

provisions. The sepoys and soldiers at the gates seize half the fuel and vegetables being brought into the town, and buy the other half at 2 cash for a fanam's worth.¹ Those who refuse or complain are beaten, robbed of their goods, and given nothing. If such things go on in the town, who will bring goods to sell? They would hardly make a profit if they sold for four fanams what they had bought for one. So why should they bring goods into the town? When I spoke thus, M. Delarche sang to my tune; and M. St. Paul said he would enquire and speak to the Governor.

Then a carpenter came and said that a blacksmith had been carried away to grind wheat. M. Delarche told the Second that, if a blacksmith working for the Company were thus seized and carried off, much worse would be the case of other people. The Second said, 'True, I only ordered coolies to be taken. What do they mean by seizing artisans?' He then sent for the peons who had been ordered to get coolies to grind wheat. When he was asked how the Company's dues could be paid if cultivators were thus seized, he ordered them to be beaten if they did such things.

I then said, 'When the Vêdapuri Îswaran Temple gardens were taken, brass and copper vessels and jewels worth about 100 pagodas were found there. The St. Paul's priests asked for them. I told them

¹ At Pondichery, 64 cash went to the fanam,

that they belonged to the Tamil temple, but that I would tell the Governor and do as he ordered. Bronze, brass and copper vessels worth 100 pagodas were buried during the troubles, and, being found when the temple was pulled down, are now claimed by the St. Paul's priests. Are they to be given to them or to the Tamils of the temple?' He ordered them to be sent to his house. I explained that they had already been sent to the Governor. The Second observing that the lingam had not been found, M. Guillard said that the Tamils must be very grieved at that. Taking my leave, I then went to the Governor's.

*Thursday, July 10.*¹—Chandâ Sâhib's son, Razâ Sâhib, sent for me this morning; so I went and he said, 'Qutb-ud-dîn 'Alî Khân, Chandâ Sâhib's munshi, came last night with ten peons. Ahmad Shâh Pâdshâh has sent to Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân a parwâna for the six subahs of the Deccan this side of the Narbadâ and a dress of honour. Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân received the parwâna and the dress of honour on the third day after the new moon, namely the 4th or 5th Âni, Sukla and the 1st Rajab.² The parwâna was in the name of S'aadat-ul-lah Khân Bahâdûr Muzaffar Jang. Chandâ Sâhib went to welcome Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân on June the 22nd or 23rd, escorted by his son and six or seven thousand horse. So Chandâ Sâhib visited

¹ 30th Âni, Subla.

² i. e., June 14 or 15.

S'aadat-ul-lah Khân Bahâdûr Muzaffar Jang and embraced him. Chandâ Sâhib has been granted a sanad as Nawâb of Arcot, Gingee, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura with their territories and the forts therein. When a mansab and jaghir were formerly granted, the Nizâm gave him the title of Husain Dôst Khân; now that he has received a sanad for Arcot, the new title of [. . .] has been bestowed on him, with a covered palankin, sword and a dress of honour, and a jaghir of three taluks, viz:— [. . .] They have set out for Arcot with 14,000 horsemen, 300 bullockpeople and 14, or 15 thousand foot, in order to establish Chandâ Sâhib there, settle the country, and return. Before Chandâ Sâhib reached the passes, he wrote to me to join him there with the jemadars Shaikh 'Abd-ul-rahmân, Shaikh Hasan, etc., 2,000 sepoys, 2,000 soldiers, cannon, mortars and plenty of shot, shell, muskets, etc., and a loan of money. As the French can supply these things, and as they have protected us for the last nine years, I am to gratify them with this news, and march to the passes with their permission. S'aadat-ul-lah Khân Bahâdûr desires to see the Governor, and has sent him a letter with a dress of honour. Another letter has been sent by Chandâ Sâhib with a *kalgi turra*. As Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân has succeeded to the power of the Nizâm, the Governor should receive the dress of honour with all pomp as usual, going to meet it at the Fort gate. Parwânas have also been received

for the five killedars—Muhammad 'Alî Khân, Mîr Asad-ul-lah Khân, Hirâsat Khân, Murtazâ 'Alî Khân of Vellore, and Muhammad Taqî Khân, and they should be sent with letters by messengers. Be pleased to tell all this to the Governor and take me and Qutb-ud-dîn 'Alî Khân to him.' So saying, he asked me to go to the Governor.

I went to him at ten o'clock as soon as he awoke, and said, 'Qutb-ud-dîn 'Alî Khân, Chandâ Sâhib's munshi, has come from him. He says that, when he set out, Chandâ Sâhib was at Dévanahalli with Muzaffar Jang and that they were advancing, that he has been sent on to get all things ready to join them with Chandâ Sâhib's son, Razâ Sâhib, after satisfying you and taking your leave. Razâ Sâhib and Qutb-ud-dîn 'Alî Khân requested me to tell you that it is their wish to relate this news in person.' The Governor said, 'Very well, send for them at once.' Therefore I sent a peon. They came, and after saluting the Governor, they related what is written above, adding that Chandâ Sâhib had ordered them to get all ready, and join him. They also read to him a letter in Chandâ Sâhib's own hand asking them to satisfy the Governor in all possible ways, and requested him to receive to-morrow S'aadat-ul-lah Khân Bahâdûr Muzaffar Jang's letter and dress of honour, and Chandâ Sâhib's letter and presents, with the same pomp and grandeur with which he used to receive Nizâm's presents, going to meet them at the Valudâvûr gate. The Governor was

overjoyed, and, saying that he would do so, ordered all to be made ready. He sent for M. Duquesne and told him that the sepoy and soldiers must be drawn up with their muskets in a lane from his house to the backwater beyond the gate near the Pavalakkâra Choultry. He also sent for M. d'Auteuil, and said that the dragoons must be ordered to be in readiness. Then he sent for the master-gunner, told him that a tent must be pitched and seats arranged under a canopy as usual at the Valudâvûr gate, that a salute of twenty-one guns should be fired as the presents entered the gate, and a similar salute when they reached the Fort and his house. Then he dismissed them.

He then complimented Chandâ Sâhib's son and the munshi by enquiring after Chandâ Sâhib's and Muzaffar Jang's health in detail, and asked when they set out and where Nâsir Jang was. The munshi replied that Nâsir Jang was camped the other side of the Narbadâ, proposing to go to Delhi,¹ that thirty-two days ago messengers brought letters to this effect to Muzaffar Jang, that Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân and Chandâ Sâhib were enjoying good health and were always praising the Governor's valour and greatness in defeating the English, Mahfuz Khân and Muhammad 'Alî Khân, that they were eager to see him, that they were very anxious to see the cannon which fired twenty-one rounds a

¹ See Grant Duff's *History of the Mahrattas*, ed. 1912, vol. ii, pp. 29-30.

minute, and that they had promised that they would secure a correspondence between the Governor and the Pâdshâh. So saying they showed the bags containing the letters for the five killedars. The Governor asked if a man who held the position of the Nizâm should send letters in bags to killedars. I said, 'The Nizâm used to write on small sheets of paper which were sent by messengers without being put into an envelope; and he who now has that position should have done so too. But as these killedars are brother-in-law, brother or son-in-law to Chandâ Sâhib, and as Chandâ Sâhib is coming, he considered that he should show respect to them and magnify their greatness, and accordingly ordered their letters to be enclosed in bags.' The Governor agreed. He then said that the soldiers could not be sent in advance. When I had explained the matter to him, the Governor said that 300 volunteers, with their officers, M. d'Auteuil and the dragoons, M. Law, the master-gunners, with guns, mortars, grenades, shells, powder, etc., in plenty should be supplied, and asked Razâ Sâhib and the munshi when they proposed to set out. They replied, 'Saturday is an auspicious day. We will then give a public feast, as is usual on the grant of the title of Nawâb, and receive presents, sitting in order in the darbâr, so that all may offer nazars. Then, when the salutes have been fired in token of our joy, and *pân supârî* has been distributed, we will hoist our flag at Mortândi Choultry, camp there five

or six days, and march when all preparations have been made.' The Governor asked me if he ought to attend. I replied that, if he personally gave a dress of honour and received *pân supâri*, it would be as though he himself had conferred the title of Nawâb. Thereupon he ordered a salute and volleys to be fired at the Fort, and said that he would present a dress of honour and take *pân supâri*. Razâ Sâhib then said, 'Our custom is to pitch a tent, assemble there in state, receive the parwâna and presents, and then return home in procession, sit in darbâr and receive nazars.' He added that a tent might be pitched south of the Governor's house wherein all could assemble, and then the Governor could come from the *Gouvernement*, and they could receive in his presence the parwâna, presents and cloths, sent by S'aadat-ul-lah Khân Bahâdûr Muzaffar Jang, that they might then go back to the *Gouvernement*, sit in darbâr, receive nazars, etc., and depart when he and other gentlemen had taken *pân supâri*. He said, 'If you do this, the whole world will declare that you have conferred the title of Nawâb, and your glory will shine everywhere.' The Governor agreed to do so, with unspeakable joy. Having thus spoken with Chandâ Sâhib's son, and given *pân supâri* and rosewater to him and Qutb-ud-dîn 'Alî Khân, he embraced them five or six times, and gave them leave. So they departed.

The Governor then said to me and 'Abd-ul-rahmân, 'According to our agreement, the sepoy,

etc., were transferred from March I to Razâ Sâhib, so that there was no need to dismiss them, but we were to advance their pay. It will be five months to July 31, and I have told M. Cornet and M. Friell to write an account of the money and paddy given to your sepoy and the money given to Shaikh Ibrâhîm's 501 sepoy for that time. It will be ready in about an hour and I will send it as soon as it comes. Get a bond for the total and the parwâna for Villiyanallûr¹ from Chandâ Sâhib's son.' We took leave and went to the nut-godown, agreeing to get all written to-night after receiving the account. When it struck twelve, he went home and I did the same.

*Saturday, July 12.*²—I heard the following news to-day:—

When Chandâ Sâhib's son, Razâ Sâhib, sent word that he was about to visit the Governor at eight o'clock this morning, the latter ordered the south gate of his house to be opened, and soldiers and sepoy to be drawn up in a lane from his house to Razâ Sâhib's lodging.³ Accordingly soldiers lined the way from Chandâ Sâhib's house to the bridge near the Second's and sepoy thence to the Governor's. Then Razâ 'Alî Khân set out in a palankin followed by Shaikh Hasan and 'Abd-ul-rahmân, etc.,

¹ The grant of Villiyanallûr, so long sought in vain from Nizâm-ul-mulk and Nâsir Jang, was one of the conditions stipulated for French help.

² *32nd Ani, Sukla.*

³ Reading *kadi* for *kattanaei*.