

The replies were written as follows:—

1. our friendship shall increase daily as you desire;

2. that part of the Trichinopoly country said to have been long in your possession shall not be interfered with;

3. we will not molest any poligar except him of Turaiyûr; and

4. Sôndikuppam, and certain countries seized by the Tondimân, which will yield 3 lakhs of chakrams shall be assigned for the maintenance of 2,000 horse and 5,000 foot.

When I said that such proposals had been presented by the Mysore vakîl, accepted and signed, as were written on a separate paper, the Governor told me to reply to Chandâ Sâhib's letter as follows:—'You have settled affairs with the Râjâ of Mysore for the present; and that is well. But you have not obtained the three or four lakhs of rupees which we need for immediate charges. This does not matter; but you should attempt to get something at least towards our expenses. As you desire, I have written to the dalavâi. Make every effort day and night to capture the fort without delay.'

He also asked me to write to the dalavâi with compliments saying that he would fulfil Chandâ Sâhib's agreement. This letter is to be sent along with that to Chandâ Sâhib. I

told Madanânda Pandit to have the letters written and despatched; and then went to the office.

*Tuesday, November 9.*¹—When I went to the Governor this morning, he ordered me to send for the four messengers who have come from the Râni of Bednûr, and tell them to inform their mistress that the affair about which they had been sent could not be taken into consideration, but that, if she desired the friendship of the French, she must grant them certain territory, and that she should consider both the misfortunes which had befallen Nâsîr Jang and others by reason of their hostility towards us, and the prosperity that had attended Chandâ Sâhib, Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân, Salabat Jang and others owing to their friendship with us.² He also ordered me to get 100 rupees from Parasurâma Pillai for the messengers.

When I informed the messengers of this, they replied that our people had seized part of their country, by force, but that, though they could have recovered it with ease, they

¹ 27th Arppisi, Prajôtpatti.

² This affair is apparently connected with the Kolastry dispute, in which the French and English were of course on opposite sides. See above, pp. 44-45. See also Logan's *Malabar Manual*, pp. 390-391. Almost at the same moment the English at Tellicherry entered into a definite alliance with Bednûr (Logan's *Treaties*, Nos. lxvii and lxviii).

had not done so, for the sake of retaining our friendship, and supposing that we had acted thus by reason of matters having been misrepresented. Therefore, (they said) they had written the whole matter, in order that we might understand all things and give such orders as might be necessary; but if they were asked to give up the very purpose with which they had been sent, they could say nothing more except that, although the English had offered their help, it had been declined out of regard for our friendship. The Governor replied, 'Whom have the English ever helped? They have already betrayed Anwar-ud-dîn Khân, and Nâsir Jang; and now they are about to treat Muḥammad 'Alî Khân in Trichinopoly in the like manner. They are indeed clever in persuading men to trust them, and under a pretence of help, they drain them of their money, and abandon them in midstream. That is all they are capable of.' So saying the Governor again ordered me to give them a hundred rupees and despatch them, with his letters to the Râni of Bednûr and the dalavâi.

He then asked me if he should send any presents to the Râni of Bednûr. I said, 'Presents should not be sent by ner harkaras, but we should send them by our own people after the harkaras have gone away; or perhaps you might desire M. Louët, the chief at Mahé,

to send some. That would be best.' He agreed and told me to remind him the next time he was writing to Mahé. I said I would do so, and went to my office, telling a Company's peon to ask Chinna Parasurâma Pillai to give 100 rupees to the Bednûr harkaras.

*Saturday, November 27.*¹—To-day, the Company's merchants' cloth, the Kârikâl muslin, and the Company's merchants' coloured cloth, etc., 30 bales in all, were packed.

I hear that letters came to-day from Chandâ Sâhib and M. Law at Trichinopoly saying that Hasan-ud-dîn Khân and his troops attacked the battery built by Mr. Cope outside the gate of Trichinopoly fort, captured an English officer and 10 or 15 Europeans, and carried off the guns, etc., there.² They say that the fort will soon be taken, for Mr. Cope and Mr. Gingens are on ill terms, the latter favouring Muhammad 'Alî Khân, and the former opposing him, but money is needed for expenses and the lakh of rupees sent last month was not enough. 'This,' they say, 'is not the time to stint anything, but to spend what is necessary to secure our success; so two lakhs of rupees should be sent at once.' I hear that

¹15th Kârttigai, Prajâtpatti.

²This was an entrenchment flung up between the French Rock and the S.E. angle of the town. Orme (who dates the occurrence in October) says the Captain and 9 Coffrees were carried off (*History*, Vol. I, pp. 201-202).