offered this, and mean to send their people again with the same proposals.' The dalavāl wishes to take Trichinopoly and rule it for himself. So the Rājā wishes to check him, lest he should seize him as his predecessors seized the former Rājā and took possession of the country. The Rājā is therefore trying to strengthen himself and will then attack the dalavāl.\footnote{This perhaps refers to the revolution and counter-revolution in the reign of Cham Rājā, Wilks (2nd ed., Vol. I, pp. 143, etc.). But the reigning Rājā had little chance of obtaining even the temporary success of his predecessor.} The Governor replied to all this indifferently. I then talked about other matters and told him that all but thirty of the English troops had marched from Trichinopoly to Utatūr, Vālikondāpuram and Ranjagudi.\footnote{The English troops had marched from Trichinopoly on June 1829, but returned two days later, on account of the Mysore troubles. Dalton was then left in command with 200 Europeans and 1,500 sepoys.}

At last I went to the office.

*Tuesday, July 11.*\footnote{31st Ani, Aḥirava.}—As the Governor sent for me, I went to the Fort this morning, and we went together to the washing-place. There the people told us that they had prepared no fire-places as they had no copper pots. The Governor asked me when they would be ready. I told him that twenty pots had come and that I would send them.

He looked out to sea and heaved a deep sigh. I said, ‘I know why you are looking at

the sea. By God's grace, the ships will come in the day after to-morrow, and to-morrow God will bless you with prosperity. Your unlucky time will end to-day and to-morrow your lucky time will begin, with increasing prosperity, as you will see.’—‘Many thanks,’ he said with a bow. I bowed too, and said, ‘Formerly you possessed great wealth. But then the English men-of-war came and seized the Manilla, China, Achin and [Pauri ?] ships and bombarded Pondicherry in the year Kṛōdhana.\footnote{i.e., 1745–1746.} Then indeed you were troubled; but then in the year Akshaya,\footnote{See note a.} you captured Madras and your glory shone, not only here but also throughout Europe. Moreover in the year Vībhava,\footnote{i.e., 1746–1747.} Admiral Boscawen, the unlucky Rear-Admiral, attacked us with forty ships, having 6,000 soldiers, besides the Fort St. David army and 'Abd-ul-jalil's people sent by Anwar-ud-dīn Khān; for two months he rained fire on us from his mortars, 26- and 36-pounders; but at last he accomplished nothing and returned with his face blackened. Although victory was yours, yet you still were troubled. To compensate for this, with the help of Chandā Sāhib and Hīdayat Mūhī-ud-dīn Khān, you slew

\footnote{i.e., 1748–1749.}
Anwar-ud-din Khan in the year Sukla, and conquered the Arcot subah. Again when Nasir Jang came in the year Prambhidka, our army fled, leaving Hidayat Muhi-ud-din Khan a prisoner. Then also you were troubled. But through Nasir Jang, you got as jaghirs for the Company, Masulipatam (with a revenue of 10 or 12 lakhs of rupees), Devanakottal, Nizampattanam, Divi and other places. Besides these, the Valudavur and Karunguli countries, and the Nine countries which yield 10 or 13 lakhs of rupees were also given in jaghir with a mansab of 7,000 horse, the Fish and other marks of honour. You also received the suzerainty over the country from the Kistna to Cape Comorin and possession of the Carnatic. This year indeed Muhammad Ali Khan has defeated the forces of M. Law, etc., sent against Trichinopoly, the Treasury has lost four lakhs of rupees and we have the sorrowful news of the cutting off of their leader, Chand Sahib. Now in order to make up for this, our flag must be hoisted in Delhi. With God's favour, Mysore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, etc., countries this side of the Kistna, will fall under your rule, and your flag will fly over Delhi.' As I said this, the Governor took off his hat, and bowed to me saying, 'Many thanks, Monsieur Ranga Pillai.'

He then pointed out four figures for which places are being made ready in the new Gouvernement in the Fort,—one holding scales in its hand, another looking into a mirror, the third reading a book, and the fourth caressing a serpent in its hand. He asked if I knew what they were. I replied, 'No'; so he explained that the figure with the scales was Justitia; that with a book was Commercium; that holding a mirror was Veritas and the last with a serpent was Prudentia. There is another figure with a staff on the steps leading upstairs; this is called [ ]. He then explained, saying, 'Justitia is justice, which must be measured as with a balance. It is very hard to be just, for a trifle affects the balance of the scales. A judge needs great intelligence and impartiality. If he in the least be partial, he will go to Hell. So he must take care. Veritas is truth. Prudentia [ ]. Then the figure with a staff in his hand like a watchman is [ ].' I forget the explanations of these two words but I will ask some one, or the Governor himself, should occasion arise, for which I have left blank space. We then spoke of the progress of affairs. M. Barthélemy, M. Auger and M. Albert came. He showed them the figures,