaladevy dependent on Ingeram and you are to return after speaking with me dated 25th November 1791.

To

SONNERAT, Esq.,

Chief of the Factory of Yanam.

SIR,

We have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 23th ultimo, and are much concerned that any differences should arise, to disturb the tranquillity of your establishment. As the Factory of Yanam was delivered over on the conclusion of the treaty by Mr. Hamilton the Resident at Ingeram to Mr. Martin appointed Chief of Yanam ; and as the extent of your privileges and immunities was then discussed. we should hope that by recurring to what was then established, any deviation that may have since crept in might be easily ascertained and remedied. Mr Yeats having resided at Ingeram during the whole period of time since Yanam was delivered to Mr. Martin we suppose him of course, much better acquainted with what was then concluded, than any person we could nominate ; and if he would take trouble to interpose upon any occasion when differences arise, it might save both time and trouble. For that reason we shall transmit a copy of the correspondence that has lately passed between

you and us to Mr. Yeats, and if he should communicate to us any encroachment upon your privileges or Territory since the Factory was delivered over to Mr. Martin we shall readily afford such remedy as may depend on us.

Our Chief informed you in his letter of the 9th October, that Mr. Tudor would be requested to enquire into the matter then in dispute, and we now enclose a copy of the report which he transmitted to us. The Island in question thereby appears to have been formed about ten or twelve years ago, and to have yet pasture for the space of four or five years only. The privilege claimed by the inhabitants of Yanam, of feeding their cattle on the said Island, could only therefore, if it existed, be of very recent origin; and the manner in which that privilege had been acquired would be of course perfectly known. We have always understood the Territory of Yanam to be bounded by the river, and we do not know or imagine that any claim to the Island alluded to, has before been made in behalf of your nation, or acknowledged by ours; which must, in our opinion, have been made before any right thereto could be established.

With respect to what has happened in regard to the Peninsula to the Eastward of Yanam it is a matter which we find it necessary for us to refer to Mr. Yeats for information concerning, as we doubt not of his being at once able to acquaint us, whether the ground in question was included within the bounds of the Factory at Yanam as delivered over by Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Martin.

What you have communicated to us regarding the interruption of your fishery, is not a matter that we can interfere in, as neither Mr. Oram (by whom you mention the matter having once been before decided), nor his successor are under our authority.

It is very contrary to our wishes and inclinations, that the Zemindar of Peddapore, or any other person dependent on our authority, should behave improperly towards you. In cultivating the small Island in the Godavary he might not from any information we have received conceive himself to be encroaching either on your privileges or Territory, but consider himself to be merely exercising a right of his own; as we do not know that this Island has from the time of its first formation ever been annexed to the Territory of Yanam. With respect to the peninsula to the eastward of Yanam, we cannot yet offer an opinion; but you may rest assured that the strictest orders shall be given to the Zemindar of Peddapore, not to encroach upon any of your rights, or of himself seize upon any Territory you may be in the acknowledged possession of, but represent his claims whatever they may be to us.

We have, etc.

(Signed) A. Sadlier.
(„) W. A. Dobbyn.
(„) Samuel Mathew.

Masulipatam,
17*th December* 1791.

To

Mr. M. Yeats,
Resident at Ingeram.

Sir,

We have received your letters of the 6th and 9th instant, with the proceedings enclosed in the last, in consequence of which, we have written a letter to the Chief of the Factory of Yanam, which we herewith enclose open for your perusal. As our sentiments are fully expressed in the letter to Mr. Sonnerat, it is needless for us to recapitulate the contents, and we have only to request that you will conform to what we have therein written.

We are, etc.,

(Signed) Anthony Sadlier.
(„) W. Dobbyn.
(„) Andrew Scott.

Masulipatam,
16*th July* 1792.

To

P. SONNERAT, Esq.,

Chief of the Factory at Yanam.

SIR,

We have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 22nd ultimo and 5th instant.

In regard to what you have informed us respecting the shroff whom the Zemindar of Pellapore alleges to be indebted to him, as you represent the latter to be an inhabitant of your Factory, and that you are yourself disposed to render impartial justice to the complainant, we can of course make no objection to your taking cognizance of the matter in question, justice being all that we have to require, and we trust to your rendering it as speedily as circumstances may admit.

Since the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant the resident at Ingeram has transmitted as the proceedings relative to the complaint preferred by you sometime ago against Trepetty Rauze. As he observes that receipts are acknowledged to have been given by that man for 116 pagodas collected by him from the cultivators of the Territory lately ceded to your nation, we shall authorize Mr. Yeats to require that this sum be immediately restored together with any reasonable interest that may be due thereon, and provided your inhabitants may be able to produce receipts for any further sums, that these be also returned to the people from whom they may have been taken.

As it likewise appears that the wood belonging to your renter which the same Tripaty Rauze seized and carried away, is still forthcoming we shall in like manner authorise Mr. Yeats to require that this wood be immediately restored to the person from whom it was thus taken.

We have already sometime ago signified our displeasure to Juggapaty Rauze, Zemindar of Peddapore, at his conduct in having suffered his renter, Triputty Rauze to interfere in any respect with the Territory actually held by your nation, whatever claim he might think he had thereto and directed him in all future instances to apply to us when he may think himself aggrieved which mode we hope may prevent any circumstance of the same kind happening in time to come.

We have just received a letter from our Presidency accompanied by correspondence between you and Mr. Tudor, with certain other papers relative to the Fisheries at Nellapilly and Yanam. We are sensible of the trouble and inconveniences that arise when disputes of this kind exist, and how difficult it is to ascertain the extent of the privileges of this kind when no other proofs can be adduced than oral testimony of the parties concerned. So far as we can form an opinion from the papers transmitted to us, the privilege of the Fishermen of Yanam to use casting nets seems to be admitted by those of Nellapilly, and the latter only dispute their right to make use also of drag nets as the proofs transmitted by Mr. Tuder have not appeared sufficient for our Governments to form a determination upon, the matter has been referred back to us with authority to settle it, if it can be done by a compromise. We are always glad ourselves when differences of this kind can be determined by an amicable adjustment, and we think it will be necessary in order to prevent the same dispute from being again revived at some future period, that the extent of the Yanam Fishermen should be specifically determined. Mr. Yeats who has long resided upon the spot, has had the best opportunities of knowing what may have been customary in regard to the Fishery, and we therefore wish that this matter could be settled between you and him in such a manner as to prevent all further dispute between the Fishermen on both sides, and that the privileges of each might be so specifically described in writing as to prevent all renewal of the same disputes in future.

We are sorry to have occasion again to mention the exportation of the Natives of the Country as slaves from your Factory as having been represented to us. We do not mention this personally to you as the answer which you returned to our first letter on this subject was prefectly satisfactory. We have, however, lately received

two letters from Mr. Yeats on this subject, by the last of which we are informed that on the very day before your proclamation of the 5th instant was issued, 130 persons were embarked as slaves on board a vessel then laying off your Factories which sailed immediately before the publication. We are concerned to have occasion to observe that this does not correspond with the determination of the European inhabitants of Yanam of which you formerly transmitted us a copy nor is it reconcilable to those sentiments of humanity which we are persuaded you yourself possess.

We have, etc.,

(Signed) ANTHONY SADLIER.

MASULIPATAM, („) W. A. DOBBYN.

16*th July* 1792. („) ANDREW SCOTT.

To

A. SADLIER, Esq.,

Chief and Council at Masulipatam.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received your Secretary's letter of the past 9th instant with the different enclosures which accompanied them and I have forwarded your letter to Mr. Sonnerat, chief at Yanam and Juggapaty Rauze, manager at Ingeram.

Indisposition prevented my replying to the former so early as I could have wished.

The island to the eastward of Yanam was delivered over to Mr. Martin the French Chief of Yanam on the 29th August 1786 in compliance with the 25th article of the convention between the Viscount deSanillac and Lieut.-Col. Cathcart, but their original claim to the Island is not clear.

The Island in the Godavary they have not the smallest shadow of right to, Mr. Sonnerat with great confidence asserts that, the inhabitants of Yanam have grazed their cattle upon it for thirty years past, so far is he, Gentlemen, from being correct in his statement that the island has not been 18 years above the surface of the water. It has been formed within my remembrance and has only produced pasturage for a few years past, Mr. Sonnerat also asserts that the island has been separated from the French shore by the river. In this he is also mistaken. The island never was united to the French shore. It like many others has been formed by earth, brought down the river during the freshes which meeting with resistance from banks in the river, has formed innumerable islands.

The claim is perfectly novel, not any mention was made of it, when the French Territory was delivered over by Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Martin, or in the convention between the Viscount deSanillac and Lieut.-Col. Cathcart and so late as the 20th of March 1790 Mr. Sonnerat applied through me to the English Government at Madras for leave to return the northern branch of the Godavary, into the southern channel and afterwards consented that land marks should be placed at low water-mark to preserve to the English the bed of the channel of course, he would not at that late period have an idea that the island was French property. Neither do I apprehend that Juggapaty Rauze has any claim upon it. It is new ground and I humbly conceive ought to belong to the Havelly.

The article relating to the Fishing belongs immediately to Mr. Tudor's province and has been enquired into by him.

The business of this factory being as much as I can attend to, permit me to request in case of any further disagreement between the French and Rajah that a member of your Board be sent to adjust them.

INGERAM, I am etc.,

14*th January* 1792. (Signed) M. YEATS.

[Enclosed in a letter from the Chief and Council of Masulipatam, dated 16th February 1792.]

To

A. Sadlier, Esq.,

Chief and Council at Masulipatam.

Gentlemen,

We have received your letter, dated the 27th Ultimo.

The information given by Mr. Yeats regarding the small island lately formed in the river Godavary, is so conclusive, that we do not hesitate in giving our decided opinion that the French have no claim to it whatsoever.

We are etc.,

Fort St. George,
4th February 1792.

(Signed) Charles Oakeley,
(,,) W. Petre.

To

A. Sadlier, Esq.,

Chief and Council at Masulipatam.

Gentlemen,

I have received your Secretary's letter of the 16th instant, covering one to Mr. Sonnerat, Chief at Yanam, which has been delivered to him.

That gentleman has been informed by me that I am ready to discuss with him the claims of the Yanam fishermen, relative to the fisheries at Yanam and Nellapilly whenever it may suit his convenience, and I have requested of him to appoint a person to receive the timber laying at old Ingeram and to direct that all receipts granted by the late Tripatty rauze to the Yanam farmer may be sent to me that I may recover payment of them.

Ingeram,
22nd July 1792.

I am, Gentlemen, etc.,
(Signed) M. Yeats.

To

P. Sonnerat, Esq.,

Chief of the French Factory at Yanam.

Sir,

The Vakeel of the Rajah Juggapatyrauze informs me that in consequence of the decision of the Chief and Council at Masulipatam, he has paid on his master's account to your Dubash, the sum of one hundred and sixteen Madras Pagodas, awarded to the Collector of Yanam, for which he requests to have your receipt; the receipt granted to him by your Dubash not being in his opinion sufficient.

I have now the honour to return you that receipt and to request that your own receipt may be supplied in lieu of it to the Vakeel who now waits upon you.

Ingeram,
14th October 1792.

I have etc.
(Signed) M. Yeats.

To

P. Sonnerat, Esq.,

Chief of the French Factory at Yanam.

Sir,

I had the honour on the 14th past of replying to that part of your letter of the 8th of August last, which related to the claim of your cultivators on the Rajah Juggapatyrauze and of adjusting that business. I have now the honour to reply to the latter part of that letter relating to the claim the Yanam fishermen have made of fishing with drag or large nets in particular creeks upon the island of Coringa.

In order to ascertain with as much precession as possible what the rights of your fishermen are to the use of the creeks in question, I have assembled and examined the oldest fishermen at Nillapally etc., and from them I learn that the Yanam fishermen have for many years possessed the right of fishing with any kind of nets in the Moola Calavah, Yelacoora Tippa Calavah and the Marakan vaurava creeks, laying to the eastward of Yanam and which are I suppose the three creeks you mean but that they have not a right of fishing either in the river Godavary or the Nillapally creeks or any others having their source from them (the thus abovementioned excepted) unless with hand or cast nets.

They have further informed that those three creeks having been filled up in some degree by the inundation in 1787 and rendered useless to large nets, the Yanam fishermen were induced to claim a right of fishing in a creek called the Patalapurrah mogah that this creek is the property of the English fishermen who pay a tax to Government for it. They admit that in the time of Mr. Oram his manager (Armogum) did give the Yanam fishermen liberty to fish in that creek (probably from interested motives) and that in consequence they fixed their stakes in it, but that the Nillapally fishermen conceiving themselves injured pulled up the French stakes and put their own down.

This, Sir, is the information I have been able to acquire on the subject in dispute. It differs somewhat from the account contained in Mr. Tuder's letter to you of the 9th February 91 but not materially and as you appear desirous of having it speedily settled and are willing to accede to his statement I have not a doubt but he will readily adjust it with you.

The Nillapally fishermen represent to me that of late the Yanam fishermen have fixed their stakes in the river Godavary. Their doing so is contrary to custom and I conclude without your knowledge permit me to request of you that they may be directed to withdraw them.

INGERAM,
8*th November* 1792.

I have, etc.
(Signed) M. YEATS.

To

A. SADLIER, Esq.,

Chief and Council of Masulipatam.

GENTLEMEN,

We have received your letter of the 25th ultimo.

Our instructions of concerning French prisoners of war were not extend to the merchants settled at Yanam . . . Factory was delivered upon promise of person and property. No requisition was made of the merchants to surrender themselves prisoners of war it usual to consider persons in the . . . merchants at Yanam in the light of prisoners require more from them than to demcan peaceably and conform in every respect to the orders of the Government under whose protection . . . live.

It is our intention therefore the French merchants be permitted to rein . . . at Yanam in possession of their private . . . they be allowed to settle such mercantile were outstanding at the time our Troops possession of the factory, but that from June, when the settlement became shall in all respects be bound of this Government and privileges whatever inconsistent with them.

We observe that Major Wynch request instructions concerning the two vessels captured at Coringa, we desire that these vessels may be disposed of in the manner we have directed with regard to that captured in your roads.

We are, Gentlemen, etc.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
September 1793.

(Signed) CHARLES OAKELY.
(„) E. FALLOWFIELD.

ENCLOSURES.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Collector Tudor, to the Board of Revenue, dated 31st May 1792

Herewith I have the honor to transmit sundry papers relating to a dispute between the fishermen of Nillapilly and those of Yanam. In consequence of the Chief (Monsiur Sonnerat having in November last demanded justice on behalf of the Yanam fishermen as appears from extract of his letters (?) I immediately made a strict investigation into their claims and upon the 8th February last addressed Monsieur Sonnerat the accompanying letter (No. 3) from which period I heard nothing further of the dispute, until the receipt of his letter of the 27th instant (No. 4) wherein he requests the matter be submitted to the decision of the Madras Government conceiving it probable that the Nillapilly inhabitants would not speak against their own interest, I had the precaution not only to take representations of the Yanam and Nillapally fishermen themselves (Nos. 5 and 6) but declarations of the inhabitants and Curnums of Nillapally Mootah, Cusbah and Goothandevu village, *likewise* declarations from the fishing people of Gootanadevethalamoody, Sauvata Mogh, Mullavaram, *Yellahalatt* and Pundythippa villages, and from the Despondiahs of ? Ingeram Purgunnah who from being under Juggapatty could have no interest in the decision, as likewise from the Sircar-Gumastah and Cutcherry servants of the Neelapilly (Nos 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) from all which it clearly appears the Yanam fishermen have no right to fish in the Peetala purra Moogah with *seives* or drag nets. Monsieur Sonnerat represents that the fishery still extant continues to bear the name of *Pecole Burry* owing to a French gentleman named Burry having established it. From every information I can obtain the fishery has never been otherwise called than Peetala purra Moogah a country name ; which it derived from its peculiar situation and the abundance of crab fish generally found in it. Particular stress is also laid by Monsiur Sonnerat on the right of the Yanam fishermen to half the fishery in question from the Nellapilly fishermen being obliged to come on the French Territory to spread their nets. This appears not however to be the case from the accompanying representation No. 12, but even if it had been so, the only French land the Neelapilly fishermen could possibly go upon in order to fix their nets, must be the Puninsula ceded to them by Colonel Cathart at the last treaty of peace.

To the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES OAKELY, *Bart.*,
President and Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

HONOURABLE SIR & SIRS,

The general opinion which prevailed in this country of a war having taken place between the English and French nations being confirmed by the Drake Cruzer bringing into Madras roads a French vessel she had captured on her passage from defaced where she must have heard of the actual state of those nations, with respect to each other, made me solicitous of the safety of this factory and the Port of Coringa under my charge ; at the former the company has considerable property chiefly in money, the latter I know to have been an object last war to the enmies privateers who had plundered or destroyed the vessels both in the river and Bay of Bengal. To protect them at this time Lieutenant Riddell company of invalid sepoys at Coringa and at there were a few peons only, while the French were at Yanam and on board of the vessels, could Europeans, and take possession of both places rumour of a war reaching them I thought it my duty to call up commanding at Samulcottah the requisition did not danger of an approaching rupture, becoming daily certain, I applied to him a second time when was pleased to inform me he would detach an officer some sepoys to my assistance. In the meantime the Chief and Council at Masulipatam sensible of the danger to which the factory was exposed, had recommended to him to bring his whole detachment to the factory.

On the 10th in the evening I information that the French at Yanam upon an English vessel in the Bay. Their was to send an armed doney in the night from to Coringa, and those take on board a number of seamen collected for that purpose and proceed to and seize the vessel before day.

I had every reason to depend upon this information, the more so as the French have for some days spoken rather freely of what they might. On reflection it appeared evident to me, that value of the vessel they meant to seize could not object to induce them to commence hostilities a declaration of war was known to have taken some other object therefore they must have in The facility with which this factory might be sums of money known to be the certainty of retiring with their troops collected to oppose the place of their destination if embarked on a vessel esteemed the best sailor in India occurred at once to me, and left me little reason to doubt of their real intention. There was no time for deliberation. I went immediately to Coringa having first ordered seven regular sepoys (who had come to the factory with treasure) and about 12 peons, being all I could collect to proceed there and having consulted with Lieut. Riddell, we were of opinion no time was to be lost in securing the French seamen then in the village accordingly at midnight we made prisoners of twenty of them about 3 A.M. of the 11th. The doney from Yanam arrived and immediately secured. We found on board of her Monsr. Hugon partner in business with the French Chief, who appeared to have the conducting of the enterprize, and eight other Europeans chiefly officers some arms and powder at 8 A.M. we seized upon two French vessels laying in the river and 13 Europeans.

About noon Major Wynch arrived with his sepoys. I informed him of every thing that had passed and consulted with him what further steps might be necessary to our security.

We are aware that all hostile attempts ought to be sanctioned by authority, but that sanction it was not possible, in our situation to procure the attempt which had been that morning frustrated left us no room to doubt of the situation of the French and of their knowledge and the circumstance of Monsr. Hugon them the second of the settlement) being employed on that occasion, convinced us it was not the attempt of a few rash adventurers but the deliberate scheme of the heads of the settlement. Ignorant also what number of Europeans they might have in Yanam and on their ships in the Bay, we were clear opinion that we could not be justified, after what had passed in delaying one moment to take possession of Yanam and cut off thereby all hopes they might yet entertain of taking this factory by a junction of their people. Having come to this resolution, summoned the French Chief to deliver up the factory at Yanam to the English troops, which he accordingly did, and Lieut. Riddell by order of Major took charge of it.

The papers necessary to your full information of this disagreeable subject (7 in number) come inclosed as also an unsealed letter, which the French Chief has desired of me to forward to the Government of Pondicherry.

INGERAM, I have, etc.
13*th June* 1793. (Signed) M. YEATS.

France Convention between Great Britain and France, signed at London the 7th March 1815.

[Translation.]

In the name of the Most Holy and undivided Trinity.

The trade in salt and opium throughout the British sovereignty in India, having been subjected to certain Regulations and Restrictions which, unless due provision be made, might occasion differences between the subjects and Agents of His Britannic Majesty and those of His Most Christian Majesty, their said Majesties have thought proper to conclude a special convention, for the purpose of preventing such differences, and removing every cause of dispute between their respective subjects in that part of the world, and in this view, have named for their respective Plenipotentiaries, viz., His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, a Peer of the United Kingdom, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in England and in Ireland, and President of the Board of His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs

of India, and His Majesty the King of France and Navarre, the Sieur Claude Lovis de La Chutre Descendant of the Princes of Deals, Count deLa Chatre, Commander of the Royal and Hospitable orders of St. Lazarus and of Mount Carmel, Honourary Commander of the Order of Malta, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Lieutenant-General of His Armies, and His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of London—who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :—

Article 1.

His Most Christian Majesty engages to form to the British Government in India, the exclusive right to purchase, at a fair and equitable price to be regulated by that which the said Government shall have paid for salt in the districts in the vicinity of the French possessions on the Coast of Coromandel and Orixa respectively, the salt that may be manufactured in the said possessions, subject, however, to a reservation of the quantity that the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty shall deem requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the inhabitants thereof, and upon the condition that the British Government shall deliver in Bengal to the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty the quantity of salt that may be judged necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of Chandernagore, reference being had to the population of the said settlement, such delivery to be made at the price which the British Government shall have paid for the said article.

Article 2.

In order to ascertain the prices as aforesaid, the official accounts of the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts in the vicinity of the French Settlements on the coast of Coromandel and Orixa respectively shall be open to the inspection of a Commissioner to be appointed for that purpose, by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty in India, and the price to be paid by the British Government shall be settled according to an average, to be taken every three years, of the charges as aforesaid, ascertained by the said official accounts, commencing with the three years preceding the date of the present convention.

The price of salt at Chandernagore to be determined in the same manner, by the charges incurred by the British Government for the salt manufactured in the districts nearest to the said settlement.

Article 3.

It is understood that the salt works in the possessions belonging to His Most Christian Majesty shall be and remain under the direction and administration of the Agents of His said Majesty.

Article 4.

With a view to the effectual attainment of the objects in the contemplation of the High Contracting Parties, His Most Christian Majesty engages to establish in his possessions on the Coasts of Coromandel and Orixa and at Chandernagore in Bengal, nearly the same price for salt as that at which it shall be sold by the British Government in the vicinity of each of the said possessions.

Article 5.

In consideration of the stipulations expressed in the preceding articles, His Britannic Majesty engages that the sum of four lacs of sicca rupees shall be paid annually to the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, duly authorised by equal quarterly instalments, such instalments to be paid, at Calcutta, or Madras ten days after the Bills that may be drawn for the same by the said Agents, shall have been presented to the Government of either of those Presidencies, it being agreed that the rent above stipulated shall commence from the 1st of October 1814.

Article 6.

With regard to the trade in opium, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that at each of the periodical sales of that article there shall be reserved for the French Government and delivered upon requisition duly made by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, or by the persons duly appointed by them, the number

of chests, so applied for, provided that such supply shall not exceed three-hundred chests in each year, and the price to be paid for the same shall be determined by the average rate at which opium shall have been sold at every such periodical sale, it being understood that, if the quantity of opium applied for at any one time shall not be taken, on account of the French Government, by the Agents of His Most Christian Majesty, within the usual period of delivery, the quantity so applied for shall nevertheless be considered as so much in reduction of the three-hundred chests hereinbefore mentioned.

The requisitions of opium, as aforesaid, are to be addressed to the Governor-General at Calcutta within thirty days after notice of the intended sale shall have been published in the Calcutta Gazette.

Article 7.

In the event of any restriction being imposed upon the exportation of saltpetre the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty shall nevertheless be allowed to export that article to the extent of eighteen thousand maunds.

Article 8.

His Most Christian Majesty, with the view of preserving the harmony subsisting between the two nations have engaged by the 12th article of the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th May 1814, not to erect any fortifications the establishments to be restored to him by the said Treaty, and to maintain no greater number of troops than may be necessary for the purposes of Police, His Britannic Majesty, on his part in order to give every security to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, residing in India, engages if at any time there should arise between the high contracting parties—any misunderstanding or rupture (which God forbid) not to consider or treat as prisoners of war those persons who belong to the civil establishments of His Most Christian Majesty in India, nor the officers, non-commissioned officers or soldiers who according to the terms of the said Treaty, shall be necessary for the maintenance of the Police in the said establishments, and to allow them to remain three months to settle their personal affairs and also to grant them the necessary facilities and means of conveyance to France with their families and private property.

His Britannic Majesty further engages to permit the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty in India to continue their residence and commerce so long as they should conduct themselves peaceably, and shall do nothing contrary to the Laws and Regulations of the Government.

But in case their conduct should render them suspected, and the British Government should once judge it necessary to order them to quit India, they shall be allowed the period of six months to retire, with their effects and property, to France or to any other country they may choose.

At the same time it is to be understood that this favor is not to be extended to those who may act contrary to the Laws and Regulations of the British Government.

Article 9.

All Europeans and others whosoever against whom judicial proceedings shall be instituted within the limits of the settlements or Factories belonging to His Most Christian Majesty, for offences committed, or for debts contracted, within the said limits, and who shall take refuge out of the same shall be delivered up to the chiefs of the said settlements and factories and all Europeans and others whosoever against whom judicial proceedings as aforesaid, shall be instituted without the said limits, and who shall take refuge within the same shall be delivered up by the chief of the said settlements and factories upon demand being made of these by the British Government.

Article 10.

For the purpose of rendering this agreement permanent, the High Contracting Parties hereby engage that no alteration shall be made the conditions and stipulations in the foregoing articles without the mutual consent of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of His Most Christian Majesty.

Article 11.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, in the space of one month from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it and have thereunto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at London this 7th day of March in the year of our Lord (One thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

(Signed) , (Signed) ,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. LE COMTE DELA CHATRE.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) HOLT. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) J. M. MACLEOD,
Assistant Secretary to Government.

(A True Copy.)

W. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the sixteenth article of a convention signed at Paris on the 20th day of November 1815, it was stipulated that, after the performance of certain conditions therein specified, His Britannic Majesty should give the necessary orders, on the first demand of the French Government, for carrying into execution the restoration of the French Colonies as stipulated by the Treaty of Paris of the 30th of May 1814, which have been since occupied by the British Forces, and whereas those conditions having been fulfilled, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty has been pleased to issue His Royal warrant bearing the date 11th of March last to the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Land Forces in India, directing him to deliver, or cause to be delivered to such Commissary or Commissaries as shall be named and authorized on the part of His Most Christian Majesty to receive the same, all and every of the countries, territories and Factories in the East Indies which were possessed by France on the 1st of January 1792 (with the exception of the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodriguez and Les Seychellas) with the fortifications thereof, and whereas the Earl of Moira has delegated to the Right Honourable Hugh Elliot, Governor-in-Council at Fort St. George, full powers for restoring or causing to be restored such of the Countries, Territories and Factories aforesaid as are now situated within the limits and subject to the Government of Fort St. George, and whereas His Excellency André Julien Count Dia Puy, Peer of France and Mr. Joseph Francis Dyot Commissaries on the part of His Most Christian Majesty have produced full power to receive the same.

Wherefore it is hereby proclaimed that the Commissaries of His Most Christian Majesty have this day received possession of the countries, territories and factories aforesaid, which are to be placed under their authority, in succession as they may be taken charge of, by persons duly empowered by those Commissaries for that purpose.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
18*th November* 1816.

(Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.)

(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) M. CLIVE,
First Assistant.

Rd. 28th November.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the Collector of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed printed copies of a proclamation published at Fort St. George on the 18th instant.

I am,
Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servant,
G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1*st November* 1816.

Rd. 2nd December 1816.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the Collector of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter of this date addressed to the British Commissioner at Pondicherry, and to desire that the resolution therein expressed for the discontinuance of pensions to French subjects may be immediately made known to all persons whom it may concern now residing within the limits of your authority.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1*st November* 1816.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the British Commissioner at Pondicherry.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant.

2. It is understood to be the intention of His Excellency the Governor-General of the French Establishments in India not to demand the transfer of Pondicherry to his actual charge until the first of the next month, and under that impression the Governor in Council has determined that all pensions now payable by the British Government in consideration of their possession of the French Settlements and Factories shall cease prospectively from the 30th instant both at Pondicherry and its several dependencies situated at present within the limits of the Government of Fort St. George.

3. The Collectors of Tanjore, Rajahmundry and Malabar will be desired to notify this resolution to the French pensioners now residing within the limits of their respective districts.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
25*th November* 1816.

(A True Copy.)

WM. CLIVE,
First Assistant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Rd. 27th November.

To the Collector for the time being or Acting Collector of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a proclamation, of this date, published at Fort St. George.

2. Captain James Stuart Fraser having been appointed the Commissioner for conducting the transfer of the French Settlements and for transacting all business connected with it, I am directed to desire that you will comply with all the requisitions which you may receive from that officer on the subject of his commission.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
November 1816.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the British Commissioner at Pondicherry.

SIR,

As Commanding Officer of Pondicherry you will hitherto have issued passports according to the practice which had been observed by your predecessors in that command. I am now directed to desire that as British Commissioner for conducting the transfer of the French Settlement, and for concluding all arrangements connected with their restitution, you will inform His Excellency the Count DuPuy that you are authorized to grant passports in the form prescribed by the regulations of this Presidency through any part of the British territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George, it being understood that applications for such passports will be accompanied by certificate that they are made with the approbation of the French Government.

2. It is proposed that a similar proceeding shall be established at the subordinate French Settlement, the passports being granted by the nearest Civil or Military officer in the service of the British Government on certificates to be furnished by the chief authority of the place.

3. It is further to be understood that on the expiration of the term of any passport it is to be immediately transmitted to the nearest British authority by whom the requisite communication will be made to the Public officer who issued it and also to the Passport department.

4. The Public officer issuing the passport will signify upon it the authority to whom it is to be ultimately delivered, and he will furnish that authority at the time with an extract from his register of the passport issued.

5. Passports by land to other Presidencies can only be issued by the Government at Fort St. George.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th November 1816.

(A True Copy.)

D. HILL,
Secretary to Government.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 31, December 1816.

To the Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

Information having been received from the British Commissioner at Pondicherry that previously to the transfer of that place to the authority of the French Government, as also at Karaical, the native inhabitants of the district had commenced the

destruction of the trees in the public roads and avenues; it occurs to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that the same irregularities may possibly be practiced within the limits of the French Settlement of Yanam, I am therefore directed to desire that every precaution may be taken to preserve the trees in that district and the public property of all descriptions.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
25*th December* 1816.

R^c. 7th January.

To the Collector of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I have the honour to subjoin for your information the extract of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government to my address under date the 16th instant and to acquaint you that it has been finally determined that the Revenue and corresponding charges of the subordinate French settlements of Carical, Yanam, and Mahé, shall be considered to have been on account of the French Government equally with those of Pondicherry from the 1st of the present month.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

J. S. FRASER,
British Commissioner.

PONDICHERRY,
26*th December* 1816.

Extract of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government to Captain Fraser under date the 16*th December* 1816.

If His Excellency and Monsieur Dayot shall continue in their present opinion, that it will be a preferable arrangement for the transfer of the revenues and the charges of the Districts in question to be considered to have taken place equally with those of Pondicherry from the 1st instant, you are authorized to adopt it in the name of the Governor in Council and convey to the Collectors the requisite information to that effect, in order that they may immediately prepare to adjust their accounts accordingly under the corresponding instructions with which in that case they will be furnished by the Board of Revenue.

(A True Extract.)

J. S. FRASER,
British Commissioner.

Extract from a letter to the British Commissioner at Pondicherry dated 16*th December* 1816.

2. You have signified the request of the French authorities to be informed of the grounds on which it has been proposed that the revenues of the districts of Karical, Yanam, and Mahé shall continue to be collected on account of the British Government until the dates of their actual transfer to the French; also that the nature of our outstanding claims on those districts may be explained, as well as the mode and time proposed for their recovery.

3. I have the honour to inform you in reply that the question of loss or gain to either Government was not contemplated in the proposal that the revenues of the districts above mentioned should continue to be received, and the corresponding charges to be borne by the British Government until the actual transfer of those districts, but that the arrangement was considered to be the most convenient for both Governments as it regarded the future adjustment of accounts. It was also thought that the disbursements and receipts would so nearly correspond, in amount as to render the

difference either on the one or the other side of the account an object of no consideration. It was further thought that His Excellency the Count Du Puy was prepared to have acceded to the arrangement as previously explained to him at this Presidency. In this there appears to have been some mistake, which, however, is not material; for if His Excellency and Monsieur Dayot shall continue in their present opinion that it will be a preferable arrangement for the transfer of the revenues and the charges of the districts in question to be considered to have taken place equally with those of Pondichery from the 1st instant, you are authorized to adopt it in the name of the Governor in Council, and to convey to the Collectors the requisite information to that effect in order that they may immediately prepare to adjust their accounts accordingly under the corresponding instructions with which in that case they will be furnished by the Board of Revenue.

4. It does not appear to be either necessary or practicable in the present moment for the Governor in Council to explain particularly the nature of our demands which may be outstanding against the French settlements, nor is he aware that they can be of any other nature than the recovery of advances made to the cultivators, and of arrears of revenue which may have fallen due either wholly or proportionately previously to the 1st instant or to the date from which it may be finally determined, that the revenues shall be collected on the French account. This subject, however, will be referred immediately to the Board of Revenue and they will be desired to submit a detailed statement of all outstanding balances and other claims as soon as it can be prepared. In the meantime perhaps it may be more expedient that you should not correspond with the Collectors on this point, as it may lead to erroneous notions of the amount of the demands and of the principle on which they should be adjusted. The mode and time of paying the sums which may be due to the Honorable Company can hereafter be arranged with the Government at Pondicherry, by the agency of whose officers it is presumed, the debts must be generally recovered.

5. In adopting the Resolution communicated to you by my letter of the 25th ultimo respecting Land and Sea duties, I am desired to explain that the Governor in Council had only in contemplation the immediate convenience of the French Government, and that he has no authority for permanently removing or abating the restrictions which exist on the commercial intercourse between the French and British territories; or for permitting the free transit of goods by land from one French Settlement to another. The general question will be submitted to the supreme Government, and any particular indulgence which may be due to the isolated villages of Bahore and Villeonore immediately dependent on Pondicherry will probably receive their special consideration. The Boards of Revenue and Trade have been desired to submit certified copies of the established Tarifs and of such rules and regulations regarding the collections of duties and Customs in their respective departments under the Presidency as may be necessary for the information of the French Government, and I shall have the honour of transmitting them to you for that purpose as soon as they can be prepared.

6. As under the arrangement now proposed by the Count Du Puy for the transfer of the revenues of the Karical, Yanam and Mahe the duties of the British Government will be levied from the 1st of January at the frontiers of those settlements, it may be necessary that His Excellency's intentions in regard to the duties to be levied on account of the French Government should be immediately ascertained.

8. Your proceeding in regard to the mode proposed by the French authorities for determining the boundary of the territories dependent on Pondicherry is considered to have been perfectly correct, and the Governor in Council would have regretted if in compliance with their request, you had furnished Lieutenant Sim with any power for that purpose. It is the wish of the Governor in Council that the French authorities should at once take possession of the territories offered to them as laid down in the maps with which you have been provided, reserving to themselves the right of hereafter claiming greater cessions if within a reasonable period for enquiry they shall discover any ground to call in question the correctness of the boundary now delineated. With this understanding it will be sufficient for present purposes that Lieutenant Sim should accompany any French Officer along the boundary which has been traced, and which, as far as the territorial claims of the British Government are concerned, is considered final.

9. You have already been informed that enquiry would be made whether any of the Lands now restored to the French Government and formerly held by them of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore respectively are subject to particular conditions of tenure. The result of the enquiry will of course be made known to you as soon as possible ; in the mean time it is sufficient to repeat the observation that the Governor in Council is at present inclined to believe that no such condition will be found.

15. With reference to your letter of the 13th instant to the Collector of Tanjore and the Southern Division of Arcot, I am desired to acquaint you that the Governor in Council has observed with pleasure your general disposition to conciliate the French authorities, and to furnish the Count Du Puy with every information which may be useful to His Excellency in the future administration of the affairs of the French Settlements. The Governor in Council is at the same time persuaded that he may safely rely on your discretion, that your applications in that respect to the Revenue and Commercial officers with whom you have been placed in correspondence, will be regulated by a proper regard for the many duties which they have to perform in the ordinary course of the Public service. Subject to this general remark the letters in question are considered to be unexceptionable."

(True Extracts and Copies.)

(Signed) RICHARD CLIVE,
First Assistant.

(True Copy.)

J. HANBURY,
Secretary.

To the Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine that the Land and Sea Duties, as affecting all commercial intercourse between the French possessions in your district, and the territories of this Government, shall continue on their present footing until the 1st of February next.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
13*th January* 1817.

J. HANBURY,
Secretary.

Rd. 14th January.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance the enclosed extract from a letter addressed by the Government to the British Commissioner at Pondicherry.

Last part of the enclosure in the letter to Chief Secretary, 9th December 1816.

2. Should you require any instructions as to the adjustment of your accounts, respecting the transfer of the French Settlements, the Board on your referring any particular point to them, will be prepared to furnish you with orders. If the matter require any orders from the Accountant-General, you will of course apply to that officer.

3. You will submit to the Board a detailed report on the demands, if any, which may be outstanding against the French Settlement in your District, so soon as you may have ascertained from the Commissioner the precise date of the transfer."

4. You will report particularly to the Board whether any of the lands restored to the French Government are held subject "to particular conditions of tenure."

5. You will not commence the levyof a frontier duty as the French Settlement in your District until the 1st of January next, nor even then, unless you understand from the Commissioner that the Settlement is to be considered as transferred previously to that date.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. HANBURY,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30*th December* 1816.

Extract of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 27*th January* 1817.

1. "I am directed to acquaint you that the orders of the Government conveyed to you on the 25th of November last regarding the duties to be levied on French Commerce, are to remain in force until the 1st of March next, so far as they relate to articles imported into the French Settlements."

(A True Extract.)

J. HANBURY,
Secretary.

Rd. 5th February 1817. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to transmit to you extract from a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, by which you will observe that the high foreign frontier duty, is not to be collected on articles carried into the French Settlements until the 1st of March next.

Extract para. 1 from the Chief Secretary, 27th January 1817.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. HANBURY,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27*th January* 1817.

Rd. 7th February 1817. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

1. I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to desire that you will draw up a statement of all balances of land or other Revenue which may be due in the French Settlement in the District under your charge showing those which are recoverable and those which you consider irrecoverable.

2. As it is necessary that the Board be furnished with this statement at a very early period, you are requested to lose no time in transmitting it to this office.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. HANBURY,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30*th January* 1817.

Rd. 9th March 1817. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to transmit, for your information and guidance, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department under date 24th Instant, containing the rules which are to be in force with respect to the Duties to be levied on the Trade between the several French Settlements and the Territories subject to this Presidency from the 1st March.

From Mr. Secy. Hill, 24th February 1817.

2. As Brandy and other spirituous Liquors have at various times, been seized and detained owing to a misconception of the rules regarding those Articles, it may be proper here to observe that Wine, Brandy, and all other foreign spirituous Liquors of whatsoever description manufactured to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope are liable to the double duty imposed by the Regulations only when exported from or imported into the Foreign Settlements subject to this Presidency but these articles when passing through our own territories are, as Europe articles, exempted from all duty whatsover.

3. Instances having been known in which coloured Arrack has been disguised and passed as Brandy, in order to avoid the high duty on spirituous Liquors manufactured in the Country, I am requested to call your attention to this circumstance and to desire that you will use every exertion to prevent impositions of this kind.

4. You will observe, that it is the object of the rules now communicated to you, to subject articles for the internal consumption of the French Settlements to the single duty of eight per cent. only, while all those which are considered articles of Trade are liable to the double duty imposed by the Regulations.

5. The Board desire that you will frame Tariffs of the Articles severally liable to double duty, to single duty, or duty free, and submit the same without delay for their consideration.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27*th February* 1817.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

GENTLEMEN,

1. I am directed to inform you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to resolve that the following rules with respect to the duties to be levied on the trade between the several French Settlements and the territories subject to this Presidency shall be in force from the 1st of March.

(1) All articles exported from those Settlements into the territories subject to this Presidency shall be liable to the double duty imposed by the Regulations.

(2) All articles of external trade exported from the territories subject to this Presidency into any French Settlements, as well as all materials fit to be wrought into such Articles, shall be liable to the double duty imposed by the Regulations.

(3) All articles fit only for the internal consumption of the French Settlements shall be liable only to the single duty of eight per cent.

(4) Grain, live-stock and all other provisions may pass by land into the French Settlements duty free. Grain exported by sea will continue subject to the duty of three per cent.

2. I am directed to desire that you will take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to the foregoing Resolutions by issuing detailed instructions to the local officers whom they concern and by causing them to frame tariffs of the articles severally liable to double duty or to single duty or duty free. In the meantime a

copy of this letter will be transmitted for the information and guidance of the Commissioner at Pondicherry and of the Collectors of Southern Division of Arcot and of Tanjore.

I have the honour to be
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. Hill,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
24*th February* 1817.

(True Copy.)

H. Chamier,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

1. I have been directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to submit, for the information and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, their sentiments on the several remaining questions connected with the transfer of the French Settlements, to which they have not yet replied.

2. The first of these subjects is the future arrangements to be made in the Salt Department.

3. On reference to the convention between Great Britain and France, enclosed in Mr. Hill's letter of the 25th of November last, it appears that the salt works in the French possessions are to be placed under the direction of the French Government, that no restriction whatever is imposed on the quantity of salt to be manufactured, but that the French Government are bound to farm to the British Government the exclusive right to purchase all salt manufactured by them, beyond what is required for the consumption of their settlements, at the price paid for salt in the neighbouring districts, for which purpose the French authorities are to have access to our official accounts—the French Government are further bound to fix "nearly the same price" for salt sold in their own possessions as that at which salt is sold in the British territories.

Article 3.
Article 1.
Article 2.
Article 4.

4. In the letters of the British Commissioner at Pondicherry, it is stated that, under the provisions of this convention, the salt pans "will be worked to their utmost extent," and that the contraband trade "will be attempted to be carried on by every possible means", and it is estimated that at Pondicherry alone about 750 garces of salt per annum will be tendered for sale to the British Government.

See enclosures in the letter from the Chief Secretary 20th January 1847.

5. The Board have given a deliberate consideration to this subject, and concur in opinion with the Supreme Government that the interest of the salt Monopoly under this Presidency will be best consulted by purchasing the inactivity of the salt-pans in the French Settlements, by the rent nominally paid for their produce, it seems therefore desirable that a specific proposal to this effect should be made to the French Government. It is of course to be understood that, in this event the British Government would readily supply the French Settlements with such quantity of salt as may be required for their consumption, at the manufacturing price, or actual cost and that the rent to be paid, in consideration of the inactivity of the French Salt pans, should be fixed by a computation of the utmost quantity, of salt they can produce, and the conversion of this quantity into money, in the manner provided in the convention.

6. This, more than any other measure, would secure the revenue of the salt monopoly—but as it is understood that the powers of the French Government are limited, it is doubtful how far they may consider themselves authorised to accede to a deviation from the letter of the convention; and in the event of the proposal not meeting their acceptance, the arrangement specified in the convention must of course be carried into effect.

7. In this case, it seems desirable that the French Government should be called upon to state the quantity of salt likely to be tendered for sale in each of their settlements and to nominate a Commissioner to fix its price as provided in the convention that their convenience should be consulted as to the time, the place, and mode of its delivery and that the strictest orders should be issued to the Collectors to prevent the illicit importation of salt from the French Settlements. It has been suggested that a separate officer might be appointed, on our part, to receive the salt, and in communication with the officers of the French Government to check and detect illicit importation, which no doubt will be attempted, and which there is every reason to believe may prove most injurious to the revenue.

See Article 2nd.

8. The Board are inclined to think that eventually the nomination of an officer for this purpose will be absolutely necessary, for without some personal control of this description where incitement to fraud will be so great, its detection will be almost impracticable.

9. As connected with this subject, I am directed to submit the enclosed letter from the Collector in the Southern Division of Arcot, reporting the final transfer of the French Settlements in his district, and requesting orders regarding the quantity of salt on hand at Pondicherry, which amounts to about 600 garces—Mr. Hyde proposed that the salt should be conveyed by sea to Cuddalore; but as the expense of shipping, transporting, landing, securing it, will in all probability exceed the charge for manufacturing an equal quantity at Cuddalore or its neighbourhood, the Board recommend that it may be destroyed.

From Mr. Hyde 10th January 1817.

10. Whatever may be the final arrangement to be adopted respecting the Salt Department, the Board beg leave to recommend that, with reference to the 4th article of the convention, the British Commissioner at Pondicherry, be directed to ascertain whether the price at which salt is sold in the French Settlements be nearly the same as that at which it is sold in the neighbouring British territories an observance of this rule being an essential check against any considerable frauds on our revenue.

11. The next subject on which the sentiments of the Board have been desired is the eventual discharge of outstanding balances due to the British Government.

12. From the letters noted in the margin it appears that the following is the amount of the balances outstanding in the French Settlements :—

From Mr. Hyde 7th February 1871.
From Mr, Thackeray 21st January 1817.
From Mr. Vughan 13th February 1817.
From Mr. H. Oakes 15th February 1817.

	For fasli 1226.	Previously to fasli 1226 irrecoverable.
Pondicherry.	S. Pgs.	S. Pgs.
See No. 7 in Mr. Hyde's letter ...	1,975 0 0	13,205 15 33
Deduct collections from the 1st December 1816 to the 7th January 1817.	1,719 14 60	
Due by the French Government ...	255 30 20	
Add charges	178 35 19	
Due by the French Government ...	434 20 39	
Karrical.		
See B in Mr. Thackeray's letter ...	4,589 29 37	16,969 36 45
Deduct net amount of collections from the 1st December 1816 to the 14th January 1817	2,046 22 17	
Due by the French Government ...	2,543 7 20	
	For fasli 1226 and a small debt of Ps. 28–17 for fasli 1225.	Previously to 1226 irrecoverable.
Yanam	1,259 21 25 recoverable balance.	237 5 72 irrecoverable balance.
Mahe Town	6 38 45	13 42 34

13. From the Collector's letters it appears that, with the exception of the small sum of Pagodas 28–17 in Yanam for fasly 1225, all the balances due in the French Settlements of Pondicherry, Karrical and Yanam previously to the current fasly 1226, are considered to be irrecoverable—as such no claim can be made for them on the French Government, and they should therefore be written off to profit and loss, viz., Pagodas 13,205—15—33 in Pondicherry, Pagodas 16,969—36—45 in Karrical, and Pagodas 237—5—72 in Yanam together with Pagodas 13—42—34 the irrecoverable balance due from the town of Mahe. For this measure the sanction of the Government is requested.

14. In Pondicherry the balance of Pagodas 1,975 for fusly 1226 is for Taccavy advanced to the inhabitants, from which deducting the collections from the 1st of December 1816 payable to the French Government, and adding the charges payable by them, there remains a sum of Pagodas 434—20—39 for which it is presumed that the French Government will readily be answerable.

15. In Karrical, the balance of Pagodas 4,589—29—37 for fasli 1226 consists of Pagodas 2,296—14—75 for Taccavy Pagodas 797—10—10 for Farm and Licenses and Pagodas 1,742—39—22 for Land Revenue from which deducting Pagodas 2,046—22—17 the net amount of the collections from the 1st December 1816, being Pagodas 2,046—22—17 there remains a sum of Pagodas 2,543—7—20 which it is concluded is recoverable from the French Government.

16. The Board also infer that the French Government will have no objection to become answerable for the recoverable balances at Yanam and Mahe amounting according to the enclosures in the letters from the respective Collectors, to Pagodas 1,259—21—25 in the former, and Pagodas 13—43—34 in the latter settlement.

17. It seems desirable that copies of the several letters from the Collectors on this subject should be forwarded to the British Commissioner at Pondicherry, with instructions to come to a final settlement with the French Government, as above proposed; referring directly to the Board any point of difficulty that may occur respecting the final adjustment of these accounts.

18. As the balance outstanding against the defaulting inhabitants of Karrical at present in the Jail at Combaconum is trifling and the expense attending their confinement is considerable, the Board are of opinion that they may be released, instructions to this effect will accordingly be issued to Mr. Thackeray.

19. With reference to the seventh article of the convention between Great Britain and France, I am directed to take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Hill's letter under date the 29th June last and to submit the accompanying copy of the draft of a regulation, which has been forwarded to the Court of Sudr Adawlut, entitled "a regulation for rescinding Regulation XIV 1809 for "preventing the exportation by sea of saltpetre from any of the ports subject to the "Presidency of Fort St. George on vessels not being the property of British subjects, "and for prohibiting the importation of that article from the interior into any of the "Foreign Settlements situated within the limits of the said Presidency."

20. It appears from the letter of the Secretary to the Board of Trade transmitted in that from Mr. Hill abovementioned, that under the 21st section of the Act of the 53rd of the King, the Honourable the Court of Directors have desired that the monopoly of saltpetre shall be abolished; but that such restrictions may be imposed as to prevent its exportation from any part of the British territories, through any other channel than the United Kingdom it is with a view of carrying these orders into effect that the proposed Regulation has been framed; due attention however has been paid to the seventh article of the convention with France, as well as to the dangerous consequences likely to arise from the unrestricted transit of saltpetre, and as the proposed Regulation has been taken chiefly from one which the Board believe to be in force in the Bengal provinces, it is hoped that it may be passed without the usual reference to the Supreme Government.

21. Section I, by rescinding Regulation XIV 1809, abolishes the monopoly of saltpetre.

22. Section II rescinds part of clause first section XV Regulation 1812. This became necessary in consequence of the repeal of Regulation XIV 1809; but in order to prevent dangerous consequence from the free transit of saltpetre and gunpowder,

the Board have provided that they shall be accompanied by regular certificates they have not specified by whom these certificates are to be issued, as they think details of this kind are better left to be determined by a simple order of the Government, to whom they have reserved the power of issuing such directions on this subject as from time to time may be found most expedient.

23. Section III prohibits the exportation of saltpetre by sea, except on vessels belonging to British subjects and section IV prohibits its exportation from our territories into foreign settlements, with the two following exceptions—1st where saltpetre may be imported into foreign settlements for private consumption under section VIII of the proposed Regulation—secondly where it may be imported into the French Settlements under the seventh article of the convention of the 7th of March 1815.

24. With reference to this article, and to the proposed regulations the Board beg leave to submit that the British Commissioner at Pondicherry be directed to ascertain whether it be the intention of any of the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty to import saltpetre from our territories and, if so, to settle with the French Government the different portions of the total quantity of eighteen thousand maunds which are to be imported at their several settlements in order that the necessary information and order may be given to the Collectors in the neighbouring districts.

25. The other provisions of the proposed Regulation do not appear to require any particular remark from the Board; it may be proper however to add that saltpetre will now be entered in the tariffs of the several Collectors, and consequently became subject to duty in common with other articles, it has hitherto been omitted from the tariffs and exempted from duty merely because it was a monopoly in the hands of the Government.

26. The Board, in a few days, will forward their report on Mahe; which will conclude their reply to the various references that have been made to them respecting the French Settlements.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

Fort St. George,
27*th February* 1817.

(Signed) A. D. Campbell,
Secretary.

Revenue Department.

Rd. 10th March 1817.

To the Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to transmit to you the accompanying correspondence with Government, regarding the period during which the revenues of the French Settlements subsequently to the formal act of restitution were administered by the servants of the Honourable Company, the repayment of advances made to cultivators and the price of salt furnished for immediate consumption in the French Settlements.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, 27th January 1817. From the Chief Secretary to Government, 3rd February 1817.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Fort St. George,
24*th February* 1817.

A. D. Campbell,
Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government.

Sir,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 20th instant, with its enclosures.

2. The Board propose, in the course of a few days, to submit to the Government their sentiments on the subject of the eventual discharge of outstanding balances due to the British Government by the inhabitants of the French territories—as well as regarding the future arrangements to be made in the Salt Department—meantime, I am directed to reply to the other points referred to in your letter.

3. With regard to the settlement of accounts with the French Government for the short period during which the revenues of the French Settlements, subsequently to the formal act of restitution, have been administered by the servants of the Company the Board are of opinion that it may be safely left to the British Commissioner in communication with the local Revenue officers. The Collectors during this period are to be considered as having acted on behalf of the French Government; their accounts will be mere matter of debit and credit—receipt and disbursement—which can be settled and arranged on the spot only, and which, so far as the Board are aware, can require no orders from the controlling authorities at the Presidency. Should any difficulty, however, occur, a reference might be made by the Collectors to the Board through the channel of the British Commissioner, who, on this point, might be authorized to correspond with the Board direct; and if the subject under discussion required orders from the Government, they might be obtained by the Board.

4. It appears from Captain Fraser's letter of the 7th instant that the French Government are willing to be responsible for the repayment of "advances made to "the cultivators for the present year"—the Board conclude that this alludes to the revenue or fusly year—and as their sentiments have been requested respecting "the time and instalment of repayment, I am directed to observe it would seem sufficient that the advances should be repaid at the close of the fusly year, which will terminate on the 12th July next, either by payment into the Treasuries of the several local Collectors, by payment in one sum to the British Commissioner, or by any other mode most convenient to the French Government.

5. The only remaining point upon which the Board at present are prepared to submit a final opinion is the price to be demanded for such salt as may be furnished for immediate consumption, either at Pondicherry or its dependencies. The French Government, it would appear, are entitled to the full advantage of any revenue that may be derived from salt consumed within their own territories, and the Board are therefore of opinion that the price to be demanded should be limited to the actual cost of the salt, to the British Government, or what is termed the manufacturing price—this differs at every separate pan—but can easily be determined by the British Commissioner in communication with the local Revenue officers.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. Hanbury,

Secretary.

Fort St. George,
27*th January* 1817.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council approves your several suggestions regarding the settlement of accounts with the French Government for the period during which the revenues of the French Settlements, subsequently to the formal act of restitution, were administered by the servants of the Honourable Company, the repayment of advances made to cultivators and the price of salt furnished for immediate consumption in the French Settlements. A copy of your report will accordingly be transmitted to the British Commissioner at Pondicherry for his information and guidance.

3. The Governor in Council desires that corresponding instructions may be furnished to the several Collectors of the districts in which the French Possessions are situated.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd February 1817.

(True Copies.)

H. CHAMIER,
Assistant Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of the letter from the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department under date the 3rd instant, transmitting for their consideration and report copy of a letter from the Supreme Government, respecting the arrangements to be entered into on the subject of salt manufactured in the foreign settlements, and on that of duties on the trade therewith.

2. The arrangements proposed by the Board in my letter of the 27th of February regarding salt manufactured in the French Settlements appear to be in conformity with the directions of the Supreme Government with regard to the salt manufactured at Tranquebar or which may be hereafter manufactured at the settlements of any other foreign European State; the Board consider the arrangement recommended by the Supreme Government to be highly desirable. They are not, however, in possession of the correspondence which seems to have passed with the Danish Government subsequent to their letter to your address of the 9th May 1816.

3. The instructions of the Supreme Government respecting the customs to be levied on the trade of foreign settlements appear to have been anticipated by the orders conveyed to the Board in Mr. Secretary Hill's letter of the 24th February last so far at least as regards the French Settlements, and the Board therefore submit that these orders be extended to Tranquebar, or any other foreign settlements, not belonging to France that may be hereafter restored.

4. The orders of Government, contained in your letter of the 14th August 1816, exempt from duty "all European articles of British manufacture, produce or "import, carried by land into Tranquebar"; the Board think that the extension of this exemption to the French and other foreign settlements would be a politic measure and it seems to be contemplated by the Supreme Government in the 12th para. of their letter under consideration.

5. The Supreme Government in the same part of their letter have proposed that goods *the produce or manufacture* of foreign settlements might be imported into our territories on payment of the ordinary transit duty. This, however, appears to be contemplated only in the event of its being desirable to secure from them some equivalent concessions, and except on that ground its adoption is not considered by the Board to be expedient.

6. The enclosed is a copy of the Board's instructions, to the Collectors in the neighbourhood of the French Settlements, issued on the receipt of Mr. Secretary Hill's letter of the 24th of February, when the replies thereto shall have reached the Board, they will be submitted to Government, in order that the list required in the concluding part of the despatch from the Supreme Government may be prepared.

To Mr. Hyde, 27th February 1817. The same to Messrs. Thackeray Cakes and Vaughan.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th March 1817.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to submit the enclosed correspondence with the Head Assistant Collector in charge of Tanjore, respecting the late orders on the subject of the duties to be levied at the frontier of the French Settlements.

From Mr. Thackeray, 26th March 1817.
To Ditto 3rd April 1817.

2. It is hoped that the instructions issued to Mr. Thackeray will meet the wishes of the Government. It will be observed that, among other measures, the Board propose that grain, which under the late orders is exempted from all duty whatever on exportation to the French Settlements, should be made liable to the regular duty leviable thereon under the Regulations, Viz. 3 per cent.

3. Mr. Thackeray has represented that almost all the grain exported from our territories to Karrical is intended for exportation by sea and as the quantity of this article imported into Madras alone from the Tanjore district exceeds in value nine lacs of Rupees, it is obvious that it is, at Karrical at least, an article of extensive external trade. The only duty to which grain is liable is an export duty of 3 per cent. at the subordinate ports, and if the *exemption* on importation at the French Settlements is continued, the French Government, by levying one or two per cent., will induce the grain merchants to export exclusively from the ports, all of which are favourably situated, and deprive us of the considerable revenue derived from the Customs on grain at the outports. This branch of the Customs being under another department, the Board cannot state its amount but from the extent of the trade, particularly on the Malabar and Canara Coasts it must be very considerable.

See letter from the Reporter on Commence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd April 1817.

(Signed) A. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to report that on receipt of your letter of the 27th Ultimo, measures were adopted to give full effect to the rules contained in the letter from Government under date the 24th February with respect to the duties that are to be levied on the Trade between the French Settlements and the British Territories. The Commercial Resident has been requested to furnish accounts of the last five years' exports from the two ports attached to Karrical, and as soon as these accounts are received, a list of the articles that usually pass the Frontier for external Trade shall be submitted to the Board. In the meantime there are one or two points respecting which I beg leave to make a few remarks.

2. With respect to the Rules that have been established by Government, I request instructions whether the first rule should be applied to cloth which is taken from the Villages in this District into the French Territory to be dyed and afterwards brought back again. Should it be thought expedient to exempt such cloths from the double duty a chop might be put on one corner of it previously to its passing the Frontier, and if this corner were left uncoloured the cloth could be recognized on its return after being dyed.

3. As there are very few articles that pass the Frontier exclusively for re-exportation it will I fear be difficult to distinguish these, except by the quantity should this be admitted as a ground for levying the double duty.

4. Under the fourth rule grain is to pass the Frontier, duty free, but is subject to a Duty of three per cent. on exportation by sea. Almost all the grain conveyed into the Carrical Territory from this District is intended for Exportation by sea, as however the levy of a three per cent. duty at the Frontier does not appear to be sanctioned by the present rules. I request further instructions on the subject.

5. By the 2nd para. of the letter in which these rules are contained, Tariffs are required of the articles severally liable to Double duty, to single duty, and of those that are duty free but as it is the re-exportation and not the nature of the article that subjects it to Double Duty, I beg leave to submit it to the Judgment of the Board whether the Tariff that received their sanction on the 15th July 1816 will not answer every purpose for which distinct and separate Tariffs have been required. It does not appear that any of the articles which are to pass the frontier duty free are inserted in the present Tariff, and the high duties that have been established by Government appear as applicable to this Tariff as the five per cent. duties that are now collected. The only additional articles which it appears necessary to insert are spirituous liquors manufactured to the westward of the Cape, which are subject to double duty when exported from or imported into the Foreign Settlements and as I have no means of ascertaining the correct valuation that should be fixed on each discription of Liquor, I request that extracts from such parts of the Tariffs of the Collector of Madras and of the Southern Division of Arcot as relate to spirituous liquors may be transmitted for my guidance.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) St. I. Thackeray,

Ag. Collector.

Cutcherry of the Collector of Tanjore,

26*th March* 1817.

To the Head Assistant Collector in charge of Tanjore.

Sir,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 26th ultimo.

2. The Board are of opinion that cloth taken into the French Territory to be dyed should be liable to double duty; it is impossible to ascertain whether it will be re-imported into our territories, or exported by sea, and as the probability is that it will form part of the external trade of the French Settlement, double duty should be levied thereon, the exemption from double duty is not to be allowed where it may tend to exempt any part of their external trade from the additional tax imposed thereon.

3. It would be impossible without the greatest abuse, to allow the quantity of any article to determine its liability or exemption from double duty—your demand must be regulated by the nature not the quantity of the article, and if any article, grain excepted, is one both of external trade and internal consumption in the French Settlements, it must be made liable to double duty—it being impracticable to exempt the one, without exempting the other; and it being of more importance to tax their external trade, than to favor their internal consumption.

4. Under the circumstances stated in the 4th paragraph of your letter, the Board propose to recommend that the duty leviable on grain imported into the French Settlements shall be enforced, and the present exemption therefrom immediately discontinued.

5. Under the explanations afforded in this letter, you will be able to form Tariffs of the articles to be liable to double or single duty or to be exempted from duty altogether, and if information is required respecting the value of spirituous liquors manufactured to the westward of the Cape of Good Hope you can address the Collectors of Madras or the Southern Division of Arcot on the subject.

6. The export of grain by sea from Tanjore has of late been very considerable, the Board desire you will appply to the Collector of Sea Customs for an account of the quantity exported from Karical in the last season.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3*rd April* 1817.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letters of the 27th of February and 10th of March and to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying extract from the Minutes of Consultation of this date.

2. You will understand that the Resolutions respecting duties at Pondicherry and the other French Settlements communicated to you under date the 24th of February are extended to Tranquebar, and you will furnish the necessary instructions on the subject to the several Collectors whom it concerns.

3. I am directed to take this occasion of acknowledging the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 3rd instant and stating that whereas at Karrical grain is imported from the Company's territories for the sake of re-exportation and not for that of consumption, it ought to be subjected to the duty of three per cent. and that if part only be for re-exportation and the remainder for consumption this duty ought nevertheless to be levied on the whole and a drawback on the quantity consumed will be allowed according to such arrangement as may be agreed upon with the Governments of the Foreign Settlements. In giving effect, however, to the foregoing rule, the Collector will be careful to infringe as little as possible on the intention of Government that provisions *bonâ fide* are to pass duty free.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) D. HILL,
Secretary to Government.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
15*th April* 1817.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 15*th April* 1817.

"The Board proceed to take into consideration the points remaining to be adjusted with regard to Salt and Customs at the French Settlements adjacent to the territories under this Presidency."

Read again the following documents which have already been recorded :—

1. The convention between England and France dated 7th March 1815.

2. The letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort William dated the 7th February 1817.

Read also the following letters from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue :—

Here enter.

27th February and 10th March.

The observations in the letter from the Acting Secretary to the Supreme Government are applied indiscriminately to the French and Danish Settlements, which appear to have been considered as on a footing of equality with regard to the questions concerning salt and customs to be adjusted with them respectively; But with respect to Tranquebar this Government has been actuated only by a feeling of liberality towards the Danish Government and by consideration for the wants and interests of the people living under their protection, in the indulgences which have been conceded; whereas with respect to the French Settlements, this Government has moreover to attend to the provisions of the convention between England and France. Much more embarrassment indeed is to be apprehended from those provisions than from any of the difficulties inherent in the points to be adjusted.

Whatever arrangement therefore may be deemed for the interest and credit of the British Government is practicable with respect to Tranquebar. The arrangement with respect to the French Settlements may prove more complicated and may be attended with greater difficulty.

The Supreme Government have urged that any remission of duty should be received distinctly as an indulgence such appears from the correspondence of the Commissioner at Pondicherry to be the feeling of the French authorities; it must also be the feeling of the Danish Government; and in this respect the French and Danish Governments are on a footing of equality as the convention provides for nothing with regard to the duties which have been modified.

It will be satisfactory to the Supreme Government to learn that their instructions that articles of foreign *tract* should not be exempt from duty, and then the unrestricted indulgence at first shewn to the French Settlements to afford time to frame some arrangement regarding it should not be continued, were anticipated by the arrangement so framed under date the 24th of February. The Board has trusted that the very limitation of the indulgence from time to time would of itself have been sufficiently explanatory of its temporary nature. A copy of the order to the Board of Revenue on the subject will be transmitted to the Supreme Government.

It is conceived that as the Supreme Government have approved of the arrangement respecting salt proposed to the Danish Government, their intentions with regard to Tranquebar will be carried fully into effect by extending to that settlement the arrangement respecting customs for the French Settlements, which has just been referred to. The Board resolve that orders for that purpose be furnished to the Board of Revenue and Trade and to the British Commissioner at Pondicherry.

The Supreme Government have suggested that in two respects the indulgence shown to the French Settlements with regard to customs might be even extended; and the Board of Revenue in their Secretary's letter of the 10th instant have recommended accordingly that British articles should be exported to the French Settlements duty-free. As, however, these extended indulgences are proposed by the Supreme Government as the means of procuring equivalent concessions from the French and Danish authorities, it is sufficient for the present to bring them to the notice of the British Commissioner at Pondicherry.

With reference to the objections stated by the Supreme Government against allowing the free transit of articles from one French Settlement to another, the Board remark that such free transit has not been allowed.

The Board of Revenue were desired under date the 24th of February to cause tariffs of the articles severally liable to double duty or to single duty or duty free to be framed. As soon as those tariffs are received, a copy of them will be furnished to the Supreme Government agreeable to their desire.

The foregoing observations are all which the letter from the Acting Secretary to the Government at Fort William seems to require with regard to the question of duties. It is therein stated to be of importance that the question of duties and that of salt should be adjusted together; but it seems necessary that the circumstances relating to them should be taken into consideration separately. The final adjustment of them can take place conjointly, if it be found that there are mutual concessions to be made by the two parties concerned.

The Board come therefore to the consideration of the salt question as relating to the French Settlements.

The Board of Revenue propose that the inactivity of the salt pans in the French Settlements should be purchased, by paying at the commutation price the value of as much salt as they are at present capable of producing, and by supplying the French Settlements at the same price with as much salt as they require for internal consumption. The objection to this plan seems to be that, notwithstanding such an agreement, salt might still be clandestinely manufactured and conveyed from the French Settlements into our territories, and it may also be urged that the *inhabitants* of the French Settlements have a claim to the commutation price only for the average quantity of salt heretofore produced in their salt-pans, not for the greatest quantity

they are capable of producing and that the claims of the French *Government* with regard to are satisfied rather than created the convention. If it be practicable entirely to suppress the manufacture of salt within the French territories and if it may be expected that it would be suppressed under such arrangement as the Board of Revenue have suggested, the Governor in Council would give that arrangement the preference over every other subject, however, to a modification the quantity of salt for which the commutation price is to be allowed agreeable to the suggestion above stated.

If the manufacture of salt is not likely to be entirely suppressed in the French Settlements, the next best arrangement would be to agree as proposed at Tranquebar, actually to purchase at the commutation price the average quantity of salt which has been manufactured in those Settlements, with a deduction of fifty garce required for internal consumption, the French Government agreeing to restrict the manufacture to that quantity. By this arrangement there would be less scope for the clandestine manufacture of salt, and this Government would actually receive the commodity in return for the price paid for it; but on the other hand more salt would be provided in the vicinity of the French Settlements than there might be occasion for.

Failing both the arrangements above stated, there remains nothing but to adhere literally to the terms of the convention, in the manner particularly explained in the seventh paragraph of the letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the 27th of February.

The Commissioner at Pondicherry will be instructed to report whether the first or the second of the three arrangements above stated would be practicable and would be agreed to and effectually executed on the part of the French Government, and the Governor-General in Council will be solicited to favour this Government with eventual instructions for their guidance on the subject.

Whatever arrangement may be adopted with regard to the purchase of the salt manufactured in the French Settlements or to a payment in lieu of such manufacture, it will be of material importance that the condition prescribed in the fourth article of the convention should be put in force. The Commissioner will accordingly be desired to report the price at which salt is now retailed at Pondicherry and, if necessary, to take a proper occasion for drawing the attention of the French authorities to the article above adverted to.

The Board of Revenue have recommended that the quantity of salt belonging to the Company which is in store at Pondicherry should be destroyed; but the Governor in Council is of opinion that it would be advisable to avoid that measure even though there should be more loss in removing the salt than in destroying it. They will therefore give directions for its being removed as soon as practicable in the least expensive manner.

The Board of Revenue have treated of several other points in their Secretary's letter of the 27th of February, to the consideration of which the Governor in Council now proceeds.

The Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot, of Tanjore, of Rajahmundry and of Malabar are authorized respectively to write off to profit and loss the irrecoverable balances of Pondicherry amounting to Pagodas 13,205–15–33, at Karical amounting to Pagodas 16,969–36–45, at Yanam amounting to Pagodas 237–5–72 and at Mahē amounting to Pagodas 13–42–34. The recoverable balances in those settlements will be recovered through the French Government, and to that end the Commissioner will be furnished with copies of the Collector's letters to the Board of Revenue on the subject.

The Governor in Council approves of the instructions issued by the Board of Revenue for liberating the Revenue defaulters of Karical.

The Governor in Council will pass in the Judicial Department the Regulation for doing away the salt-petre monopoly and for restricting the exportation of salt-petre except on British vessels. The Commissioner at Pondicherry will be desired to ascertain the wishes of the French authorities with reference to the seventh article of the convention regarding salt-petre.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing resolutions, with copies of the letters from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated the 27th of February, 10th of March and 3rd instant, and a copy of the letter to that Board of this date, be transferred to the Foreign Department.

(A True Extract.)

(Signed) D. Hill,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copies.)

H. Chamier,
Junior Deputy Secretary.

Revenue Department.

Rd. 15th March 1817.

To the Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to transmit, for your information, the enclosed copy of the convention between Great Britain and France signed at London on the 7th of March 1815.

Copy enclosure B Form Mr. Secretary Hill 25th November 1816.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Fort St. George,
27*th February* 1817.

A. D. Campbell,
Secretary.

Recd. 8th April 1817.

Monsieur Henry Oakes,
Collecteur Commissaire de S. M. Britannique

Monsieur Le Commissaire,

Je viens d' apprendre à l'instant que le bateau qu' avait expédié le Capitaine de port de Coringuy pour transporter mes effets à Yanam soit détenu par les Pions de la douane, dans le Port de Coringuy. Ce retard prive ma famille des objets les plus nécessaires.

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire observer Monsieur le Commissaire, que le batiment sur le quel je suis venu, a été expédié d'un port francais, que les objets qui sont à bord sont destinés pour un e'tablissment francais, es point être débarqúes sur le territoire de compagnie. Cet éclaircissement suffira j'espère pour vous convaincre quils ne peuvent être assujetter à aucune visite.

J'ai L'honneur d'être
Votre très humble et
Tres obéissant serviteur

Yanaon,
Le 7 *Avril* 1817.

Courson de la Villetsélio,
Commissaire du obois chef d' Yanaon.

Monsieur Smalley, Collecteur et Magistrat,
Rajahmundry.

Monsieur,

Comme il s'est élevé quelques petites disputes, pour des terraines entre les habitants du village de Capsepalleom, et de Canecole Pittah, dont une partie appartient à votre Gouvernement, et L'autre à la France, sivous aviez la bonté d'envoyer un homme chargé d'éxaminer les droits d'un chacun et de fixer ses limites. Je nommerai de Mon coté un Indien, et ils arrangeraient ensemble ces petits differents, à L'amiable.

Mr. Oakes m'avait envoyé hors de mon arrivée à Yanaon, L' ancier Tanadar d'ici, Monussé *Poortiganty Soobaraydoo*, qui connait parfaitement les limites de notre Teritoire et qui avait de concert avec notre Tanadar éxaminé, tous les terrains qui nous appartiennent.

Pardon Monsieur, si je vous tourmente pour un objet de si pen d' importance.

Agréez les assurances de la considération Trés distinguée, avec la quelle je suis.

Votre Tres obéissant serviteur

Le Chef d'Yanaon,

Courson de la Villetselio.

Yanaon,

Le 29 *Septembre* 1817.

Recd. 15th April 1817.

Monsieur Henry Oakes,

Collecteur Commissaire, de S. M. B.

Monsieur Le Commissaire,

Il parait que plusieur procès entre les habitants d' Yanaon sont dans ce moment devant Messieurs les juges du district. Des piors ont même été envoyés sur le territoire francais pour chereher les témoins Je pense qu' à l'égard des plaintes portées antériem à notre arrivée, tout comme des proces déja il serait àpropos de les laisser terminés par vos tribunaux, avec la condition toute fois, que les sentences me seront transmises pour L'éxécution qu' aux affaires dont on n'a pũ encore prendre connaitre ne seriez vous pas d'opinion qu'elles doivent être renvoyees aux autorités françaises.

Je vour prie, Monsieur Le Commissaire, d' agr'eer les assurances de la considération très distinguée avec la quelle j'ai L'honneur d'être.

Votre Trés humble et très obéissant serviteur

Courson de la Villetselio,

Chef d'yanaon.

Yanaon,

Le 14 *Aviel* 1817.

Received 16th April 1817.

A Monsieur Oakes,

Collecteur Commissaire de sa M.B.

Monsieur Le Commissaire,

C'est avec peine que je me vois forcé, de vous porter des plaintes contre les Indiens employés par L'honorable compagnie, dans le village de Pally Pallum auprès D'Ingeram qui ont ce jour exig'e 8 pag° sur différents objets de consommation, que L'on portait au marché d'Yanaon qui se tient tous les Mardis.

Vous N'ignorez sans doute par Monsieur Le Commissaire, que tout ce qui est destiné à la consommation, doit circuler librement sans payer de droit, Je suis d'avance convaincu, que vos ordres N'ont été éxécutés, et que l' intention du Gouvernement Anglais n'a jamais été de preserver des droits (surtout aussi forts) sur des objets du pays et de nécessité.

Je vous prie Monsieur Le commissaire, de vouloir bien prendre le sujet de Ma lettre en considèration, et donner vos ordres en conséquence, pour que jene sois pas exposé à vour importuner aussi souvent.

Lorsque vous aurez reçu Le Tarif des droits sanctionnés par votre Gouvernement, je vous prierai d'avoir la bonté de M'en transmettre une copie, afin que je sache quelles sont les réclamations que j'aurai à faire, et à quoi j' aurai à m'entenir.

Permettez me de saisrir cette Occasion pour vour prier de vouloir bien nommer une personne de confiance que de concert avec quelqu'un que je préposerai à cet effet irait faire L' inspection de nos Limites, et poserait des bornes pour faire bien connaitre aux habitants Le Territoire qui appartient à la France.

Je vous prie, Monsieur Le Commissaire, d'agréer les assurances de la considération bien distinguée avec la quelle J'ai L'honneur d'être.

Votre Très humble et Tres obéissant serviteur,
Le Chef du comptoir d'Yanaon,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

YANAON,
Le, 15 *Avril* 1817.

Received 20th April 1817.

A Monsieur OAKES Collecteur,
&c &c &c

MONSIEUR,

J' ai L'honneur de vous transmettre cy-joint, les reclamations qui me sont faites par Moss^r Bouchez Négociant de cet etablissement, dont j'ai déja eu L'avantage de vous entretenir.

Il résulte des informations que j'ai eu occasion de prendre, que Mr. Bouchez, an nom et pour une maison respectable de Madras, avait depuis plusieur mois contracté les Marchandises dont il est maintenant question. La mauvaise foi des Tisserands, aussi bien que les troubles qui ont récemment eu lieu dans cette Province, causés par les Pindaris, avaient retardé jusqu' à ce moment la rentrée de ces Toiles. Monss^r Bouchez se trouvant maintenant à même de remplir ses engagemens, et de faire parvenir à ses commétants de Madras les Toiles qui sont leur a propriété s'est addressé à moi pour savoir s'il serait tenu à payer 16 pago^s de droits que Le Gouvernement anglais nous oblige à debourser sur les Marchandises sortant de nos établissemens. J' ai pensé, Monsieur, que dans une circonstance aussi particuliére, qu' un Gouvernement juste et équitable, Tel que Le vôtre, despenserait sans aucune difficulté les propriétaires de ces marchandises du droit additionnel de 8 pag^o.

Explaidant auprès de vous cette cause, et en vous priant d'en réferrer au Gouvernement de Madras, je prend la liberté de vour faire observer que ces marchandises ne sont pas destinées pour Le commerce français, quelles appartiennent à des sujets de Sa Majesté Britannique résidants à Madras même, que c'est un cas particulier qui n'eussent arriver qu' une fois, et qu'enfin c'est un objet de si peu de conséquence, que je ne fais ancun doute que Le Gouvernement de Madras, ne L' accorde à votri sollicitation.

Je vous prie d'agréer les assurances de la considération bien distinguée avec la quelle je suis.

Monsieur,
Votre, Très humble,
Très obéissant serviteur,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

YANAON,
Le 18 *Avril* 1817.

Yanam le 13 *May* 1817.

Je reconnois avoir reçu de Monsieur Henry Oakes, Collecteur, Commissaire de Sa M. B. le Somme de 544pag. 32f. 25c. montant des revenus du comptoir d' Yanaon depuis le 1^er Décembre 1816 jus qu' au 12 Avril 1817.

Le Chef du Comptoir d'Yanaon,
(Signed) COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

(True copy.)

E. GRUTHY,
Ag. Collector.

Received 27th May 1817.

A. Monsieur,
Monsieur Hy. Oakes,
Collecteur, &c., &c., &c.

Monsieur,

J' ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l' honneur de m'éerire le 24 de ce mois, renfermant une copie de la décision de votre Gouvernement relativement aux balles de Mr. Bouchez Je vous prie, Monsieur, de me permittre de joindre mes remerciments à aux que Mr. Bouchez me prie de vous faire agr'eer, pour le service que vous avez eu la bonté de lui rendre, et pour le quel je vous ai une obligation particulière.

J' ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Votre très humble,
& très obéissant Serviteur,
Le Chef d'Yanaon,
Courson de la Villetselio.

Yanaon,
le, 26 *May* 1817

Received 20th May 1817.

Revenue Department.

To
The Collector in the Zilla of
Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that, under a recent order of Government, grain imported from the Company's territories into the Foreign Settlements for re-exportation, and not for consumption, is to be subjected to the regular duty of 3 per cent., and that where part only is for re-exportation and the remainder for consumption, the duty is nevertheless to be levied on the whole, and drawbacks allowed on the quantity consumed.

I am
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. D. Campbell,
Secretary.

Fort St. George,
8*th May* 1817.
Despd. 13th May 1817.

Received 3rd April 1817.

To
The Collector of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that Mr. deCourson, appointed by the French Government to receive charge of Yanam, will leave Pondicherry about the end of this month, and that he will probably arrive at his destination in the beginning of April.

I request that you will accordingly be prepared to deliver up the French territory at Yanam on receiving Mr. deCourson's requisition to that effect.

You will be so good as to continue to superintend the collection of the revenues with the French territory until Mr. deCourson shall acquaint you that he is ready to take charge of them when I request that you will favour me a memorandum of the Revenue of every description and corresponding charges during the period that you will have superintended them for final adjustment with the French Government.

The tappal establishment will, if you please, remain on its present footing at Yanam until you shall be otherwise instructed from the Presidency.

Should there be any other points connected with the restoration of the French territory which you wish to refer for the consideration of the British or French Governments, I request that you will do me the honor to communicate them.

No plan of the French territory at Yanam has been prepared, it being considered that the limits of that small settlement are sufficiently well known, to obviate the occurrence of any difficulty in the transfer of the district to the French authority.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PONDICHERRY,
25*th March* 1817.

J. J. L. FRASER,
B.C.

Received 11th June 1817.

Yanaon le 7 Juin 1817.

MONSIEUR,

J' ai l' honneur de vous informer qu'une femme nommêe Chine' Samy, habitante d' Yanaon, s'est évadée de chez son Père, en emportant avec elle tout l'argent et les bijoux de ce dernier; elle se trouve maintenant à George Pettah dans la maison de Voyapourri, butler de Mr. E. Bourrillon Je vous prie, monsieur, de vouloir bien avoir la bonté de donner des ordres pour qu'elle soit remise aux pions porteurs de la prêsente.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec considération.

Votre trés humble &
trés obéissant serviteur,
Le Chef d'Yanaon,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

A Monsieur,

Received 30th Nov. 1817.

Monsieur H. OAKES, Collecteur & Magistrat,
Zillah de Jaganaikporam.

To the Chief Secretary to
Government, Fort St. George.

SIR,

I request that the accompanying note and its enclosures from His Excellency Count Du Puy may be submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

I have, etc., etc.,

PONDICHERRY,
26*th May* 1817.

(Signed) J. S. FRASER,
British Commissioner.

A. Monsieur LE CAPITAINE FRASER,
Commissaire de Sa Majesté Britanniquè.

MONSIEUR,

Je sçais que S.E. Le Geuverneur de Madras à exprimé le désir de connoitre positivement le partique nous prendions rélativement à nos doûanes ; Jái l' honneur de vous adresser plusieurs exemplaires de notre résolution.

Agréez, Monsieur, La Considération
Distínguée, avec laquelle, Jái l' honneur D' étre,
Votre trés humble et
obéissant serviteur,

PONDICHERRY,
Le 26*th May* 1817.

(Signé) LE C^TE DU PUY.

AVIS.

Acompter du 1er Juin prochain, tous les Droits d' entreé et de sortie, soit, par terre, soit, par mer, sont supprimés dans tous tes Etablissemens Francais de l'Inde.

PONDICHERRY,
le 14*th May* 1817.

(Signè) Le Gouverneur Gênerál,
COUNTE DU PUY.

(Signè) I. DAYOT,
Intendant Général.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) D. HILL,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copy.)

H. CHAMIER,
for *Deputy Secretary.*

Received 30th June 1817.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

The Head Assistant Collector in Charge
in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of an enclosure to a letter received from the Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department on the subject of the abolition of import and export duties by the French in their several possessions.

Enclosure A in a letter from Mr. Secretary Hill, dated 6th June 1817.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
16*th June* 1817.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

Received 23rd June 1817.

Au Collecteur de
Rajahmundry.

MONSIEUR,

J' ai l' honneur de vour prier, de vouloir bien ordonner La Livraison de deux garces de Madras, de sel au Monsieur Madason Ramouchristama pour L' usage de L' Etablissement d'Yanaon, et pour les quelles je vour entiendrai compte.

J' ai L'honneur d'etre,
Monsieur,
Votre Trés humble et
Trés obéissant serviteur,

YANAON,
Le Juin 1817.

COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.
Chef d' Yanaon.

Received 1st 1817.

A. Monsieur,
Monsieur E. SMALLEY Collecteur
et Magistrat du Zillah de Rajahmundry.

MONSIEUR,

J' ai reçu la lettre que vous M'avez fait L' honneur de M'écrire en dâte du 23 du courant, accompagnant deux Garces de sel, destinées á La consommation de L' Etablissement d'Yanaon.

Je présume que La quantité de sept garces par an suffira pour L' usage des habitants de ce Territoire.

Tant qu'au mode de payement, Je viens d'en réferrer á mon Gouvernement, afin qúil le détermine, et qúil fixe de concert avec Le vôtre, Le prix au quel Le sel doit M'être Livré ici.

Je vous prie Monsieur, d'agréer L'assurance de la considération bien distinguée avec La quelle, J' ai L'honneur d'être.

Votre Très obéissant serviteur,
Le Chef d'Yanaon,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

YANAON,
Le 30 *Juin* 1817.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To

The Acting Collector in the Zilla of
Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to transmit, for your information, the accompanying copy of a correspondence which has passed between the Board and Government on certain subjects connected with the transfer of the foreign settlements in the territories subject to this Presidency.

To the Chief Secretary, dated 27th February 1817.
To the Chief Secretary, dated 10th March 1817.
To the Chief Secretary, dated 3rd April 1817, with correspondence with Mr. Thackeray.
From Mr. Secretary Hill, dated 15th April, with enclosure A.

2. You will observe that the Governor in Council has authorized you to write off to profit and loss the irrecoverable balances in Yanam amounting as stated in Mr. Oakes' letter of the 15th February last to Star Pagodas 237–5–72.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14*th August* 1817.

Monsieur E. SMALLEY,
Collecteur Magistrat de Zillah de
Rajahmundry.

MONSIEUR,

J' ai reçu la lettre que vous M'avez fait L' honneur de m'écrire Le 1er de ce mois. L'ancien Tannadar Koortwenty Soobarayudu, est arrivé Le 3.

J' ai chargé le Tanadar d' Yanaon, ainsi que plusieurs Indiens respectables de se rendre sur les Terrains en contention d' éxaminer de concert avec vos gens les prétentions de chacun, et de terminer cette petite affaire de la manière la plus impartiale, et à la satisfaction des deux parts si cela était possible.

Hier ils sont revenus me dire, qúils avaient reconnu les limites des deux villages, qu'ils les avaient designé aux habitants, et quils espéraient que c'était une affaire arrangée.

J' ai craint, Monsieur, d' être encore par la suite de la nécessité de vous tracasser, et j' ai prié votre Tanadar en conséquence, de vouloir bien rester avec moi, jusqu' à ce que L' on ait eũ le tenir de faire poser en sa présence des bornes en pierres, qui auzaient nécessairement par la suite évité tout sujet de discussion ; mais à mon grand regret, je viens d' apprendre, que certains habitants de Capollapallam (poussés à ce que Lon dit par Le Ramaum Tolletty Ramzaz, propriétaire de cet endroit) ne connaissant L' autorité de votre Tanadar, même lorsqu'il a parlé en votre nom, se sont obstinéments refusés à laisser placer les bornes et ont repoussé par la force, les ouvriers qui allaient pour y travailler.

Je suis en vérité honteux Monsieur, de vous donner tant de peine pour un objet de si peu de conséquence mais j' ai crû de mon devoir, de ne pas vous laisser ignorer, la conduite repréhensible des habitants de Capollapollam.

J' ai L 'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Votre Très humble
et Très obéissant serviteur,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO,
Chef d'Yanaon.

YANAON,
Le 7 Octobre 1817.

———

FORT WILLIAM,
7th of October 1817.

The Honorable T. A. Van Braam, Esq., Commissioner in the part of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands being about to proceed with his suite to Tuticorin and eventually to Surat for the purpose of taking charge of the possessions formerly belonging to the Dutch nation on the coast of Coromandal and Malabar under the convention lately concluded between the British Government and the prince sovereign of the Netherlands, all public officers in the Honorable Company's service and others are hereby requested to manifest to Mr. Van Braam and his siute every suitable respect and attention during their stay in their respective districts and to afford them every facility calculated to promote their accommodation and progress.

By order of the Honorable the Vice-President in Council.

(Signed) C. LUSHINGTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(A True Copy.)

J. B. WIEGENMAN,
The Secretary of the Netherlands Commissioner.

———

A. Monsieur,
Monsieur E. SMALLEY Collecteur et Magistrat,
Du district de Rajahmundry.

MONSIEUR,

J' ai L'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre en dâte du 14 Octobre en réponse à la mienne du 12 du même Mois relative à la dispute qui S'est élevée entre les habitants de Polycoor et ceux de Yanaon.

J' avais déja des Le 13, envoyé les Neuf Coupables, qui ont été saisis sur Le territoire de Yanaon, à Mr. H. Sewell qui les a fait délivrés au cotwal de Nellapilly, pour être envoyé à Rajahmundry. J' ai l'honneur de vous informer. Monsieur, que les habitants de Yanaon, qui ont été Maltraités dans cette affaire, partent anjourd' huy, à l' effet de se rendre à votre Tribunal pour t'emoigner sur le fait.

J' suis, on ne peut plus, sensible de voir que vous êtes animé des même sentiments, que moi pour le maintien d' une parfaite harmonie entre nos autorités respectives. Croyez Monsieur que je m'empresserai toûjour de faire, tout ce qui dépend de moi pour la fortifier de plus en plus.

Keuillez agréer les assurances de la considération avec la quelle j' ai L'honueur d'être.

Monsieur
Votre Très humble et
Trés obéissant serviteur,
Le Chef d'Yanaon,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

YANAON,
Le 19 Octobre 1817.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

A. Monsieur,
Monsieur E. SMALLEY, Collecteur
et Magistrat de Rajahmundry.

MONSIEUR,

J' ai l'honneur de vous prier d' avoir la bonté d' ordonner qu'on délivre au porteur deux Madras garces de sel pour la consommation de L'Etablissement de Yanaon.

Agréez Monsieur L'assurance de la considération bien distinguée avec la quelle j' ai l'honneur d'être.

Votre Très humble et E,
Très obéissant serviteur,
Le Chef d' Yanaon,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

YANAON,
Le 9 Novembre 1817.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Received 24th.
To
The Acting Collector in the Zillah of
Rajahmundry.

SIR,

Hill, 23rd December 1817.

In modification of the orders transmitted to you under date the 27th February last, on the subject of the duties leviable on goods imported into and exported from the French Settlements, I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to inform you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare that all European articles of British manufacture, produce is carried by land into Pondicherry and other French Settlement shall be exempted from all duty whatever.

2. You will be careful to that this exemption from duty extends to articles of the above description imported into the French territories and that the same rules and regulations respecting goods exported from those territories as were heretofore passed are to be considered still in force.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
5th January 1818.

A Monsieur OAKES,
&c &c &c

MONSIEUR,

J' ai l' honneur d' accuser reception de la lettre que vous M'avez fait l' honneur de M'écire en dâte du 12 de ce mois renfermant un état de revenue de' Yanaon depuis Le 1er Decembre 1816 jus qu'au 12 Avril 1817 montant à la somme de 544p. 32f. 25c. pour lequel j'ai le plaisir de vous envoyer mon reçu.

Agréez, monsieur, Les assurances de la considération bien distinguée avec la quelle j' ai l' honneur d' être.

Monsieur,
Votre Très humble et
Obéissant serviteur,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

Monsieur E. Smalley,

Collecteur et Magistrat du district de Rajahmundry.

Monsieur,

J' ai reçu les lettres que vous m'avez fait l' honneur de m' 'ecrire les 1er et 3 de ce mois. En réponse à votre première: Puisque le prix de sel a déjà été déterminé je crois que le Moyen Le plus simple de vous rembourser pour sa valeur serait d'effectuer le payment au moment de la livraison même; ce qui a été fait jusqu' à présent.

Je suis sensible Monsieur de la manière obligeante dont vous avez la bonté de vous exprimer relativement à mes efforts pour maintenir le bon ordre. Vous me trouverez toujours disposé, á vous seconder de mes faibles moyens.

J' ai l' honneur d' être,
Monsieur,
Votre Trés obéissant serviteur,
Le chef d'Yanaon,

Yanaon,
Le 4 Juillet 1817.

Courson de la Villetselio.

Revenue Department.

To
The Acting Collector in the Zilla of
Rajahmundry.

Sir,

With reference to the 2nd para: of my letter to your address under date the 27th February last, I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to inform you that their orders for the levy of double duty on Wine and Spirits ought to have been confined to Wine or Spirits imported from the foreign Settlements into our territories and that single duty only should be levied on Wine or Spirits exported from our territories into those of the French Government.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. D. Campbell,
Secretary.

Fort St. George,
4th August 1817.

Yanaon 8 of Jany 1818.

E. Smalley, Esq.,
Collector and Magistrate at Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I beg leave to inform you that I am appointed by the Netherlands Government to take possession of the former Dutch possessions on the continent of India, and that I have arrived at this place on my way to Madras to take an occular inspection of the Dutch Establishments at Jaggenaikpouram and Palicol and to get all the local information in respect to those places as I shall be able to collect.

I therefore take the liberty to inform you of my intentions in this respect and request that you will give me such informations on the subject as you shall be pleased to procure me.

I beg to inclose a copy of the pass which was granted me by the supreme Government at Calcutta and shall be much obliged for a speedy answer as my stay will be short here and being anxious to proceed to Madras in order to make the final arrangement for the transfer of the before mentioned places.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
The Netherlands Commissioner,
T. A. Van Braam.

A. Monsieur,

Monsieur M. Sewell, Assistant Collecteur et Magistrat,

du district de Rajahmundry.

Monsieur,

J' ai l' honneur de vour prier de vouloir bien faire délivrer au Nommé Rama Christama, porteur de la présente, Trois garces de sel, pour la consommation de l' établissement d' yanaon, et pour les quelles il payera le montant.

Agréez Monsieur, Les assurances de la considération distingueé avec la quelle, je suis.

Votre Très obéissant serviteur,

Le Chef d' Yanaon,

Courson de la Villetselio.

Yanaon,

Le 28 *Janvier* 1818.

To the Collector of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council to conduct the restitution of the Dutch Settlements to request you will furnish him at your earliest convenience with the following documents :—

(1) An account current of all the receipts and charges for fusly 1226 of the Dutch Settlements within your Collectorships in the form in which you send your monthly accounts to the Accountant General accompanied by detailed lists of revenue and police and all other establishments lists of pensioners and details of all other charges.

(2) A Jummabhundy (a Kistbundy not required) of all the branches of revenue for fusly 1227 with a list of villages with the names in English and in the native language.

(3) An account of the quantity of salt made annually or estimated to be capable of being made in one year within the Dutch Settlements.

(4) An account of the number of houses and huts in each village and hamlet within the limits of the Dutch Settlement. Should such an account not exist on your records it is requested that steps may be immediately taken to count the houses but the return to this letter need not be delayed till this account is ready.

2. You are also requested to ascertain by an examination of the Deshmooks, Muzmadars and other public servants of the Rajahmundry Circar and the inhabitants of the Dutch Settlements whether previously to the abolition of the sayer or inland duties an exemption from the payment of these duties was allowed on the trade of all natives of Holland and equally so on the trade of all natives of India residing within the limits of the Dutch Settlements and further whether the exemption extended to the mere borders of the settlement or throughout the Circars and to exemption from inland duties as well as from an export duty by sea.

3. The Commissioner directs me to state that you will probably find on your records a correspondence on this point between the late Mr. Gambier and the Dutch Chief of Jaggernaikpooram dated in 1794 or 1795 and to request that you will permit your assistant to search the records for information on this subject as it is one of considerable importance in the discussions now carrying on with the Commissioner of the King of the Netherlands.

4. You are requested also to ascertain and report in what manner Civil and Criminal Justice was administered to the native inhabitants of the Dutch Settlements previously to the capture of these settlements in 1795.

5. Should the search of the records of your cutcherry enable you to obtain any information on the subject noticed in this letter from the measures pursued in 1785 when the Dutch Settlements were restored after the Treaty of the 2nd September 1783 the Commissioner requests to be favored with copies of any papers of importance that you may find.

6. A list of balances of Land Revenue and of advances in aid of cultivation outstanding in the Dutch Settlements will be required and you are requested to furnish it so soon as it can be prepared but without delaying on this account the transmission of the other documents called for.

7. As it is desirable that the Dutch Settlements should be restored with as little delay as possible, an answer to this letter at your earliest convenience is requested.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
9*th February* 1818.

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

Received 20th.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To
The Acting Collector in the Zillah of
Rajahmundry.

SIR,

John Hodgson, Esq., having been appointed Commissioner for the restitution of the Dutch Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel, I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to desire that you will correspond directly with him upon all points connected with the duties of his commission, and that you will furnish him with any information and documents for which he may apply.

2. Mr. P. H. Strombom has been appointed Secretary to the Commissioner by the Governor in Council.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
12*th February* 1818.

W. RUPELL,
Deputy Secretary.

Received 26th February 1818.

To
The Collector in the Zillah of
Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council to conduct the restitution of the Dutch Settlements to request you will furnish him at your earliest convenience with the following documents in addition to those requested in my communication of the 9th instant.

You will endeavour to examine and obtain from the records of the Zamindar of Peddapore or Pittapore any original letters and documents which may relate to the collection of Inland duties and duties on export by sea; as well as payments to either of these Zamindars on the part of the Dutch in compensation of such duties—should you be able to trace the existence of any sunnuds or grants to the Dutch relating to any exclusive Privileges enjoyed by that nation or to the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice by their authorities, the Commissioner will feel happy to be favored with copies of them as they will tend greatly to facilitate his decision on some of the most important points to be discussed in the execution of his commission.

You will please to cause the present state of the Dutch Factory or Warehouse and Washing Green at Narsapore to be examined and reported on as also the state of the Ferry and Ferry boat at Jaggunnaickpooram which is claimed by the Dutch

Commissioner with any observations you may have had opportunity of making relative to the right claimed by the Dutch to the exclusive right to the river between Cocanada and over Jugganautpooram.

I am also directed to request that you will if possible procure information when the Dutch last coined any copper, silver or gold coins either at Jugganautpooram or Policole and if you can procure a list of their names and value with specimens of each; you will transmit them for the information of the Commissioner.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14*th February* 1818.

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

To

The Acting Collector in the Zillah of
Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioner appointed to conduct the restitution of the Dutch Settlements to apprize you that it is his intention to recommend to Government that these settlements should be restored on the 31st March next and to request that you will be prepared accordingly to restore such as are situated in your District.

2. It will be proper that you should immediately give notice to the servants of the Revenue and Police Departments that they will not be considered as employed by the British Government after the 31st March next and to all Pensioners whether European or native that the payment of their pensions will depend from that date on the orders received by the Dutch authorities from the Commissioner on the part of the King of the Netherlands.

3 The Commissioner, has instructed me to desire that you will cause all the Revenue accounts to be brought up and closed to the 31st March next, all servants now in employ to be paid on or before that date—a list of all balances of revenue and Tuccavy and copies of all Muchelkas received for Land rents, Farms and licences including Abkary with the view that you may be prepared to deliver such of these Documents as may be authorized to the person deputed to receive charge of the Dutch Settlements.

4. You will hereafter receive further instructions and be apprized of the name of the Gentleman authorized to take charge of the settlements within your District.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
27*th February* 1818.

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To

The Acting Collector in the Zillah of
Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioner for conducting the restitution of the Dutch Settlements to request that you will favor him with your opinion whether any and if any what objection exists to the transport in reasonable quantities of salt manufactured at Juggernautpooram to Policole; for the consumption of the native population under the Dutch in the latter settlement. The salt to pass under Rowannahs to be issued by you.

I am directed further to request an early reply to this letter and the other points referred for your report in order that the Commissioner may send in his final report to Government at an early period.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
2nd March 1818.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

11th March.

To the Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioner for conducting the Restitution of the Dutch settlements, to request that you will allow persons to be employed by the Dutch Commissioner to erect Flag staffs at the settlements and Factories formerly belonging to them in your District.

2. I am also directed to request that you will afford them any reasonable assistance which they may require.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th March 1818.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

12th March.

To the Acting Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

In my letter addressed to you under date the 27th ultimo, I apprized you by order of the Commissioner that it was probable the Dutch settlements in your District would be restored on or about the 31st instant, I am now directed to inform you that the Commissioner on the part of the King of the Netherlands has appointed the person named in the margin to receive charge of the Villages of Policole, Contairoo, Juggernautpooram, and Gollapallam in your district.

Mr. I. B. Dirks for Jaggernautpooram, Mr. H. V. Van Sohsten for Policole.

2. It will accordingly be necessary that you should be prepared to attend in person to sign a deed of transfer a copy of which will hereafter be sent for your guidance or in the event of your absence on account of any unavoidable cause that your assistant should be prepared to supply your place.

3. Should the two establishments of Policole and Jaggernautpooram be given upon in the same day it would be necessary that you should attend the restitution at one of these places and your assistant at the other.

4. The Dutch Commissioner attending himself to receive charge of Sadras it is probable that the British Commissioner will be directed to conduct the transfer of that Place in Person.

Not applicable to Rajahmundry.
P.H.S.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
4th March 1818.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

Refering to my letter of the 27th ultimo I am directed by the Commissioner for conducting the restitution of the Dutch Settlements to request that you will deliver up the Factory at Jaggernautpooram and Policole and its dependencies on the 31st instant to the Person named in my letter of the above date.

Mr. I. C. B. Dirks, Jaggernautpooram, Mr. H. V. Van Sohsten, Policole.

2. You will before this reaches you have received from Government a Proclamation to be published upon giving over these places.

3. You are also requested to publish a short notice in the native language of the District informing all persons concerned that Jaggernautporam and Policole have been restored to the Dutch authorities from the 31st instant.

4. You will depute your assistant to restore Policole and the dependent villages as also the piece of ground at Narsapore and ruins of the old factory at Dachaveram.

5. A copy of the deed of transfer to be executed by you and the Dutch authorities will be sent to you in a day or two.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11*th March* 1818.

Received 26th.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the Collector of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioner appointed to conduct the Restitution of the Dutch Settlements to enclose the form of the transfer to be signed by yourself and the Dutch Gentleman appointed to receive charge of Jaggernautpoorum and its dependencies.

2. I also beg leave to enclose the Form of Transfer for Policole and its dependencies to be signed by your assistant and the Dutch Gentleman appointed to take charge of that place.

3. You will have observed by my former communication that the 31st March is the day fixed upon for the restitution of the Dutch Settlements on this coast.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
18*th March* 1818.

ENCLOSURE.

Whereas by the articles of the Treaty of Convention made and concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands, on the 31st of August 1814, it is stipulated and agreed that Great Britain, should restore to His Netherlands Majesty all the Colonies, factories and establishments which were possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late war, viz., on the 1st of January 1803 in the seas, and on the Continent of America, Africa and Asia, with certain exceptions.

Now be it known that I constituted and appointed by the Honorable the Governor and Council of Fort St. George to restore and deliver up on the part of His Brittanic Majesty to C. B. Dirks duly constituted and appointed by the Honorable Iacol Andries van Braam Commissioner on the part of the Netherlands Government to take possession of the former establishments of His Majesty the King of the

Netherlands, on the continent of India, the factory of Jaggernaikpooram agreeably to the limits defined on the 18th April 1795 with its dependencies and Harbours, viz., the Village of Gollapallem the ground at Goondawarom and the ruins of the factory at Datcherom, according to the limits thereof at the beginning of the late war, and agreeably to the abovementioned Treaty, on paying the accustomed sum of 147 Madras Pagodas or Arcot Rupees 565–15–2 to the English East India Company as before the late war.

I, E. Smalley, Acting Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry, do hereby declare to have restored and delivered up to the said C. B. Dirks the said establishment of Jaggernaikpoor with its above-mentioned dependencies and Harbour by virtue of the said Treaty, and I, C. B. Dirks in my aforesaid capacity in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassan Great Duke of Luxemburg, &c., &c., &c., acknowledge to have received and taken possession from the said E. Smalley, Acting Collector and Magistrate zillah, Rajahmundry on behalf of the British Government at Fort St. George, the establishment of Jaggernaikpooram with its dependencies harbours and subject to the same yearly allowance as before mentioned.

In testimony whereof I the said E. Smalley, Acting Collector, &c. for and on behalf of the British Government at Fort St. George and I the said C. B. Dirks, for and on behalf of the Netherlands Government have hereto subscribed our names and fixed our seals the 31st of March, in the year Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.

Camp. W. G.

Received 30th.

Revenue Department.

To the Acting Collector in the zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to acquaint you that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine that the instructions lately issued for the levy of duties on the frontier of the French Settlements shall be considered applicable in all respects to those about to be restored to the Government of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. W. Rupell,
Deputy Secretary.

Fort St. George,
23*rd March* 1818.

Received 28th.

To Edward Smalley, Esq.,
Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

Having received instructions from His Excellency the Hon'ble I. A. Van-Braam, the Commissioner appointed on the part of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, to receive in charge the settlement of Jagernaikpooram and its dependencies from the Commissioner appointed by the British Government, I request you will be pleased to inform me whether you are authorized by your Government to transfer to me the said settlement of Jagernaikpooram, &c.

The 31st day of this month being the day fixed upon for making the transfer of the different Dutch settlements on the coast, I beg leave to inform you that I shall be in readiness to receive charge of Jagernaikpooram, &c., on that day, and I request you will have the goodness to inform me at what hour it may be convenient to you to meet me at that place for the purpose.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. B. Dirksz.

Jagernaikpooram,
25*th March* 1818.

To Edward Smalley, Esq.,

Acting Collector and Magistrate of the district of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I am arrived at Policole after a very hard travel of thirteen days and having undergone a great deal of troublesome in the way, occurred by my bearers, which I am sorry to say has been the reason of my not having been here at the 31st of March as expected.

I am appointed, Sir, by the Netherland's Government to take charge of Policole. As you have received orders from your Government to deliver it up to me, I beg of you to put those orders in execution.

I am sorry that I cannot comply with your kind offer of spending the day with you. My son expressed it to me being almost sick from the fatigue of my travel. I will do myself that honor as soon as I will be better.

I claim your indulgence, Sir, upon my bad writing English as being a perfect stranger.

I take the liberty of enclosing here two letters given to me by Captain Fraser and Captain McLeod.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. V. V. Sohsten.

Policole,
2*nd April* 1818.

To Edward Smalley, Esq.,

Acting Collector in the zillah of Rajahmundry, etc.

Sir,

I take by this the liberty to offer you my very obliging thankfullness for the greatest favor that your Honorable Noble Government has showed me by giving an allowance (although it was on account of the Netherland's Company) during all this time, which now I have no expectation to get further by the change that has taken place on account for the Netherland's King.

However I have the honor to recommend me in your protection and to remain with due respect.

Sir,
Your very obliging very humble
Servant,
C. B. Dikks.

Policole,
4*th April* 1818.

Public Department.

To the Collector of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner for conducting the restitution of the Dutch Settlements relating to the issue of passports to European subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and to desire that, on due application for them, you will issue passports as therein suggested and according to the rule laid down for the French Settlements as explained in the enclosed copy of a letter to the British Commissioner at Pondicherry, dated the 30th November 1816.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
D. Hill,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
14*th April* 1818.

To GEORGE STRACHEY, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration and orders of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the accompanying translate of a letter, dated 12th March 1818, from the Netherland's Commissioner relating to the issue of passports to European subjects of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands residing in the settlements about to be restored His Netherland's Majesty.

2. I am not prepared to suggest any better arrangement than that the servants of the Honorable the English East India Company who may reside nearest to each Dutch settlement may be provided with passports to issue on application.

Dutch Settlement.

Bimlipatam. — Passports can be obtained from Vizagapatam without delay.

Jagganaickpooram. — Either the Collector of Rajahmundry, his assistant or the Commercial Resident of Ingeram should issue passports to residents of Jagganaickpooram.

Policole. — The Commercial Resident of Maddipollam is the nearest local officer to this factory.

Pulicat. — It will be most convenient that application for passports should be made to Madras direct from Pulicat, but it must be admitted that in case of emergency the distance, viz., 25 miles, may cause inconvenient delay, no public officer resides at a more convenient distance.

Sadras. — The Criminal Judge and Registrar at Chingleput should be directed to supply passports for Sadras, the distance is 18 miles.

Porto Novo. — The Collector of South Arcot or his assistant and the British Commissioner at Pondicherry may issue passports for Porto Novo.

Tutacoryn. — Any and all of the local officers in the Tinnevelly province may supply passports required by residents of Tutacoryn.

3. It will be observed that the Netherland's Commissioner proposes that the Dutch Chiefs should be authorized to issue passports, but I am not satisfied of the propriety of acceding to this proposition and do not therefore venture to recommend its adoption.

I have the honor to be,
&c., &c.,
(Signed) J. HODGSON,
British Commissioner.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
23*rd March* 1818.

(Translation.)

J. HODGSON, Esq.,
Commissioner on the part of the British Government.

SIR,

You have been kind enough to inform me that your Government allowed my Official Letters to pass free of Postage, and that after the restitution of the different Netherlands possessions in this Country the same privileges with regard to correspondence would be granted to us upon the same footing as enjoyed by the French.

I again take the liberty to address you that the same advantages enjoyed by the French with reference to passports, necessary to conduct us from one Netherland's establishment to another should be granted.

Please to inform me of the extent of these privileges, or else adopt such measures as will appear to you the most efficacious to prevent misunderstandings or delay in business.

I have the honor to be,
&c., &c.,
(Signed) I. A. Van Braam,
Netherland's Commissioner.

Madras,
12*th March* 1818.

(A true translation.)
(Signed) P. H. Strombom,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

(True copies.)
D. Hill,
Secretary to Government.

To the Collector of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioner for conducting the restitution of the Dutch Settlements to inform you that he has not yet received the deed of transfer executed on the restitutions of the Factories of Jaggernautpoorum and Policole and as it is desirable that one copy of this deed should be lodged in the office of Government I am directed to request that you will transmit the original deed as executed and exchanged to me when an authenticated copy will be furnished for the use of your office.

I am further directed by the Commissioner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant and to convey his approval of the omission of the word "Harbour" in the deed of transfer of Jaggernautpoorum.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. H. Strombom,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

Mahaballepoorum,
25*th April* 1818.

To the Collector of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

As I find it difficult to procure any satisfactory information on the points alluded to in the accompanying letter from the Secretary to the Commissioner for conducting the restitution of the Dutch Settlement, I have the honor to request that you will obtain, from the Muzmadars, such information as they may be able to communicate, and that you will, if possible, transmit to me a specimen of the coins issued by the Dutch Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
G. E. Rupell,
Collector.

Masulipatam,
2*nd May* 1818.

Foreign Department.

To the Collector in the Zillah of Masulipatam.

Sir,

1. The Dutch possession of Palicole and Jagganantpoorum are situated in Districts which were formerly under the Chief and Council of Masulipatam, I am directed by the Commissioner for conducting the restitution of the Dutch Settlements to request that you will cause the records of the Chief and Council and the records of the Collector who succeeded to the charge of the District when the Chief and Council was abolished to be searched for information on the following points:—

The privileges allowed to the Trade of the Europeans of the Dutch nation and to the Natives of India residing within the limits of the Dutch possessions and whether any exemption from inland duties and duties upon export was allowed.

The mode in which Civil and Criminal justice was administered within the Dutch Settlement to the native inhabitants thereof.

On the exercise of the right to coins and the nature of the coins issued from the mint (if any existed) at the Dutch Settlements.

N.B.—If you could procure specimen of the coins it would be very acceptable to the Commissioner to receive them.

The amount of any Peishcush Nuzzer or other annual payment made by the Dutch to any of the former Native authorities in the Northern sircars.

2. Should you find any information on the subject or be able to obtain any from any old servants such as Mazumdars of the Revenue Department in the circars the Commissioner requests that you will favor him with an abstract thereof but with copies of any sunnuds which may have been submitted for the consideration of the Chief and Council.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) P. H. Strombom,
Secretary to the Commissioner for conducting the restitution of the Dutch Settlements.

Fort St. George,
14*th February* 1818.

(True Copy.)

G. E. Rupell,
Collector.

Customs
Sea and Land.

Netherlands Settlements.

Memorandum to serve as instructions for the collection of Customs on goods and articles liable to duty passing by land into and from the possessions recently restored to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

Exports by land from Foreign Settlements into the British Territories.

1. On the 24th of February 1817 the Governor in Council determined that all articles exported from Foreign Settlements should be liable to the double duty imposed by the regulations.

2. This double duty is 16 per cent. under clause 2nd, section IX, Regulation 1, A.D. 1812.

3. Under a strict interpretation of this regulation all cloths manufactured, dyed, or painted, all cotton thread manufactured, all cotton—wool grown; all grain grown all indigo manufactured; and in fact all articles produced, or manufactured within the limits of Foreign Settlements by the Native population of such Settlements, if included in the tariffs of the British Government will be liable to pay and must be charged with 16 per cent. duty.

N.B.—Onions for instance are grown in the backyards of Sadras in a considerable quantity for sale beyond the limits of the Settlement, 16 per cent. duty would be charged thereon under a strict construction of the regulation. The Collector however at my recommendation took onions out of the tariff.

4. All goods and articles imported by sea into Foreign Settlements and afterwards exported by land into the British Territory will be charged with 16 per cent. duty. The object of the double duty being chiefly to prevent the free passage into, and consumption in, the British Territories of Foreign Europeans and other Foreign Commodities, import by sea into Foreign Settlements.

Imports by land from the British Territory into Foreign Settlements.

5. The orders of the Governor in Council of the 24th February 1817 require that all articles of *external trade* exported from the "Territories subject to this Presidency into any Foreign Settlements as well as all materials fit to be wrought into such article shall be liable to the double duty imposed by the Regulations"—Under this rule—cotton-wool, cotton-yarn, Indigo leaves, or any other raw materials and all other articles passing by land into

foreign settlements " for external trade " must pay 16 per cent. duty—" External trade " is here understood to mean articles usually exported by sea or liable to be so exported under a revised trade from the Ports of foreign settlements.

6. " All articles fit only for the internal consumption of foreign settlements " shall be liable only to the single duty of 8 per cent."

7. The orders of the 24th February 1817, further direct that " grain, live-" stock and all other provisions, may pass by land into the foreign settlements duty " free grain exported by sea will continue subject to the duty of 3 per cent."

8. Under the orders of the Board of Revenue, dated 8th May 1817, " when a " part only of the grain is for re-exportation and the remainder for consumption the " duty is nevertheless to be levied in the whole and a drawback allowed on the " quantity consumed."

9. On the 14th August 1817 the Board of Revenue explained that " the levy of " double duty on wine and spirit ought to have been confined to wine and spirits " passing from foreign settlements into the British Territories and that single duty " only should be levied on wine or spirits passing from the British Territories into " foreign settlements."

10. On the the Board of Revenue explained that all European Commodities of British manufacture which had been imported at any British Port including wine and spirits were to be exempt from duty on passing into foreign settlements.

11. The orders of Government do not distinctly state that grain, live stock and all other articles of provisions passing from foreign settlements by land into the British Territories are to be exempt from duty, but you will so construe the order.

12. You will also consider such articles only to come under the description of provisions, as are exempt from duty in the British Territory—whatever articles now pay the transit duty of 5 per cent. in the British Territories should be liable to pay 8 per cent. on passing into foreign settlements ; but in whatever case the duty of 5 per cent. has been previously paid, the difference, or 3 per cent. only is to be levied.

13. Where the export duty of 16 per cent. has been paid no further duty either of transit, foreign or consumption is to be levied and care must be taken to grant Rawannahs exempting the goods from all further duty to persons who may have paid the 16 per cent. export duty.

14. Regulation 1 A.D. 1813 is not applicable to foreign settlements and no consumption duty on beetel and tobacco, Bang or Goodauck is to be levied on any of these articles passing into foreign settlements ; but these articles will be liable to the duty of 8 per cent. as being articles of consumption in such settlements liable to duty.

15. The following rule you will consider special and in force only until further orders are received.

16. Special Rule—all cloths manufactured all cotton grown, all cloths dyed, or painted and in fact all articles *bonâ fide* manufactured or produced within the Towns and Villages of the foreign settlements, shall be liable to a duty of 8 per cent. only, in passing by land from foreign settlements into the British Territories and to no further duty within the British Territory, such articles must however be excepted from this rule as come under Regulation 1 A.D. 1813 for the levy of a Town consumption duty.

17. This special rule will subject the productions and manufactures of foreign settlement to the payment of a duty 3 per cent. more than the production and manufactures of the British Territories are liable to pay ; while all articles imported by sea at foreign settlements and passed into the British Territories by land will for the discouragement of that Trade or to give an advantage to the British Trader be charged with 16 per cent.

18. As all grain, live-stock, fruits, green-chillies, green-cocoanuts, all Vegetables and fruits and a variety of other articles coming under the head of provisions are exempted from duty under the various orders of the Board of Revenue noted in the margin no duty can be levied on such articles when passing into foreign settlements ; but many articles such as—

Dry Cocoanuts in the shell	Tamarinds
Copra	Palmura Jaggery
Jaggerry	Dry Chillies
Country Sugar	Salt Fish
Ghee	Dry Pepper of all sorts

and a variety of other articles included on the tariffs are liable to duty when passing in sufficient quantities to be considered as trade; the duty of 8 per cent. must be levied on such articles, deducting always any previous duty which may have been paid. The Board of Revenue had explained that articles of this description in small quantities in the possession of individuals are not to be charged with duty and you will adhere to the spirit and intention of the orders referred to in the margin of this para. in the levy of the established duty or articles alluded in this para. passing into foreign settlements.

19. It cannot be difficult to distinguish what articles are intended for exportation by sea from foreign settlements, from those articles intended for internal consumption, at least in the articles of cloths and as the foreign settlements are not of great extent it will be easy to ascertain what articles the export trade has heretofore embraced or may hereafter embrace—Collectors are accordingly required to frame tariffs of the articles liable to double duty, and single duty—all articles not inserted in the tariffs of double and single duty will of course pass duty-free, and Native Collectors of Customs must receive most positive instructions not to collect duty on any article not inserted in the tariff. Tables in abstract of articles liable to duty under the seal and signature of the Collector must be stuck up at the several custom houses copies of these tariffs should be furnished to the local chiefs of the Netherlands Settlements.

20. As it is extremely difficult for Native Collectors of Customs to ascertain the quality of liquors passing from Foreign Settlements into the British Territories and it being desirable to avoid the vexation and inconvenience arising from this difficulty it is recommended that wines be inserted in the tariff generally at dozen or per pipe and spirits at per dozen or leaquer wines and spirits passing from foreign settlements into the British Territory are liable to pay duty, and not wines and spirits passing into foreign settlements from the British Territory.

21. Until such time as Collectors shall ascertain that an export of grain has actually taken place to an extent to be denominated Trade—no duty shall be levied on grain passing by land into the Netherlands Settlements.

22. Goods shipped on Vessels under foreign Colours at Pulicat or Tutacoryn must be charged with double duty the same as is required to be charged on foreign Vessels exporting or importing at any British Sea Port.

23. Goods the produce of Ireum and passing from the Island of Ireum the lake of Pulicat to the Dutch portion of Pulicat are not to be liable to any duty but if imported into the British portion of Pulicat they will be liable to the Established transit or consumption duty as the case may be.

(True Copy.)

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14*th May* 1818.

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the enclosed paper from Mr. Dayot May be submitted to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) J. S. FRASER,
British Commissioner.

PONDICHERRY,
11*th March* 1818.

Les Gouvernemens de Madras, et de Pondichery n'etánt pas tout à fait d'accord sur le sens des articles 1, 2 et 3 de la convention du 7 Mars 1315, relatifs á la fabrication du sel, mais également convaincus l'un et l'autre de l'impossibilité d' empêcher la contrebande de cette derrie, ont reconnu que le seul moyen de parvenér à ce but, etait d'arreter les travaux de salines, et d'indemniser les proprietaires.

Il avait été proposé l'ann'ee derniere, de constituer, en faveur des proprietaires, une rente perpetuelle calculée sur le profit annuel qu'ils reterent de leur salines. Le Gouvernement Anglais ne s'est pas cru autorisé à lier la Compagnie parun engagement illimité, et a desiré que la rente ne s'etendit pas an delà du terme accordé par la charte. En adoptant ce principe, il devient juste d'augmenter la rente des proprietaires, puis qu'elle doit s'eteindre à l'expiration de la charte.

Le Gouvernement François stipulant d'une part pour les proprietaires des salines, dont it doit protiger les interets, et les droits et voulant, en même tems, donner au Gouvernement Anglois une preuve de son désir sincére de conciliation croit faire une proposition, juste, raisonable et modérêe en demandant qu 'il soit accordé aux proprietaires des salines une somme annuelle de quatre Mille Pagodes à l'etoite, à dater du 1re Januier 1818 jusqu' au jour où' la charte de la compagnie expirera.

L'administration de Pondicherry dans la seule vue d'impécher la contrebande du sel, à invité, l'annêe dernière, les proprietaires des salines à ne point fabriquer de sel. Le reçu a donc été entièrement perdu pour eux.

Le Gouvernement de Pondicherry expère que le Gouvernement Anglois prenant ce sacrifiçe en consideration adoptera une decision définitive, pous ne pas exposer les proprietaires à perdre encore les revenus de cette annêe.

Les travaux out commencé depuis plus de un mois, dans toutes le salines de la Côte, et le moindre délai causéroit aux proprietaires un prejudiçe irréparable.

Si l'on jugeoit qu'il fût indespensable d'en referér an conseil suprême de Calcutta, Les administrateurs generaux de Pondicherry toujours animés du desir d'entrer conconciliation, toujours prets à en proposer les moyens, arreteroient encore pour cette annéé la fabricátion du sel sous la condition expresse qu' une somme de quatre Mille Pagodes a' l'eloite seroit donnée aux proprietaires, et que le payment S'en feroit par trimestre à compter du 1re Janvier dernier.

PONDICHERRY,
Le 10th Mars 1818.

L' Intendant Général,
(Signed) I. DAYOT.

To Captain FRASER,
British Commissioner at Pondicherry.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant and to acquant you that any permanent arrangement for purchasing the inactivity of the salt pans at Pondicherry and its dependencies on the part of the Honorable Company during the continuance of their present Charter, must be submitted for confirmation to the Supreme Government and eventually to the authorities in England.

2. The Governor in Council however in the mean time accedes to the terms proposed on the part of the French Government in the Note from Mr. Dayot bearing date the 10th instant for the period of a year commencing from the 1st of January last, and you are accordingly authorized to conclude a temporary agreement to that effect.

3. You will submit the convention duly signed for the ratification of the Governor in Council, when the requisite communications, will be made to the Supreme Government, to the Accountant-General and to the Board of Revenue.

I have, etc.,
(Signed) G. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
24th March 1818.

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

Referring to the instructions which I had the honor to receive from you under date the 24th ultimo, I request that the enclosed letter from Mr. Dayot may be submitted to Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. S. FRASER,
British Commissioner.

PONDICHERRY,
11th April 1818.

Pondichéry Le 10th Avril 1818.

A. Monsieur Le Captaine FRASER,
Commissaire Britannique a Pondichéry.

MONSIEUR,

Dans la note officielle que j'ai eu l' honneur de vous adresser le 10 du mois dernier relativement a l' inactivité des salines, Le Gouvernement Francais, avait insisté d' abord sur la necessité de prendre un arrangement definitif au sujet de l'indemnité à accorder aux proprietaires.

Réflechissant ensuite que cet arrangement, pour étre definitif, exigerait peut etre la sanction du Gouvernement Suprême de Calcutta, l'administration française a considéré comme un devoir de demander pour les proprietaires une anneé de l' indemnite convenue pendant la dureé de la charté.

On s' est borné á ne reclamer que la montant d' une anneé, dans la persuasion où l' on etait que le Gouverneur Général en Conseil avoit une autorité suffisante pour sanctionner définitivement la convention des Gouvernments de Madras et de Pondichéry, mais si cet acte doit être encore revitee de la ratification des autorités d' Angleterre, il devoient necessaire de stipuler que l' indemnite annuelle de 4,000 Pagodes sera payie jusqu' au jour ou la réponse definitive sera notifiée.

Sans cette clause, on se trouvera, au 1er Janvier 1819 dans l obligation de faire revivre par un article additionnel la convention d' aujourd 'hui.

C' est pour eviter ce nouveau travail que le Gouvernement Français a l' honneur de vous proposer d' ajouter le paragraph suivant à sa note du 10 May.

" et dans le cas oú la confirmation du Gourvernement Suprême de Calcutta aurait " encore besoin de la ratification des autorités d' angleterre, une somme annuelle de " 4000 Pagodes continuera d' etre payee aux proprietaires des salines, jusqu' au jour " ou la reponse de ces mémes autorites aura été notifiée officiellement an Gouverne- " ment de Pondichéry."

L' administration Francaise de l' Inde se flatte, monsieur, que le Gouvernment de Madras ne trouvera point dans cette clause supplémentaire, une alteration à la note du 10 Mais, Mais qu' il la considerera comme le complément d' une acte, que demeureroit emparfait si on negligeait dely inserer.

Recevez, Monsieur, l' assurance de ma consideration très destingueé.

L' Intendant Général des
Etablissement Francais dan l' Inde,
(Signed) I. DAYOT.

To Captain FRASER,
British Commissioner at Pondicherry.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and to desire that the additional article proposed by Mr. Dayot, may be inserted in the temporary agreement which you have been instructed to make for ensuring the discontinuance of the manufacture of salt in the French Settlements.

I have etc.,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
14*th April* 1818.

(Signed) GEO. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to request that the enclosed draft of a convention, with remarks in the margin on one or two points to which I wish to direct your attention, may be submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council before I make it the subject of official communication to the French Government.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

PONDICHERRY,
23*rd April* 1818.

(Signed) J. S. FRASER,
British Commissioner.

ENCLOSURES.

Convention between the Governments of Madras and Pondicherry signed at Pondicherry the .

With a view to carry into full and complete effect the object of those terms of the convention between Great Britain and France signed at London on the 7th March 1815. which regard the trade in Salt throughout the British Sovereignty in India, the following articles have been agreed upon by His Excellency André Julien Count Du Puy and Mr. Joseph Dayot Administrators General of the French possessions in India, and Captain James Stuart Fraser Commissioner on the part of the British Government for conducting the transfer of such of those possessions as have been dependent upon the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Article 1st.

The manufacture of salt shall cease, and be discontinued throughout the whole of the French establishments in India, during the continuance of the Hon'ble Company's present Charter.

This article involves the consideration of minor details, which perhaps it is unnecessary to enter in the convention. The officers of the British Government should endeavour to prevent the clandestine introduction of salt into Pondicherry from the adjacent British Salt pans. This system at present goes on to a considerable extent, and if continued will deprive the French of the advantage arising from the sale of salt to their own inhabitants.

The French Government on the other hand, should be strictly required to adhere to the observance of the article which provides for their selling their salt at the same price as we do. The convention of the 7th March 1815, stipulates that they shall sell it at nearly the same price but for obvious reasons the price should be exactly the same.

The latter part of article 3rd is expressed in conformity with the words of a letter, I had the honour to receive from Government but it may perhaps require reconsideration, for the 10th article of the convention of the 7th March *expressly* provides against *any alteration* in the stipulations of that convention, without the mutual consent of the *Government at home.*

Article 2nd.

The French Government guaranty the strict observance of the above stipulation; and the French and British Governments reciprocally engage to adopt every necessary measure of precaution for insuring the effectual prevention of the contraband trade in salt.

Article 3rd.

The Madras Government agree to pay to the French Government, as an indemnification to the proprietors of the salt pans, the sum of four-thousand Star pagodas per annum during the continuance of the Honorable Company's present Charter if this Convention be ultimately ratified, or otherwise until the determination of the Supreme Government and eventually of the authorities in Europe be officially notified to the French Government, in India.

Article 4th.

The above stipulated sum of Four-thousand Star Pagodas per annum shall be paid by Quarterly Instalments, and be considered to have commenced from the 1st of January last.

Article 5th.

The British Government engages to deliver such a quantity of Salt, as shall be requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the Inhabitants of the French Settlements in India, the purchase, delivery, and subsequent sale of the said quantity, being regulated according to the stipulations contained in articles 1st, 2nd and 4th of the convention of the 7th March 1815.

Article 6th.

The present convention shall be ratified and exchanged with the least possible delay.

To Captain FRASER,
British Commissioner at Pondicherry.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd ultimo.

2. The clandestine importation of salt from the Company's Districts into Pondicherry which according to your report is carried on to a very considerable extent will be brought to the immediate notice of the Board of Revenue; and it appears also to be a proper subject of direct communication between you and the Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot. With respect however to your observation that the French Government are injured by this contraband traffic, it is necessary to explain that it was not for their advantage but for the security of the interests of the Hon'ble Company that the sale of Salt within the French territory has been fixed at the monopoly price. It will of course therefore be the duty of the officers of the British Government to adopt every measure for preventing the illicit importation; but a formal obligation to that effect should be imposed on the French Government alone. The 2nd article of the proposed Convention must be modified accordingly.

3. The Governor in Council observes that the 3rd article of the Convention sufficiently provides for its ultimate ratification by the authorities in Europe. If however the Governor General by whom the Agreement is to be confirmed in this country should be of a different opinion, the article can be modified by His Lordship, when submitted for his confirmation.

4. The Governor in Council however had understood that the convention was to be absolutely concluded for one year from the 1st of January last on the authority of this Government alone, an additional article to which effect appears to be required.

5. It will be satisfactory to the Governor in Council if some principle can be established for determining the quantity of Salt to be annually delivered for the use of the French Settlements, and I am directed to desire that you take an apportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the French Government on this point.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

(Signed) GEO. STRACHEY,
Chief Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1*st May* 1818.

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose for ratification, the convention respecting salt duty signed and sealed by the Count Du Puy, Mr. Dayot, and myself. It has been prepared in quadruplicate, as the French Government are desirous of having two copies in their own possession.

In reply to the observations contained in your letter under date the 1st instant, I beg to remark for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that I had stated to Mr. Dayot my intention of demanding an engagement on the part of the French Government, to discourage and prevent as much as possible the contraband trade in Salt which is carried on here, to so considerable an extent.

To this it was observed that the engagement ought to be reciprocal, and that the British Government should also on their part endeavour to prevent the clandestine introduction of salt into Pondicherry for sale to the French inhabitants—a consideration of this proposal, did not suggest to me that there was any thing erroneous in its principle or injurious in its consequences to the interests of the Honorable Company and it accordingly met with my assent. The subject being viewed otherwise by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, I have restored the 2nd Article to the precise terms, in which I had originally drafted it, and I have offered the necessary explanations in consequence to the French Government.

The Government of Fort St. George has consented to pay, upon their own authority the sum of four thousand Pagodas per annum not only for the present year, but also until such further period as might be necessary for obtaining the permanent ratification of this Convention by the Supreme Government, or eventually by the authorities in Europe.

It appeared to me that the 3rd Article of the Convention, as I had the honor to submit it to you, sufficiently specified this provision, but in conformity to your instructions I have now made a separate article of the engagement, the terms of which will I hope meet the intentions of Government.

The Clandestine trade in salt was long since brought to the notice of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council. In obedience to your orders, I shall proceed to make it the subject of a direct communication to the Collector of the Southern Division of Arcot.

I shall take the necessary measures for carrying into effect the instructions contained in the 5th and concluding paragraphs of your letter.

I have the honor to
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) JAMES STUART FRASER,
British Commissioner.

PONDICHERRY,
13*th May* 1818.

Convention passee entre Le Gouvernement de Pondichéry et celvi de Madras, signé à Pondichéry le 13 *Mai* 1818.

Dans la vue de assurer une pleine et entiere execution aux termes de la Convention entre la France et la Grande Bretagne, Signe à Londre le 7 Mars 1815, les quel sont relatifs au Commerce du sel dans la Souverouneté Anglaise del Inde, les articles suivans out été convenus d'une part, par son Excellence Andre Julien Comté Du Puy Pair de France, Grand Officer de l' order Royal de la legion de honneur and Monsieur Français Dayot, Chevalier du même ordre, Administrateures Genéraux des Etablissement Français dans l' Inde, et del' autre par le Capitaine James Stuart Fraser, Commissaire nommé par le Gouvernement Britannique pour la remise des possessions français es qui se trouvaient dans le dépendence de la Presidence du Fort St. George.

Article 1*st.*

Toutes les Salines, situeés dan les Etablissemens Français del Inde cesseront de faire du sel pendant la durée de la presente Charte del honorable Compagnie.

Article 2*nd.*

Le Gouvernement Français garantel la stricte observation de la stipulation ci dessu et l' adoption de toutes les mesures qui seront en son pouvoir por assurer la prohibition effectuelle dela contrabande du sel.

Article 3*rd.*

Le Gouvernement de Madrass' engage à payer au Gouvernment Français, comme une indemnite par les proprietaires des Salines, la somme de quatre mille Pagodas a L'etoile par an, pendant la duree de la presente Charte del honorable Compagnee, sé cette Convention est ulterieurement ratifiée.

Article 4*th.*

La somme cidessus stipuleé de quatre mille Pagodas á Etoile par anneé sera Payee par quartier, et sera considéré comme ayant commence du 1st Janvier dernier.

Article 5*th.*

Le Gouvernement de Madras s' engage, indepdandamment de la confirmation ulteriure á payer la somme de quatre Mille Pagodas à lá Etoile au Governement Français por une anneé a dater du 1st Janvier dernier et a continuer á rempler le même engagement jusqú à ce que la determination du Gouvernement Supreme, celle des authorites en Europe soit notifiée officiellement an Gouvernement Français dans Inde.

Article 6*th.*

Le Gouvernement Anglais s'engage a deliverer telle quantité de sel qui sera requite pour l' usage domestique et la consommation des habitans des Etablissemens français dans l'Inde; l'achat, la livraison, et la vente subsequente dela dite quantite seront reglis conformement aux Stipulations contenues dans les articles 1,2, and 4 de la Convention du 7th Mars 1815.

Article 7*th.*

La presente Convention sera ratifieé dans le plus délai possible.

Fait à Pondicherry le treize Mai Mil heut cent dix heut.

(Signed) James Stuart Fraser.

Convention between the Governments of Madras and Pondicherry signed at Pondicherry on the Thirteenth day of May 1818.

With a view to carry into full and complete effect the object of those terms of the convention between Great Britain and France, signed at London on the 7th of March 1815, which regard the trade in salt throughout the British Sovereignty in India the following articles have been agreed upon by His Excellency Andre Julien Count Du Puy, Peer of France, Great Officer of the Royal order of the Legion of Honor, and Mr. Joseph Francais Dayot, Chevalier of the said order, Administrators General of the French Establishments in India, and Captain James Stuart Fraser, Commissioner on the part of the British Government for conducting the transfer of such of those possessions as have heretofore been dependant upon the *Presidency of Fort St. George.*

Article 1*st.*

The manufacture of salt shall cease throughout the whole of the French Establishments in India, during the continuance of the Honorable Company's present Charter.

Article 2*nd.*

The French Government guaranty the strict observance of the above stipulation, and the further adoption of all such measures as depend upon them for ensuring the effectual prevention of the contraband trade in Salt.

Article 3*rd.*

The Madras Government engages to pay to the French Government as an indemnification to the proprietors of the salt pans the sum of four thousand star Pagodas per annum during the continuance of the Honorable Company's present Charter, if this Convention be ultimately ratified.

Article 4*th.*

The above stipulated sum of four thousand star Pagodas per annum shall be paid by quarterly Instalments, and be considered to have commenced from the 1st of January last.

Article 5*th.*

The Madras Government engages, independently of further confirmation, to pay the sum of four thousand star Pagodas to the French Government for one year from the 1st of January last, and to continue to fulfil the same engagement until the determination of the Supreme Government, or eventually of the authorities in Europe, shall be officially notified to the French Government in India.

Article 6*th.*

The British Government engages to deliver such a quantity of Salt as shall be requisite for the domestic use and consumption of the Inhabitants of the French Settlements in India, the purchase, delivery and subsequent sale of the said quantity being regulated according to the Stipulations contained in Articles 1st, 2nd and 4th of the Convention of the 7th March 1815.

Article 7*th.*

The present Convention shall be ratified and exchanged with the least possible delay.

Done at Pondicherry this thirteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

(Sd.) Le. Cu. Du Puy.

(Sd.) J. Dayot.

Ratified by the Government of Fort St. George, according to the terms of the Fifth article this twenty-third day of May in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) H. Elliot.
(„) R. Fullerton.
(„) R. Alexander.

(By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.)

(Signed) G. Strachey,
Chief Secretary.

To Captain J. S. Fraser,
British Commissioner at Pondicherry.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant and to acquaint you that the Convention respecting salt has been ratified by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, according to the terms of the Fifth article, two copies of it are returned for the use of the French Government in compliance with their request.

When the Convention shall have been further ratified by the Supreme Government, you will be duly informed of it.

I have, etc.,

Fort St. George,
23*rd May* 1818.

(Signed) G. Strachey,
Chief Secretary.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) Rd. Clive,
First Assistant.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) D. Hill,
Secretary to Government.

J. M. Rufoks,
Deputy Secretary.

To Edward Smalley, Esq.,
Acting Collector and Magistrate
in the Zillah of Rajahmundry
at Muglatore.

Sir,

I beg leave to lay before you a complaint, which I am compelled to do, caused by the un-orderly conduct of some people of Cocanada, and I shall state the case so as it occurred for your information.

On the day of the transfers of this settlement, delivered into my charge two ponts, stationed and plying on this river and, a week after it, I was informed that one of them is a private property of seventeen ferry people, where of fourteen are inhabitants of this place and three of Cocanada.

On the 9th April last in the afternoon a person under the name of a cutwal of the Pittapour zamindar placed at Cocanada came to this side and mentioned to my dubash that he would take over one of the ponts, as it belonged to his master and my dubash referred him to Mr. Hy. Sewell as the person who delivered it to me, and half an hour after it, he seized this pont on the Cocanada side when she carried over some passengers and others and hawled her up on shore.

The next morning I informed Mr. Hy. Sewell with the conduct of the said cutwal and requested him to cause the pont to be released and returned and which was done on the same day.

A few days after it, the same cutwal and others brought two palmira sungadees in the river and placed them in the same direction of the public ferry ponts and compelled strangers and others to cross on them and to pay the customary fees to them to the prejudice of the public ferry boats people, and four or five days after it

I informed the Assistant Magistrate at Cocanada with the circumstances that occurred and now I inclose, for your information, a copy of my letter to him and the Assistant Magistrate issued an order that the two sungadeese should be discontinued and the pont in question released, but on the same night the people at Cocanada got the said pont hawled up high on shore, and the next day in my second representation of what happened the night before, Mr. Sewell returned to me a reply that he would refer the case to you.

And a few days after the above occurred the two palmira sungadees were again brought in the river and from that time they have been and are still actually employed carrying over people, collecting and receiving the fees and the perquisites allowed to the public ferry people and which were enjoyed by them for more than half a century and the said two sungadees are used only by day, and about seven in the night they are hawled up, consequently the public pont is obliged to attend in the night setting over the post peons, gentlemen's palankeens and servants, without having the chance of receiving a third part of the fees, which the two sungadee people enjoy in the whole day.

On the night of the 8th instant the Cocanada people brought again the pont in question in the river and the next morning they made a begin to use it and in setting over people, on which I repaired to Mr. Sewell in person, as he was confined to his room, and requested him to put a stop to such a disorderly proceeding in contempt of his late order, until an answer could be received from you; he said that he referred the case to you and from that day the pont in question was kept on the other side and she is since laying sunk in the river and no doubt will soon be destroyed by the worms if not hawled up on shore by time.

In consequence of which and of the continual disorderly proceedings of the Cocanada people, I am compelled to trouble you with the above complaint and to state for your information that the exclusive right of navigating this river and of levying duty on both sides of it, has been acknowledged by the British Government, to belong to the Netherlands Government and therefore I request that you will be pleased to send an order for the immediate discontinuance of the two private sungadees and for the pont now seized and no private individual has right for keeping ferry boats on public rivers belonging to Government alone and for transporting passengers goods, etc., and I trust you will see the necessity of complying to my request and in putting a stop to further irregular proceedings of a similar kind.

Before I conclude this, I beg to observe that when this place has been under the British authority for nearly twenty-three years, one kept a single sungadee or ferry boat on this river, except the two ponts, by order and the sanction of Government, and which was sufficient for the purport, and not a fortnight elapsed after the transfer of this place to the Netherlands Government or some individuals of Cocanada administerted the right of placing ferry boats at their own accord.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient and
Humble Servant,
The Resident of Jagernaikpuram,
C. B. Dirksz.

Jagernaikpuram,
30*th May* 1818.

To Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I request you will be pleased to grant me a pass for the importation of a half leager of country liquor from Balantiron and Kocyeroe to Jaggernaikpoeram.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Hᴱˣ Cois Von Sohsten,
Resident.

Jaggernaikpoeram,
14*th May* 1822.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq.,
Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

The last supply of salt being almost consumed both in this place and Gollapallam I request you will be pleased to direct a fresh supply of Five Coringa Garces to be delivered to my Gomastah: viz., three garces at Jaggernaikpoeram and Two garces at Gollapallom.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H^RY Cois Von. Sohsten,
Resident.

Jaggernaikpoeram,
1*st June* 1822.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq.,
Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I request you will be pleased to grant me a pass for the importation of a half leager of country liquor, from Goerahra and Comaregiury to Jaggernaikpoeram.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H^RY Cois Von. Sohsten,
Resident.

Jaggernaikpoeram,
21*st July* 1822.

Yanam, 7th September 1822.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq.,
Collector and Magistrate, Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Monsieur,

J' ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien ordouner la livraison de Sept garces de Madras de sel pour la cousommation du Territoire d'Yanaon. Je vous prie également de vouloir bien avoir la bonté de m' envoyer un reçu par Duplicata de vous pour guarante deux Roupees qui vous seront remises par le porteur de la presente pour montant des dittes Sept garces.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Votre trés humble serviteur,
Le Chef d'Yanaon.
Courson de la Villetselio.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq.,
Collector, Zillah of Rajahmundry Station at Cocanada.

Sir,

Two persons named Goenam Ramasawmy and Goenam Manikaloe, both inhabitants of the Netherland's Government, having reported to me, that on the 4th instant:—14 Oxen belonging to them were carried off by the proprietor's people at Pennadum while grazing within the Dutch Limits. I therefore request you will have the goodness to give the Manager of that village necessary instructions to have the said oxen restored, and sent to this place,—and in the meantime to have them punished, to prevent the like occurrence again—

Should the proprietors, or any others have claims on the Netherland's subjects, they are to address themselves to the authority here, which, without doubt, will be attended to.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. Bronnekam,
Resident of Paling.

Palicole,
6*th October* 1882.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq.,
Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

The last supply of salt being consumed, I request you will be pleased to direct a Fresh supply of Six Coringa garces to be delivered to my Gomastah, viz., four garces at Jaggernaikpoeram and two garces at Gollapallom.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Hey. Cois. Von Sohsten,
Resident.

Jaggernaikpoeram,
7*th October* 1822.

Entered in a letter from the Collector of Masulipatam, 16*th October* 1822.

To Mr. William Hamilton,
Resident of Ingeram.

Sir,

We have received your letter of the 19th instant with its enclosure having already offered our objections to the paper No. 1 enclosed in your former letter, we still remain of the same opinion, that if Hussainally Cawn Sanud, could even be produced which does not appear to be the case it would not be deemed by us of sufficient authority, as no person but the Soubah himself can grant or alienate the Government lands. The simple testimony therefore of a former renter, that such sanud did exist is of course of much less authority and cannot be added as any proof of Mr. Martins claims in behalf of his nation.

We have no copies of the correspondence which passed between Mr. Sadlier and the French Resident respecting the ground to the eastward of Yanam, and are therefore unacquainted with the reasons that may have induced the former to object to their possessing it, but as this correspondence may appear on the records of your factory we request to be furnished with such part of it as you may deem necessary as well as with any other useful information to be obtained on the subject. It will appear by the extract enclosed in our letter of the 1st instant, that the Honourable the President and Council are impressed with an idea, that as respectable a testimony may be obtained in behalf of the Company's rights as Mr. Martin has produced us in support of those of his nation, we recommend therefore that you will without delay assemble the oldest inhabitants in the neighbourhood and procure such information as they may be able to furnish regarding the matter in question. Mr. Martin should likewise be informed that the object of the Commissioner sent to Ingeram in 1776 was not to ascertain the limits of the French possession at Yanam and of course that their authority cannot be brought forward as any proof in support of the present claim. Mr. Yeats during your absence in 1784 informed us that the French seized upon our ground to the eastward of Yanam, about one year after the former restoration of that factory by Messrs. Whitehill and Dobbyn, which is a circumstance that should, if possible, be ascertained, as well as whether Mr. Westcott exercised any authority over that spot while he rented the Neelapelly farm from Riapa Rauze.

It is not so much the value of the land as the conveniences which the French would derive from it that makes it a matter of moment. In your letter of the 2nd April you informed us that as the extreme point of the Peninsula extended to Coringa Bay it would afford the French a kind of seaport of their own, and enable the natives as well as themselves to evade payment of the Company's duties which it is of importance to prevent.

For your information we herewith enclose a copy of letter we have written to the French Resident at this place by the express orders of the President and Council which may in some instances apply to your situation and serve as a rule for your guidance.

We are
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) Anthony Sadlier,
President and Council.

Masulipatam,
27*th February* 1786.

To Mr. L. Forestier,

Chief of the French Factory at Masulipatam.

Sir,

Having transmitted copies of the late correspondence which passed between you and us to our superiors, we have received their answer directing us to communicate to you their sentiments and determination with respect to the privileges which your nation are entitled to enjoy at the settlement, agreeable to the 13th article of the late Treaty of peace concluded between our respective Sovereigns.

By the words safe, free and independent trade secured to subjects of your nation by such treaty, our superiors understand nothing further to be inferred than that no interruption is to be given to the privileges and trade of your factory, confined simply to the export and import of traffic, and that French subjects residing in this Fort or pettahs without the limits of your factory are equally subject to our laws and customs with those who may reside at Fort St. George or any other of our Company's settlements, and consequently liable to pay the usual duties of the port, the same as ourselves.

With respect to Export and Import Custom our superiors have been pleased to direct us to receive certificates for the amount of such duties from you as was customary before the commencement of the late war or (if you should decline this) from such individuals of your nation as are resident within your factory till such time as orders can be received, in consequence of a reference made by them thereupon to Europe.

In order to keep the trade of our respective nations as separate and distinct as possible and in order to secure to your nation a safe, free and independent trade as well as to prevent interference or litigation at the places where we collect our public customs, our superiors think it proper that from henceforward all property imported by the subjects of your nation should be conducted to your factory and there deposited and that all traffic for exportation should be carried thither also, at which place our Custom Master, will attend and after being satisfied with an observance of good-faith give the necessary passports for the circulation of your trade, and receive certificates for the amount of our Sea Customs until that matter shall have been decided in Europe.

An observance of the foregoing regulations, we consider, may serve to obviate any future misunderstanding or disagreement, and agreeable to the orders of our superiors they will, from henceforward, be considered by us as the rule for our conduct: you will observe that conformably to such decision Messrs. Goujeon and Chapillier, neither of whom have resided within the limits of your factory possessions, are not entitled to any privileges thereunto annexed and, under these circumstances, ought to have paid duties on the merchandize exported by them, in like manner as if they had exported the same from Fort St. George or any other of our Company's Settlements on the Coast.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Most obedient servants,

Masulipatam,
23*rd February* 1786.

(Signed) Anthony Sadlier,
Etc., Council.

(True Copies.)

V. Radee,
Collector.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq.,

Collector of the Zillah of Rajahmundry at Cocanada.

Sir,

I request you will have the goodness to issue the necessary orders in furnishing this Settlement with 3 garces of salt, as the 8 garces sent here in August last year is most entirely expended.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Palicole,
22*nd October* 1822.

D. Bommekam,
Resident.

Examination of the Head Fisherman of Neelapilly and villages adjacent respecting the right of the French to fish in the Neelapilly river and creeks adjacent—6th November 1792—at Ingeram.

Q. How long have these people been inhabitants of Neelapilly, etc. ?

A. Old inhabitants.

Q. Do they know what the custom has been with regard to the fishing ?

A. That the privilege of fishing with large nets has been confined to the fishermen of Neelapilly who pay the Company an annual sum for it. Sungadoo Suttanah, a very old fisherman of Neelapilly, says that during his life he never knew the French to possess such right which assertion is corroborated by all the other fishermen. But that the French have exercised the right of fishing with hand nets. It being said that Mr. Oram's goomastah had on a former occasion told the French fishermen that they might if they chose put their nets immediately behind the English nets in the Peetala purra Mogah creek a plain proof that they had not a right to fish there without liberty. The fishermen are now asked if they ever had such permission ? *Answer.* That in the time of Armogum, Goomastah to Mr. Oram, the French fishermen had pitched stakes for the purpose of fishing with large nets, but they were pulled up and thrown away, and since that time they have never attempted to renew it except in the principal branch of the Godavary where they have for some days past fixed their nets of which the Neellapilly fishermen have complained to the present Collector's Goomastah who desired them to wait with patience till he could hear from his master.

That the French had originally and still possess the right to fish with large nets in the Moola calava, Yeelacoora tippa calava, Maraca Varava creek, but that these creeks being nearly filled up by the late inundation they now endeavour to establish themselves on the English creeks which the Neelapilly fishermen will not permit them to do.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq.,
Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward you one hundred Arcot rupees being the amount of the annual nazzeranah for the year 1822 and beg you will be pleased to grant a receipt for the same to the bearer.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
Hry Lois Von Sohsten.

Jaggernaikpoeram,
2nd *January* 1823.

Yanaon, le 3 *Janvier* 1823.

A. Monsieur F. W. Robertson,
Collecteur et Magistrat, du Zillah de Rajahmundry.

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous prier de vonloir bien donner vos ordres pourqu'il soit livré 14 garces de Madras de Sel pour la cousommation des habitans d'Yanaon.

Je vous prie aussi de vouloir bien avoir la bonté de me fournir des reçus par *triplicata* pour les 13 garces de Madras de Sel qui nous ont été fournies en 1822 et pour les quelles vous ne m'avez envoyé qu'un seul reçu, que je joins a la présente.

J'ai l'honneur d'être Monsieur.
Votre trés humble et très obéissant serviteur,
le Chef d'Yanaon,
Courson de la Villetselio.

To H. SEWELL, Esq.,

Head Assistant Collector in the district of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I request you will be pleased to grant me a pass for the importation of a half leager of country liquor from Tammavarum to this Settlement.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HRY LOIS VON SOHSTEN,
Resident.

JAGGERNAIKPOERAM,
8*th February* 1823.

To F. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.,

Collector of the Zillah of Rajahmundry at Cocanada.

SIR,

The persons in charge of the Government salt at this Residency, having reported to me, that, on measuring the salt here when received, at the rate of 12 seers per marcal, there was some deficiency in retailing it again, they have further intimated to me, should the four garces of salt which we received here a few days ago be measured similar to that which is selling to merchants in large quantities in your district; they assured me that no loss whatever will be experienced by them. I therefore beg you will have the goodness to comply with this request.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. S. BRONNEKAM,
Resident of Palicol.

PALICOLE,
21*st March* 1823.

To F. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.,

Collector of the Zillah of Rajahmundry at Cocanada.

SIR,

The three garces of Salt, I received last, having been expended. I request you will have the goodness to order that four more garces may be furnished to this Settlement, and to direct that the salt might be properly measured on delivery.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. BRONNEKAM,
Resident.

PALICOLE,
4*th March* 1823.

Received 10th May.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

1. I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit for your information and guidance the accompanying copy of a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, and to desire that you will give full effect to the orders it contains.

2. By the XII article of the Treaty of Paris referred to in the Chief Secretary's letter, "His Britannic Majesty guarantee to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty the same facilities, privileges and protection with respect to commerce and the security of their persons and property within the limits of the British sovereignty on the continent of India as are now or shall be granted to the most favored nations.

3. The Board refer from the tenor of the Count Du Puy's letter that the French Government consider this pledge to have been infringed by some act or orders which would appear to have been a subject of late correspondence. You will please to state

what is the circumstance alluded to, and in what respect a privilege said to be enjoyed by the Netherlands's Government is deemed by the French Government to have been withheld from them.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. CLARK,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
21*st April* 1823.

Yanaon le 24 *April* 1823.

To F. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry at Cocanada.

MONSIEUR,

J'ai l'honneur de vous représenter que le Daroga de Nellapily, qui fait dans ce moment creuser le canal qui Sépare le territoire de Nellapily de celui d'Yanaon, a donné ordre de jetter toutes les terres et vases que l'on retire du Canal sur la rive qui vous appartient, ce qui fera qu'indubitablement au prochain débordement du Godavery les eaux ne trouvant dela resistance que d'un seul coté refluerout sur la rive opposée, qui est la votre, et dégraderons celte partie de notre petit territoire : je vous prie donc, en conséquence, Monsieur, de vouloir bien donner des ordres pour que les terres retirées du Canal en question soient également reparties sur les deux rives, et je suis persuadé que vous trouverez la demande que je vous fais juste, car śil est de l'intéret des habitans de Nellapilly de donner une plus grande profondeur au Canal, it ne faut pas qu'ils le fassent an dépens des interets de ceux d'yanaon.

J'ai l' honneur d'etre,
Monsieur,
Votre très obéissant serviteur,
Le Chef d'Yanaon,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy extracts of a letter from the Count Du Puy, and to desire that the necessary instructions may be given for assuring to the inhabitants of Yanam, in the transactions therein referred to, the same facilities and privileges, with respect to Commerce, as are guaranteed to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty by the twelfth article of the treaty of Paris, dated 30th May 1814.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1*st April* 1823.

(Signed) E. WOOD,
Chief Secretary.

ENCLOSURE.

Extract from a letter from the Count Du Puy, dated 8*th November* 1822.

Comme il est tonjours agreable de faire des remercimen je desire en avoir de nouveau à vous offrir au sujet de quelques difficultés de doûanes qui sont élévées entre Mr. le Collecteur actuel de Rajahmundry et les habitans d'Yanaon. Ils ont cru jusqué à ce moment qú en execution des traités ils devaient jonir des advantages accordés aux nations les plus favorisées, et cependant on leur conteste un droit que les Hollandais ont obtenu depus long tems, celui de transporter leurs merchandises *par terre* d'un *establissement Hollandais* à un autre de la même nation, en passant sur le *territoire anglais. Cette faculté a été refusée aux* habitans d'*yanaon pour des objets qúils voulaients envoyer à Pondichery.* Ils esperent que totre Excellence fera disparaitre cette extrave qui nuits beaucoup ã leur petit commerce, et qui parait contraire à l'esprit des traites, qui par conséquent ne peut être dans l' intention de votre Gouvernement.

Si la réclamation des habitans d'Yanaon est trouvée juste pour les transports *par terre* d'Yanaon aux autres etablissemens français, même en traversant le territoire Anglais ; elle est bien plus juste encore pour les *exportations* et *Importations* qui se font *par Mer*, lesquelles ne doivent être assujetties à des droits que lorsque elles passent des territoires français sur le territoires Anglais, ou de ce dernier sur le territoire français sous quelque pavillon que se passen les dites exportations.

Votre Justice et votre sagacite n'ayant besoin que d'exposer sourmaire pour decider difficulte, je n'en dirai pas d'avantage, et j'attendrai votre décision avec confiance.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) E. Wood,
Chief Secretary.

(True Copies.)

L. leMorris,
Deputy Secretary.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq.,
Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

The last supply of salt being consumed, I request you will be pleased to direct a fresh supply of Six Coringa garces to be delivered to my Gomastah, Viz. Four garces at Jaggernaikpuram, and two ditto at Gollapallam.

I have the honor to remain, with sentiments of the highest consideration,

Sir
Your most obedient servant,
H. Cris Von Sohsten,
Resident.

Jaggernaikpuram,
5*th April* 1823.

To the Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

Having received your instructions to enquire, whether there was any foundation for the complaint made by Mr. Courson in his letter, dated 24th April 1823, regarding the deepening of the creek which separates the English and the French Territories, and the appropriation of the sand taken out from it ; from the information I had previously gained on that head, being afraid that the complaint arose out of a misunderstanding between the French Chief and the Nellipilly Darogah, I immediately waited on the chief, and explained to him that if the sand was thrown on the French side, the next freshes would wash it into the Calava again, and thereby render the work of no avail, to which he could raise no objection as that had formerly happened.

Mr. Courson then objected that if a bank was formed on our side, by stopping the free course of the water during the freshes, his territory would be subject to injury ; upon which I explained to him, that the bank that would be formed by the sand thrown out of the creek was not intended, and would never be able to resist the force of the freshes, but as he seemed to ground his objections chiefly on that point I suggested that the sand should be thrown out on the English territory, but that small openings should be left in the bank to admit of the free passage of the water, to which the chief assented, and at the same time requested that the banks should be cut sloping to which I consented, and explained it to the Darogah, who could see no objection to the propositions I had made for adjusting the difference.

I have accordingly given the necessary orders to the Darogah to continue the digging of the creek.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
G. S. Minto,
Secretary.

W. M. U. Mr. Cutchery.

Cocanada,
May 10*th* 1823.

Received 10th July.

F. W. Robertson, Esq^{r}.,
Collector of the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

His Excellency the Count Du Puy having represented that the quantity of salt allowed for the consumption of the French Factory at Yanam is entirely insufficient for that purpose, and that twenty-three garce annually are indispensably requisite, I have the honor to request that you will in future be so good as to supply the latter quantity on the demand of the Chief of Yanam; unless you are aware of any particular objection to this measure which may render it proper that the question be previously submitted for the consideration of Government.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. D. Muln,
Secretary.

Cuddalore,
3*rd July* 1823.

Yanaon le 9 *Juillet* 1823.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq^{r}.,
Collecteur et Magistrat on Zillah de Rajahmundry.

Monsieur,

J' ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien donner des ordres pour qu' il soit délivré an porteur, un ravanah pour faire entrer à Yanaon, pour la consommation des habitans de cet Etablissement, 1200 serres d'arrack du pays.

J' ai l'honneur d'être,
Votre très humble &
très obéissant serviteur,
Le Chef D'Yanaon,
Courson de la Villetsblio.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq.,
Collector of the Zillah of Rajahmundry, Cocanada.

Sir,

The four garces of salt you have been pleased to furnish this Residency within March last, having been consumed, I request you will have the goodness to order that a further supply of four garces, be sent to this settlement.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
D. Bronnekan,
Resident.

Palicole,
7*th August* 1823.

Yanaon le 16 *aoue* 1823.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq^{r}.,
Collecteur et Magistrat du Zillah de Rajahmundry.

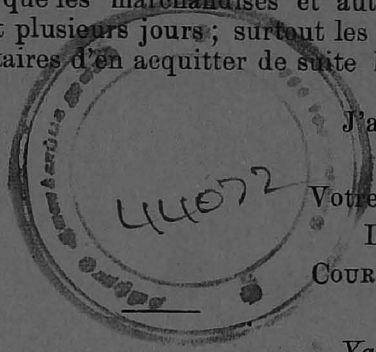
Monsieur,

Parag^{e} 1er Des malheurs récents arrivés dans ma famille m' out empeché de répondre plutôt à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire.

Parag[e] 2. Le privilége que reclame le Gouvernement français, et dont jouissent les établissemens hollandais, n'est autre que celui de transporter par terre nos marchandises d'un Etablissement français à un autre, par éxample d'Yanaon à Pondichery, sans payer des droits, faisant accompagner ces marchandises par un Ravanah des douânes anglaises que l'on prendrait aux frontieres.

3. Quant à ce qui est relatif à la gène qu'a éprouvé le commerce maritime d'Yanaon, je me bornerai à vous citer une seule circonstance arrivée dernierement; Mess[rs]. J. Raynean &c. ayant exporté d'Yanaon une certaine quantité de vin qu'ils ont embarqûe à bord de la bark David Malcom, Cap[e]. Hanwell, le bateau qui portait ce vin, quoiqu' accompagné d'une Passe signée de moi, a été arrêté à Coringuy, et seize pour cent de droits out été prelevés sur ce vin, sous prétexte qu'il' etait destiné pour Madras. Permettez moi de vous faire observer *que tout ce qui entre et sort par mer d'Yanaon, sous quelque pavillon que ce soit, ne devant être assujetti à ancune droit quelconque*, la douâne de coringuy n'etait pas autorisé à arreter le bateau en question, et à prélevé des droits qui n'auraieut dû ẽtre páyes qu'a *Madras lors du débarquement de ce vin sur le territoire anglais.*

4. Les entraves que les marchands qui approvisionnent Yanaon, éprouvent sans cesse aux frontieres ont aussi occasionné une grande gêne à habitans de cet Etablissement, il arrive trés souvent que les marchandises et autres objets destinés pour Yanaon, sont arrêtés pendant plusieurs jours; surtout les jours de marche; malgré les offres que font les propriétaires d'en acquitter de suite les droits qui pourraient être dûs.



J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Votre trés obeiss[e] serviteur,
Le Chef D'Yanaon,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

Yanaon le 14 *Zuittel* 1823.

To F. W. ROBERTSON, Esq[r].,
Collecteur et Magistrat du Zillah de Rajahmundry.

MONSIEUR,

Son Excellence Le Comte Du Puy m'ayant fait parvenir copie de la lettre que vous a été adressée le 3 de ce mois par le Major Fraser, j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien donner des ordres pour qu'il me soit délivré huit garces de Madras de sel; cette quantité sera suffissante pour la consommation de l'Etablissement d'Yanaon jus qu'au 1[er] Janvier prochain.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Votre très humble et obéissant serviteur,
Le Chef D'Yanaon,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

Yanaon le 14*th May* 1818.

To E. SMALLEY, Esq.,
Collector of the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

MONSIEUR,

J' ai l'honneur de vour prier de vouloir bien faire délivrer an Nommé Rama Christama, porteur de la presente, trois Garces de sel, pour la consommation de l'etablissement d'Yanaon, et pour lesquelles il payera le montant.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Votre trés ob[e] Serviteur,
Le Chef d' Yanaon,
COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

Translation of an extract of a letter from the Commissioner of His Nertherlands Majesty the Hon'ble I. A. Van Braam, to the Resident of Jaggernaikporam, dated Sadras, the 13th May 1818.

Having received a letter from the British Commissioner J. Hodgson, Esq., that directions had been sent to all the different postmasters that all letters, &c., from the Netherlands Government in service should be received frank and post free and dispatched without hinder. The Netherlands Residents, &c., are hereby informed and directed, that, in conformity of the above order, they have to dispatch their letters post free, sealed and signed by them and written *on Service.*

C. B. Dirksz,
The Resident of Jaggernaikporam.

To E. Smalley, Esq.,
Acting Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry at Magultore.

Sir,

I beg leave to hand you enclosed with this for your information, translation of a letter from the Commissioner of His Netherlands Majesty the Hon'ble I. A. Van Braam written to me and request you will be pleased to cause orders to be issued to the different post office writers on the subject it contains.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
C. B. Dirksz,
The Resident of Jaggernaikporam.

Jaggernaikporam,
21*st May* 1818.

Extract of an agreement entered at Sadras between the British and Netherlands Commissioners, dated 23rd May 1818.

3. The quantity of salt required for the consumption of the population of the Netherlands Settlements shall be delivered to the Netherlands authorities by the nearest Collector or their native officers at the price of seven Arcot Rupees per Madras Garce and shall be delivered at the place of consumption. The salt shall be of a good quality, and the rate of supply shall be determined by the local officers of the two nations, with reference to the population and the usual rate of consumption of salt by natives.

Agreement entered into between the Hon'ble I. A. Van Braam, Esq., acting under powers from the Netherlands Commissioners General at Batavia and John Hodgson, Esq., acting under powers from the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George—

1. The manufacture of salt in all the Netherlands Settlements on the coast of Coromandel shall henceforth cease and not be revived so long as this agreement shall continue in force.

2. The Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George agrees to pay to the Chief of the Netherlands Settlements on the coast of Coromandel the sum of two thousand star Pagodas or seven thousand Arcot Rupees as an annual compensation in consideration that the Commissioner for the Netherlands Settlements engages to prohibit and prevent so long as this Agreement remains in force the manufacture of salt within the limits of all the Netherlands Settlements, factories and lands on the coast of Coromandel.

3. The quantity of salt required for the consumption of the population of the Netherlands Settlements shall be delivered to the Netherlands authorities by the nearest Collectors or their native officers at the price of seven Arcot Rupees per Madras Garce, and shall be delivered at the place of consumption. The salt shall be of a good quality and the rate of supply shall be determined by the local officers of the two nations with reference to the population and the usual rate of consumption of salt by Natives.

4. Whatever quantity of salt is required by the local Netherlands authorities or by the European or Native Inhabitants of any of the Netherland Settlements for exportation to Malacca or any Ports on the West Coast of Sumatra or in the Eastern Seas shall be furnished by the local British Officers at seven Arcot Rupees per Madras Garce and shall be delivered at the nearest pans to the place of intended export on applications signed by the local Netherlands Chiefs or Residents.

5. No salt shall be sold within any of the Netherlands Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel at a lower rate than the English East India Company's monopoly price. The monopoly price shall be certified from time to time to the Chief of the Netherlands Settlements, on the coast of Coromandel by order of the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George.

6. The Commissioner on the part of the King of the Netherlands engages that the local Netherlands Chiefs and Residents shall use every endeavour to prevent the transport of salt clandestinely or otherwise from the Netherlands Settlements into the British Territories. The Commissioner on the part of the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George agrees that the Collectors and other local authorities of the English East India Company shall equally use their best endeavour to prevent the clandestine introduction of salt into the Netherlands Settlements.

This agreement is to continue in force for twelve calendar months from this date.

Done at Sadras this twenty-third day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

(A true copy.)

P. H. Strombom,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

Foreign Department.

To the Acting Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

1. As it has been stipulated between the Government of Fort St. George and the Netherlands Commissioner that the manufacture of Salt shall be discontinued in all the Netherlands Settlements on this Coast, from the 23rd instant and that as much salt as is required for the consumption of the Netherlands Settlements shall be delivered to the local Netherlands Residents at their respective Settlements at the price of seven Arcot rupees per Madras Garce I am directed by the British Commissioner for the Netherlands Settlements to desire that until further orders, you will comply with the indents for salt of the Netherlands Residents in all cases where you may not consider the quantity required unreasonably large and send the salt indented for to the Netherlands Settlement free from all other charge than the sum of seven Arcot rupees.

2. The Netherlands Commissioner has engaged that salt shall not be sold in the Netherlands Settlements at a price below the Company's Monopoly price.

3. A copy of the Articles of the agreement respecting salt is sent for your information.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. H. Strombom,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

Fort St. George,
28*th May* 1818.

To the President and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to transmit to you for your information and guidance the accompanying Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Foreign Department bearing date the 28th Ultimo.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. Hill,
Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George,
2*nd June* 1818.

Extract from the Minutes of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, dated 28th May 1818.

READ—the following letter from the Commissioner for conducting the restitution of the Dutch Settlements.

To GEORGE STRATCHEY, Esq.,

Chief Secretary, Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council contained in your letter, dated the 15th, received on the 20th instant.

2. I considered it advisable to proceed to Sadras with the view both more speedily and more effectually to carry the orders of Government into execution.

3. I have now the honor to submit the following documents for the consideration of the Governor in Council:—

(1) Original letter from the Honorable J. A. Van Braam dated 23rd instant.

(2) Agreement relating to the reduction of the annual payments from Arcot Rupees 7,500 to A. Rs. 400 dated 23rd instant.

(3) Agreement relating to the discontinuance of the manufacture of salt and annual compensation to be paid in consequence dated 23rd instant.

4. The Governor in Council will observe that the Netherlands Commissioner has been apprized that the claim to the exclusive navigation of the Cocanada river is reserved for future discussion, but as the Governor in Council has recorded that it would have been satisfactory to have received from me a more positive opinion respecting the claim of the Netherlands Commissioner to the exclusive navigation of this river, I shall submit a further and separate report on this subject in which I shall give the positive opinion which the Governor in Council requires.

5. I am of opinion that it will be desirable that in all cases of goods *bonâ fide* the property of the subjects of the King of the Netherlands, passing to and from Polecole, Jagganautpooram and Narsapore, that they should pass free of duty under Rowannahs from the Collector of the district in which these factories are situated.

6. I trust that the Governor in Council will find that the agreements which have been executed, and of which Counterparts are submitted with this letter, will be evidence that the orders of the Governor in Council contained in the 5th, 6th and 7th paragraphs of your letter relating to the annual Nuzzeranah and to the salt compensation have been obeyed in a satisfactory manner.

See Letter from Mr. Van Braam, 30th April 1818.

See Letter from Mr. Van Braam, 23rd May 1818.

7. The caution repeated to me in the 6th paragraph of the letter has been again notified to Mr. Van Braam, and the receipt of the communication has again been acknowledged by him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

(Signed) JOHN HODGSON,

Commissioner.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

25*th May* 1818.

A Monsieur J. HODGSON,

Commissaire de la part du Gouvernement Brittanique, etc., etc., etc.

MONSIEUR,

1. Jai eu l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre de ce jour m' informant des instructions finales de l'honnorable L'Gouverneur en son Conseil du Fort St. George, relativement aux points non achevés entre nous.

2. Que J' informerai leurs Excellences les Commissaires Généraux des Indes orientales Nurlandoises, du contiem du para second, concernant le droit exclusif de la navigation sur la riviere de Cockanada par le quel le Gouverneur en son Conseil du

Fort St. George reserve mes reclames à des discussions futures, mais que cependant, le Gouvernement Nurlandois n' éprouverait aucune gêne pour la levée d' impots sur les deux rives.

3. J'accepte le contiem du 1' concernant la diminution des Nuzurannas à Rs. 400 et approuve, ceque se trouve marqué dans l'accord tracé à cet ègard I 4, et suis prèt pour signer en due forme.

4. De même Je consens aux conditions marqués parce contrat, regardant la des continuation de la Fabrication and importation de sel, et j'accepte (seulement provisoirement pour l' époque d'une anneé) l'offre de deux mille Pagodes par an, et signerai de même ce contrat en due forme.

5. Prénant en notification cequé se trouve noté dans les I, 6, 7, 8 & 9, Je vous rectere que tous mes arrangemens & engagemens sout soumis à l'approbation ulterieure des Commissaires Généraux des Indes orientales, ainsi que ceux qui ont rapport à la restitution des possessions Nurlandoises, et que par celleci Je confirme.

Je saisis cette occasion pour vous informer Monsieur, que le chef appointé pour le Gouvernement des etablissemens Nurlandois Monsieur F. C. Regel, étant arrivé ici, il a pris charge de son emploi.

Comme je considére ma mission finie et que je suis d'intention d'entreprendre mon voyage pour Java vers le fin du mois, Veuillez en consequence vous addresser du dit Monsieur F. C. Regel, pour ce que concerne les affaires regardant le Gouvernement Nurlandois.

Cést avec la plus sincére córdialité, que Je nourris en partant l'espoir, que la bonne intelligence, qui durant nos transactions mutuelles à existeè, sera maintennu et durable pour tonjours. Les recommendations donnés á cet égard me seront un sur garant, que Monsieur F. C. Regel y contribuera autant qu il lui sera possible.

Jai l'honneur d'etre,
Monsieur,
Votre trés humble serviteur,
Le Commissaire Nurlandoise.

Sadras,
le 23rd Mai 1818. (Signed) J. A. Van Braam.

Whereas by various agreement and sunnuds existing between the former Dutch India Company and the Native Princes on the Coast of Coromandel it was stipulated that an annual payment should be made for each of the Dutch Settlements amounting to the following sums, viz :—

	Arcot. Rs.	A.	P.
For Sadras	5,566	0	0
,, Policole	551	8	9
,, Jagernautporam	835	8	0
,, Bimlipatam	558	4	20
Total ...	7,511	4	29

and whereas it has been agreed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George that under certain considerations the annual payments to be made by the Netherlands' Government shall for the present be limited to the sum of four-hundred rupees.

Now be it known that I, John Hodgson, on the part of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and I, Jacob Andries Van Braam, on the part of the Netherlands' Government have mutually agreed on the part of our respective Governments subject to the approbation and ratification of the Supreme Netherlands' and British Governments in Bengal and Batavia as follows :—

The Netherland's authorities on the Coast of Coromandel shall annually pay to the local officers of the Government of Fort St. George in lieu of their former payments the sum of four hundred Arcot Rupees in the proportion hereunder mentioned for each Settlement viz :—

	Arcot rupees.
For Bimlipatam	50
,, Jaggernautporam	100
,, Policole	50
,, Sadras	200
Total ...	400

and in consideration of the reduction in the annual payments heretofore made by the Netherlands authorities I, Jacob Andries Van Braam on the part of the Netherlands' Government use so long as this agreement shall remain in force all right and title to all such portion of the duties by land or sea now levied or hereafter to be levied at Pulicat to which the Netherlands' Governments were heretofore entitled and I, John Hodgson, for and on behalf of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George hereby consent and agree as long as this agreement shall remain in full force that the annual payment shall be limited to four hundred rupees. In testimony of which I the said Jacob Andries Van Braam and I the said John Hodgson have each affixed our seal, signature to this instrument this twenty-third day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand eighteen hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) J. Hodgson, *Commissioner.*

(Signed) J. A. Van Braam, *The Netherlands Commissioner.*

Agreement entered into between the Honorable J. A. Van Braam, Esq., acting under powers from the Netherlands' Commissioner's General at Batavia and John Hodgson, Esq., acting under powers from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

The manufacture of salt in all the Netherlands' Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel shall henceforth cease, and not be revived so long as this agreement shall continue in force.

2. The Governor in Council of Fort St. George agrees to pay to the chief of the Netherland's settlements on the Coast of Coromandel the sum of two thousand Star Pagodas or seven thousand Arcot Rupees as an annual compensation, in consideration that the Commissioner for the Netherlands' settlements engages to prohibit and prevent so long as this agreement remains in force the manufacture of salt within the limits of all the Netherland's settlements, factories and lands on the Coast of Coromandel.

3. The quantity of salt required for the consumption of the population of the Netherland's settlements shall be delivered to the Netherlands' authorities by the nearest Collectors or their native officers at the price of seven Arcot Rupees per Madras garce, and shall be delivered at the place of consumption. The salt shall be of a good quality and the rate of supply shall be determined by the local officers of the two nations with reference to the population and the usual rate of consumption of salt by natives.

4. Whatever quantity of salt is required by the local Netherland's authorities or by the European or native inhabitants of any of the Netherlands' settlements for exportation to Malacca or any Ports on the West Coast of Sumatra or in the Eastern seas shall be furnished by the local British officers at seven Arcot Rupees per Madras Garce, and shall be delivered at the nearest pans to the place of intended export on applications signed by the local Netherlands' chiefs or residents.

5. No salt shall be sold within any of the Netherlands' settlements on the Coast of Coromandel at a lower rate than the English East India Company's Monopoly price. The Monopoly price shall be certified from time to time to the Chief of the Netherland's settlements on the Coast of Coromandel by order of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

6. The Commissioner on the part of the King of the Netherland engages that the local Netherland chiefs and residents shall use every endeavour to prevent the transport of salt clandestinely or otherwise from the Netherlands' settlements into the British Territories. The Commissioner on the part of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George agrees that the Collectors and other local authorities of the English East India Company shall equally use their best endeavour to prevent the clandestine introduction of salt into the Netherland's settlements.

This agreement is to continue in force for twelve calendar months from this date done at Sadras this twenty-third day of May in the year one thousand and eight hundred and eighteen.

The Netherland's Commissioner,

(Signed) J. A. Van Braam.

(Signed) John Hodgson.

The Board confirm the two agreements concluded between the British and Netherland's Commissioner for discontinuing the manufacture of salt within the limits of the Dutch Settlements and for reducing the Nuzzerah-nas payable on account of those settlements to the British Government. The Board however are of opinion that it would have been more correct if the exact time at which the stipulated payments are to be made had been specified in the respective instruments. Resolved that on the principle of the similar agreement recently concluded with the French Government, the annual payment of seven thousand rupees be made in arrear in four quarterly instalments and that Mr. Hodgson be desired to convey to the Netherland's Commissioner an intimation to this effect.

Ordered that the Board of Revenue and the Accountant-General be furnished from the Revenue Department with copies of the two agreements.

Ordered also that the Board of Revenue be informed that in all cases of goods, *bonâ fide* the property of the subjects of the King of the Netherland's passing to and from Policole Jagganaikporam and Narsipore are to be exempted from duty, under Rowanna to be furnished by the Collector of the district in which those factories are situated.

Ordered that Mr. Hodgson be furnished with a copy of the above proceedings.

(True Extract and Copies.)

(Signed) RD. CLIVE,
First Assistant.

(True Copies.)

(Signed) D. HILL,
Secretary to Government.

(True Copy.)

J. W. RUPELL,
Deputy Secretary.

WHEREAS by the articles of the Treaty of Convention made and concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands, on the 13th August 1814, it is stipulated and agreed that Great Britain should restore to His Netherlands' Majesty all the colonies, factories and establishments which were possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late war, viz., on the 1st of January 1803, in the seas and on the continent of America, Africa and Asia, with certain exceptions.

Now be it known that I, Edward, Smalley, Acting Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry constituted, and appointed by the Honourable the Governor and Council of Fort St. George to restore and deliver upon the part of His Britannic Majesty to Christian Bernardus Dirksz duly constituted and appointed by the Honorable Jacob Andries Van Braam, Commissioner on the part of the Netherlands' Government to take possession of the former establishments of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, on the continent of India, the factory of Jaggernaikpooram agreeably to the limits defined on the 18th April 1795 with its dependencies, viz., the village of Gollapallam the ground at Goondawaram and the ruins of the factory at Dracharam, according to the limits thereof at the beginning of the late war and agreeably to the abovementioned treaty, on paying the accustomed sum of 147 Madras Pagodas or Arcot Rupees (565–15–2) five hundred and sixty-five, annas fifteen and pice two to the English East India Company as before the late war. I Edward Smalley, Acting Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry, do hereby declare to have restored and delivered up to the said Christiaan Bernardus Dirksz the said establishment of Jaggernaikpooram with its abovementioned dependencies by virtue of the said treaty.

And I Christiaan Bernardus Dirksz, in my aforesaid capacity in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassan, Great Duke of Luxemburg, &c., &c., ackrowledging to have received and taken possession from the said Edward Smalley, Acting Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry on behalf of the British Government at Fort St. George, the establishment of Jaggernaikpooram with its dependencies and subject to the same yearly allowance as before mentioned.

In testimony whereof I the said Edward Smalley, Acting Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry for and on behalf of the British Government at Fort St. George, and I, the said Christiaan Bernardus Dirksz for and on behalf of the Netherland's Government, have hereunto subscribed our names and fixed our seals on the 31st of March in the year Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.

(Signed) E. SMALLEY.
(„) C. B. DIRKSZ.

(A true copy.)

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

WHEREAS in the deeds of transfer executed for the Netherland's settlements of Jagganautpooram and Policole the sums to be paid annually to the Honourable English East India Company have been erroneously entered the amount due for Policole being inserted in the deed for Jagganautpooram and the Jagganautpooram in the deed for Policole.

Now be it known that this instrument has been prepared and signed in duplicate between the Netherland's Commissioner on the one part and the Commissioner on the part of the Government of Fort St. George on the other part with the view to rectify the error above stated, and mutually to explain and declare that the annual payment for Policole is Madras Pagodas (143) one hundred and forty-three (13) fanams and (40) forty cash or Arcot Rupees five hundred and fifty-one (551), 8 annas and 9 pice; and for Jagganautpooram Madras Pagodas (217) two hundred and seventeen or Arcot Rupees (835) eight hundred and thirty-five and 8 annas. Done at Fort St. George this ninth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

L.S. (Signed) J. A. VAN BRAAM.

L.S. (Signed) J. HODGSON.

(A true copy.)

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

WHEREAS by the articles of the treaty of convention made and concluded between Great Britain and the Netherlands on the 13th of August 1814, it is stipulated and agreed that Great Britain should restore to His Netherland's Majesty all the colonies, factories and establishments which were possessed by Holland at the commencement of the late war, viz., on the 1st of January 1803 in the seas, and on the continents of America, Africa and Asia with certain exceptions.

Now be it known that I Edward Smalley, Acting Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry, constituted and appointed by the Honorable the Governor and Council of Fort St. George to restore and deliver up on the part of His Britannic Majesty to Henricus Volraad Van Sohsten, duly constituted by the Honorable Jacob Andries Van Braam, Commissioner on the part of the Netherland's Government, to take possession of the former establishments of His Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, on the continent of India, the factory and village of Palicole, with its dependencies Contera, and a piece of ground, situated at Narsapore, according to the limits thereof, before the late war, and agreeably to the abovementioned treaty subject to the payment annually of the sum of two hundred and seventeen Madras Pagodas to the East India Company in manner herebefore customary.

Now be it known that I, Edward Smalley, Acting Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry, do therefore hereby declare to have restored and delivered up to the said Henricus Volraad Van Sohsten the said establishment of Palicole with its abovementioned dependencies by virtue of the said treaty; and I, Henricus

Volraad Van Sohsten, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King of Netherlands, Prince of Orange Nassan, Great Duke of Luxemburg, &c., &c., &c., do acknowledge to have received and taken possession from the said Edward Smalley, Acting Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry on behalf of the British Government at Fort St. George, the establishment of Palicole, with its establishment of Palicole with its dependencies in subject to the same yearly payment as beforementioned.

In testimony whereof I the said Edward Smalley, Acting Collector and Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry for and on behalf of the British Government at Fort St. George, and I the said Henricus Volraad Van Sohsten for and on behalf of the Netherland's Government have hereunto subscribed our names and fixed our seals on the 31st of March in the year Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.

(Signed) E. SMALLEY,
(,,) H. V. V. SOHSTEN,

(A true copy.)

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

To the Assistant Magistrate in the zillah of Rajahmundry, Cocanada.

SIR,

A few days ago I took the liberty of acquainting you that a person under the name of Cutwal of the Pittapoor Zamindar had seized and kept at Cocanada one of the ponts belonging to this place and that by your kind enterposition it was released and returned.

Now I beg leave to acquaint you that since this four and five days the same cutwal and some private persons at Cocanada have stationed and placed a sungadee as a ferry boat carrying over passengers and other inhabitants and yesterday the same persons have brought and placed a second sungadee for the same purpose, and this two sungadees are now actually employed to carry people forward and backward against their inclination and to the prejudice of the two ponts stationed on the river.

The people employed on the two ponts represented the case to me this forenoon stating that, if the two sungadees should continue to interfere in their business and draw the little income they formerly and always enjoyed, they in that case should be compelled to discontinue carrying up and down passengers and people or be ready always at their duty.

In consequence of which I beg you will be pleased to order the two private sungadees to be taken away as I consider them to be a kind of infraction on the rights possessed from and allow the people of the two public ponts to enjoy same privileges and benefit as heretofore enjoyed by them.

Likewise I beg you will be pleased to cause to be delivered to my peon Pattem Caniah, a ferryman and inhabitant of this place who had run away to Cocanada a few days ago on the instigation of the Cutwal of the Zamindar of Pittapoore.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient & humble servant.
(Signed) C. B. DIRKSZ,
Resident.

JAGGERNAIKPORAM,
22*nd April* 1818.

P.S.—At this moment I received information that the little pont had been again seized an hour ago against the order you lately issued and against local authority. I beg your interference in the case to prevent the reoccurrence of hostile intention and the ponts to be returned.

11th June 1818. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the Acting Collector in the zillah of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

In obedience to the directions of the Commissioner for the Netherland's Settlement, I have the honor to forward an attested copy of the deeds of transfer of Jaggernantpooram and Policole with an explanatory deed executed by the Commissioners on the part of the British and Netherland's Governments.

2. It is the wish of the Commissioner that they should be kept in your cutcherry as official documents.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
1st *June* 1818.

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

Received 11th June 1818. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the Acting Collector in the zillah of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

The Governor in Council having determined that the question of the right of the Netherland's Government to the exclusive navigation of the Cocanada river should be reserved for future discussion, I am directed by the Commissioner for the Netherland's Settlements to request that you will endeavour to procure an official copy of the decision which was passed on a dispute about the boundaries of Jaggernantpooram which Mr. Murray was deputed about April 1795 to settle a person named by the then Dutch authorities.

2. I am also directed to request that you will if possible ascertain and report whether the boundaries of Jagganautpooram were then acknowledged to extend to the north side of river, and whether the exclusive navigation of the river was ceded.

3. Any other information on the subject which you may be able to collect from the records or from credible oral testimony will be satisfactory to the commissioner in order to enable him to make a further report on this subject.

4. It is understood that a plan of Jaggernautpooram with its boundaries was made at the time the dispute was settled, you are requested to endeavour to procure a copy of it.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd *June* 1818.

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

Received 9th.

To EDWARD SMALLEY, Esq.,
Acting Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry at Mugoltore.

SIR,

I beg leave to enclose with this for your information a copy of the 3rd Article of an agreement entered between the British and Netherland's Governments, by which you will be pleased to observe that this settlement and the villages of Gollapalem and Gondavaram have to receive their supply of salt required for the consumption of its population, from the nearest Collector, at the rate of 7 Arcot Rupees the Madras garce, in virtue of which, I request that you will be pleased to supply me for the consumption of the first three months with $3\frac{1}{2}$ Coringa garces for the use of the

population of this place, and 1½ Coringa garces for the use of the villages Gollapalem and Gondavaram, and the amount for the said five garces will be paid on the delivery of the salt, and after the expiration of the first three months, I hope to be enabled to ascertain whether the said five Coringa garces will be, or not, a sufficient quantity for the consumption and accordingly regulate my next indent for another supply.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servant.

JAGGERNAIKPORAM,
16*th June* 1818.

C. B. DIRKSZ,
Resident of Jaggernaikporam.

Yanaon le 26 *June* 1818.

MONSIEUR,

J' ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien donner vos ordres pour que le H^e^ Prodiri-chamnogom, habitant d'yanaon, qui s'est refugié ces jours dernier sur le territoire Anglais, soit remi an pion porteur de la présente que poura probablement indiquer le lieu on il s'est retiré. Cethomme est poursuivi daur ce moment devant mon Tribunal pour le payment d'une somme de dix cent mille Roupies.

Agreez, Monsieur, les assurances de la considération très distinguée avec laquelle je suis.

Votre très ob^t^ Serv^r^

Le Chef d'Yanaon

COURSON DE LA VILLETSELIO.

A Monsieur,
Monsieur E. Smalley,
Collecteur et Magistrat du Zillah de Rajahmundry.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Received 10th July.

To the Acting Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the British Commissioner for the Netherland's Settlements to forward for your information and guidance extracts from a correspondence between the Commissioner and the chief of the Netherland's establishments on this coast by which you will perceive that the reduced amount of Nuzzeranah fixed upon for Jagganautporum and Policole is to be payable to you on the 31st of December in each year and I am directed to request that upon payment being made to you of the fixed Nuzzeranah, viz.

	Arcot rupees.
For Jagganautporum	100
„ Policole	50

that you will grant a regular receipt for the same to the local Netherland's authority.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30*th June* 1818.

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commission.

Received 14th *Palicol 19th January* 1818.

My dear Sir,

By the Agreement of the English Government, about the deliverance of salt, that just now I received, state by the third artikul the following :—

"3. The quantity of salt required for the consumption of the population of the "Netherlands settlements, shall be delivered to the Netherlands authorities, by the "nearest Collector or their native officers, at the price of seven Arcot rupees per "Madras garce, and shall be delivered at the place of consumption, the salt shall be of "a good quality, and the rate of supply shall be determined by the local officers of "the two nations, with reference to the population and the usual rate of consumption "of salt by natives."

So in pursuant of that, I take now the liberty, to request you, to be ordered that may be sent to me, eight Madras graces of salt, for the consumption by the inhabitants of Palicol, Contera and Narasapoer, that *maket* in all over the 6000 souls in the first place for three months, which afterwards can be increased or diminished.

The m ony or price of the salt, shall directly on the deliver here, be payd.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. W. Sohsten,
Resident.

Extract of a letter written by J. Hodgson, Esqr., the British Commissioner, to the Hon'ble I. A. Van Braam, the Netherlands Commissioner, under date 23rd May 1818.

I am instructed to inform you that the free transit of goods and articles, bonâ fide, the property of the Netherlands subjects residing in Jaggernaickpooram or Policole will be permitted under the Rovannahs of the Collector both to and from those places and also to and from Narsapore.

C. B. Dirksz,
The Resident of Jagernaikpooram.

28th August. Foreign Department.

To E. Smalley, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Rajahmundry.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioner for the Netherlands Settlements to transmit to you herewith translate of a letter from the chief of the Netherlands Settlements dated Sadras the 12th instant and to request that you will redress the grievance complained of by the Resident of Jugganautpooram if the complaint is well founded and furnish such explanation for the information of the British Commissioner as the case may appear to require.

From F. C. Regel, Esq., 12th August 1818.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. H. Strombom,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

Fort St. George,
17*th August* 1818.

To John Hodgson, Esq.,
British Commissioner, etc., etc., etc.

Sir,

The Resident at Jagganautpoorum has just informed me that on the 30th May last he addressed the acting Collector and Magistrate of Rajahmundry relative to the disputes which had been occasioned by the Inhabitants of Cocanada on the subject of a Ferry Boat, as may be seen from the copy of a letter from the said Resident herewith enclosed dated the 30th May last.

The Acting Collector at Rajahmundry sent word to him, that he would inquire into the affair on his arrival at Cocanada; but notwithstanding he arrived there from Mugla on the 30th June last, the Resident of Jaggernaickpooram had not received the least information on the affair in question up to the 15th July which obliged him to write a second time to Mr. Smalley, as may be seen from the letter of that date hereto annexed, and nevertheless the business has remained in silence without the Resident of Jaggernaickpoorum having received the smallest answer up to the end of last month—

Seeing that these disputes have arisen from the time of the Restitution of our possessions, and that the Resident *Dizhz* according to the orders of the Netherlands Commissioner, had written on this subject to Mr. Sewell who had often issued his orders on this point, which have not been respected by the Inhabitants of Cocanada. He found himself obliged in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Sewell to address himself on the 30th May to the Acting Collector of Rajahmundry as above mentioned.

As this Gentleman appears to have paid so little attention, to complaints which have been referred to him for such a length of time; and as the Netherlands Rights are so unworthily trampled upon by the Inhabitants of Cocanada; I request you Sir to have the goodness to decide upon the means not only of giving a prompt and firm redress to the rights of His Majesty, but to oblige the guilty at Cocanada to make good all the losses which may have been occasioned by their illegal and insolent conduct; contrary to the orders which were given by Mr. Sewell; which I doubt not Sir you will think conformable to justice.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) F. C. Regel,
Chief of the Netherlands Establishments.

Sadras,
12*th August* 1818.

(A true translation.)
P. H. Strombom,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

Extract of a letter from John Hodgson, Esq., British Commissioner to F. C. Regal, Esq., Chief of the Netherlands settlements, dated 9th June 1818.

"3. The amount of the Nuzzeranah being small I have the honor to suggest that it be paid annually in the proportion allotted for each settlement to the local Collectors and on the 31st December of each year. The first payment will accordingly be due in December next."

Extract from the translation of a letter from F. C. Regel, Esq., Chief of the Netherlands Establishments to John Hodgson, Esq., British Commissioner, dated 21st *June* 1818.

"I also accept the proposition that you have made, to cause payment to be made to the respective Collectors of the amount of Nuzzeranah; the payment to be made on the 31st December next."

(True Extracts.)
P. H. Strombom,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

To the Acting Collector and Magistrate at Cocanada.

Sir,

On the 30th May last, I had the honor of addressing you respecting a Pont seized and detained on the Cocanada side by some native individuals there and about two sungadees placed by the same individuals and now playing on this river for the purpose of carrying and transporting goods, people, etc., to the prejudice and in direct opposition to the rights of the Netherlands Government, and having received no other reply from you, than that you would shortly go on the spot into the matter of complaint noticed by me, I now request you will be pleased to favor me with your final

answer on this subject, as I consider I cannot with propriety delay longer to make known to my Government of the insults offered by native Individuals and of the infraction concerted against her rights.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. B. DIRKSZ,
The Resident of Jagernaic pur.

JAGGERNAIKPORAM,
15*th July* 1818.

To the Collector and Magistrate, in the Zillah of Rajahmundry, Cocanada.

SIR,

I beg leave to enclose with this for your information, copy of an arzee presented to me by some Indians as well as by the Baneans, inhabitants of this place, stating that since a week the soyer gomastah of Cocanada levied from the Baneans a duty of 16 per cent. ghee, tamarids, etc., etc., purchased by the last in Cocanada and imported in this place for the consumption of the inhabitants, whereas the regulation of your Government prescribes a single duty of 8 per cent. to be taken on provision when imported in foreign settlements for *the doing* of its inhabitants.

The reason assigned by the soyer Gomastah of levying 16 per cent. is, that the goods purchased and imported by the Baneans, are intended for retail to the inhabitants and are considered as articles of trade. This assertion will be admissible, if the Baneans do really carry a traffic in the said articles, which is here not the case, as the small quantity they import, is actually to provide the inhabitants and some poor passengers, and without their assistance it will be very difficult, and *sometime* impossible, for the inhabitants of all class and description to supply themselves with the above articles, so necessary for the support of life, as every individual cannot go to Cocanada and other villages in the neighbourhood, to buy those articles for the daily use of him and his family, especially the poor and indigent class of people, as they cannot afford to lay out in those articles than 1 or 2 dubs a day, consequently they cannot leave their labour and daily work to run to Cocanada to buy goods for one and two dubs worth, and therefore it is the custom all over this country, that the Baneans does provide each town and village, with the necessaries of life in small quantity and weight, for the daily consumption of its inhabitants.

In consequence of which I request that you will be pleased to take the above statement in due consideration and to direct the soyer Gomastah not to take 16 per cent. upon articles intended for the sole purpose of daily consumption of the Inhabitants and passenger in an opposite case the indigent and the poor class must materially suffer more and be deprived from articles so highly necessary for their maintenance.

I further beg leave to enclose for your information, copy of a letter from J. Hodgson, Esq., to the Hon'ble J. A. Van Braam, dated 20th April last, respecting a complaint made in a similiar case as the above.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. B. DIRKSZ,
The Resident of Jaggernaikporam.

JAGGERNAIKPORAM,
24*th July* 1818.

To the Hon'ble J. A. VAN BRAAM, etc., etc., etc.

SIR,

1. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant.

2. I have written to the Collector of Zillah Chingleput and desired that his native servants may be instructed to adhere to the orders of the Governor in Council relating to the levy of duties of goods, etc., passing to and from the Netherlands Settlements.

3. In order that the true state of every case may be ascertained and mis-presentation so common with natives be avoided, I beg leave to request that on a complaint being made to the Netherlands authorities of an abuse of power or mis-interpretation of orders regarding the levy of duties or of any other subject, that the substance of the complaint be written down in the native language that it contains the name of the native servants of the British Collector whose acts are complained of, and it be signed by the person who has been aggrieved, the means of enquiry and redress will thus be facilitated.

4. In order to prevent delay in redressing acts done contrary to the intentions of the British Government by native servants ignorant of their dutie, I recommend that in future a copy of the complaint forwarded to me, may at the same time be sent direct to the Collector, who, if he finds his servants acting improperly, will most certainly afford instant redress.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. Hodgson.

20*th April* 1818.

To Edward Smalley, Esq.,
Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Zillah Rajahmundry.

Sir,

On the 31st July arrived the Darogah here with salt of a good kind; and on the 4th instant he have delivered up the Eight Madras Garces of Salt in my Godon very accurately. He was very *actief* in his business.

I have payed directly to him the 56 rupees.

After three months, I shall have the honour to write you further.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very humble servant,
J. J^w. Sohsten,
Resident.

Palicole,
5*th of August* 1818.

A. Monsieur,

Monsieur E. Smalley, Collecteur et Magistrat Du Zillah de Rajahmundry.

Monsieur,

J' ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien faire délivrer au porteur, Nommé Rama Christama, Trois garces de Madras de Sel, pour la consommation de l'Etablissement d'Yanaon, et pour les quelles il payera le montant.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur,
Votre trés obèissant Serviteur,
Le Chef d'Yanaon
Courson de la Villetsnlio.

Yanaon,
le 27 *avut* 1818.

Foreign Department.

Recd. 29th.

To the Acting Collector in Rajahmundry.

Sir,

1. I am directed by the Commissioner for the Netherland's Settlements with reference to my letter of the 17th Instant, to transmit to you for your information original documents marked No. 1, 2 and 3 recently received from the Collector of Masulipatam.

From Mr. Geo. Russell, dated 28th July with enclrs. 1 and 3.

2. As these documents relate to the Netherlands Factory of Jaggernautpooram and the rights of the late Dutch East India Company you are requested to take copies of the same at your convenience and return the original documents to my office.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. H. Strombom,
Secretary to the British Commissioner.

Fort St. George,
19*th August* 1818.

Received 4th.

To the Collector and Magistrate in the Zillah of Rajahmundry, Cocanada.

SIR,

I request you will be pleased to grant a Pass or ravannah for the free transit of the undermentioned goods from Gollapalem to this place, being the property of an inhabitant of Gollapalem under the Netherlands authority, viz :

6 pieces of punjum cloth.
1 piece of bleached punjum.
4 Patcham cloths.
6 Women wearing cloth.
66 Men do do.

83 Pieces total.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. B. DIRKSZ,
The Resident of Jagernaikporam.

JAGERNAIKPORAM,
3rd September 1818.

To the Acting Collector and Magistrate in the
Zillah of Rajahmundry, Cocanada.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of *yesterdays* date, and to transmit to you, enclosed, with this, an Extract of a letter from J. Hodgson, Esq., the British Commissioner, to the Hon'ble J. A. Van Braam the Netherlands Commissioner dated 23th May ultimo, by which you will be pleased to observe the agreement entered between the two Governments to grant Rovannahs for the free transit of Goods and articles *bona fide* the property of the Netherlands subjects, and in *vertue* of which agreement I made my application for a Pass or Rovannah on the 3rd instant.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
C. B. DIRKSZ,
The Resident of Jagernaikporam.

JAGERNAIKPORAM,
9th September 1818.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Received 26th September 1818

To the Acting Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

1. I am directed by the Commissioner for the Netherlands Settlements, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo.

2. The correspondence discovered at Masulipatam having been transmitted to you since the despatch of your letter the receipt of which is now acknowledged the Commissioner requests to be favored with any further observation which the perusal of that correspondence may suggest to you when the whole subject will be referred for the orders of the Governor in Council.

3. You will please to return the correspondence referred to with your answer to this letter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
7th September 1818.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Received 16th October.

To the Acting Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

From Mr. Secy Hill, 2nd June 1818.

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to transmit, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of the orders of Government on the representation of the Commissioner for the restoration of the Netherlands Settlements, respecting the cessation of the manufacture of salt in the Dutch Settlements, the Nuzrana payable by the Netherlands Government, and the free passage under Rovannahs to be granted by you, of your going from one Dutch Settlement to another; provided they belong *bona fide* to the subjects of the Netherlands Government.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
21*st September* 1818.

Received 16th

To the Acting Collector and Magistrate in the
Zillah of Rajamundree, Cocanada.

SIR,

I have the honor to return, enclosed with this, the pass granted on the 9th instant for the transit of some goods from Gallapalam to this.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. B. DIRKSZ,
The resident of Jagernaickpooram.

JAGGERNAIKPOORAM,
15*th September* 1818.

Received 26th September 1818.

To the Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coconada.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to my letter of yesterday's date, and now beg leave to inform you that I have directed my Gomastah Capavarapoo Vencatramiah to proceed to Daatcharam and receive charge of the ruins of that factory.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. B. DIRKSZ,
The resident of Jaggernaickpooram.

JAGGERNAICKPOORAM,
26*th September* 1818.

Received 25th.

To the Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coconada.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you that (a per *) I ordered one of my Gomastahs to Datcharam to take charge the ruins of the factory of that place, being one of the dependencies belonging to the Netherland's Government, which is restored in the deed of the transfer bearing date the 31st March 1818 which was signed, sealed, delivered and mutually executed between us, on the part of the British and Netherland's Governments.

* Original is torn at the border of the page—may be "a few days ago."

The Gomastah has returned and he reports to me that Gomastah at Datcharam has delivered two grounds to his charge, and in a few days subsequent my Gomastah was informed by your Gomastah, it was your order not to give me possession of the ruins, until he received further directions from you about it.

I therefore beg leave to state, that your head agent Mr. H. Sewell acquainted me on the day of transfer of this Settlement and its dependencies from British to the Netherland's Government, that he had received directions from you to go to Datcharam and band over the possession of the ruins of that place to me, at the suggestion of the said Mr. H. Sewell that it be deferred until an other day, on account of his indisposition at the time appointed, I acquieced to his proposals. But his indisposition encreasing, confined him to his room and as soon as that gentleman was in a state of convalescence he proceeded to Madras.

I have to request you will now be pleased to give directions for the ruins of the factory at Datcharam to be delivered to my Gomastah, whom I will despatch to receive charge of the same on the receipt of your answer.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. B. Dirksz,
The resident of Jaggernaikpooram.

Jeggernaikpooram,
25*th September* 1818.

Received 25th September 1818.

To the Acting Collector and Magistrate, Coconada.

Sir,

I request you will be pleased to grant two passes or rowannahs for the free transit of the undermentioned articles, being the property of inhabitants residing in the Netherland's Settlement of Gollapalem, viz.

From Gollapalem to this place—

30 pieces woman's wearing cloth.
60 do. men's do.
1 piece bleached punjum cloth.
2 pieces brown do.
5 do. patcham cloth.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of beetle nuts.
2 seers of opium.
220 do. of lampoil.
40 do. of comen seeds.
2000 leaves used by the natives for plates.
$2\frac{1}{2}$ seers assafatida.

From Gollapalem to Palicol—

7 maunds of indigo.
8 pieces of bleached punjum cloth.
4 maunds of seeds for painting chintzes.
4 do. of country soap.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. B. Dirksz,
The resident of Jaggernaikpooram.

Jaggernaickpooram,
25*th September* 1818.

Received 20th August 1818. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the Acting Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmuudry.

SIR,

I am directed by the President and Members of the Board of Revenue to transmit, for your information and guidance, the enclosed correspondence with Government, respecting the final arrangements entered into by them with the French Government, on the subject of the suppression of the manufacture of salt in the French Territories.

Copy enclosure in Mr. Secretary Hill's letter, dated 2nd June 1818.

You will be particularly careful to prevent the illicit importation of Salt into the French districts.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
21*st September* 1818.

Received 3rd October 1818. FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the Acting Collector in the Zilla of Rajahmundry.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioner for the Netherland's Settlements to transmit to you annexed translation of a letter under date the 18th September from the chief of the Netherland's Settlements.

2. With reference to my letter of 14th May, para. 11, I am directed by the Commissioner to request that you will issue instructions to the sayer officers and levy duties on the frontier of the Netherland's Settlements on such articles only as are enumerated in a list to be furnished by you.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
23*rd September* 1818.

(Translation.)

To J. HODGSON, Esq.,
British Commissioner, etc.

SIR,

The resident of Jaggernaikpoorum has informed me that the sayer Gomastah of Cocanada had caused a duty of 16 per cent. to be paid by Bramins and inhabitants of that place upon articles of consumption which were absolutely necessary; this has caused the shopkeepers to refuse importing any more provisions. As these exactions were contrary to the Regulations of the British Government and quite to the inhabitants of this Presidency the Resident addressed the act of Rajahmundry upon this the copy of his letter is enclosed requested him in consequence the requisite orders to discontinue so excessive to this he received an answer that immediate enquiry should be made on this subject as you will see by the copy of the answer which I have now the honor to enclose; as up to the present time no orders to this effect have been sent to the Custom officers, and as the inhabitants of Jaggernaikporam suffer

considerably from the delay, I request you will have the goodness to expedite the orders necessary on this account, to prevent these people from making such unlawful demands in future and what has been received from each individual over and above the customary duty be returned.

I have etc.,

SADRAS,
18*th September* 1818.

(Signed) F. C. REGEL,
Chief of the Netherlands establishments.

(A true translation).

P. H. STROMBOM,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

To the Acting Collector and Magistrate in the
Zillah of Rajahmundry, Coconada.

SIR,

I have the honor to return enclosed with this two Rovannahs which you had been pleased to grant on the 25th ultimo for the free transit of goods from Gollapalem to Palicol and this place.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant,

JAGGERNAIKPORUM,
19*th October* 1818.

C. B. DIRKSZ,
The resident of Jaggernaikporum.

Received 15th October 1818.

To the Acting Collector and Magistrate
in the Zillah of Rajamundry, Cocanada.

SIR,

I have the honor to enclose with this copy of a report forwarded to me by the head gomastah, Capavarapoo Vencatramiah under No. 1, and under Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, four copies of vouchers relating the ruins and grounds of the Netherlands Government, situated in the village of Daatcherom to which report and vouchers I beg to refer you, and they will inform you that several natives have taken and appropriated for their use some of the said grounds, except one, which your gomastah there has delivered in charge of my gomastah.

I therefore have to request you will be pleased to enquire into the above circumstances and to cause the whole of the ruins of the factory of Daatcherom and the grounds belonging to it, to be delivered to my order, as I signed and delivered you a receipt for the same on the 31st March 1818.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

JAGGERNAIKPORUM,
14*th October* 1818.

C. B. DIRKSZ,
The resident of Jaggernaikporum.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

To the Acting Collector in Rajahmundry.

SIR,

With reference to my letter under date the 23rd September, I am directed by the Commissioner for the Netherlands Settlements to forward for your information copy of the rules submitted by him to Government for the levy of duties on the trade of the Netherland's Settlements, in the frontier of such setlements.

2. The orders of Government have not been passed on these rules, but as the Board of Revenue have not objected to them, it is probable that they will be sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
P. H. Strombom,
Secretary to the Commissioner.

Fort St. George,
5*th November* 1818.

[*Private.*]

Mr. Strombom takes this opportunity of correcting an error which occurred in the second paragraph of his letter to Mr. Smalley, dated the 23rd September in which he refers to a letter, dated the 14th May. This letter related to the Custom memorandum which is now sent and was drawn up by Mr. Hodgson in Mr. Strombom's absence and as it was marked "circular" he erroneously thought it had been forwarded to all Collectors; this he has since found was not the case. Mr. Strombom requests that Mr. Smalley will excuse him for this inadvertence.

Fort St. George,
5*th November* 1818.

Received 26th.

To the Acting Collector and Magistrate
in the Zillah of Rajahmundry, Coconada.

Sir,

The five Coringa garces of salt which, by your order, had been delivered in the beginning of June last for the consumption of this place and Gollapalem being nearly consumed, I request that you will be pleased to cause to be delivered to my gomastah another supply of six Coringa or three Madras garces: *vizt.* four Coringa garces at this place and two Coringa garces at Gollapalem, and its fixed price of two star pagodas per Madras garce will be immediately paid.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. B. Dirksz,
The resident of Jaggernaikporam.

Jaggernaikporam,
26*th November* 1818.

To the Acting Collector of the
Zillah Rajahmundry, residing at Cakinarah.

Sir,

Pursuant the allowance from the Brittis Commissaris, Mr. J. Hodgson, by his letter of the 18th May, 1818, I now take the liberty to beg you for a ravannah, for a small pack of two pieces red Gowze, for the use of the Government at Sadras, also some shoroott and fruits that shall be carried by a coolyman.

Likewise I must acquaint you, that since your last order, as yet, I have not received the salt from your darogah; so I have no salt for December. Therefore I beg you, for your further order, that I may be provided with the salt in time.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir,
Your very obliging, humble servant,
J. W. Sohsten,
Resident.

Palicole,
4*th December* 1818.

124/1218

Received 30th.

To F. W. Robertson, Esq.,

Acting Collector and Magistrate

in the Zillah of Rajahmundry, Cocanada.

Sir,

I have the honor to acquaint you that I addressed two letters to Mr. Edward Smalley the former acting Collector in the Zillah of Rajahmundry, the first on the 25th September and the others on the 16th October ultimo, respecting the ruins and grounds belonging to the Netherlands Government and situated in Datcherom and forwarded, with my last letter several documents for his information, and having received no answer to my said last letter, and the ruins and grounds in question being still in the possession of various individuals not restored, I, in consequence of it, beg now leave to address to you on the same subject and request you will be pleased to enquire into the circumstances and cause the said ruins and grounds to be duly delivered to my head gomastah, Capavarapoo Venkatramiah.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

C. B. Dikrsz,

The resident of Jaggernaikporam.

Jaggernaikporam,

30*th December* 1818.

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