

closed without deciding (as was rumoured) who was to be mint-master.¹

The Governor then asked the news about Nâsir Jang. I replied, 'There is a place called Punnai on the banks of the Pâlâr beyond Lâlâ-pêttai. I hear that his flag has been hoisted there and that he will halt for seven or eight days at Arcot.'

I reported that the right and left-hand caste people were in attendance. He asked what has been arranged regarding the matter he mentioned yesterday. I replied that they would make up their minds to-day. 'I will not see them,' he said, 'until they have.' I then went to the nut-godown, sent for both sides at noon, and, having told them that the Governor was busy and they might come again to-morrow, I came home at my usual meal-time.

When I was going to the washing place at half-past five this evening, I met Hâji 'Abd-ullah, the Turk, who accompanied M. Delarche and M. du Bausset on their embassy to Nâsir

¹ The mutiny of d'Auteuil's officers received a certain amount of sympathy in Pondichery, just as happened at Calcutta in 1766 with Clive's mutinous officers. Their principal supporter was Le Maire, a councillor of eight years' standing, Mint-master and *Procureur du Roi*. Dupleix accused him in his latter capacity of having communicated secret documents to the accused, and refused to preside at any council where he should sit. Le Maire then resigned and went home in the following autumn. (Dupleix to the Company, October 3, 1750 *Arch. des Col.*)

Jang and who speaks ten or twelve languages.¹ The next day he was seized and imprisoned by Shâh Nawâz Khân but was afterwards released after having been put to much trouble. After travelling through Cuddapah, Nellore, Ganga-patnam, Dugarazpattanam, and other inland towns and seaports, he proceeded to Pulicat, Madras and Sadras, and entered the Pondichery limits to-day. I met him when I was going to inspect the washing place. He had nothing but the clothes he stood up in. He said, 'I was suspected of having accompanied the ambassadors only in order to report the camp news to them; so I was imprisoned, ill-used and at last sent away. I went to Cuddapah and those parts and Nellore, and have at last reached this place by land (as said above). Vizier Mansûr 'Alî Khân's paternal uncle's son, Sher Jang, with a lakh of horse, has seized Burhanpur and other places belonging to Nâsir Jang. The Pâdshâh has given firmans to the killedars, mansabdars, jaghirdars, etc., there declaring that Sher Jang has been appointed subahdar of the Deccan, that those who assist and obey him will be confirmed in their respective places, but that the rest will be punished. So they have visited Sher Jang, the subahdar of Burhanpur, and obey his orders.

¹ See Vol. VI, p. 375 *supra*.