

The Siam Râjâ's ship sailed yesterday afternoon with men.

Particulars of the Governors of Pondichery :—

M. Martin, Governor.—The French took possession of Pondichery from the Merchants on the 21st *Tai, Vikrama*, corresponding with February 1, 1701,¹ and M. Martin was Governor from this date up to 5th *Âdi, Pârtiva*, corresponding with July 15, 1706, when he died.²

M. Flacourt, Governor.—M. Flacourt, the Second, was Governor from 6th *Âdi, Pârtiva*, corresponding with 16th July 1706,³ to 29th *Tai, Pârtiva*, corresponding with February 9, 1707, that is, until the arrival of M. Dulivier from Bengal.

M. Chevalier Dulivier, Governor.—M. Chevalier Dulivier landed from Bengal on February 9, 1707, assumed charge from M. Flacourt, the Second, and was Governor up to July 9, 1708, corresponding with 29th *Âni, Sarvajit*.

M. Hébert, Governor.—M. Chevalier Hébert who arrived from Europe on July 9,⁴ 1709, assumed charge of the Governorship. M. Chevalier Dulivier set sail for Europe in *Arppisi*.

¹ Martin took possession of the fort on March 16 and of the town on September 17, 1699.

² Martin died on December 31, 1706.

³ Flacourt may have entered on his functions when about this time Martin became too ill to attend to business.

⁴ Kaepelin gives the date as July 2.

M. Chevalier Dulivier, Governor again.—M. Chevalier Dulivier assumed charge again as Governor on August 16,¹ 1713, corresponding with 5th *Âvani, Nandana* from M. Hébert who set sail for Europe.

M. Hébert, Governor again.—M. Chevalier Dulivier was Governor up to August 19, 1715, corresponding with 7th *Âvani, Jaya*, when M. Hébert returned as General.² Both of them were Governor and General respectively up to June 14, 1718, corresponding with 4th *Âdi, Vilambi*,³ and governed the country. Nainiya Pillai, the chief dubâsh, was imprisoned on Thursday, 5th *Mâsi, Mannada*, by M. Dulivier, the Governor, without consulting the councillors, at the instigation of M. Hébert, the General, and his son M. Hébert, the Second, and the St. Paul's priests ;⁴ Kanakarâya Mudali, a boy of 18 or 19, was appointed dubâsh and Nainiya Pillai put to great trouble. The latter petitioned Monsieur the Duke of Orleans who was Regent in France during the minority of the King ; and the petition was printed and read by all. The Regent thus having learnt of the matter, gave orders to M. Law, an Englishman who was Comptroller-General, and M. Law

¹ Kaepelin gives September 24.

² Hébert arrived July 18. For his rank, see Kaepelin, *La Compagnie des Indes Orientales*, p. 625.

³ The English equivalent month should be July.

⁴ Cf. Kaepelin, *op. cit.* p. 626.

gave orders to the Company, which agreed with the ministers that Nainiya Pillai had been unjustly imprisoned, and ordered M. Hébert, the General, and his son, the Second, to be imprisoned and their property confiscated and sent to Europe, M. Dulivier to be removed, M. Hardancourt, the *Directeur* of Bengal, to be appointed as Governor, and M. la Prévostière who was councillor in M. Hébert's time to be the Second, but, should M. Hardancourt be prevented by an act of God, M. la Prévostière to be appointed as Governor. This news was brought by a Europe ship. But before the receipt of the letter containing this news, the news had come of the death of M. Hardancourt, *Directeur* in Bengal. However the Europe letter directed that, if he were dead, M. la Prévostière should be Governor.

M. La Prévostière, Governor.—According to the above letter, M. la Prévostière became Governor. M. Dulivier was removed, M. Hébert who was General, and his son who was the Second, were imprisoned and their property confiscated. So they were sent to Europe in custody in *Mâsi, Vilambi*, corresponding with February [1719].¹ M. Dulivier carried on trade here for two years and then left for Europe. During the Governorship of M. la

¹ Cf. Kaepelin, *op. cit.* p. 630.

Prévostière, on the 4th *Âdi, Vilambi*, corresponding with July 14, 1718, the Company and the ministers wrote from Europe that no member of Kanakarâya Mudali's family should be appointed Company's *courtier*;¹ so Kanakarâya Mudali was removed from the *courtier's* position. M. la Prévostière died on the 1st *Purattâsi, Plava*, corresponding with September 13, 1721.² After his death M. [Blanchelière], the *Directeur* of Bengal should have been appointed as Governor; but as he was very cruel and regardless of the people, M. la Prévostière wrote to Europe before his death that M. [Blanchelière] was unfit to be appointed Governor, and that M. Lenoir who was the Second and the cleverest of all was the fittest man; he also named him as Governor and recorded a decision to that effect in Council.³

M. Lenoir, Governor.—M. Lenoir a very capable, just and intelligent man, was Governor from 1st *Purattâsi, Plava*, corresponding with September 13, 1721,⁴ up to *Purattâsi, Sôbhakrut*,

¹ I do not recollect any other reference to this. Ranga Pillai depends for his knowledge of these events on family tradition and Nainiyappa's Journal. His account is not very accurate; for instance, he represents Nainiyappa's restitution as ordered in 1718, whereas it was not decreed until 1720 on the report of a commission of enquiry at Pondichery.

² He died on October 17.

³ Cf. *Del. du Cons. Sup.* October 11, 1721. (Vol. I, p. 296.)

⁴ The date should be October, 11.

corresponding with September [1723].¹ He was then appointed Governor of Mascareigne when M. Beauvoilier was appointed Governor here. The former sailed for Europe in *Arppisi*.

M. Lenoir, Governor again.—M. Lenoir returned as Governor on 4th *Avani, Parâbhava*, corresponding with October 15,² 1726, and M. Beauvoilier who was removed took ship for Europe in *Arppisi*. After making over the government of Mascareigne to M. la Bourdonnais, M. Dumas arrived on Sunday the 6th *Purattâsi, Râkshasa*, corresponding with September 18, 1735, and took charge of the government from M. Lenoir. M. Lenoir was very able and clever, and established a name as bright as the sun by enquiring justly into all matters. Pondichery which was but a jungle became a town; huts became storied houses; and walls were built round the town. He sent ships with merchandise to Manilla, Mocha, Achin, Malacca, Quedah, Perak and other distant places whither ships had never before been sent, and carried on trade to the extent of five or six lakhs, thus bringing in large profits for the town and for the Company, so that, during his ten years' rule, people

¹ Cf. *Del. du Cons. Sup.* Vol. I, p. 398.

² Lenoir's commissions were read on September 12 (*Del. du Cons. Sup.* Vol. II, p. 108). The Tamil date corresponds with August 5.

declared that, of all places, Pondichery was the most just and truthful, that its merchants and inhabitants were the wealthiest, that it could supply all kinds of goods to other parts of the country, and that it could procure the goods from all other places; and the townspeople, the out-villagers, the Company's directors and others in Europe all prayed that he would continue for ever as Governor. Moreover by great efforts he obtained from the Nizâm a parwâna for the coinage of rupees in Pondichery and 3-swâmi pagodas for the Yânâm factory equal in fineness to the Madras *karukku* pagodas, and thus made the town prosperous. He ruled in such a way that the Nizâm and other Muhammadan rulers and the European and Carnatic governments and others, pronounced that God had been pleased to make truth, justice, ability, broadness of mind and all other good qualities dwell in the person of M. Lenoir, and that he was fit to occupy the throne of Delhi itself. This great man sailed for Europe by the *Lys* (captain M. Dordelin) at one o'clock on the night of the 27th *Purat-tâsi, Râkshasa*, corresponding with October 8, 1735, thus causing more grief than the loss of parents or treasure.

M. Dumas, Governor.—Then M. Dumas became Governor. M. Lenoir obtained parwânas from the Nizâm for coining rupees and

pagodas. During the nawâbship of Dôst 'Alî Khân at Arcot, messengers were sent to Imâm Sâhib to obtain permission to coin rupees and pagodas at the Pondichery mint which would give the means of livelihood to many and bring gain to the Company ; and these rupees and pagodas were made current in the country. When Fatteh Singh and Raghôji Bhônsla appeared in these parts and marched to Arcot after slaying Dôst 'Alî Khân, his and Safdar 'Alî Khân's families and the Muhammadan nobles, etc., at Arcot who took to flight were invited to Pondichery and there sheltered from the Maratha troubles. When this news reached the Pâdshâh at Delhi, he sent a parwâna for a mansab of 4,500 horse, with a standard and naubat ; and gave M. Dumas Alisapâkkam as a jaghir. He obtained Kârîkâl from the Râjâ of Tanjore and built a fort there where he made trade thrive and protected the people. He governed the country for six years up to October 18, 1741, corresponding with 6th *Arppisi*, *Durmati*.¹ In 1737 the Company and the ministers sent him presents from Europe with the cross of St. Michael, stitched on a black ribbon for having obtained permission to coin rupees at Pondichery. At the same time orders came from Europe appointing

¹ The date should be a day later. Cf. Vol. I, p. 182. *supra*.

M. Dupleix, then *Directeur* of Bengal, the Governor of Pondichery. So M. Dumas sent for him and, directing M. Legou the Second to govern the country till the new Governor came, he took ship for Europe.

M. Dupleix, Governor.—On Sunday, 4th *Tai, Durmati*, M. Dupleix arrived from Bengal, assumed charge of the government and governed the country with M. Legou as the Second. The following events belong to M. Dupleix' administration.

He assumed charge on 4th *Tai, Durmati*, corresponding with January 14, 1742, and received the Pâdshâh's parwâna for a mansab of 4,500 horse, the naubat and standards. He was destined to hear the beating of the naubat in Pondichery which no other European in India had been fortunate enough to enjoy, and to have the Pâdshâh's standards borne before him. He made trade to flourish, secured the livelihood of many, and sent great merchandise home to the Company. Nawâb [Saf]dar 'Alî Khân of Arcot, the Râjâ of Tanjore and other great men dreaded him, and courted his friendship. When the Nizâm came here about Trisarapuram,¹ M. Dupleix seized the macebearers who came in litters, with their cots, in order to strike terror into the Nizâm's mind,

¹ *i.e.*, to recover Trichinopoly from the Marathas.

and made them walk. So the Nizâm praised his valour in his darbâr, and sent him rich presents. Besides when the Râjâ of Tanjore sent an army to attack Kârikâl, M. Dupleix drove his troops back to the walls of Tanjore, seized many great men and put them in prison. Thereon the Râjâ sent rich presents with words of love and friendship. Moreover when the English seized the ships going to and from Achin, China, Manilla and other places, in his anger he seized Madras on September 21, 1746, corresponding with 9th *Purattâsi*, *Akshaya*, by means of M. de la Bourdonnais, imprisoned at Pondichery Mr. Morse the Governor, Mr. Monson the Second, the councillors, officers and other Englishmen, plundered the town, demolished houses and the fort and planted the French flag which flew there for three years. Moreover he beat off the troops of Mahfuz Khân and Muhammad 'Alî Khân (sons of Nawâb Anwar-ud-dîn Khân of Arcot) who came to help the English, drove them back as far as Arcot and plundered their camp. Again when the Nawâb and the English came with their united armies, he advanced to Devanâmpattanam, put their armies to flight, made them bow to him and give rich presents with words of respect. Above all, when the English under Mr. Boscawen the Unlucky Rear-Admiral sent by the King of England,

bombarded Pondichery for 60 days from the 6th *Âvani* (August 16, 1748) to the 5th *Arppisi*, *Vibhava*, with 27 ships and many sloops, and rained each day 20,000 or 30,000 shot between the Fort and the Bound-hedge, and finally with a mighty effort on Tuesday 26th *Purattâsi* (October 8) fired 31,500 shot, 24-pound, 36-pound, 48-pound and even 240-pound and bombs from sunrise to sunset,—even then when the Second, the councillors, the officers and others were convulsed with fear, raising a tumult and eager to leave the country, M. Dupleix with undaunted valour infused courage into the minds of all the townspeople, had the batteries repaired instantly, supplied the people with sufficient store of food and fought with such courage that on the 6th *Arppisi*, he drove the English with their ships and the Unlucky Admiral, back to Cuddalore earning such everlasting glory as was in the mouth of all. In all these affairs, Ânanda Ranga Pillai, his minister, was responsible for his success.

Again when in August 1749 (*Âvani*, *Sukla*), Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân (the Nizâm's nephew) and Nawâb Chandâ Sâhib appeared before Arcot with 30,000 horse, 100 elephants, 1,000 camels, 1,000 transport waggons and 50,000 foot, Chandâ Sâhib's son (Razâ Sâhib)

was appointed Nawâb of Arcot at Pondichery and sent thither with all troops. Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân and Chandâ Sâhib were ordered not to come here, but remain, attack Nawâb Anwar-ud-dîn Khân Bahâdûr, Nawâb of Arcot, who, though often wounded, had won 40 or 50 battles, and kill him, plunder his camp and seize his four kinds of troops (elephants, horse, etc.). Afterwards Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân and Chandâ Sâhib were summoned to Pondichery with all honour, and *tôranams* tied in the Arcot subah. He then attacked Tanjore and Trichinopoly. When in *Mâsi, Sukla* (March, 1750) Nâsîr Jang (the Nizâm's son) who was on the throne of the Nizâm came with the subahdars of Cud-dapah, Kandanûr, and Adoni, Morâri Râo, Râjâ Chandrasên and other Marathas, Shâh Nawâz Khân, Saiyid Lashkar Khân and other nobles, and a lakh of horse, 2,000 elephants, 10,000 camels, 10,000 carts, 2,000 cannon, 30,000 guns, 2 or 3 lakhs of bullocks and great quantities of goods and provisions, and attacked Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân for ten months, M. Dupleix fell upon the ocean of his army in 1750 on 5th *Mârgali, Pramôdûta*, and having slain Nâsîr Jang, released Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân and in Pondichery appointed him to the subah of Aurangabad in the place of the Nizâm. Thus he attained glory which shone

like many suns and which will endure so long as the world lasts. Even the Pâdshâh trembled at his name. With all this glory M. Dupleix governed the country from the Kistna to the Cape Comorin. His armies went as far as Golconda and Aurangabad to help Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân. Then he appointed Sala-bat Jang and helped him. Thus the report of his glory, courage and victories reached the King of France who sent with great joy the black ribbon of Chevalier of the order of St. Michael which is generally worn like an upper cloth. For his other victories, he was made Chevalier and *commandeur* with the broad red ribbon of St. Louis, and given the title of Marquis with presents and emblems of royalty. Thus he amassed wealth and earned glory. He spent great sums and enjoyed much happiness for nearly 13 years but was removed on 20th *Âdi, Bhava*, corresponding with July 30, 1754.

*Saturday, March 26.*¹—Pîr Muhammad Sâhib of Bimlipatam reports the news of Vijayarâma Râjâ's death as follows :—

M. Bussy's ship with grain arrived last night from the Varadâdapûndi pool² in Vijayarâma Râjâ's taluk and anchored. The boat-people said to Pîr Muhammad Sâhib, 'When M. Bussy

¹ 17th Panguñi, Dhâthû.

² Unidentified.