

and sent peons from my office to inform Razâ Sâhib, Fath-i-'Alî Khân, and other nobles, the Company's merchants, etc., and Pâpayya Pillai and the amaldârs, that the Governor would receive the Pâdshâh's parwâna to-morrow, and that they should visit him with presents. The Governor sent for M. Delarche and M. du Bausset, and told them that he would receive the Pâdshâh's parwâna to-morrow. He gave them 150 mohurs and 600 rupees, with instructions to distribute them to the Councillors and other Europeans who should appear with presents. M. Delarche and M. du Bausset took the money and departed.

Two vakîls, father and son, from Bednûr to-day visited the Governor by means of Madame. They gave her and the Governor the following presents from their Râjâ :—

A pair of Tadpatri *dipattis*; said to be worth 200 rupees; two logs of sandalwood; seasoned-areca-nut; attar, etc.

They then delivered their Râjâ's message and took leave. They are said to have proposed to be present daily at the darbâr so long as they stayed here, to which the Governor agreed. He also promised them a daily batta of five rupees, according to custom.

The Governor sent for me this morning and asked if I had arranged for the visits to-morrow morning. I said that everything was ready.

When he was thus questioning me, a palanquin-boy came from Dôst Muhammad, who went to Muhammad 'Alî Khân, with the following message from his master :—' When I and the European gentleman arrived yesterday, the latter alone was admitted, while I had to wait with the palankins a mile away. So I waited there all last night. I was sent for this morning, and spoken with; but afterwards I was told to go back again.' The bearer added that Dôst Muhammad said he would return after he had seen Muhammad 'Alî Khân on the latter's return from Fort St. David. The Governor asked him if he knew anything else. He answered, 'What can I know, for I was kept close as soon as we arrived?' The Governor then gave him leave, and he departed.

*Tuesday, September 12.*<sup>1</sup>—As the Governor had ordered last night, I went to my office this morning, in order to arrange for elephants, horses, the naubat, music, dancing-girls, etc., for the reception of the Pâdshâh's parwâna and presents waiting at the washing-place. But it rained, so the matter was postponed.

I then went to the Governor and reported the news as usual. He said, 'It is raining, so we can do nothing; but see that everything is ready at four o'clock.' I said I would do so, went to my office, sent for the several people,

<sup>1</sup> 31st *Avani*, *Angirasa*.

told them to have the elephants and horses, the naubat, the Fish-standard, flags, music, etc., ready at four o'clock. Then I slept for a quarter of an hour and went back to the office. Everything was then ready. Having inspected them, I went to the tent pitched near the Madras gate. I sent word to Yûsuf Bâshi Khân, the Moghul who has been waiting at the washing-place with the Pâdshâh's parwâna and presents, to be ready. At four o'clock the Governor set out for the tent with Father Antony, the new Bishop, the Second, with the rest of the Councillors and certain Europeans, Chandâ Sâhib's son, Razâ Sâhib, 'Alî Naqî Sâhib, Fath-i-'Alî Khân, the subidar from Bengal, Muzaffar Khân's son, Hasan-ud-dîn Khân's son-in-law Salîm-ul-lah, Shaikh Ibrâhîm's son, 'Alî Khân, Mirzâ 'Abd-ul-nabî Bêg and other jemadarâ, European guards and troopers, Muhammadan sepoy, elephants, horses, the naubat, the Fish-standard, flags borne by elephants, elephants with howdahs, music, etc. He rode in his palankin, with men bearing chowries on either side, and thus in great pomp proceeded to Kanakarâya Mudali's house, then turned north by the Râjâ's Street near the Madras gate through the bazaar, and took his seat in the tent. Then he and Razâ Sâhib went up to the room above the Fort gate, while the Father, the Second and other Councillors

and certain Europeans, with the rest of the procession went to the washing-place to fetch the presents. When they had nearly returned with the parwâna and presents in the Governor's palankin, I informed the Governor, who entered the tent with Razâ Sâhib. When the Moghul entered the tent with the presents, a salute of 21 guns was fired by the Fort and the ships. The Moghul gave the Governor the Pâdshâh's parwâna and presents, which consisted of a *kalgi-turra*, a sword set with rubies, a *sarpêch* and other jewels, and the dress of honour. When the Governor received them, another salute of 21 guns was fired by the Fort and the ships.

The following are the presents :—

- A *kalgi-turra* set with diamonds ;
- a sword with a ruby and emerald hilt ;
- a shield ;
- a quiver ;
- a bow ; and seven shining jewels.

Thus the Governor received presents from the Pâdshâh.

The following are the particulars of the nazars given to the Governor at the tent :—

I gave	...	...	21 mohurs.
Annâswâmi	...	...	10 mohurs.
Appâvu	...	...	5 mohurs.
Razâ Sâhib	...	...	7 pagodas.
'Alî Naqî Sâhib	...	...	5 pagodas.

Vinâyaka Pillai was then sent to distribute, according to the Governor's orders, 150 mohurs and 600 rupees, to the Councillors, certain Europeans and the ship's captain; then the Second and the other Europeans offered nazars of 5 mohurs and 6 rupees. Thus in all 184 mohurs, 12 pagodas and 204 rupees were given. Afterwards the Governor got into his palankin. The Bishop, the Second, and other Councillors, the Europeans, etc., followed him, together with the rest of the procession including the Pâdshâh's parwâna and presents in a palankin. When he was passing the Râjâ's Street, he gave the dragoons 600 pieces of gold and 200 rupees, to be distributed in handfuls among the beggars. This was done accordingly. The 200 rupees and 600 pieces of gold amounted in value to 1,000 rupees. When the Governor reached his house, 21 guns were fired at the Fort and from the ships. The following are the details of the presents given to the Governor at his house :—

The people of Olukarai,	
Alisapâkkam and other	
out-lying villages	... 50 pagodas.
The Company's merchants.	150 pagodas.
Pâpayya Pillai	... 50 pagodas.
The same to Madame	... 50 pagodas.
His son to the Governor	... 11 pagodas.
The same to Madame	... 11 pagodas.

Nâganna Nâyakkan, sowcar	
Vallabhu Sundar's	
gumastah ... ..	11 pagodas.
Timmanna Nâyakkan, Gô-	
vardhana Dâs's gumastah.	5 pagodas.
The mint-people ... ..	100 pagodas.

In all 394 pagodas and 144 rupees were presented to the Governor at his house, including the nazars of those Europeans who did not present any in the tent.

The Moghul and those who accompanied him were given rose-water and *pan supârî*, and desired to take up their lodgings in Muttiya Pillai's house, which had been made ready. The Moghul said he would remain at the washing-place to-day, and go to Muttiya Pillai's house to-morrow morning. The Governor sent M. Delarche with the Moghul when he departed.

I then requested the Governor to release the prisoners in the Choultry and in the Nayinâr's house. He replied that he would order their release to-morrow.

Wednesday, September 13.<sup>1</sup>—When the Governor woke up at ten o'clock this morning, I reported the news to him and then came away.

<sup>1</sup> 1st Purattâsi, Ângîrasa.

He sent for me presently when he had read the letter received with the Pâdshâh's parwâna, and directed a copy of the Persian letter to be written out with an abstract in Tamil underneath, so that all might understand it. The Governor was overjoyed with the letter. He said that the Pâdshâh had written as follows:—'What Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân and Salabat Jang have given you and what the latter may give you in future, I will approve. You may depend upon this. Manage the Deccan countries therefore with Salabat Jang and protect them. If you come with him, I will see you. I long to see you, and I am highly pleased with your victories and bravery.'<sup>1</sup>

He asked me if the Pâdshâh had ever condescended to write so respectfully to any one before. I replied, 'No, for there never was your equal, nor ever will be.' I thus complimented him suitably. He told me to buy two candies of sugar to be distributed in the town. I said I would do so, and, having sent for the choultry-writers, gave them orders accordingly.

Deeming the time propitious, I said, 'Sir, at this time of joy nothing could be more noble than if you were pleased to release the prisoners.' He said he would do so this afternoon. I thanked him and then went to my office.

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 187.

A quarter of an hour later, I heard that, according to the custom of giving 10,000 or 20,000 to the reader of the Pâdshâh's parwâna, a dress of honour had been given him and a chain weighing 20 pagodas put round his neck, by the advice of suitable persons.

As I told the Governor that copies of the Pâdshâh's parwâna should be sent to all the jemadars and killedars, he gave orders accordingly to Madanânda Pandit. He then sent for M. du Bausset and M. Delarche. I believe this was about sending the parwâna to Muhammad 'Alî who is at Fort St. David.

A copy of the Pâdshâh's parwâna to the Governor [received on] September 13, 1752, translated from the Persian:—

The honourable letter written by His Majesty the blessed of God, to His Excellency the Governor Bahâdûr Zafar Jang on the 11th Rajab and in the fifth year of his reign:—'Be it known to the Capitan and Governor-General Bahâdûr Zafar Jang who awaits our grace and benevolence, that we have received repeated honourable petitions from<sup>1</sup> the councillor of our royal secrets, Asaf-ud-daulah Bahâdûr Salabat Jang, touching your efforts on behalf of our Government and welfare. This has afforded us great pleasure, and our

<sup>1</sup> Reading *Yenbarar* for *Yenbavarukku*.

royal favour towards you increases daily. If then you continue to regard Asaf-ud-daulah as a friend dear as your own life, and afford him all the help of which you are capable, you may regard his grace and benevolence as our own. Moreover when Asaf-ud-daulah, our well-deserving friend, appears in our High Presence, your prosperity shall be increased if you accompany him. Moreover we approve your request regarding the manner in which Asaf-ud-daulah shall behave towards you.' The letter was thus written and dated.

*Friday, September 15.*<sup>1</sup>—After I had reported the news to the Governor this morning, he asked me what other news there was. I replied I had heard that Muhammad 'Alî Khân's troops had left Bâhûr and encamped between the Kondûr Tope near the Pennâr and the Gadilam near Tiruvêndipuram, and that Muhammad 'Alî Khân's tents were pitched from the Fort St. David Bound-hedge up to the middle of Tiruvêndipuram.

The Governor then said, 'No one has ever received such a parwâna from the Pâdshâh as I have. Moreover it is written on the sort of paper used for petitions—such a thing is unknown. The Muhammadans are astonished that paper only used in writing to persons of

<sup>1</sup> 3rd Purattâsi, Ângirasa.

equal rank, should have been used in writing to me.'<sup>1</sup> I replied, 'I am no wise astonished. When after the accession of Pâdshâh Aurang-[zîb], this country was brought under his umbrella, the throne of Delhi was threatened by Nâdir Shâh of Ispahan with his large army; then Nizâm-ul-mulk, S'aadat Khân and others feared Nâdir Shâh because they were not your friends. But, though you and your army may remain here, and never march to Delhi, that great throne and Ahmad Shâh Pâdshâh who sits thereon and even the city itself and the dependent kingdoms—all tremble at the sound of your name, and seek your protection. What wonder then that Ahmad Shâh Pâdshâh writes to you with compliments on paper he would use to his equals?' He smiled at my words, and went into Madame's room. I went to my office.

*Monday, September 18.*<sup>2</sup>—I told the Governor of the news brought by my people that the English troops at Madras, had marched along the beach to attack Covelong; that, on their approach, our people in the Fort, M. Le Blanc,<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The suggestion may be hazarded that this extreme condescension hardly increases the probability of the letter's authenticity.

<sup>2</sup> 6th Purattâsi, Ângirasa.

<sup>3</sup> In the *French Correspondence, 1752*, p. 113, occurs a letter from Dupleix to the Commandant who is addressed as 'Hoyt.' This I conjecture to be the gallicised spelling of 'White.' About this time in Bengal an English sea-captain of this name was known as 'White Le Blanc.' The Commandant may have been a relative of this man.