

have advanced till now five or six lakhs of rupees for the camp expenses, and it shall be repaid. I have paid 13 lakhs of rupees according to my promise to Muzaffar Jang and the balance will be paid shortly. It has been delayed because Mahfuz Khân hearing of Nâsir Jang's advance has paid only one lakh and a half instead of the 10 lakhs he promised. Besides, for various reasons, the Tanjore money has not been paid. That is the cause of the delay. Muzaffar Jang would be receiving money now, if Nâsir Jang were not camping in the way. As his wife and children are here, he begs you to make him an advance.' The Governor said, 'I cannot give any money now. I will give plenty of powder, shot, guns, etc., for the soldiers and sepoy, and also pay the soldiers and Muzaffar Khân's sepoy. You may depend upon this.' Thus he evaded their request.

*Saturday, March 14.*¹—At ten o'clock this morning Chandâ Sâhib and Razâ Sâhib went to the Governor's house and again asked him to assist them with money. The Governor replied, 'You ask me for money; but if I were to give you any, you would pay your sepoy. They would accept it; but if they were ordered to fight, they would refuse to march before their accounts had been settled and their arrears paid up. They are people who would refuse to march in an emergency, and

¹ 5th Panguni, Sukla.

who would even desert to the enemy in the thick of battle; so it is no use paying them. If necessary, I will help you with 500 soldiers and 500 sepoy, besides those you already have, with two 36-pounders, and powder and shot. I will pay my soldiers and Muzaffar Khân's sepoy, and also advance what you need for your own expenditure. Send bullocks and carts for powder and shot.' Chandâ Sâhib said, 'My words lack confidence, because I believe that this is not the proper time to attack Nâsir Jang. If we stay here for two months, he must march away northwards. Then we can advance, take possession of Arcot and govern the subah.' I did not fully interpret to the Governor these timid words of Chandâ Sâhib. But he, noticing this, said, 'Tell me what Chandâ Sâhib says. I do not think that you have told me all. You seem to report what pleases you and omit the rest. Why do you do so? I must hear all he says before I can answer; otherwise I can do nothing.' So saying, he sent for M. Delarche, who came accordingly. The Governor said to him, 'Chandâ Sâhib first speaks to Madanânda Pandit, and then Ranga Pillai interprets it to me, so that it takes half an hour to speak a word.' Without explaining to M. Delarche what had already passed, he asked him to interpret what Chandâ Sâhib said.

He then spoke to Chandâ Sâhib as follows:—
'We are giving you all necessary help; so what is there for you to do? You and Muzaffar Jang

must advance and defeat Nâsîr Jang. If you refuse to attack him, you will dishonour me, your ally. Till now I have got nothing but glory; so go forth and fight; and all will happen as God wills. Put your trust in Him and attack Nâsîr Jang. If he falls in battle, you shall march to Aurangabad; and I will give you the subahs of the Deccan; but if it falls out as you fear, it is the will of God. He who is fated to die soon, must die.' At that moment, a letter came from Chandâ Sâhib's wife saying that if Nâsîr Jang was to be attacked, her husband should march without her son. Razâ Sâhib replied, 'Formerly I marched with an army against Anwar-ud-dîn Khân and defeated him. What could be worse than to remain idly in Pondichery while my father went to battle? I cannot but go to the fight.' At these brave words, tears came into his father's eyes, on which Razâ Sâhib also wept, and they gazed at each other with grief. Razâ Sâhib went outside, and the Governor then said, 'Why this alarm? A man should earn glory on the earth. Will you dishonour your family? Go forth at once to the camp.' He said he would return with Muzaffar Jang to-night; and, having taken leave, set out for camp at three o'clock.

At four o'clock Muzaffar Khân came and reported to the Governor that Muzaffar Jang's mother, wife and children had arrived from camp and were at the Valudâvûr gate, and he desired permission for their entrance. Muzaffar Jang also

wrote to Chandâ Sâhib from camp that he had sent his family to Pondichery. Thereupon the Governor told me and M. d'Auteuil to go to the Valudâvûr gate and admit Muzaffar Jang's family and servants, but no sepoy or horsemen. So we went, admitted Muzaffar Jang's wife and servants, and conducted them to their lodging at Muttayya Pillai's house whither I sent carpets, cushions, etc., from my own home. I then informed the Governor, sent for Parasurâma Pillai, told him to see that they lacked nothing, and returned to the Governor's.

He said, 'Chandâ Sâhib said when he went away that he would bring Muzaffar Jang to-night. So you must stay at the nut-godown till eleven o'clock in case they come.' He seemed overjoyous and was playing on the *vîna*. I stayed at the nut-godown till eleven o'clock, and then came home as Muzaffar Jang had not come.

*Sunday, March 15.*¹—At eight o'clock this morning, 21 guns were fired when Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân, Chandâ Sâhib and Razâ Sâhib entered by the Villiyannallûr gate to visit the Governor. There was a similar salute at the fort when they entered the Governor's house. He, Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân, Chandâ Sâhib, Razâ Sâhib, myself and M. Delarche assembled in a room there; and they took counsel together as follows:—

When Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân asked the Governor for 10 lakhs of rupees, he replied, 'Not even

¹ 6th Ponguni, Sukla.

a quarter of what I have already lent you has been paid; so how can I lend you more? I will pay my soldiers and sepoys. It is my army that will fight with the enemy; so what is the use of lending you money to distribute to your sepoys? Moreover if they are paid now, they will only demand more and fail you when they are needed. So I can lend you nothing.' Muzaffar Jang replied, 'It is not so. If my army disperses at the enemy's approach, he will despise me and I shall be dishonoured. So lend me at least 5 lakhs of rupees.' The Governor continued, 'I cannot give so much but only what seems suitable.' So saying he called me. Then Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân and the others went to visit Madame. The Governor said to me, 'These people want money. What shall we do?' I replied, 'I am here to do what you order; am I fit to advise you? By God's blessing, you are wise enough to advise all; so what can I say?' He got angry at this and went away; but sent for me and questioned me again. I answered as before. He said, 'M. Delarche should know nothing of this. I know your mind. I have decided what they should be given. Won't they accept 3 lakhs?' I answered, 'Will anybody else give them a cash at this moment? Will their friends, relatives, brothers, etc., give them anything? They will be only too glad to accept it.' 'How can this be found?' he asked. I replied, 'There is the 64,000 rupees lent by Mir Ghulâm Husain; there is 15,000 to the credit

of Imâm Sâhib, and 32,684 rupees as yet undistributed on the China voyage. Then there is the Manilla ship, *Muhammad Shâh Sarul*, in which Imâm Sâhib was concerned and which was taken by the English and sold to the Dutch; M. de La Bourdonnais when at Negapatam asked how they could have bought the ship knowing it to be French, and received 15,000 pagodas (or 41,186 rupees) on that account and Mir Asad has a receipt for 30,000 rupees on account of Akbar Sâhib's affair.' He sent for Mir A'azam at eleven o'clock and took the receipt from him. Mir A'azam asked for a present which the Governor promised. These five items amounted to 182,860 rupees; and the Governor gave an order on M. Guillard for this sum, which with 17,160 rupees obtained from his writer Ranga Pillai amounts to 2,00,00[0] rupees. Thus a sum of two lakhs of rupees was made up, and sent to my nutgodown. The Governor told me to get the remaining lakh from the Company's merchants. He gave a receipt for 2 lakhs and told me to keep it, as otherwise the transaction would become known as the Company's merchants were numerous. I replied, 'I shall have to give it them if they demand it.' He said, 'You can give it them if you think the matter will be kept secret; otherwise I will find the money myself and take back the receipt.' I agreed. The lakh of rupees advanced by the merchants and the 2 lakhs as made up above were sent to the nutgodown.

The Governor told Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân this evening that he would give him 3 lakhs, and asked what security he would offer. Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân said that, if 3 lakhs were paid, he would give a bill of exchange payable at Adoni. The Governor agreed. This arrangement was made in case of accidents, in order to have a document which could be laid before Nâsîr Jang. He also asked Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân to give bills, not only for the 3 lakhs now given, but also for the 4 lakhs owed by Chandâ Sâhib. He replied, 'I will write and give a bill as I have promised; but Chandâ Sâhib owes the 4 lakhs, and why should I give a bill for that?' The Governor said, 'I ask for the paper only to show to Nâsîr Jang if he demands it. Chandâ Sâhib will pay the 4 lakhs, not you. So give me the paper. Should there be delay in sending the 3 lakhs from Adoni, your wife and children will be detained here till it has been paid.' Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân agreed, and gave a bond for 7 lakhs. He also declared that, should the 3 lakhs of rupees due on his private account not be paid at Adoni, he would leave his wife and children as hostages till the money was paid. He then requested the Governor to pay the 3 lakhs to Miyân Mas'ûd, and took his leave saying that he was returning to camp. He stayed at his lodging about a quarter of an hour, and then departed.

At eleven o'clock to-day, Nawâb Chandâ Sâhib told the Governor about the arrangements which he

had made at Tanjore before he left the place. He said, 'I sent my dîwân Râmâ' Râo, Muzaffar Khân's Vakîl Jagannâtha Râo, and Muchiya Nambulai to the Râjâ of Tanjore in the fort. The Râjâ agreed to give a chest containing jewels set with precious stones, golden and silver articles and women's laced cloths, to pay 4 lakhs of rupees in ready money in five days, and to give an order on Pâvâdai Chetti of Negapatam for the remaining 2,60,000 rupees. He also said that he would settle the [other] affair with Mahfuz Khân. Both Muzaffar Khân's and our people agreed and demanded a bond for 6,60,000 [rupees] in the name of the Governor of Pondichery. But the Râjâ did not consent to this. They then demanded it in the name of M. Goupil, the Pondichery sardâr. He did not agree to this either but offered one in the name of Muzaffar Khân. Our people agreed to this; obtained the Râjâ's bond for the 6,60,000 rupees in the name of Muzaffar Khân and brought away the chest of small precious stones and the golden and silver articles and laced women's cloths, with the help of Kônêri Nâyakkan, the sowcar.' Chandâ Sâhib also added that the Râjâ had given a bond for 70 lakhs of rupees—30 lakhs in ready money and 40 lakhs secured by mortgage. The Governor asked Chandâ Sâhib to send for these two bonds for 70 lakhs and 6,60,000 rupees. Chandâ Sâhib said that the bond for 70 lakhs was at camp and that he would send it as soon as he returned. The Governor agreed; and then asked where

the bond for 6,60,000 rupees was. Chandâ Sâhib said that Muzaffar Khân had it. The Governor then sent for Muchiya Nambulai and questioned him. He said that the bond was in the name of Muzaffar Khân, who had it, and that he would get it if ordered. The Governor sent his chobdar to camp with Nambulai to fetch the bond from Muzaffar Khân. They went accordingly and asked Muzaffar Khân for it; but he said that Râmâ Râo had it. When Nambulai returned and reported this, the Governor ordered me to ask Râmâ Râo for it. I sent for Râmâ Râo and said, 'I hear that you have a bond for 6,60,000 rupees given by the Râjâ of Tanjore to Muzaffar Khân. Where is it?' Râmâ Râo replied, 'I have not got it. The Râjâ sent sowcar Kônêri Nâyakkan's people with his vakîl, Rudrâji Pandit and harkaras, with the gold and silver articles, laced women's cloths, and the chest of small precious stones with orders to deliver them to Muzaffar Khân. Accordingly they carried all the articles to the tent of Shaikh Hasan, Muzaffar Khân's younger brother. I told Chandâ Sâhib about this. Perhaps the Râjâ's bond was then delivered to Muzaffar Khân; Jagannâtha Râo, his man, will know everything. Please ask him.' Jagannâtha Râo and Nambulai were then sent for and questioned. They said, 'We were in the Tanjore fort. Small jewels, gold and silver articles, and women's cloths were sent by Râmâ Râo. The Râjâ's people asked in what form a bond should be drawn for 6,60,000

rupees in Muzaffar Khân's name. We prepared a draft and gave it to Râmâ Râo. He took it to the Râjâ, and had the bond written, and in company with the Râjâ's people brought the things mentioned above and the bond. He was told that the army would march by Tiruvâdi, not by Kumbakônâ; but as they marched by Kumbakônâ, the Râjâ of Tanjore ordered us to remain in the fort and not to depart. So Râmâ Râo must have the bond.' As I could not find out who had the bond, I sent the three men to Chandâ Sâhib along with Krishna Râo and four peons, instructing Krishna Râo to tell him what they had said, and bring them back with Chandâ Sâhib's reply. Krishna Râo went accordingly and informed Chandâ Sâhib who replied that he [Râmâ Râo?] had reported to him with joy that he had received the bond for 6,60,000 rupees and that he [Chandâ Sâhib] remembered seeing the bag in which the bond was sent. Krishna Râo came and informed me of this in the presence of the three persons. When I went to the Governor's house, meaning to report this to him, I found the door closed as it was then eleven at night. I got it opened, and going to the Governor, reported what is written above. He ordered the three persons to be imprisoned and told me to go to Shaikh Hasan and question him about the bond.

He also asked me if I had paid Muzaffar Jang the 3 lakhs. I replied, 'I sent for his gumastahs and asked them to receive the sum. They replied

that, as it was past eleven, they could not take it then, but would come in the morning to receive it.' The Governor replied, 'Why did you not pay them earlier? They need it for the monthly pay; so send for their people at once and give it them; and I will give gate-passes for the money to be carried out.' I agreed and went to the nut-godown, told Guruvappa Chetti the Governor's orders, and asked him to send for the gumastahs. He said, 'It is midnight, so they cannot come and get the money now. Before I go home, I will go to their gumastahs and tell them to come early in the morning to get the money.' Then Guruvappa Chetti and Vîrâ Nâyakkan took leave.

I then went to Shaikh Hasan's house and told him what had passed. He said, 'Gold and silver articles and women's cloths were brought to my tent. I do not know what was done with the bond you mention. I will go to Muzaffar Khân to-morrow morning, tell him and send him here. He will explain everything in person.' I returned to the nut-godown and sent to inquire what the Governor was doing. As it was then one o'clock, I slept all night at the nut-godown. I heard that the Governor had gone to bed. Jagannâtha Râo, Râmâ Râo and Nambulai also slept at the nut-godown, guarded by four persons.

*Monday, March 16.*¹—Two or three months ago, the Nawâb Sâhib granted a parwâna requiring

¹ 7th Panguni, Sukla.

Muzaffar Jang's sowcar, Mansuk Râo, to be allowed to open a mint at Pachakuppam, but not specifying the touch and weight of the rupees. So I said permission could not be granted till these details were specified. Instead of going to camp, he stayed at Tiruppappuliūr within the English bounds, where he prepared silver bullets for stamping into rupees, and then coined two or three lakhs in the Sarkar's country just outside the bounds. Hearing of this I wrote to Venkâji Pandit, Mansuk Râo's gumastah, and Gôvardhana Dêvâi, saying, 'They ought not to coin rupees without our permission. Therefore I must demand from you a fine, the profit, and a present.' I also wrote to the Nawâb Sâhib and his son complaining of the great loss suffered, and asking how they could allow their merchants to set up a mint within the English bounds, and requesting their orders. I demanded of Mansuk Râo 7,500 rupees as a present and for his profit on coining 3 lakhs of rupees. Mansuk Râo replied, 'I coined no more than a lakh of rupees and I will give the profit on it and the appropriate present; as for the other 2 lakhs, I will pay you the profit and present if you can prove it by gumastahs.' I replied, 'Very well, pay the profit and present on a lakh of rupees; and as your gumastahs must pay you the profit and present on any additional amount, give me a note agreeing to pay the profit, etc., if the additional coinage is proved; and send for your gumastahs.' He agreed, gave me a