

of the country, and is receiving the rents. As he is managing that country, I think he is responsible for the rent ; and my people have told him so plainly. He has always been trying to cheat me, so God will punish him. Moreover he has tied *tôranams* in the Venkatammâl-pêttai country and is managing it.' The Governor answered that he should pay me what he owed.

As usual, I reported to him to-day the following news :—' Muttukrishna Pillai, Mr. Floyer's dubâsh, has tied *tôranams* in Tîrtanagari and is managing it. The English have tied *tôranams* in my jaghir in the Devanâmpattanam country. There is no one managing Villupuram, because Nâsîr Jang is encamped there with his army ; I don't know what is happening there. Sampâti Râo's younger brother, Hukumat Râo, and Darvesh Muhammad, armed with guns given them by the English and procured elsewhere, have released Malrâjâ. He then marched with a few people to Poonamallee, Ponneri, Manimangalam, Conjeeveram, and Chingleput, tied *tôranams* in these and other places, and acts as amaldâr. After the death of Shaikh Ahmad, who was Muhammad 'Alî Khân's amaldâr in the Porto Novo and Bhuvanagiri countries, his younger brother succeeded him for a time. I hear now that Mahfuz Khân has sent the latter as

amaldâr to Porto Novo.' The Governor replied, 'In a month, according to your desire, God will have given you twice as much country as you have now.' I answered, 'If I have your favour, I can manage thirty pargannahs like this or indeed the whole world.' He said that God had blessed me hitherto.

Then M. Friell brought a Chinese dancing-doll which he gave to the Governor who examined it curiously.

Then a letter came from M. d'Auteuil at his camp at Kumblamâttûr. On reading it, his face fell and he looked troubled. I cannot tell what has caused this. He said to me, 'M. d'Auteuil is very imprudent. Will they really make peace without fighting? Is Muhammad Anwar Khân reliable? Will he allow his negotiations to come to nothing? I have lent great sums of money, and made over to the Company the jaghirs given me by them. So my money is gone. You know what the Company is to work under. They will praise me and be satisfied so long as affairs go well and profits are made, but if anything goes wrong, they will blame me for having made enemies of the country powers without orders. You know that all the money is mine ; so I shall both lose my money and be blamed as well.' So he spoke for about an hour, quite forgetting his courage. I replied, 'All this

has happened because you are destined to become prosperous and acquire dominions, and win the glory of having easily conquered him who rebelled against the Pâdshâh. Your fame will shine like the sun in every country washed by the ocean. Victories have been won in Europe from the time of the late King Louis XIV till now—but with four lakhs of soldiers and at great expense. Moreover many men were slain; and the King himself and his sons marched to the battlefield. Yet, for all the great extent of France, which is 1,000 leagues in extent, and for all the vast stores of ammunition, they took six months or a year to take a town or fort and even sometimes altogether failed. Whereas you came here to trade. This town is but three miles in circuit, in another's territory, surrounded by different Governments, with but 1,000 soldiers, a little stock of money and no munitions to speak of. Yet as soon as you desired it, you easily defeated the country powers in spite of their lakhs of horsemen and vast extent of territories; nor did you spend much or lose many men. By your conquest of India and display of French glory, the King was delighted and decorated you with the cross and red ribbon of St. Louis, and other emblems of high rank, according to your custom; he will declare that he will ever remember the glory

obtained for his family by the conquest of this kingdom, that he is deeply indebted to you and your family, and that he will show you the greatest honour. You will not be treated otherwise. With you anxiety always precedes great glory and advantage, and, as you are now so troubled, you must be about to grasp glory and wealth. In the former English war you conquered Madras and received the cross of St. Michel, so that your fame spread throughout the country; and the Company got 30 or 40 lakhs of gold, silver, goods, etc. Then when they besieged Pondichery, and Anwar-ud-dîn helped them, you overthrew him and won the glory of making a new subahdar in the Carnatic and defeating the English in spite of their great army. You have also got the Villiyannallûr and Bâhûr pargannahs with a revenue of $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 lakhs of rupees for the Company. After your victory at Tanjore, you got 250 villages and great wealth, besides the 81 villages already added to Kârikâl. Thus your glory shines like the sun throughout the country. Now God designs by the troubles of Nâsîr Jang's invasion to give you yet greater glory and wider dominions so that your fame may shine like the sun throughout the universe. So be not troubled.' Thus speaking, I reminded him of what had happened before, and explained all things to him from beginning to

end for about two hours. I added, 'Nâsîr Jang will be defeated. Rest assured that this is a time of bad fortune for Nâsîr Jang, the English, and all those who are proud.' He replied he hoped God would protect him.

He then said, 'M. d'Auteuil writes that Chandâ Sâhib's people seized a man and boy with a letter which was read in Chandâ Sâhib's camp by M. d'Auteuil, Shaikh 'Abd-ul-rah-mân, Chandâ Sâhib and his son, Razâ Sâhib. It said that if they joined the Marathas they should be well rewarded. When the man was questioned with threats and urged to declare fully who had given him the letter, he persisted in saying that he had found it on the road. But when the boy was given sweetmeats to encourage him, he said that it had been sent by one of Muzaffar Jang's jemadars to some one in Nâsîr Jang's camp. The jemadar was then brought and questioned and he replied vaguely. As he could not be strictly questioned without Nawâb Muzaffar Jang's orders, he was sent to the latter; but he dismissed him without further enquiry. This makes Chandâ Sâhib, M. d'Auteuil and others believe that Muzaffar Jang is intriguing with Nâsîr Jang. So they have written to me.' I replied, 'Muzaffar Jang would never [

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At seven o'clock this morning a sergeant named Saint-Marc rode in from our camp at Kumblamâttûr. When I was reporting Nâsîr Jang's camp news to the Governor, he delivered a letter from M. d'Auteuil which says that 15 officers refuse to fight, because our army is too small to attack the enemy's 50,000 horse, besides the 2,000 sepoys and 10 or 12 guns belonging to the English. They say only the Europeans, Coffrees and sepoys on our side can fight and that all know the bravery and watchfulness of Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân's and Chandâ Sâhib's armies. So, they ask, 'How can we depend upon them in battle? If our army is surrounded, all will perish; we can be safe only under the walls of a fortress; how can we conquer an enemy who has both men and walls, whereas we lack both?' The Governor discussed this and other matters with M. Bury and two officers (whose names I do not know). I have written this from what M. Saint-Marc told the Governor and M. Bury.

Then letters came from Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân and Chandâ Sâhib. They say, 'Yesterday all the officers and soldiers opposed M. d'Auteuil's fighting, as the enemy was strong with great stores of powder and shot, guns and good artillery-men. The Muham-madans say they cannot shoot well before