service to Iswarān. We adjure you, by Iswarān and Devi, neither to cook rice, nor to eat.” Then at 9, a general meeting was convened in the courtyard of the temple of the god Perumāl, in which people of all castes—from the Brāhmaṇ—to the Pariaḥ—took part. The Governor having heard of this, sent for the chief of the peons, and took him to task. He deputed Krimāsī Pāṇḍit with orders to disperse the gathering. He accordingly went to the place where the people were assembled, struck a Cheṭṭi on the cheek, ordered them all to disperse, and was preparing to beat others, when ten of those present stopped him, saying: “Why do you strike us? Cannot people meet, and deliberate when their religion is at stake? Why was a nuisance such as this committed in our temple? We have met together with the view of reporting this to the Governor, and of begging him to inquire into the matter. Why do you come, and beat us? You had better kill us all.” So saying, they pushed him out. Thereupon, Krimāsī Pāṇḍit returned, and reported all that had transpired to the Governor, who having heard what he had to say, sent for Chinna Mudali and me: the former came. The Governor said to him: “Please bring the Mahānāṭṭārs to me. Chinna Mudali went as directed: after he had gone, I arrived, and the Governor immediately asked me, also, to bring the Mahānāṭṭārs. Thereupon, Chinna Mudali and I collected these men, and brought them to the

* An inferior class of Brāhmaṇs who usually officiate as priests in the Vaishṇava temples of Southern India.
Governor at 2. He was very angry with them, and said: "Why did you beat Krimāsi Pandit? I shall order all of you to be shot. Now as to your grievance; relate everything to Ranga Pillai; he will explain it to me, and settle the affair. You need not hold meetings. He will inquire into the matter." So he decided that I should dispose of this question, and with kind words, let them go. No sooner had the Mahānāttārs departed than from 100 to 200 Muhammadans of Mahé appeared before the Governor, for the purpose of shooting them. As prior to the arrival of these, the Mahānāttārs had consented to a settlement, he directed the Muhammadans to guard the four gates, so that they could not go out. They obeyed this order. All this took place before 4 this afternoon. What will occur hereafter is not known.

Friday, 18th March 1746, or 9th Panguni of Kṛṣṇa.—This afternoon at 2, a peon from the Governor came to Chinna Mudali and me, and said that he wanted us. The man arrived just as I had finished my bath, and was going to sit down to my food. Without taking it, I put on my robe, and went to the Governor. Prior to my arrival, Chinna Mudali had had an interview with him, and was returning when he met me. I inquired of him why the Governor wanted us. He said: "He asked me how many sick and wounded had come to Madras. I stated that I knew nothing as regards this." I replied: "If he puts such questions to me, I shall give him the same answer as you have." I then went to the Governor. As soon as he perceived me, he said: "As a native craft was on its way here, laden with paddy, the people of Fort St. David seized and took it away. A Lubba was on board it. Send a man of his own class to him, to instruct him to state boldly and precisely, the very things that M. Paradis directed him to assert." He said to me also: "If the man discharges his commission properly: that is if he says what he has been told, give him a pagoda, and enter it in the Company's accounts." Then he said: "Give him two." I replied: "I will do as you have ordered me." I took leave of him, went home, took my meals, and having engaged one Pāt Marakkāyan Tambi, who had come to me on some business connected with a native ship I instructed him what to say, and how to say it; and sent him on his errand. The rumour current in the town, and the reports brought by people who have come from Fort St. David are to the effect that the commander of the English ship had been residing at the Company's garden at Manjakuppam; that he collected soldiers, and some native troops; took with him muskets, powder and ball; and having set out as though about to fight a battle, marched as far as the Uśītū tank, and went on to Fort St. David through the territory of the Nawāb which lies on the outskirts of Pondicherry. These statements are regarded as absolutely correct. The Governor of Pondicherry, having heard this