

offered this, and mean to send their people again with the same proposals.' The dalavâi wishes to take Trichinopoly and rule it for himself. So the Râjâ wishes to check him, lest he should seize him as his predecessors seized the former Râjâ and took possession of the country. The Râjâ is therefore trying to strengthen himself and will then attack the dalavâi.¹ The Governor replied to all this indifferently. I then talked about other matters and told him that all but thirty of the English troops had marched from Trichinopoly to Ūtatâr, Vâlikondâpuram and Ranjangudi.² At last I went to the office.

*Tuesday, July 11.*³—As the Governor sent for me, I went to the Fort this morning, and we went together to the washing-place. There the people told us that they had prepared no fire-places as they had no copper pots. The Governor asked me when they would be ready. I told him that twenty pots had come and that I would send them.

He looked out to sea and heaved a deep sigh. I said, 'I know why you are looking at

¹ This perhaps refers to the revolution and counter-revolution in the reign of Cham Râj, Wilks (2nd ed., Vol. I, pp. 143, etc.). But the reigning Râjâ had little chance of obtaining even the temporary success of his predecessor.

² The English troops had marched from Trichinopoly on June 18/29, but returned two days later, on account of the Mysore trouble. Dalton was then left in command with 200 Europeans and 1,500 sepoy.

³ 31st *Âni*, *Ângirasa*.

the sea. By God's grace, the ships will come in the day after to-morrow, and from to-morrow God will bless you with prosperity. Your unlucky time will end to-day and to-morrow your lucky time will begin, with increasing prosperity, as you will see.'—'Many thanks,' he said with a bow. I bowed too, and said, 'Formerly you possessed great wealth. But then the English men-of-war came and seized the Manilla, China, Achin and [Pauri ?] ships and bombarded Pondichery in the year *Krôdhana*.¹ Then indeed you were troubled; but then in the year *Akshaya*,² you captured Madras and your glory shone, not only here but also throughout Europe. Moreover in the year *Vibhava*,³ Admiral Boscawen, the unlucky Rear-Admiral, attacked us with forty ships, having 6,000 soldiers, besides the Fort St. David army and 'Abd-ul-jalil's people sent by Anwar-ud-dîn Khân; for two months he rained fire on us from his mortars, 26- and 36-pounders; but at last he accomplished nothing and returned with his face blackened. Although victory was yours, yet you still were troubled. To compensate for this, with the help of Chandâ Sâhib and Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân, you slew

¹ *i.e.*, 1745-1746. Barnett did not indeed bombard the town, but lay in a threatening attitude off it.

² *i.e.*, 1746-1747.

³ *i.e.*, 1748-1749.

Anwar-ud-dîn Khân in the year *Sukla*¹ and conquered the Arcot subah. Again when Nâsir Jang came in the year *Pramôdâta*,² our army fled, leaving Hidâyat Muhî-ud-dîn Khân a prisoner. Then also you were troubled. But through Nâsir Jang, you got as jaghirs for the Company, Masulipatam (with a revenue of 10 or 12 lakhs of rupees), Dêvanakôttai, Nizâmpattanam, Divi and other places. Besides these, the Valudâvûr and Karunguli countries, and the Nine countries³ which yield 10 or 13 lakhs of rupees were also given in jaghir with a mansab of 7,000 horse, the Fish and other marks of honour. You also received the suzerainty over the country from the Kistna to Cape Comorin and possession of the Carnatic. This year indeed Muhammad 'Alî Khân has defeated the forces of M. Law, etc., sent against Trichinopoly, the Treasury has lost four lakhs of rupees and we have the sorrowful news of the cutting off of their leader, Chandâ Sâhib. Now in order to make up for this, our flag must be hoisted in Delhi. With God's favour, Mysore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, etc., countries this side of the Kistna, will fall under your rule, and your flag will fly

¹ i.e., 1749-1750.

² i.e., 1750-1751.

³ The Nine countries (Nao Mahal) formed a revenue district in the neighbourhood of Pondichery.

over Delhi.' As I said this, the Governor took off his hat, and bowed to me saying, 'Many thanks, Monsieur Ranga Pillai.'

He then pointed out four figures for which places are being made ready in the new *Gouvernement* in the Fort,—one holding scales in its hand, another looking into a mirror, the third reading a book, and the fourth caressing a serpent in its hand. He asked if I knew what they were. I replied, 'No'; so he explained that the figure with the scales was *Justitia*; that with a book was *Commercium*; that holding a mirror was *Veritas* and the last with a serpent was *Prudentia*. There is another figure with a staff on the steps leading upstairs; this is called []. He then explained, saying, '*Justitia* is justice, which must be measured as with a balance. It is very hard to be just, for a trifle affects the balance of the scales. A judge needs great intelligence and impartiality. If he in the least be partial, he will go to Hell. So he must take care. *Veritas* is truth. *Prudentia* []. Then the figure with a staff in its hand like a watchman is [].' I forget the explanations of these two words but I will ask some one, or the Governor himself, should occasion arise, for which I have left blank space. We then spoke of the progress of affairs. M. Barthélemy, M. Auger and M. Albert came. He showed them the figures,