LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MUNRO'S

PLAN

FOR

ABOLISHING THE TENT CONTRACT,

&c. &c. &c.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MUNRO'S

PLAN

FOR

ABOLISHING THE TENT CONTRACT

OF THE

MADRAS ARMY,

WITH

COLONEL CAPPER'S REMARKS.

NOW PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

LONDON:

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OPPOSITE BOND STREET.

1812.

W. Flint, Printer, Old Bailey, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTWITHSTANDING so many publications have issued from the press, on the subject of the late discontents of the Madras army, a very imperfect knowledge is yet possessed by the public of a paper, which is spoken of in every one of them, as a most important writing, and has on that account been quoted, and referred to, though it has not till this day made its appearance in an entire form: the document alluded to contains the remarks of the late Colonel Capper, Adjutant-General of the Madras army, on the proposed reform of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, the Quarter Master General, in the provision of the camp equipage of that army.

It has become fit that it should be made public, not only to the thorough understanding of the merits of the case, but in elucidation of the character and conduct of Colonel Capper, which seems, from the absence of this document, to have been strangely misconceived.

With this view, the Editor, without apology, puts the annexed official paper into

the reader's hand, with scarcely a comment of his own, though with a few detached passages from works generally known, that would seem to bear on the purpose or application of the writing in question.

Why the subjoined paper is so little known, may be ascribable to a return to an order of the honourable the House of Commons dated the 27th of March, 1811, requiring, "copy of the remarks made by Lieutenant Colonel Capper, Adjutant-General, "upon Lieutenant Colonel Munro's plan," to which it was stated that, "*the records at the "East India House do not contain any document of the description required by this "order.*"*

Thus it would appear that the paper in question had been withheld, by Sir George Barlow's government, from the knowledge even of the Court of Directors, though it is equally an official document with the plan of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, which had been transmitted home by Sir George, and published.

The copy of Colonel Capper's "remarks" having come into the possession of the Editor, he conceived it not only a duty, as he has shewn, to the memory of that officer, but to the constituted authorities, to publish the two plans together, by which the Court of Directors, the Board of Controul, and the public, may be able to judge between the crude suggestions of a young officer, (a captain of the army) without experience, but "who had by the "favour of two preceding commanders in

* See No. 4. Papers printed by order of the House of Commons, 3d May, 1811.

"chief, been prematurely raised to a station "far above his claims from rank or service,"* and the advised considerations of an old, experienced, and most respectable officer of thirty years service.

"Much pains have been used to represent "Lieutenant Colonel Munro as the only "person on whom the government could "rely for assistance in effecting the retrenchments in the military departments; and all "who opposed the plan of reduction suggested by him, are described as being inimical "to the introduction of *any* system by which "the expences were to be curtailed, or abuses "abolished. The report of the Quarter Master-General, on the subject of camp equipage is highly extolled; no notice however "is taken of the remarks on that paper, submitted to Sir George Barlow, by Colonel "Capper."†

"This plan, however, has been consigned "to oblivion: indeed it seems to have been "studiously suppressed, *lest the publication "of it should prove that it was not the actual "amount of saving which recommended the "Quarter-Master-General's plan; but the "transfer of extensive establishments to the "favourites of government.*"

"Colonel Capper, far from opposing the "reduction of expences, or the abolition of "abuses, went into a minute examination of

* See page 43, of the "*Insurrection,*" published by Murray.

† See page 34 of the "*Postscript,*" published by Ridgway.

"the most expensive establishments in the "military department of Fort St. George; "and in the month of April 1808, he sub-"mitted,* for the consideration of government, "a plan of reform which would not have been "invidious in its operation; would not have "impaired the efficiency of the departments, "(since so lamentably experienced;) and would "have produced a saving to government, "exceeding that proposed by the Quarter-"Master-General in the proportion of nearly "three to one."†

The certainty of these conclusions is clearly demonstrated in the following copy of Lieutenant Colonel Munro's plan, and Lieutenant Colonel Capper's "remarks" upon it.

The manner in which this plan of Lieutenant Colonel Munro's came into Colonel Capper's possession, having been misrepresented, and consequently misunderstood, it is essential to state, that "‡ about March 1808, Sir George "Barlow, Governor of Madras, resolved to "abolish the allowance for camp equipage, "which had heretofore been supplied on "contract by officers commanding Native "corps. In the adoption of this measure, the "opinion of General Mac Dowell, the com-"mander in chief, was not consulted; but as "he was directed by government to have "the necessary orders prepared, Lieutenant "Colonel Capper, the Adjutant General, in "this way became acquainted with the ex-"istence of a plan that had been forwarded

* See page 35 of the "*Postscript.*"
† See page 36, of the "*Postscript.*"
‡ See page 5, of the "*Discontents.*"

"through the late commander in chief to the "governments of Madras (and Bengal) eight "months, by which the efficiency of the whole "army was then considered likely to be (as has "since been proved) most lamentably affected."*

"This officer had various opportunities of "being acquainted with the general feeling of "the army;"† on a measure which would so materially affect its efficiency: possessed of similar sentiments, "‡and with the sanction of "the commander in chief, he waited on Sir "George Barlow, and urged the expediency "of *modifying* the system, in any way that "might accomplish the views of œconomy "entertained by the government.

"Sir George Barlow said, that œconomy "was his only object, and that if equal saving "could be produced in any other way, he did "not see any objection to its adoption. *He* "*gave* to Colonel Capper the plan, as proposed "by Lieutenant Colonel Munro, with instruc-"tions to return it, with his remarks, in a few "days.

"Colonel Capper accordingly delivered in "to Sir George Barlow, his remarks, with "the original plan, in four days: the remarks "given in by Colonel Capper stated generally, "that the plan of Lieutenant Colonel Munro "had not been submitted to the Military Board, "or to any of the staff officers of experience, "§who might be able to correct any errors that "might have crept into the production of an

* See page 5, of the "*Discontents.*"
† Ibid.
‡ See page 6 of the "*Discontents.*"
§ See page 7, of the "*Discontents.*"

" individual. *They also noticed, that Lieu-*
" *tenant Colonel Munro had insinuated a*
" *charge of the most serious nature against*
" *the officers who had commanded Native*
" *corps; for Lieutenant Colonel Munro's*
" *plan contains a passage, purporting, that*
" *the experience of six years, and an observa-*
" *tion of the practical effects of the contract*
" *system, suggested the observation, that the*
" *contract induced the officers commanding*
" *corps to keep back the discipline of their*
" *men, in order that they might not be fit for*
" *field service: and that the contract might*
" *therefore be more advantageous.*"

" *This may be the most convenient place to
" observe, that if, as the Quarter Master Ge-
" neral insinuated, any deficiency in the equip-
" ments of the camp equipage department,
" had in point of fact arisen, from the neglect
" or cupidity of commanding officers holding
" the contract, no record of such deficiency
" can be traced. It was the duty of the office,
" at the head of which Lieutenant Colonel
" Munro is placed, and in which he had served
" either as deputy or principal, from the first
" institution of the system of contract, to exa-
" mine the returns, and make quarterly reports
" to the military board of the state of the camp
" equipage, cattle, and followers, attached to
" each corps, as certified on musters and month-
" ly inspection; and the *perfect good condition*
" of all these equipments stands vouched by *his*
" *own* reports, during the whole and every

* See page 21, of the "*Insurrection.*"
† See ibid.

" part of the period to which his *practical ob-*
" *servation and experience* refers.

" *If, therefore, the report proposing the
" abolition of that contract was *meant* to con-
" vey the most obvious meaning which the
" arguments bear;† (and it is to be observed,
" that this maxim is brought in as an infe-
" rence, not from general principles, but
" from *an attentive observation of the practical*
" *effects of the system of contract;* and is express-
" ly stated to be one of those discoveries which
" gave Lieutenant Colonel Munro means of
" forming a better judgment on the subject,
" than could be formed in the year 1801-2, by
" General Stuart and Colonel Agnew!!! The
" insinuation does not appear to have crept in
" through inadvertence; it is deliberately
" introduced into the body of a memoir, the
" composition of which was manifestly stu-
" died, and the clandestine manner in which
" it was transmitted to the higher authorities,
" never having been laid before the Military
" Board, and it having been purposely omitted
" from the records of the office of the Com-
" mander in Chief's secretary—seemed to
" corroborate the opinion, that the obvious
" meaning of the insinuation was apparent to
" its author‡) that report is at variance with
" the other official reports of the Quarter
" Master General's office. Those reports
" were *public*, supported by regular musters,
" and exposed, if erroneous, to instant de-

* See page 22, of the "*Insurrection.*"
† See page 10, of the "*Discontents.*"
‡ See page 11, of the "*Discontents.*"

"tection; the other was *private*, standing "solely on the personal assertion of the Quar- "ter Master General, and regular investiga- "tion was denied—both could not be true."

"The total absence of every thing in form "of proof, in the course of the report, consti- "tutes in itself the most powerful evidence "that the insinuations were groundless.*"

When these reports became known in the army, several officers commanding corps, "in- "dividually applied to the Commander in "Chief to direct such investigation as he should "deem to be proper, for ascertaining their "conduct in the execution of this branch of "their public duty, in order that the delin- "quency, if proved, might be adequately "punished, and that the innocent might be "acquitted of the unmerited reflection which "they deemed to be conveyed in the report of "the Quarter Master General.†"

Failing in this attempt "to obtain an inves- "tigation into their own conduct," the officers commanding corps "thought that they could "attain the same end by compelling the Quar- "ter Master General to prove the grounds on "which he had inserted in his report the insi- "nuations‡ which they deemed to be injurious "to their characters, and adopting that form "of combined appeal which the circumstan- "ces seemed to prescribe, they jointly accused "Lieutenant Colonel Munro, (Captain in the "Madras European Regiment) of conduct "*unbecoming* the *character* of an *officer* and

* See page 22, of the "*Insurrection.*"
† See pages 16 and 17, of the "*Insurrection.*"
‡ See page 18, of the "*Insurrection.*"

"*a gentleman*, in having made use of *false* and "*infamous insinuations* tending to injure their "characters,"* which charge was signed by thirty-two officers commanding corps. The merits of this charge have never been investigated, Lieutenant Colonel Munro having avoided a trial by a court martial, by appealing for protection to the civil government; (and which he most unaccountably received) when actually under arrest, by order of the Commander in Chief, preparatory to his trial.

It having been attempted to attach blame to Colonel Capper for the army becoming acquainted with the injurious insinuations contained in Lieutenant Colonel Munro's plan, it becomes necessary to observe, that the plan in question was delivered by Sir *George Barlow himself* to Colonel Capper, as has been already shewn: and that Colonel Capper doubtful of the terms under which it was intended to entrust it to him, applied to Sir George Barlow, through one of his confidential staff, to ascertain whether it was to be considered as of a *public* or *private* nature; who in reply from Sir George, informed him he was at liberty to make what use he pleased of it. There are officers now in Europe who can depose to this circumstance having been repeated to them by Colonel Capper himself, not at a period of days after, but at the very moment of its occurring.

The unfortunate discussions and events that followed the disclosure of those insinuations, termed in the charge *false* and *infamous*, can-

* See the papers published by order of the House of Commons.

not therefore be with justice attributed to any breach of confidence in Colonel Capper, but to the imprudence of Sir George Barlow himself; or rather to the breach of the orders of the Court of Directors, which direct that "*all "military plans, for the equipment of troops, "and subjects of that description, should be "submitted to, discussed and maturely di-"gested by the Military Board previous to "their coming before government;" for in defiance of this wise regulation and prudent precaution of the court, as well as of the usage of the service, the government of Madras, and subsequently that of Bengal, received, deliberated,† and acted upon the crude plan which "an officer of shorter service and less expe-"rience than any who had been on the gene-"ral staff of the army for many years," had procured the commander in chief ("who "had never seen a corps in the field in India, "and who consequently could not form any "judgment of his own" on the subject) to forward thus surreptitiously to the government.

"‡It is unnecessary to enter into any detailed "consideration of the merits of the contract "system, and that of Lieutenant Colonel "Munro, now denominated new;"¶ but if the "authority of great names may influence a "question of this nature, there is something "more than mere sound in the practical judg-"ment of such a man as Earl Cornwallis,§ the "founder of the calumniated contract mea-

* See page 9, of the "*Discontents.*"
† See page 8, of the "*Discontents.*"
‡ See page 14, of the "*Insurrection.*"
¶ See page 13 of the same.
§ See page 14 of the "*Insurrection.*"

"sure; of General Harris, who adopted it from "necessity; of General James Stuart, than "whose a sounder judgment does not exist "on every branch of military arrangement; "and who, on the experience of every one of "those campaigns, recommended its adoption "as a permanent measure; of Sir Arthur "Wellesley, (now Lord Wellington,) who on "the actual experience of its effects, expressly "ascribes to the operation of this system, his "being enabled to perform those movements "of unexampled rapidity and efficiency which "are the admiration of every military man ca-"pable of receiving lessons from exerience. I "will not draw a parallel between such sup-"porters and the subverters of the system!"*

"The Quarter Master General was instructed "by Sir John Cradock to devise a change: "and this germ of discord was the result of "his instructions."†

"‡The following opinion of Mr. Petrie, re-"specting these remarks, deserves consider-"ation."

"The various discussions this question has "given rise to since, induced me to examine "the plans with much attention: and I have "now not to regret that I had sooner seen the "superior advantages in point of *efficiency*, "*saving*, and *facility* of the Adjutant-General's "over the one (of the Quarter Master Gene-"ral) I had transmitted to Bengal."

* See page 15, of the "*Insurrection.*"
† See page 13.
‡ See page 35, of the "*Postscript,*" copied from Statements of Facts—printed by Stockdale.

"* Besides the approbation which Mr. Petrie "has recorded, relative to the plan of Colonel "Capper, it has been universally commended "by the officers of experience at the Presidency; and by the members of the Military "Board whom Colonel Capper consulted; *and "it proposes an annual saving of pagodas "190,000, to be effected by means perfectly "simple in their operation; notwithstanding "which, it has been suffered to lay unheeded, "while the plan of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, "proposing a saving of 64,000, has been "received and adopted.*"

"Extraordinary as this choice of Sir George "Barlow may appear, the correctness of the "above statement and comparison is incontrovertible; nay it is a fact that the departments alluded to have been placed "under the immediate controul of the Quarter Master-General; that the provision and "maintenance of them are for the most part "under his sole management; and that the "accounts of them have been placed beyond "the efficient check of the office of military "audit; and this is called a reform of "abuses!!!

"In spite of the conviction which these circumstances must produce on the mind of "every reflecting person, the partizans of Sir "George Barlow have the effrontery to represent the adoption of Colonel Munro's plan, "(and the consequent rejection of Colonel "Capper's) as a measure of reasonable œconomy, and to describe those who have not

* See page 43 of the "*Postscript*."

"concurred in this opinion, as *factious opponents of the government*, incessantly employed in spreading the spirit of discontent, and "studying to impress the belief, that the reductions that had been made were unnecessary."

"* Lieutenant Colonel Munro was not supposed to be concerned in any of the reductions which took place, except the abolition "of the tent contract; and, as it was generally "known that Colonel Capper had proposed a "reduction to a much greater extent, in room "of which no equivalent was to be made,* "while Colonel Munro's plan provided a "handsome remuneration under the head of "'*Batta*,' to commanding officers, it seems "difficult to imagine how the latter should "have incurred odium and unpopularity, "*though Colonel Capper escaped the slightest "censure, or diminution of that esteem and "regard which was felt for his person while "living, and will ever be cherished for his "memory by all who knew him.*"

"Had the military body been under the "influence of self-interest, or of the motives "so liberally imputed to them by the author "of the "*Accurate and Authentic Narrative*;" "assuredly the plan of Colonel Capper was "more likely to have excited their dissatisfaction than that of Colonel Munro; the effect "of which latter has, *erroneously*, been supposed injurious to their pecuniary interests: it "is, on the contrary, shewn most satisfactorily "(in a letter which appeared in the Pilot "Newspaper, and has since been printed in the

* See page 44, of the "*Postscript*."

" Appendix to Indus's letters) that the allow-
" ances granted by government to commanding
" officers, from whom the tent contract was
" taken, *exceeded* the advantages which they
" could possibly derive from the contract.

" * The premises laid down, appear to au-
" thorize the following conclusions:

" First, that the actual retrenchments of
" public expenses was *not* the chief object of
" the *reforms* (more properly *revolutions*)
" which Sir George Barlow introduced into the
" departments of the government of Madras.

" Secondly, that the abolition of the tent
" contract did *not* occasion a diminution of pe-
" cuniary advantages to officers commanding
" corps; and

" Thirdly, that it was *not* in the diminution
" of pecuniary advantages, and in that source
" only, that the charge against the Quarter
" Master General derived its origin.*

" In the course of the proceedings which
" were carried on, subsequent to the arrest of
" Lieutenant Colonel Munro, we do *not* find
" any complaints made by the army respecting
" the reduction of allowances; neither do the
" various orders of the government, issued
" during this period, contain *any allusion, how-
" ever remote,* to that subject; but *every*
" statement of grievances, *every* remonstrance
" from the officers, contains complaints, that
" the *character* of their profession has been
" violated, and the *rights* of *individuals de-
" stroyed by the insinuations contained in
" Lieutenant Colonel Munro's report* on the

* See page 45, of the "*Postscript.*"

" tent allowance; *by the interference* of the
" *civil government* with the *established course*
" of *military trial*; by the *punishment* of the
" most respectable officers, *without a hearing*;
" by the governor's *rejection* of a *respectful
" memorial* to the *Court of Directors*; and by
" various other arbitrary and unprecedented
" acts, from which it was to be inferred, that
" the *will* of the *governor*, and the *caprices* of
" *a few favorites*, were the only standard of
" justice, the only measure of executive au-
" thority.

" The facts upon which these complaints
" are founded, being admitted on all sides, no
" bigot, however prejudiced, can hesitate to
" acknowledge; and no hireling, however
" mercenary, can venture to deny, that in such
" a system, there was abundant cause for dis-
" satisfaction and discontent."*

The instructions on which Lieutenant Colonel Munro acted, were contained in the following letter of the Commander in Chief, (Lieutenant General Sir J. F. Cradock,) which will not only shew the commission given to the Quarter Master General, in respect to the camp equipage; but the *excess of his zeal* in the execution of it, as evidenced in his plan of *reform*, on which the Adjutant General was required to offer his "Remarks."

NOTE.

THE editor could have wished to have added to the explanatory passages that have foregone,

* See page 46, of the "*Postscript.*"

a short memoir of the military services of the late Adjutant General of the Madras army, but his feelings wholly unfit him for the task. But it would seem superfluous to speak of his general character as a soldier, or of his high sense of honor, since they were manifest to all acquainted with the military history of India, or who had a knowledge of his private life.

To those who had not the means of this information or acquaintance, the *Remarks* on the Plan of the Quarter Master General, will be sufficient, perhaps, to give them some insight into the liberality of his sentiments towards his brother officers; of the integrity of his own views, and of his *proper zeal* for the interests of his employers, and the service in which he was embarked.

If any additional circumstance be wanting to mark his character to the stranger, it may be found in his manly demeanour to his deputy in office, whom he attempted, in the unrestrained generosity of his nature, to rescue from the arbitrary suspension of the Madras government, by taking upon himself the entire blame of the act for which he suffered; and exposing himself to the unsubdued vengeance of angry and unrelenting authority, which he supposed, but supposed erroneously, judging from his own breast, might have been satisfied with a single victim—which he chearfully offered in his own person; but in vain for his suffering fellow soldier, and in vain for the infuriated government, whom he would have screened from a part at least of the effects of its own folly, by the sacrifice even of his own fortunes.

The magnanimity of Colonel Capper did not

save Major Boles; but the subsequent acquittal of the latter by the Court of Directors, has justified the honorable exertion of his colleague, and has shewn it as just in its motive, as it was generous in its object.

Colonel Capper embarked for England, to seek redress from the Court of Directors, and was lost on the passage.

It has been stated by the Madras government, and adopted by others, that the officers withdrew the charge which they had preferred against Lieutenant Colonel Munro, from Lieutenant Colonel Leith's opinion, that it was illegal; but this has been so stated and adopted *erroneously*; in proof of which, see the Memorial from officers commanding corps to the Court of Directors. That memorial Sir George Barlow *refused to forward to Europe*, and returned it to the Commander in Chief; for which *arbitrary rejection* the court has censured the conduct of Sir George Barlow.

The officers placed no reliance on the *impartiality* or *justice* on an opinion, *officiously volunteered* by a *professed advocate* of the Quarter Master General's; for Lieutenant Colonel Leith was *not* called upon for his opinion of the *nature*, but merely of the *form* of the charge.—His laboured opinion, or rather defence of Colonel Munro, had not the smallest weight with the army.

PLAN,

&c.

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL MUNRO,
Quarter-Master-General.

Dear Sir,

The subject of the camp equipage for the native army has for a long time engaged my attention, and each day brings proofs to my mind, that the subsisting arrangements are erroneous, both as to public œconomy, and also as to the equitable indemnification to commanding officers, through the vicissitudes of peace and war; for it may happen in repeated instances that the officer who enjoyed the advantage through a peace, will not be the person to carry on the equipments during a campaign; and while it may be argued with force, that the contract with commanding officers is too high during peace, it is more decided, that it is not an equivalent compensation to meet the pressure of a lengthened service in the field, through all the variety of hardship and accident.

There are also other circumstances that peculiarly attend the present regulation, which appear to me to add most sensibly to the general objection, which it is not at present necessary to state; but that in my opinion urge most forcibly the propriety of an alteration, and which I shall submit to government, if the leading points of œconomy and efficiency can be established without risque, by another mode of supply.

I shall therefore request you will, without loss of time, take this subject into your special consideration, and give me every assistance that may enable me to form a just judgment.

It appears necessary that in the first instance, you should give me a return of the present expense, as it comprehends the contract for the camp equipage of the native army.

Also a return of the probable expense in its full view for a general supply for the native force on the part of government, should it be required that the whole were to be held in a state of preparation. This can easily be reduced to the more probable scale of two thirds, or one half, as may be agreed upon, as a just estimation of that force that can take the field.

It will be necessary to accompany this statement by a detailed view of those places, and the necessary establishments at which depots of camp equipage must be maintained; for the service of this country entirely demands that immediate access to supply should be secured; and unless very ample precautions are also provided for its proper care, a very extensive loss to the public must ensue.

I shall not trouble you with more detailed instructions than that the principal points, *efficiency* and *economy*, are the foundations upon which I intend that the whole structure should rest; and unless I can clearly ascertain those essential points, I shall not disturb the existing arrangements, which, it is to be remarked, arose from a sense of former imperfections supposed to attach to the system I in some measure wish to revise; but it may be hoped that an attentive investigation of the general case may enable us to see where the errors lay at that period, and lead to the adoption of some plan of more decided improvement.

I shall also request, that in a separate report you will favour me with that detailed plan for the carriage of the sick of the army, which has of late engaged your attention, and which it is not prudent to longer withhold from submission to government; for the result of the long deliberations on this subject has as yet only produced the institution of one Dooley corps totally inadequate to this branch of the service; and as the former arrangements for the conveyance of the sick of the army are in some measure done away, it may be stated, with an appearance of justice, that

notwithstanding all the attention that has been given to the important concern, a degree of injury rather than advantage has accrued.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) J. F. CRADOCK.

Madras,
7th February 1807.

To his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir J. F. Cradock, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In obedience to the directions contained in your excellency's letter, under date 7th February last, I entered into an examination of the existing system of camp equipage and carriage for the native troops under this establishment, and I have the honour of submitting to your excellency's judgment a paper containing the result of the consideration which I bestowed on that subject.

Your excellency was pleased to state in conversation your intention of recommending to government to grant the superior half and full batta of colonel to lieutenant colonels in command of battalions or regiments in garrison or the field.

The adoption of this measure will be entirely consonant to the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors granting superior batta to officers in command of corps; and if the tent contract should be abolished will be rendered extremely desirable by the circumstances in which lieutenant colonels commanding corps will be placed. These orders direct all officers commanding corps to draw the batta of the rank next above that which they hold; but *this government* excluded lieutenant colonels commanding corps from the operation of that order. Majors, captains, or lieutenants commanding corps, accordingly draw superior batta, while lieutenant colonels commanding corps draw the batta of their own rank only.

The command of corps involves many extraordinary expences, and appears to demand allowances suitable to the responsibility and dignity annexed to that situation.

The recent orders regarding the Bazar fund will prevent officers of rank from participating in the benefits which have hitherto been derived from that source; and the abolition of the existing contract allowance for camp equipage, if it should be abolished, will deprive officers commanding native corps of many advantages which they have certainly realized in time of peace from that system. These circumstances appear to render it expedient, that the orders of the Honourable Court on the subject of superior batta should be carried into effect to their full extent, and that measure, if we adopt the number of lieutenant colonels actually in command of corps, as a standard for estimating its future expence, will only occasion an annual increase of disbursements of 12,000 pagodas.

I have the honour to remain, &c. &c. &c.

Quarter Master General's Office, (Signed)
Fort St. George, J. MUNRO,
30th June, 1807. *Quarter Master General of the Army.*

Return to the order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 27th March, 1811, requiring "Copy of "the remarks made by Lieutenant Colonel Capper, "Adjutant General, upon Lieutenant Colonel Mun-"ro's plan."

"The records at the East India House, do not "contain any document of the description, required "by this order."

"*Examiner's Office, East India House,*
"*5th April,* 1811."

MEMORANDUM BY COLONEL CAPPER,

RESPECTING THE

Proposed Measure of doing away the Contract for the Supply of Tents, and their Carriage, by Officers commanding Native Corps.

HAVING understood, that it is in the contemplation of government, to adopt a new system in regard to the equipment of the army, I have endeavoured to ascertain the principles upon which the proposed plan

is framed; but my applications to the officers where the records of preliminary discussions of this nature are usually deposited, have been fruitless; and I understood, that the plan has not been referred for discussion to any department; but has been laid before government, under the mere recommendation of those with whom it originated.

A subject of so great importance as the general equipment of the Madras army, merits investigation by those who possess experience regarding the effects of the various systems which have at different periods obtained under this government; and as the collision of different opinions may tend to remove the errors of each, it is perhaps to be regretted that the plan in question had not been submitted to that ordeal.

The following remarks on the proposed plan, are offered from a sense of public duty. Viewing this plan as it relates to the efficiency of the army, or to financial resources of the government, it seems to possess much of that exuberance which may be supposed to arise from an over-weening zeal, and which most of all requires the touchstone of enquiry and investigation: abstract principles are laid down, whose truth is self-evident, so long as they are abstract principles; but the misapplication of them, in various instances, produces a result, which on investigation, will be found fallacious.

From the difficulty which has occurred in procuring any information respecting the proposed system, no adequate opportunity has offered for the deliberate discussion of the various momentous objects which it embraces: the most prominent only will be adverted to; and for the sake of simplicity, the remarks are made in order corresponding with the paragraphs to which they refer.

Lieutenant Colonel Munro's proposed Plan.	*Colonel Capper's Remarks.*
1. THE measure for maintaining the army in a state of constant equip-	1. THE concurring sentiments of all men of understanding and experi-

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ment for field movement, has long been considered essential to the efficiency of the military system, under the presidency of Fort St. George.

It has been suggested, by an experience of the disasters that have resulted from defective equipments; and by a sense of the necessity of possessing, in a country maintained by the sword, the ability to commence military operations with the utmost promptitude: That measure is founded upon just grounds; but the measures adopted for carrying it into execution, are, in some respects, unnecessarily extensive, and in others, entirely defective.

2. The whole native army, in what regards equipage and regimental stores, has been placed in a state of complete and constant preparation for field service, while a considerable part of the native army must be at all times in garrison, precluded from taking the field. The reasons for placing the army in a state of preparation for immediate movement, must refer

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ence prove the justness of the principle laid down in this paragraph: but the application of it contradicts the judgments and experience of those who reported on the present system: they were officers whose experience of the warfare of India was extensive, and whose judgment has been considered, in general, good.

2. A reference to the discussion which took place previous to the establishment of the present system, will shew that the objection in this paragraph was foreseen.

The tent allowance was given, not because all the corps of the army were to be always on field service, but because, under that arrangement, the whole army would be kept in a state of perfect readiness,

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exclusively to the prosecution of operations against an enemy in the field.

Those reasons cannot apply to the ordinary movement of troops in time of peace, for it is of little consequence, whether a corps proceeding from one station to another in time of peace, commence its march at two or ten days notice.—But in order to accomplish the object of putting the army into a state fit for the immediate commencement of operations against an enemy in the field, it is requisite that it should be provided with other establishments beside those which relate to camp equipage. It should be supplied with carriage for its sick, with the means of subsistence, and with an ordnance equipment; but none of those establishments are attached to native corps. The camp equipage equipment of those corps is not alone sufficient to enable them to commence operations against an enemy; and the object for which that equipment is maintained, is not therefore fulfilled.

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at an expence, less by the sum of pagodas 1637, than the expence which was before actually incurred on account of the native army, and the apparent impossibility of making the contract applicable to a part only, together with the other considerations in favour of keeping the whole native army always ready to move, decided the question which had previously undergone full and fair discussion.

The objection regarding the want of carriage for the sick, appears extraordinary, as the government have already incurred an enormous and unprecedented expence in the construction of sick carriages, and doolies, to an extent that has not before occurred during war even; also in raising a corps of dooly bearers, the expence of which is nearly equal to one fourth of the tent contract for the whole native army: and in allotting to the different stations, proportions of the Hurkhannah bullocks, which are maintained at a great expense; but if other avocations of

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the public service should render these branches of it inapplicable to the purposes for which they were designed, it will not be concluded by any officer of this service that a native corps is therefore unready to march, no corps going on field service, is accompanied by their sick, at least they have not been under the system hitherto observed; and it does not clearly appear, that their efficiency would be much increased if they were: on a question like this, however, matter of fact is more satisfactory than any speculative doctrine. Has any native corps, on any occasion been delayed from commencing a march on actual service, by the want of conveyance for sick? If the answer from any staff-officer in the army (who has had experience) be in the negative, this objection must appear to be purely theoretical, and at variance with practice.

3. Six years experience of the practical effects of the existing system of camp equipage equipment of the native army has

3. That the persons who proposed the introduction of the present system, may, as all are, be liable to error, must be

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afforded means of forming a judgment relative to its advantages and efficiency, which were not possessed by the persons who proposed its introduction, and an attentive examination of its operation during that period of time, has suggested the following observations regarding it.

admitted; but it is probable, they were as little liable to error on a point that regards experience, as any other officer then or now in the army. Lieutenant General Stuart, and Colonel Agnew, were the chief advocates for the plan, which underwent severe proof, from the opposition of Major General Ross, Major General Sydenham, and Lieutenant Colonel Brunton, an advantage that has hitherto been denied to the plan under discussion. The framers of the present system, may be said to have possessed all the experience which could be acquired in the wars against Hyder Ally, Tippoo Sultaun, the French, and the Dutch, within the last thirty years; and as they did, after the Mahratta war, in October 1804, confirm their former opinion, it will not be said, that the experience of the last six years has altered their sentiments. Sir John Cradock, however high his character may be as an officer, generally speaking, had no experience in India. He never saw an

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	encampment, except for muster; and when experience is the guide, the judgment of such a man cannot be relied on.
4. The existing system appears to be liable to the following objections.	4. This objection is answered; it is a repetition, in other words, of the substance of the second paragraph.
First. It incurs the expence of placing the whole army in a state of complete preparation for field movements, in respect to camp equipage, and regimental stores, while a great part of the native army must, from inevitable circumstances, be at all times in garrison, in a situation where the equipments are entirely unnecessary.	
Secondly. That system incurs an immense expence, without accomplishing the purpose for which it was established: it provides for the constant maintenance of certain equipments, with the whole native army, with a view to the prompt commencement of operations against an enemy in the field, while other equipments, equally essential to the attainment of that object, are not maintained.	This objection, like the first, is answered before: it is another modification of the second paragraph.
Thirdly, By granting	The justness of this re-

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the same allowance in peace and war for the equipment of native corps, while the expences incidental to that charge, are unavoidably much greater than in peace; it places the interest and duty of officers commanding native corps, in direct opposition to one another; it makes it their interest, that their corps should not be in a state of efficiency fit for field service, and therefore furnishes strong inducements to neglect their most important duties.	mark as a general principle, cannot be doubted; but the application of it in the Quarter Master General's papers, conveys a charge against the officers commanding native corps which merits investigation; it is stated, that the experience of six years has suggested the observation, "that the present "plan renders it the interest of commanding "officers, that their corps "should not be in a state "fit for field service; "and therefore furnishes "strong inducements to "neglect their most important duties." This is, indeed, a serious charge, and if true, would prove a reproach, not only to the plan, but to the service, in which were officers liable to the influence of such principles: it is to be hoped, that this may be an error, and that it may not be believed, unless the instances which warrant the conclusion, be produced.
Fourthly, By changing commanding officers of corps with extensive concerns immediately affecting their private interests, is calculated, particularly in the field, to divert their	This objection is of the same nature with the foregoing, true in general theory, but unfounded in fact. Men are not so bad as moralists represent them.

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attention and pursuits from the discipline and management of their corps, objects that should furnish them with sufficient employment for the whole of their time.

Fifthly, It frustrates the principal purpose of its adoption, that of maintaining at all times efficient carriage for the camp equipage and regimental stores of the native army, for it permits commanding officers to keep hired bullocks for that service, and the experience of all our wars has proved that common hired bullocks are entirely unfit for long continued labour.

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This objection must arise from a report of some circumstances not generally known: the universal opinion of those who have seen the operation of the plan, on field service, is directly at variance with it, from the reports of such persons, and of General Wellesley in particular. The Military Board made a report to government, of which the following is an extract:

"In addition to what is "above stated, we may "remark on the unparal-"leled celerity with which "the army took the field, "for the campaign against "the Mahratta confede-"rates, a circumstance "which could not pos-"sibly have happened had "the camp-equipage been "provided by the public; "and we may add that "from the great distance "from our own territories, "of the country in which "the operations of the ar-

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"my, in advance, under "Major General the Ho-"nourable Arthur Wel-"lesley were performed, "the provision by the pub-"lic of camp-equipage, to "supply the deficiencies "which would have been "subsequently occasioned "by casualties on service, "would have been abso-"solutely impracticable "at any expense whatso-"ever; indeed, it has re-"quired every exertion "that could be used to "ensure a constant supply "of tents for the very "limited number of Eu-"ropean troops, which "have been kept in the "field."

This report was signed by General Stuart, General Smith, Colonel Agnew, Colonel Trapaud, Lieutenant Colonel Orr, and Lieutenant Colonel Brunton, every individual of whom had some pretensions to experience, in the equipment of armies, and were assisted in their opinions by reports from General Wellesley and other officers of the army: the fact is notorious, but the circumstances which gave rise to this objection are yet secret.

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Sixthly, In time of war, individuals commanding corps, cannot command the resources necessary for the equipment of their corps with camp-equipage, and carriage; the measures necessary for that purpose must be provided by government, on the general principles which regulate the supply and the re-equipment of all departments of the army.

5. An examination of the military state of affairs under this government, will shew, that a limited portion only of the native army could take the field, in the event of a general war, and that a considerable number of native battalions must remain at all times, in our fixed garrisons, or in certain stations necessary to be always

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This objection seems to rest on the same ground as the former; the same answer will apply to it, in addition to which, the following extract of a letter from the Governor in Council, under date the ——, after the experience of the Mysore war, and several discussions on the subject may appear relevant.

"The fact, however, "being fully established "by the introduction of "the system in the ene-"my's country, and by "universal admission, that "officers can, at all times, "provide the means of "carrying their tents with "much greater facility "and expedition, than the "public departments, I "have the strongest con-"viction," &c. &c.

5. There can be no doubt that it will be prudent, at all times, to keep garrisons in all our military posts.

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occupied by troops, for the purpose of maintaining the authority of government in the provinces.

6. The following statement exhibits the number of battalions that must be constantly stationed in our garrisons and provinces, part of these troops will necessarily be employed occasionally upon internal service, and a provision will be made for this description of service in the sequel statement, shewing the number of native battalions that will necessarily be stationed, at all times, in garrisons and provinces:

	Battalions.
Fort St. George -	2
Tripassone, Poonamalle, Chiltoon, and Chandernagherry	1
Vellone - -	1
Seringapatam -	2
Bangalore, Bednone, Nundyoroog, Paughur, and Gooribundah	1
Chittledroog, Hunnyghur, &c.	1
Bellany, Gurrumcondah, &c.	1
Gooty, Gundicatah, Ledhout, &c.	1
Cummum, Cudoipah, &c.	1

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6. However applicable this distribution may be to the present state of affairs, there cannot be a doubt, that an alteration in the political relations of our friends or enemies, may suggest the propriety of altering it.

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	Battalions.
Goah - -	1
Hullial, Mangalone, Jemaulabad, Honore and Ledashagun	1
Cannanone, and Wynand	1
Tellicherry, Callicut, Palyhaucherry, and Trichinapaly	1
Tangore, Nagone, &c.	1
Dindegul, Madura, &c.	1
Palameattah -	1
Sankernydroog, Ryacattah, and the Combatore country	1
Maculipatam -	1
Ellone, Semulcattah, Coninga	1
Chicacole and Vizagapatam	1
Ganjam, Caska, and Berhampore	1
Total	24

The remaining part of the native army may be considered as available for general field service: its amount and distribution are shewn in the following statement of the part of the native army that is disposable for general field service.

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	Regt.	Batts.
Hyderabad Subs. force -	0	6
Travancore ditto	0	2
Wallajabad -	0	3
Madras - -	0	1
Bangalore -	0	3
Seringapatam	0	1
Trichenapaly	0	2
Bellany - -	0	2
Malabar and Canara	0	1
Masulipatam District	0	1
All the Cavalry	8	0
Total	8	22

Seventh, But of all the twenty-four battalions allotted to provinces and garrisons, a certain proportion will be necessarily employed on internal service, in suppressing commotions, escorting treasure or stores and in other duties. It is supposed that one fourth part of the twenty-four battalions, or a force equal to six battalions, should be continually employed in this manner; and it is necessary that they should be calculated upon as being always engaged in internal service and supplied with field equipments. The result of the foregoing statement is; that of the twenty-four battalions allotted

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to provinces and garrisons, six battalions are considered to be continually employed in a state of movement, and the remaining eighteen battalions always stationed in garrisons and posts; and that all the cavalry and twenty-two battalions of infantry are considered to be disposable for general field service.* If, therefore, a force equal to six battalions for internal service, and eight regiments of cavalry and twenty-two battalions of infantry for general operations in the

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* In the following statement, the force allotted to fixed stations is reduced to its lowest practicable amount; indeed to an amount much lower than it is ever likely to be reduced to: this statement therefore demonstrates that the force at six battalions allotted to internal service is greater than can almost in any circumstances be spared for that subject.

	Battalions.		Battalions.
Fort St. George	2	Cannanone and Wynard	1
Vellone and Chittoon	1	Tellicherry, Callicut, and Polyhautcherry	½
Seringapatam	1	Trichinopoly	1
Bangalore, Bed[illegible]ore, Mindidroog, Baughune	1	Tanjore, and Nagore, &c.	½
Chittledroog, Hurnyghur, Lena	1	Dindegul, Madura	½
Bellany, Gurnuncondah	1	Palamcottah	1
Gooty, Gundicottah, Siderat, &c.	1	Sankirry Droog, Ryacottah, Cambatone	1
Cummuim and Cuddipah	1½	Masulipatam and Ellore	1
Goah	1	Gangam, Acka and Berhampoor	½
Samulcattah, Coningus, Vizagapatam, Chicacole	½	Battalions	18
Hullial, Mangalore, Jemaulabad and Honore	1		

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field, are maintained in a state of constant equipment for service, every object of necessary preparation will be accomplished.

8. It may be useful to calculate the expence of supporting the establishment of that state of equipment, on the supposition that they are maintained by the public.

9. The Military Board in one of their calculations relative to general establishments of tent allowance, assumed a principle, on the foundation of experience, that alternative years of peace and war would occur in this country; and they supposed that the whole of the native cavalry, and two thirds of the native infantry would be employed on field service in the year of war, but that no field expenses whatever would be incurred in the year of peace. This principle of alternative years of peace and war appears to be sufficiently just to be applied to the present inquiry. I shall therefore suppose that the whole of the

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available force, viz. eight regiments of cavalry and 22 battalions of infantry, with the six battalions allotted to internal service are employed in the field in the year of war; a force amounting very nearly to the proportion assigned by the Military Board to the year of war; and that the six battalions allotted to internal service are also employed in the field in the year of peace.

10. I have prepared a statement exhibiting the expence of maintaining the camp equipage establishment of the disposable force in time of peace and war, and also a statement shewing the expense of the six battalions allotted to internal service, on the supposition that they are continually engaged in field movements.

It is of course supposed that no expense whatever is incurred for the camp equipage establishment of the 18 battalions fixed in posts and garrisons. By the statement No. 1, it is proved that the expense of the disposable force in two years on the supposition that its esta-

10. Some inaccuracies in the statement are pointed out, and a correct statement is drawn out on the principles laid down by the Quarter Master General. See the Appendix, No. 1.

blishments are maintained by the public, and that the whole of it has been in the field one year, does not equal the existing contract allowance for that period of time.

By the statement No. 2, it is shewn that the expence of the six battalions supposed to be continually in internal service, is also considerably below the amount allowed at present for that number of corps.

If therefore the public should maintain the camp equipage establishments of that portion of the native army which can be allotted to field service, the following saving of expense would take place.

Difference between the present contract allowance and the expence of maintaining the establishments of eight regiments of cavalry and twenty-two battalions of infantry in two years, P. F. C.

Statement No. 1. } 8712 2 32.

Difference between the present contract allowance and the expense of maintaining the establishments of six battalions in

The inaccuracies in the statements No. 1, and 2, render the abstract founded on them also incorrect; the following is an abstract from the corrected statements.

Difference between the present contract allowance and the expence of maintaining the establishments of eight regiments of cavalry and 22 battalions of native infantry in two years, as per statement, No. 1. P. F. C.

4954 41 12.

Difference between the present contract allowance and the expense of maintaining the establishments of

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two years. Statement No. 2.

Ps. F. C.
7853 28 16.

Present contract allowance for eighteen battalions for two years. Pagod.
117,504.

	P.	F.
Total saving in two years.	134,078	3624.
Saving in one year.	67,038	3624

The result is founded on data more liberal than those assumed by the Military Board.

The Board supposed alternate years of peace and war, and that all the cavalry and two thirds of the infantry should be employed in the year of war, but no troops in the year of peace. I have also supposed that alternate years of peace and war will occur, that all the cavalry and 28 battalions of infantry will be employed in the year of war, and that six battalions of infantry will be employed in the alternate year of peace. I will suppose that the camp equipage establishment of the foregoing force, are always maintained. Indeed the

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six battalions in two years as per Statement No. 2.

Ps. F. C.
7039 22 28

Present contract allowance for eighteen battalions for two years. Vide Quarter Master General's statement Ps.
117,504

Saving in two years.	129,498	21	41
Saving in one year.	64,749	10	60

This, although the abstract statement appears to contain all the items of expense, is found to be materially defective, as some principal heads of expense in the proposed plan are not included; and although the allowance for these which are included may appear liberal at first view, the numerous contingencies which must ever attend this expensive department, in the hands of the public will be found considerably to exceed any savings that might possibly arise from some of those heads. It is well ascertained that during the campaigns against the Mahratta confederates and against Doondiah, the corps which had the

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data which I have assumed are so unfavourable to the public, that I am persuaded a much greater saving would take place than what I have stated.

I have calculated that four regiments of cavalry and seventeen battalions of infantry shall be annually employed in* the field; but the present aspect of affairs, although it cannot justify a reduction of our military force, on the extent and efficiency of which our explanations of the continuance of tranquillity can alone be founded, yet it authorizes us to expect that a force equal to that which I have stated will not be annually employed in the field for some length of time. Indeed the amount of native force employed on the Dekan during the last war against the Maratta confederates, did not exceed the proportion which I have permanently assigned to annual service in the field.

All the detailed data which I have assumed in the statements are also

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contract were as well tented as those provided by government, whereas the expense of the latter exceeded the contract allowance by an enormous proportion.

The following statement of the expence incurred on account of camp equipage for the 94th regiment during the years 1803, 4, and 5, will serve to elucidate the above assertion.

Prime cost of tents sent to the 94th regiment from 1st January 1803, to 31st December 1805	7591	28	47
Pay and batta to the Lascars attached during that period	3155	6	0
Amount of carriage paid by government for conveying the tents to the regiment, taken from average of two bills	1715	0	57
Proportion of the expence of the cattle attached to the regiment during this period	8823	5	75

* The same with eight regiments of cavalry and twenty-two battalions of infantry employed every alternate year; and six battalions every year.

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unfavourable to the public. I have calculated that a complete set of tents will be expended each year; but it is probable, that a set of tents will last two or three years in peace, the expense of grain and forage is also greater in the statement than is warranted by the ordinary prices of those articles. I have supposed in the statement No. 2, that the six battalions allotted to internal service are always supplied with bullocks; but reasons for concluding that this amount of force will not be annually employed in internal service, and therefore that a considerable portion of those bullocks will not be maintained. The whole of the statements are therefore constructed upon data so extensive and liberal that I have not included the sums proper to be granted to native corps for hutting, or changing their stations. The table No. 3, shews the sum necessary to be allowed for that purpose, and on the supposition that fifteen reliefs of corps shall annually take place, an expense of 9259 pagod.

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Total, independent of the prime cost of cattle 21,284 41 19

Amount of contract allowance, calculated on the proportion allowed to a battalion of native infantry at 450 pagodas per month, the strength being 1808; amount of above 16,200 0 0

Difference in three years' being the actual cost beyond the rate of contract 5084 41 19

As per ann. 1694 41 59

Above at $10\frac{1}{2}$ per ann.

Hence it appears that instead of deducting from the expences at which the Quarter-Master General has estimated the proposed system, a very considerable allowance should be made, after inserting every apparent head of expense.

Upon this principle the addition of 5 per cent. to the expense, (this is a very moderate calculation for contingencies) the insertion of the expence of hutting, which cannot upon any fair principle be left off, it will produce the following result.

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12 fanams will be incurred on that account. But it is probable that this expense will be more than balanced by the difference between the expense exhibited in the statement, and those which will actually occur. I have not either calculated the first cost of the carriage bullocks; the price of the number registered for the disposable corps, will amount to 11544 pagodas, which must be deducted from the first year's serving.

If the foregoing plan should be adopted, officers commanding corps will be relieved from a charge which is certainly adverse, in its present circumstances, to the first principles of public regulation. By maintaining the cattle in the public service, the efficiency of the carriage of the camp equipage of that part of the native army likely to be employed in the field will be insured.

The difference in regard to strength, and the capability of enduring labour, between cattle regularly fed, trained, and attended, and those hired for the occasion is very great.

The superiority of the

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Amount of expense as per No. 1.

	Ps.	F.	C.
	174,365	0	68
Add 5 per cent.	8718		
Total expense in two years	183,083	0	68

Contract for allowance for eight regiments of cavalry and 22 battalions of infantry, two years 179,320 0 0

Deficiency of contract allowance in 2 years 3763 0 68

Again,

Amount of expenses, as per statement No. 2. 2677 15 51

Add 5 p. cent. 133 0 0

2810 15 51

Contract allowance for eight battalions for one year 3264 0 0

Excess of contract for one battalion 453 26 29

Excess of ditto, for six battalions, one year 2721 32 14

Or two years 5443 28 28

From these data the general data will stand

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present Karkhannah over those formerly mployed in the transportation of our ordnance, results from this cause. Being properly fed and trained, the Karkhannah bullocks are capable of continued labour for a length of time; but the common bullocks hired for the movement of the ordnance fail in the course of a few marches: the efficiency of bullocks depends also in a great degree on the attention and care of their attendants. In this respect also, a very great benefit will ensue from maintaining the bullocks in the immediate service of the public, for their drivers being constantly paid and supported like those of the Karkhannah establishment will be sufficiently assured of the permanency and advantage of their situation, to adhere with fidelity to the service. Those observations apply with force to the carriage of the camp equipage of the army.

It is to be apprehended that the cattle maintained by officers commanding corps are the common hired bullocks of the country, and that a few marches would render

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thus: Excess of the present contract above the proposed expense of maintaining the establishment of six battalions native infantry in two years, as per correction of statement No. 2. 5443 28 28

Present contract allowance for eighteen battalions for two years 117,504 0 0

Total 122,947 28 28

Deduct deficiency of contract as for correction of statement No. 1. 3763 0 68

Nett saving in 2 years 119,184 27 40

Or in one year. 59,532 13 60

Deduct the proposed expense of hutting lieu of barracks 9529 12 0

Actual saving 50,333 1 60

If the first cost of bullocks be considered as part of the necessary expense of the proposed plan, it should certainly be included: it is however already sufficiently proved, that the general principle adopted in the original calculation is mate-

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them unfit for service. Good drivers are seldom found with hired bullocks, and in this respect it is probable that the carriage for the camp equipage of the army at present is not in the most efficient state.

A general war, should it occur, may place the army in a situation that would totally disable commanding officers from re-equipping their corps with camp equipage and carriage. The ordinary sources of supply may be unavailable or exhausted; the communications of the army may be intercepted; and officers commanding corps, cannot possess sufficient knowledge of the plans or probable events of the war, or of the march of the convoys to the army, to adopt effectual measures for the procuring supplies of tents and carriage. The arrangements for the equipping corps, must be founded on the general principles which apply to the other great departments of the army.

The commander in chief must adopt previous measures for securing regular supplies of camps

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rially defective: it professes to exhibit the *greatest* expense, whereas it cannot be said even to include all those which are known to exist; every officer of experience who has attempted calculation on this subject, has admitted the impossibility of bringing within the compass of an account, the variety of losses that arise in any extensive department like this from the carelessness or the abuse of the numerous persons who must be employed, and over whom it is morally impossible to establish any efficient check.

To this cause it is owing that the equipage of separate corps is kept up in all circumstances by commanding officers at an expense considerably less than it would cost the public. The department being limited, is within the superintendance of an individual; and it is obvious to the experience of all "that individuals in the management of their own concerns, will generally apply the full extent of their resources to

equipage for the use of the troops, and bringing them forward to the magazines, from which the resources for the army are most likely to be drawn.—Officers commanding corps, might as well hold contracts for the supplying their corps with subsistence in the field as with camp equipage and carriage.

If this existing system should be abolished, a particular office should be made responsible for the efficient management of the new one.—And the great expenses stated to have been formerly incurred on account of the camp equipage, must be ascribed to the want of a system of strict and vigilant superintendance. The regulations of the service have long vested the Quarter-Master-General's office with the charge and superintendence of camp equipage; but those regulations, from the systematic inefficiency of that office, which prevailed until lately, and from several circumstances that opposed their proper execution, were for a length of time nugatory and ineffectual.

" their ostensible object, " and derive advantage " from superintending in " person, what the state " is compelled to entrust " to the management of " others."

The arguments adduced against the quality of the cattle employed by commanding officers in their contract, taken abstractedly, appear just, and might be deemed worthy of some consideration, did not the experience of *more than six years* prove incontestibly, that they are *unfounded in fact*, *most* of the native corps employed against Doondiah, were provided by contract, and *all* with General Wellesley in the Mahratta country; it is believed that those campaigns as severe as any in which the Madras army ever were, or ever will be employed, and those officers who have accompanied the army on every service, since the year 1780, uniformly assert that the native corps were on those occasions better covered than on any former occasion.—In short, the experience of the three last wars has proved, that all the resources of the

The Military Board assumed a constraint over this department; but that Board, from the nature of its constitution, is not calculated to enter into the active management of a department involving details connected with the distribution and movements of the troops. The Quarter-Master General's office should be made responsible in the strictest manner for the efficient conduct of this department.

Being the channel for issuing orders for the movement of troops, that officer will be best able to regulate the proper distribution of camp equipage, with a view to the wants of the troops and the exigencies of the service.

In carrying the new system into execution, the bullocks for the conveyance of camp equipage, should be attached to the Karkhanna establishment. A Karkhannah consisting of seventy carriage bullocks for the conveyance of camp equipage and regimental stores, and twenty-four draught bullocks, for the movement of the sick, according to a plan,

public have been inadequate to perform in this way what individuals have uniformly done with advantage to the service, and in many cases, with benefit to themselves.

Upon what grounds then, can the arguments of the Quarter-Master General be supported? has any instance occurred, in which the inefficiency of the present system has been proved? if not, the concurring testimony of all those who possess practical knowledge on this subject, must be conclusive.

The remarks that have been made, refer chiefly to the question of the relative efficiency of the present and proposed system; and if matters of fact, and opinions drawn from extensive experience be admitted to produce a more satisfactory ground of belief than the speculations of pure theory, it will be evident that on the score of *efficiency*, the present is preferable to any one, by which the details of the camp equipage may be conducted on account of government.

The Quarter Master General's plan, however, pro-

Lieutenant Colonel Munro's proposed Plan.

which will hereafter be given in, may be attached to each battalion of the disposable force.

The result of the foregoing observations is so different from the plan proposed by the Military Board, in their letter to Government of the 18th January, 1802,* on which the existing system is founded, that it was necessary to examine the data employed in preparing that plan.—

Colonel Capper's Remarks.

mises a saving to government and this; although at the probable expense of the efficiency of the native army; may, under existing circumstances, be deemed eligible, nay, perhaps requisite! it may therefore be of importance that a plan should be suggested, from which the good effect promised, may be produced while the dangers to be apprehended from that now under discussion, may be avoided.

* Some of the detailed data, on which the Military Board, in their report to Government of the 18th of January 1802, founded their recommendation for the introduction of the present system of providing and carrying the camp-equipage of the native army by contract, appear to be entirely erroneous. The Board calculate the expences of the former plan of providing and carrying the camp-equipage of the army, directly by the public, and then compare the amount of those expences with the amount of the proposed contract allowance. The first item of the expences of the former plan, is 59,315 Pagodas, 25 Fanams, 60 Cash, stated to be the pay and batta for one year of the Lascars, employed with the camp-equipage, &c. &c. of the men; but the pay and batta, and the establishment of tent Lascars, required for the whole of the army, which was maintained at the date of the Board's report, amount for one year, to 38,132 pagodas, only, on the supposition, that the whole of the army was in the field during that year, and that all European regiments were complete to their full establishment. The cost and repair of tents for the men for one year, stated in the Military Board's report at pagodas 66,521 42 7, but the expense of supplying the whole army, at the period of the Board's report, with a complete sett of camp equipage, a quantity almost sufficient for the service of one year of war, amounts only to pagodas 40,764 92 1. But, it is impossible that the whole army should have been in the field during the year, assumed by the Military Board, a certain proportion of the army must have been stationed in garrisons during that year; and it is supposed that one third of it was stationary. A third part of the expences which I have assigned to Lascars and

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It appears that the grounds assumed by the Military Board are rather inconclusive. The Board make a calculation of all the expences connected with the camp equipage, barracks, and carriage of regimental stores of the native army, for one year, 1800, and consider those

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A modification of the proportions of the whole expense. Each elephant costs 28 pagodas per month, each camel, 4 pagodas, 12 fanams, and each bullock, pagodas 1 33 10; that the completion of this establishment according to the Quarter-Master-General's plan,

camp equipage, during the year assumed by the Military Board, must accordingly be deducted from the amount of those expences. The following statements will exhibit the difference between the calculations of the Board and those which I have made.—Calculation of the Military Board.

	Pag.	F.	C.
Pay and batta to Lascars, employed with the camp equipage of the men, &c.	59,315	25	60
Cost of tents expended	45,250	0	0
Repair of tents	21,271	43	7
Total	2,5886	22	67

CALCULATION.

Pay and batta for one year of the Lascars registered for the complete equipment of the whole army, maintained at the date of the Board's Report.	38,132	0	0
Expense of a complete sett of equipage for the whole army, maintained at the period of the Board's Report	40,764	29	1
	78,896	29	1
Deduct one third on account of troops fixed in garrisons	26,298	37	53
Total expense	52,597	33	28
Difference of expense	73,238	31	39

The Hyderabad subsidiary force is deducted from this calculation, as they were on tent allowance in 1800, and their tent allowance is included in the Military Board's calculation; it amounted to 31,000 pagadas.

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expences to afford data sufficiently authentic to judge of the expediency of establishing the contract.

The expences of the year 1800, are estimated at 228,887 pagodas, the amount of the tent contract force, the force maintained when it was established, was 215,120 pagodas, and the Board therefore calculated that it would be permanently advantageous to the public.

The Board further stated, that the year 1800 had been more expensive than the years which immediately preceded and followed it. The Board did not explain the grounds on which the contract allowances were calculated.—

But the year 1800, was peculiarly expensive in regard to camp equipage, it was the year following that, in which the conquest of Mysore was effected, a considerable number of our troops were on a field establishment. The expedition against Doondiah took place in that year, and large detachments were employed in field service, in almost

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will produce an encrease of expense, exclusive of the prime cost of the elephants and camels equal to pagodas 25,428 per annum; making the whole expense of that establishment amount to the enormous sum of pagodas 190,524 per annum.

I am not aware that any considerable deduction can be made on account of work performed by the cattle of that establishment; by a minute of the Quarter-Master-General's, dated the 2d instant, it would appear that the company would lose by employing their own bullocks in aid of their other resources towards repairing the mutilated fortifications of Fort St. George. However extraordinary this result may appear, it operates as proof, that during peace, these animals are nearly useless, and it seems therefore doubtful, whether any arguments can prove the utility of continuing (during peace) an establishment so expensive; however the decided advantages derived to the public service, from the

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every part of our territories. The expences of 1800, cannot therefore be received as a just standard for estimating the expences to be incurred in future, on account of these establishments, and yet this was the only standard afforded by the Board.—

The subject of tent allowance has undergone repeated discussions under this presidency—the introduction of that allowance was proposed in 1791, by General Musgrave. In a minute which he recorded, at the Military Board, he endeavoured to prove, that this measure would be equally advantageous on the grounds of efficiency and economy. His arguments were opposed by *Colonel Capper*, controuler of public accounts.

This officer proved by calculations, that the establishment of tent allowance would be extremely expensive, and he offered several arguments to shew, that it would not contribute to the efficiency of the army in a state of war. Colonel Capper contended, that if the data assumed

Colonel Capper's Remarks.

cattle of this establishment during war, may appear a sufficient motive for incurring a moderate expense in order to preserve them. The establishment at present greatly exceeds what it was at the period when General Stuart commanded the army assembled in the Ceda districts, and when General Wellesley was in advance with a large division of the force, the movement of which afforded incontrovertible proof that his departments were not defective; the number of cattle in the establishment at that time, was 73 elephants, 34 camels, 4080 bullocks, and of this number about 1500 draught bullocks were with General Wellesley's division.

There is reason therefore to doubt the necessity of increasing this establishment to the extent mentioned as the establishment by the Quarter-Master-General, in his minute of the 16th January. On the contrary it may appear expedient to reduce this extravagant and now useless establishment within such a limit

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by General Musgrave were admitted, their inevitable consequence would be an increase of our military establishments, to an extent that would render the possession of India a loss, rather than an advantage to the British empire. Colonel Capper was so much impressed with this sentiment, that he maintained, we could not, in discussing questions of this nature, afford to calculate upon more than two years of war in ten years; a greater proportion of war to peace would involve expences fatal to the prosperity of the empire. In this respect, Colonel Capper's opinions have been contradicted by experience; but his calculations were considered to be sufficiently correct, to render the establishment of tent allowance inexpedient. At the period of the establishment of the existing system, no person entertained more confident expectations than myself, of the benefits that would be derived to the service from its adoption. I confess, that my opinions have undergone a considerable

Colonel Capper's Remarks.

as may render the prospect of their future services in some degree proportionate to their present expence.

The cattle that are to be procured for hire, are in general found to be adequate to every purpose of an army, except for ordnance, treasure tumbrils, and arrack carts. A proportion of the Karkhannah bullocks should therefore be retained for eventual service, and under the present aspect of affairs, 2000 are as many as can be reasonably required, and this number will suffice for the ordnance, &c. of an army of 12,000 men.

The number of tents requisite for the whole European establishments, amount to about 1150 bullock loads. But as there is scarcely a possibility that the whole can require camp equipage at the same time; the expence of keeping up a complete establishment may justly be deemed unnecessary.

Indeed, a complete equipment for two-thirds of the European troops, may at present be considered a large proportion.

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change. I am persuaded, that all establishments for the supply, accommodation, and movement of the troops, should be furnished and maintained directly by the public.

The subject of tent allowance for officers, involves in it a greater variety of considerations, and without going into a detailed examination of that question, I judge it sufficient to state my opinion, that it will be expedient to continue that allowance. The expence of building quarters for officers, and supplying them with camp equipage and carriage, would probably equal the present amount of their tent allowance. (Signed)

J. MUNRO.
Quarter-Master-General of the Army.

Quarter-Master-General's Office,
Fort St. George,
30th June, 1807.

Colonel Capper's Remarks.

Elephants although superior to camels, for the carriage of tents, are so much more expensive in proportion to their ability, that it is doubtful whether the superior expence is equalled by the advantage; the cost of keeping an elephant, exceeds that of keeping a camel in the proportion of nearly flat, whereas the load of an elephant, does not exceed that of a camel in a higher proportion than 5 to 2.

Seventy elephants, in addition to the 124 camels now on the establishment, will afford ample carriage for 767 tents, or two-thirds of the number required for the European troops of the establishment; and the sale of the superfluous cattle, supposing them to be disposed of at 60 per cent. loss, will fetch the sum of pagodas 10,840, i. e. 39 elephants, value 300 rupees, at 120 pagodas each 4680
4400 bullocks, value 7 at 1-18 6160

Total estimated produce of sale } 10,840

A proportionate reduction in the tent Lascars

should also be made; 175 Lascars will be fully adequate to the care of the tents during peace, and to furnish details for any troops that may be ordered to march; the reduction in this department, may be estimated thus:—

The number of tent Lascars now in the service is, 6 Syrangs, 8 1st Tindals, 12 second Tindals, and 341 Lascars.

	Ps.	F.
The amount pay of this establishment is	8409	6
The annual pay of 175 Lascars, with the due proportion of Syrangs and Tindals, is	4224	12
Saving	4184	39

Should this arrangement be adopted, the following saving will be produced.

Present expence of the Karkana establishment	175,096
Permanently hired cattle kept up at Hyderabad, although the cattle of government are fully disposeable	1931
Total present expense of the Karkanah and hired cattle establishments	177027

Establishments proposed in lieu of the above.

	Pr.Mo.	Pr.An.
70 elephants at 28 present rate	1960	23520
124 camels, at 4. 12.	529	6348
2000 bullocks at 2 pagodas each, allowing 12 fanams additional on account of employment at Hyderabad & other stations	4000	48,000
Total expence of proposed plan		77,868
Amount of annual saving from Karkanah establishment		99,157
Amount of annual saving from the reduction of the Lascar establishment		4,184
Amount of annual saving from the proposed modification of tent allowance		60,828
Total actual saving to be produced, without im-		

paring the efficiency of any of the departments, and without allaying the existing system of the service	164,171
To which add, the account arising from the sale of superfluous cattle	10,840
Total amount of saving within the 1st year	175,011

The discussion of the equipment of the European force, naturally induces the consideration of the *Dooley corps*, an establishment unknown during the period of war and difficulty, which had on the 31st of December last, cost the company 77,580 pagodas, and which is now maintained at the monthly expence of pagodas 341,524; or at Pagodas 40,986 per annum, without any return whatsoever, except the trifling saving, by employing the bearers in the barrack department, and with the cavalry regiments.

That a corps of this description may be eminently useful in war time,

cannot be disputed, and if maintained to a very limited extent during peace, the means of quickly extending it during emergency will exist, while the permanent expence may be rendered inconsiderable, by a proper distribution of the bearers to stations, when persons of this description must otherwise be permanently hired, and by their employment as carriers of military stores or as Lascars, in charge of tents.

The saving which, on the present plan arises from their employment in carrying cadets to Cuddalore, or with regiments marching from station to station, bears no proportion to the expence of the institution; and in order to render this corps unobjectionable, it should be reduced within such a limit as may afford a due proportion between the present expence, and the prospect of future service.

It is presumed, that 6500 Dooley bearers, are as many as can reasonably be required during peace, and the total expence of that number would be 17,500 pagodas per an-

num. The saving, therefore, by the modification of this establishment would be as follows:

	Pagodas.
Present annual expence	40,986
Expence of the proposed establishment	17,500
Amount of annual saving on ditto.	23,484
Which added to that before noticed	175,011
Produces a total saving of pagodas	198,497

Lest it should be imagined, that the reduction proposed in this memorandum, will operate to impair the general efficiency of the departments, which have been alluded to, it may be proper to exhibit under the different heads of view, the general effect of the proposed plan of reform.

1st, Camp equipage of the native force.

The proposed modification of this branch does not alter the state of equipment: the whole of that force will be at all

times in readiness for immediate service, while a saving of more than one-third is produced to the public, *during peace*, and the addition to the allowance which is proposed during the war; removes the only objectionable part of the present system, in regard to efficiency, viewed generally.

2d, Camp equipage and Lascars for the equipment of the European force.

The proposed modification of this branch, preserves a perfect equipment for two-thirds of the European forces at the shortest notice; under present circumstances, this may be considered an ample provision against the contingencies that may be looked for.

3d, Karkhannah establishment.

This establishment is connected with two principal departments of the service; first, with the ordnance department—the draught cattle being applicable either in peace or war, solely to the service of that branch; the proposed modification leaves a number of cattle exceeding that which was

employed with the army, when it was found under General Stuart, in the year 1803. So great a force as that, cannot, on any future occasion, be found, without some previous arrangements for collecting troops, provisions, &c. &c. which will occupy a time sufficient to encrease this department, if it be considered necessary; this department will consequently remain fully efficient. Secondly, the Karkhannah establishment is also connected with the equipment of the European troops. The remark made under that head, applies to this branch.

4th, Dooly corps.

Under this head, it may be sufficient to state, that the establishment of sick carts, if they be properly distributed, will prevent any inconvenience from the want of Doolies on an emergency; and as the proposed modification allows 500 bearers, independent of the sick-carts, in addition to the resources which have heretofore existed; the means of speedy equipment in this way, are possessed to

a much greater extent than on any former occasion; consequently, the efficiency of the army cannot be considered as impaired.

(Signed)
F. CAPPER,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 1. (Corrected.)

STATEMENT shewing the expences incidental to the provision and carriage of the camp equipage, and the carriage of the regimental stores of eight regiments of native cavalry, and 22 battalions of native infantry, during two years, viz. one of peace and one of war.

Expences of one regiment of native cavalry during peace.

	Ps.	F.	C.
A complete sett of tents, taking the rate of prime cost, from the rate lately recommended by the Quarter-Master-General, sixteen pagodas and a half and adding three pagodas and a half for the average expense of delivery at the different stations,	500	0	0
Two setts of intrenching tools omitted in the Quarter-Master-General's statement,	3	41	34
Pay of twelve Lascars,	260	24	0
Expense of 48 bullocks, the number allowed by the regulations, viz. pay of sixteen drivers, at one pagoda thirty fanams per month	329	6	0

		Ps. F. C.
Grain, at the rate of one seers per day, and 20 seers per rupee	250 12 0	
Dry forage, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per month, each bullock	249 30 0	
The prime cost of 48 bullocks, at six pagodas each, is 288 pagodas, of which sum take one seventh part as 14 per cent	41 6 0	
		870 12 0
Total expense of one regiment in a year of peace		1634 35 34
Present contract allowance for 1 year, as per Quarter-Master-General's statement	2244 0 0	
Difference, or surplus of the contract allowance in a year of peace	609 6 46.	

Expense of one regiment of native cavalry in a year of war.

A complete sett of tents, as before		500 0 0
Bullock hire for one month, to carry them from the frontiers to the army		37 21 0
Two setts of intrenching tools (omitted by the Quarter-Master-General		3 41 34
Pay of twelve Lascars		260 24 0
Batta ditto, ditto		154 12 0
Expense of forty-eight bullocks, viz.	Ps.	
Pay of 16 drivers	239 6 0	
Batta of 16 drivers	192 0 0	
Grain, at the rate of one seer each bullock, and five seers per rupee	1001 6 0	
Prime cost of forty-eight bullocks, at 10 pagodas each, is 480 pagodas, of which sum, take $\frac{1}{2}$ as 50 per cent. are supposed annually	240 0 0	
		1762 12 0

		Ps. F. C.
Total expense of one regiment in a year of war		2718 26 34
Present contract allowance		2244 0 0
Deficiency of the contract allowance in a year of war		474 26 34

Expence of one battalion of infantry in a year of peace.

Complete sett of tents, estimated as formerly		720 0 0
Three ditto of intrenching tools, omitted by the Quarter-Master-General		5 39 51
Pay of twenty Lascars		434 12 0
Expense of 70 bullocks, viz.		
Pay of twenty-one bullock drivers, at 1 pagoda 30 fanams per month.	432 0 0	
Grain at the rate of one seer each bullock, and 20 seers per rupee	365 0 0	
Forage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per month each bullock	360 0 0	
Prime cost of 70 carriage bullocks at 6 pagodas is 420 pagodas, of which sum take 1 seventh part as 14 per cent. are supposed to die annually	60 0 0	
		1217 0 0
Total expense of 1 battalion in a year of peace		2377 9 58
Present contract allowance		3264 0 0
Surplus of the contract allowance in a year of peace		886 32 29

Expence of one battalion of native infantry in a year of war.

		Ps.	F.	C.
A complete sett of tents, estimated as formerly		720	0	0
Three setts of intrenching tools (omitted)		5	39	51
Carriage to the army		54	0	0
Pay of 20 Lascars		434	12	0
Batta of 20 Lascars		257	6	0
Expense of 70 bullocks, viz.				
Pay of 21 drivers	432 0 0			
Batta for ditto	252 0 0			
Grain at the rate of 5 seers per rupee.	1460 0 0			
Prime cost of 70 bullocks, at 10 pagodas each, is 700 pagodas, of which take ½, as 50 per cent. are supposed to die annually	350 0 0			
		2494	0	0
Total expence of one battalion in a year of war		3965	15	51
Present contract allowance		3264	0	0
Deficiency of the contract allowance in a year of war		701	15	15
Expense of 8 regiments of native cavalry in a year of peace		13,078	31	32
Ditto ditto in a year of war		21,749	1	32
Expense of 22 battalions of infantry in a year of peace		52,299	2	2
Ditto in a year of war		87,238	8	2
Total expenses of 8 regiments of native cavalry and 22 battalions of native infantry, in two years, viz. one year of war and one of peace.		174,365	0	68
Present contract allowance for ditto ditto		179,320	0	0
Difference of surplus of the contract allowance in two years		4954	41	12
Ditto in one year		2477	20	46

No. 2. (Corrected.)

STATEMENT shewing the expenses incidental to the provision and carriage of the camp equipage and the carriage of the regimental staff for one year of six battalions Native infantry supposed to be employed upon internal service.

	P.	F.	C.
A complete sett of tents, taking the rate of prime cost, from the rate lately recommended by the Quarter Master-General, 16½ pagodas, and adding 3½ pagodas average expence of delivery at the different stations.	720	0	3
Three setts of intrenching tools omitted by the Quarter Master General	5	39	51
Pay of 20 Lascars	434	12	0
Batta of ditto	257	6	0
Expense of 70 hired bullocks including drivers, at the regulated rate of 1½ per month each bullock	1260	0	0
Total expence of one battalion in one year	2677	15	51
Contract allowance of ditto ditto	3264	0	0
Surplus of the contract allowance for one battalion	586	26	29
Ditto ditto for six battalions in 1 year	3519	32	14
Or in two years	7039	22	28

APPENDIX

TO

LIEUT. COLONEL MUNRO'S PLAN.

No. 1.

STATEMENT, shewing the expence incidental to the provision and carriage of the camp equipage, and the carriage of the regimental stores of eight regiments of Native cavalry, and 22 battalions of Native infantry, during two years, viz. one year of peace and one of war.

Expence of one regiment of Native cavalry, during a year of peace.

		Pagod.	F.	C.
(*a*) A complete sett of tents		458	1	35
(*b*) Pay of 12 Lascars		260	24	0
(*c*) Expence of 48 bullocks, the number allowed by the regulations, viz. pay of 16 drivers, at 1 pagoda 30 fanams per month	329 6 0			
(*d*) Grain at the rate of one leer per day, and 20 leers per rupee	250 12 0			
(*e*) Dry forage at 1 ½ rupee per month	249 30 0			
(*f*) The prime cost of forty-eight bullocks, at 6 pagodas each, is 228 pagodas, of which sum take one seventh part, as 14 per cent, are supposed to die annually.	41 6 0	870	12	0
		1885	37	35

		Ps.	F.	C.
Total expence of one regiment in a year of peace		1588	37	35
Present contract allowance for one year		2244	0	0
Difference or surplus of the contract allowance in one year of peace		655	4	45

Expence of one regiment of cavalry during a year of war.

(*g*) A complete sett of tents				458	1	35
(*h*) Bullock hire for one month to carry them from the frontier to the army				37	21	0
(*i*) Pay of 12 Lascars				260	24	0
(*k*) Batta of 12 Lascars				154	12	0
Expence of 48 bullocks, viz.						
(*l*) Pay of 16 drivers	329	6	0			
(*m*) Batta of 16 drivers	192	0	0			
(*n*) Grain at the rate of 1 leer each bullock and 5 leers per rupee	1001	6	0			
(*o*) Prime cost of 48 bullocks, at 10 pagodas each, is 480 pagodas, of which sum take one half, as 50 per cent are supposed to die annually	240	0	0			
				1762	12	0
Total expence of one regiment in a year of war				2672	28	35
Present contract allowance				2244	0	0
Deficiency of the contract allowance in a year of war				428	28	35

Expence of one battalion of native infantry in a year of peace.

(*a*) A complete sett of tents	657	11	12
(*b*) Pay of 20 Lascars	434	12	0

		Ps.	F.	C.
Expence of 70 bullocks, viz.				
(c) Pay of 21 bullock drivers at 1 30 per month	432 0 0			
(d) Grain, at the rate of 1 leer each bullock, and 20 leer per rupee	365 0 0			
(e) Forage at 1½ rupee per month each bullock	360 0 0			
(f) Prime cost of 70 carriage bullocks at 6 pagodas each is 420 pagodas, of which sum take one seventh part, as 14 per cent. are supposed to die annually	60 0 0			
		1217	0	0
Total expence of 1 battalion in a year of peace		2308	23	12
Present contract allowance		3264	0	0
Surplus of the contract allowance in a year of peace		955	18	68

Expence of 1 battalionof Native infantry in a year of war.

(g) One sett of tents		657	11	12
(h) Carriage to the army		54	0	0
(i) Pay of 20 Lascars		434	12	0
(k) Batta of 20 Lascars		257	6	0
Expence of 70 bullocks, viz.				
(l) Pay of 20 drivers	432 0 0			
(m) Batta of 20 drivers	252 0 0			
(n) Grain at the rate of 5 leer per rupee	1460 0 0			
(o) Prime cost of 70 bullocks, at 10 Pagodas each, is 700 Pagodas, of which sum take one half, as 50 per cent are supposed to die annually	350 0 0			
		2494	0	0
		3896	29	12

	Ps.	F.	C.
Total expence of one battalion in a year of war	3896	29	12
Present contract allowance	3264	0	0
Deficiency of the contract allowance in a year of war	632	29	12
Expence of 8 regiments of native cavalry in a year of peace	12,711	5	40
Expence of 8 regiments of native cavalry in a year of war	21,381	17	40
Expence of 22 battalions of native infantry in a year of peace	50,788	5	24
Expence of 22 battalions of native infantry in a year of war	85,727	11	24
Total expence of 8 regiments of native cavalry and 22 battalions of native infantry, in two years, viz. one of war and one of peace	170,607	39	48
Present contract allowance for 8 regiments of native cavalry and 22 battalions of native infantry for two years	179,320	0	0
Difference or surplus of the contract allowance in two years	8,712	2	32
Ditto ditto in one year	4356	1	16

No. 2.

STATEMENT shewing the expences incidental to the provision and carriage of the regimental stores for one year of 6 battalions of Native infantry, supposed to be employed upon internal service.

	Ps.	Fs.	C.
A complete set of tents	657	11	12
Pay of 20 Lascars	434	12	0
Batta of ditto	257	6	0

	P.	F.	C.
Expence for one year of 70 hired bullocks, including drivers, at the regulated rate of 1 pagoda and a half per month, each bullock	1260	0	0
Total expence of one year, for 1 battalion	2608	29	12
Contract allowance for 1 year for 1 battalion	3264	0	0
Surplus of the contract allowance for 6 battalions for 1 year	655	12	58
Surplus of the contract allowance, for 6 battalions for 1 year	3931	35	8

Note.—Hired bullocks are supplied to the 6 battalions, applicable to internal service.

As the services on which those corps will be employed, will be occasional only, and as hired bullocks to a sufficient extent for their equipment, can be obtained at a short notice, in every part of the country, it is considered to be entirely unnecessary to incur the expence of maintaining a permanent establishment of bullocks for their use.—The nature of the service in which those corps are likely to be engaged, will not require a degree of activity and labour beyond the favour of common hired bullocks. By this arrangement, a considerable saving of expence will occur, when those corps are not employed on internal service, as no bullocks will be then attached to them.

The foregoing statement shews, that if hired bullocks were maintained for the 22 battalions, allotted to general field service, instead of bullocks, the property of the public—a saving of 655 pagodas would be obtained, on account of each corps, in a year of war.

It may be proper to attach hired bullocks to the corps composing the Hyderabad subsidiary force, as the draught bullocks permanently maintained with that force, are hired.

The measure would produce a saving of about 2000 pagodas each year, on the supposition that the subsidiary force is employed every alternate year in the field.

(Signed)

J. MUNRO,
Quarter-Master-General of the Army.

Quarter-Master-General's Office,
30*th June*, 1807.

No. 3.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of the allowances necessary to be granted for the purpose of hutting a battalion of Sepoys.

	Rupees.
900 Sepoys, at 1½ rupee each	1350
50 Noigues, at 3 rupees each	150
50 Havildars, at 6 rupees each	300
10 Jemadars, at 12 rupees ditto	120
10 Subedars, at 24 rupees each	240
Total rupees	2160
Pagodas 617	12

Note.—It is proposed, that places of arms, guard-rooms, and hospitals, shall be the only buildings provided at the public expence, for the accommodation of native corps, and as those buildings are also directed by the existing regulations, to be provided by the public, in addition to the contract allowance granted to commanding officers, they will not occasion any increase of expence above what is actually incurred. In some garrisons there are Sepoy barracks, which will obviate the necessity of granting any allowance for hutting to the corps stationed at those places. Where there are no barracks, an allowance for hutting must be granted.

Commanding officers are indeed directed by the existing regulations to provide for the cover of their men, in all situations; but there are reasons for believing that this regulation, as it regards the provision of cover for the men at fixed stations, in time of peace, is not very exactly observed.

(Signed)

J. MUNRO,
Quarter-Master-General of the Army.

Quarter-Master-General's Office,
Fort St. George,
30*th June*, 1807.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of Tent Lascars, bullocks, and drivers, attached to the under-mentioned corps, exhibiting the number of each to be provided, maintained, and mustered, in constant readiness for service: by officers commanding those corps respectively, on the allowance granted for providing accommodation for the native commissioned, and all non-commissioned officers and privates, and carriage of regimental stores in peace or war.

CORPS.	Private Tents, with Gunneries complete	Carriage followers attached to tents.			Carriage and followers, to regimental stores.			Total of monthly allowance.		
		Bullocks with saddles, &c.	Drivers.	Lascars.	Bullocks with saddles.	Drivers.	Lascars.	Pagodas.	Fanams.	Cash.
A regiment of Native cavalry, with artillery attached	25	30	10	8	18	6	4	18	7	
A battalion of Native infantry	36	41	14	12	29	7	8	27	2	

N. B. This statement forms one of the tables of the existing regulations.

Note a a. A complete sett of tools is allowed annually to each corps; but no provision is made for the repair of the tent or gunneries: this allowance is much greater than is likely to be necessary, under any circumstances.

A tent is usually calculated upon to last, with a repair equal to half its value, one year in the field, and

three years in garrison. I have made the allowance sufficiently liberal to meet every exigency of the service, in order to cover all probable expences, and to remove all objections against the adequateness of the data, I have assumed. The number of tents allotted to each corps, is the same with what is prescribed by the regulations; and the price at which each tent is estimated, is the mean of the prices, at which Salene tents are now supplied at the head-quarters of the several divisions of the army.

Note b b. The number of Lascars assigned to each corps, corresponds with the regulations: Their pay is the same with that of the company's Lascars, being permanently maintained in the company's service, it is probable that those men will not desert in the field, they will be usefully employed in repairing and taking care of the tents of their corps, and their services may be also applied to other necessary purposes.

Note c c. This is the number of bullock drivers prescribed by the regulation. Their pay is the same with that given to the drivers of the Karkkanah establishment, and is considerably greater than the pay usually allowed to this description of servants. I have inserted the batta of one pagoda per month to each driver when employed in the field, although that allowance is not granted by the regulations to the drivers of the Karkkanah establishment, it must, however, be granted to them in future wars: General Wellesley was obliged to obtain authority for its being paid to the drivers who were attached to his army during the Mahratta campaign, and it appears to be absolutely necessary for the purpose of inducing this class of public servants, to continue with our army in the field; the efficiency of bullocks in the field depends so much upon the attention and care of their drivers, that they should receive every reasonable encouragement; and the pay which I have assigned to them, together with the permanency of their situations is calculated to secure their attachment. The pay usually granted by natives to bullock drivers is 1½ pagoda on ordinary services, and 2 pagodas in the field.

Note d d. The grain supplied to the Karkkanah bullocks in Mysore is charged for at the rate of 42 seers

per rupee. I have estimated the grain at 20 seers per rupee, in order to cover every expence; although that price is considerably dearer, than the ordinary price of grain in most parts of the country.

Note e e. For a long time, no charge was admitted for forage, on account of the Karkkanah bullocks. The straw supplied to them when marching in time of peace, is now charged for; but when stationary at the grazing ground, they incur no expence for forage, and the cattle allotted to corps will be stationed in general, at a place favourable to their grazing, within twenty or thirty miles of their corps, and will require dry forage at night only. The allowance which I have granted for this purpose, is founded upon many enquiries, and is greater than what is likely to be necessary. I have allowed nothing for forage in the field, no charge on this account has been made in the field for the Karkkanah bullocks, and in this country, forage is very seldom to be purchased in the field.

Note f f. The prime cost of bullocks fit for the carriage of camp equipage, will seldom amount to six pagodas each, in time of peace; and the proportion of casualties which I have assumed is founded upon a report from the agent for public bullocks, in which it is stated, 14 per cent. die annually, including the casualties of the bullocks employed in the transportation of stores from one station to another. This proportion is, therefore, applicable to the bullocks allotted in time of peace, to the camp equipage department.

Note g g. A complete sett of tents is allowed for a year of war, this allowance may not be entirely adequate, but it is more than compensated by the allowance, which is made to each corps in a year of peace.

Note h h. Bullock hire for 1 month is allowed for forwarding the tents from the frontier magazines to the army.

Notes i i k k. And the pay and batta granted to the Lascars, correspond with the allowances given to the company's Lascars.

Notes l l m m. Vide note *c c*.

N.B. Grain in the Mysore is generally sold at the rate of 60 or 70 seers per rupee.

Note n n. This is the dearest price, at which grain was usually sold in General Wellesley's army, it was once or twice dearer, but in general considerably cheaper.

Note o o. The price of bullocks and the proportion of casualties in the field, are taken on the most liberal scale. It is the opinion of many officers of experience, (it is Colonel Close's opinion) that a bullock of well fed and attended, will endure labour in the field, as well as an elephant or a camel, and this opinion is corroborated by the report which General Wellesley made regarding the Karkkanah bullocks employed with his army in the Mahratta war. He stated, that although they had endured immense fatigue, and performed a succession of very long marches in the worst season of the year, yet that the number of casualties that occurred amongst them, was scarcely greater than what would have occurred at the grazing ground.

Quarter Master General's Office, (Signed)
Fort St. George, J. MUNRO,
30th June, 1807. *Quarter Master General of the Army.*

N.B. By an inspection of the returns of the superintendant of Bazars of General Wellesley's army in the De Kan, it appears that grain was in general sold at the rates of 8, 9, & 10 seers for a rupee, for some months it was sold at the rates of 5 and 6 seers, and on one occasion at the rate 4½ and 4¾.

THE END.

W. Flint, Printer, Old Bailey, London.