

some boats from Dabul would endeavour to throw succours into the place, he landed half his seamen, under cover of the fire of the ships, who with great intrepidity ran up to the gate, and cutting down the sally port with their axes, forced their way into it; on which the garrison surrendered: the other two forts on the main land had by this time hung out flags of truce, and the Morattoes took possession of them. This was all the work of one day, in which the spirited resolution of commodore James destroyed the timorous prejudices which had for twenty years been entertained of the impracticability of reducing any of Angria's fortified harbours.

On the 8th of April, the fleet and army proceeded to Bancoote, a fortified island which commands a harbour lying about six miles to the north of Severndroog. The place, terrified by the fate of Severndroog, surrendered on the first summons, and the Morattoes consented that the company should keep it. It is now called fort Victoria, and the country about it being subject to the Sidee, is inhabited by Mahomedans, who contribute to supply Bombay with beeves, which it is very difficult to procure in other parts of the coast, as they are under the jurisdiction of princes of the strictest cast of the Indian religion, who worship the cow, and regard the killing of that animal as the greatest of crimes.

Rama-gee Punt was so elated by these successes, that he offered commodore James 200,000 rupees if he would immediately proceed against Dabul, and some other of the enemy's forts, a little to the southward of that place; and certainly this was the time to attack them, daring the consternation into which the enemy were thrown by the losses they had just sustained. But the stormy monsoon, which on this coast sets in at the end of April, was approaching, and the commodore having already exceeded his orders, would not venture to comply with the Morattoo's request without permission from Bombay: however, in order to obtain it as expeditiously as possible, he sailed away thither in the Protector; but found the presidency, notwithstanding the unexpected successes of their arms, still possessed by their ancient spirit of caution, and so solicitous for the fate of one of their bomb ketches, a heavy flat bottomed boat incapable of keeping the sea in tempestuous weather, that they ordered him to bring back the fleet into harbour without delay. Accordingly on the 11th he delivered

1756. livered the forts of Severndroog to the Morattoes, striking the English flag, which for the honour of their arms he had hitherto caused to be hoisted in them; and on the 15th sailed away with his ships to Bombay: the Morattoo fleet at the same time returned to Choul.

The squadron under the command of Mr. Watson arrived at Bombay in the November following, and the fair season being now returned, the presidency with the Morattoes renewed their intentions of attacking Angria; Mr. Watson readily consenting to assist them with the force under his command. It was determined, if practicable, to strike at once at the root of Angria's power, by attacking Gheria, the capital of his dominions, and the principal harbour and arsenal of his marine force: but it was so long since any Englishman had seen this place, that trusting to the report of the natives, they believed it to be at least as strong as Gibraltar, and like that situated on a mountain inaccessible from the sea; for this reason it was resolved to send vessels to reconnoitre it, which service commodore James, in the *Protector*, with two other ships, performed. He found the enemy's fleet at anchor in the harbour, notwithstanding which he approached within cannon shot of the fort, and having attentively considered it, returned at the end of December to Bombay, and described the place, such as it really was, very strong indeed, but far from being inaccessible or impregnable.

Upon his representation, it was resolved to prosecute the expedition with vigour. The Morattoo army under the command of Ramagee Punt, marched from Choul, and the twenty gun ship, with the sloop of Mr. Watson's squadron, were sent forward to blockade the harbour, where they were soon after joined by commodore James, in the *Protector*, and another ship, which was of 20 guns, belonging to the company. On the 11th of February the admiral, with the rest of the ships arrived. The whole fleet now united, consisted of four ships of the line, of 70, 64, 60, and 50 guns, one of 44, three of 20, a grab of 12, and five bomb ketches, in all fourteen vessels. Besides the seamen, they had on board a battalion of 800 Europeans with 1000 Sepoys under the command of lieutenant-colonel Clive.

The famous fortress of Gheria is situated on a promontory of rocky land about a mile long and a quarter broad, lying about a mile from the

the entrance of a large harbour, which forms the mouth of a river 1756.
descending from the Balagat mountains. The promontory projects
to the south-west, on the right of the harbour as you enter; it is on
the sides contiguous to the water inclosed by a continued rock about
fifty feet high, on which are built the fortifications. These are a double
wall with round towers, the inward wall rising several feet above the
outward. The neck of land by which the promontory joins to the
continent, is a narrow sand, beyond which, where the ground begins
to expand itself, is built a large open town or *pettah*, for the habita-
tion of such persons whose attendance is not constantly required in the
fort. The river directing its course to the south-west washes the north
sides of the town, of the neck of land, and of the promontory; on the
neck of land are the docks in which the grabs are built and repaired,
from whence they are launched into the river: ten of them, amongst
which was that taken from the company, were now lying in the
river, all tied together, almost opposite to the docks.

Angria, on the appearance of the fleet, was so terrified that he left
his town to be defended by his brother, and went and put himself into
the hands of the Morattoes, who having crossed the river at some
distance from the sea, were already encamped to the eastward of the
pettah. Here he endeavoured to prevail on Rama-gee Punt to accept
of a ransom for his fort, offering a large sum of money if he would
divert the storm that was ready to break upon him: but the Morat-
toe availing himself of his fears, kept him a prisoner, and extorted
from him an order, directing his brother to deliver the fortress to
the Morattoes, intending if he could get possession of it in this clan-
destine manner, to exclude his allies the English from any share of
the plunder.

The admiral receiving intelligence of these proceedings, sent a sum-
mons to the fort on the morning after his arrival, and receiving no
answer, ordered the ships to weigh in the afternoon as soon as the
sea-wind set in: they proceeded in two divisions, parallel to each
other, the larger covering the bomb ketches and smaller vessels from
the fire of the fort: as soon as they had passed the point of the pro-
montory, they stood into the river, and anchoring along the north side
of the fortifications, began, at the distance of fifty yards, to batter
them

1756. them with 150 pieces of cannon; the bomb ketches at the same time plied their mortars, and within ten minutes after the firing began, a shell fell into one of Angria's grabs, which set her on fire; the rest being fastened together with her, soon shared the same fate, and in less than an hour this fleet, which had for fifty years been the terror of the Malabar coast, was utterly destroyed. In the mean time the cannonade and bombardment continued furiously, and silenced the enemy's fire; but the governor, however, did not surrender when the night set in. Intelligence being received from a deserter that he intended to give up the place the next day to the Morattoes, colonel Clive landed with the troops; and in order to prevent the Morattoes from carrying their scheme into execution, took up his ground between them and the fort. Early in the morning the admiral summoned the place again, declaring that he would renew the attack, and give no quarter if it was not delivered up to him in an hour: in answer to which the governor desired a cessation of hostilities until the next morning, alledging that he only waited for orders from Angria to comply with the summons. The cannonade was therefore renewed at four in the afternoon; and in less than half an hour the garrison hung out a flag of truce, but nevertheless they did not strike their colours, nor consent to admit the English troops; the ships therefore repeated their fire with more vivacity than ever; and the garrison, unable to stand the shock any longer, called out to the advanced guard of the troops on shore that they were ready to surrender: upon which lieutenant-colonel Clive immediately marched up, and took possession of the fort. It was found that notwithstanding the cannonade had destroyed most of the artificial works upon which they fired, the rock remained a natural and almost impregnable bulwark; so that if the enemy had been endowed with courage sufficient to have maintained the place to extremity, it could only have been taken by regular approaches on the land side. There were found in it 200 pieces of cannon, six brass mortars, and a great quantity of ammunition, and military and naval stores of all kinds: the money and effects of other kinds, amounted to 120,000 pounds sterling. All this booty was divided amongst the captors, without any reserve either for the nation or the company. Besides the vessels which were set on fire during

during the attack, there were two ships, one of them 40 guns, upon the stocks, both of which the captors destroyed. Whilst the fleet were employed in taking on board the plunder, the Morattoes sent detachments to summon several other forts, which surrendered without making any resistance: thus in less than a month, they got possession of all the territories wrested from them by Angria's predecessors, and which they had for seventy years despaired of ever being able to recover. In the beginning of April, the fleet returned to Bombay, where Mr. Watson repaired his squadron, and sailing from thence on the 28th of April, arrived at Madras on the 12th of May.

The detachment sent from hence with the Nabob to collect the tributes from the northern Polygars, made their progress without being obliged to commit any hostilities. About 50 miles to the northward of Madras, are the districts of three principal Polygars, named, Bangar Yatcham, Damerla Venkitapah, and Bom-rawze: the first is in possession of Cottapatam, situated on the sea shore, about 6½ miles north of Madras, and his principal town Venkati Gherri is 50 miles inland from the sea. The districts of Damerla Venkitapah extended to the north and west of Bangar Yatcham's, but stretch on the western side more to the south: westward of these lye the districts of Bom-rawze, which extend still farther to the south, and approach within 30 miles of the city of Arcot. All the three Polygars consented to acknowledge the Nabob, and compounded their tributes, Bangar Yatcham agreeing to pay 140,000 rupees, Damerla 100,000, and Bom-rawze 80,000. These sums were not equal to the arrears they owed the government; but were accepted, because it would have been imprudent to have vexed them to defection, as the rocks and woods of their countries form an excellent barrier to the more southern parts of the Carnatic: and indeed the Nabob himself was very anxious to draw the army from their districts, in order to employ it against a feudatory of much greater consequence. This was Mortizally, the Phoufdar of Vellore, whose riches, extensive territory, and the vicinity of his capital to Arcot, rendered him almost as considerable in the province as the Nabob himself: the independance affected by this odious rival preyed upon the Nabob's mind so much, that the presidency, in compliance with his repeated and earnest solicitations,

1756. determined to give him the satisfaction of attempting to reduce the city of Velore. Accordingly the detachment returning to Arcot from the expedition against the Polygars was reinforced with two hundred Europeans, two eighteen pounders, and several companies of Sepoys: the whole now amounting to 500 men in battalion, with 1500 Sepoys, encamped the 30th of January within cannon shot to the south of Velore. The Phoufidar having early intelligence of their approach, applied for assistance to Mr. de Leyrit, the governor of Pondicherry, who wrote to the presidency of Madras, that he regarded their proceedings against Velore, as a breach of the truce, and should commence hostilities if the English troops were not immediately withdrawn; as a proof of which intention, he ordered 700 Europeans, with 2000 Sepoys, to take the field: this vigorous resolution probably proceeded from his knowing that the English squadron were preparing for the expedition against Angria, which would for some months delay their return to the coast of Coromandel. At the same time that major Kilpatrick was alarmed by the approach of such an enemy in his rear, he found the place he was come against, much too strong to be reduced by the force under his command: Mortizally likewise had his anxieties; for next to the dread of being vigorously attacked, nothing was so terrible to him as the necessity of admitting a body of French troops into his fort; although to amuse the English, he publicly declared that he should not hesitate to take this step if they commenced hostilities. Both sides therefore, having cogent reasons to avoid them, a negotiation was opened, and Mahomed Illoof went into Velore to settle the terms. In the mean time, the Phoufidar's agent at Madras, finding the presidency disconcerted by the resolution which the French had taken, made proposals in behalf of his master; and the presidency deeming it impossible to subdue the place in the present conjuncture, determined to withdraw their troops and make peace with him; provided he would pay the company 100,000 rupees. In consequence of this resolution, a member of the council was deputed to Velore, who on his arrival at the camp, found that the Phoufidar had agreed to pay major Kilpatrick 400,000 rupees, if he would immediately retire with the army, and that he had already sent out some sealed bags of money, which, as he said, contained

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tained 20,000 rupees, in part of the sum stipulated. But by this time the Phoufdar's agent was returned from Madras to Velore, having by some very unaccountable means obtained information of the whole extent of the deputy's instructions; this man now came to the camp, and told the deputy what he knew, adding that his master was ready to pay the 100,000 rupees. In this dilemma the deputy thought best to deny the purport of his commission, and to pretend that he was only sent from Madras to receive the money, which had been offered to major Kilpatrick; and in order to perplex the agent, he took the resolution of returning immediately to Arcot, saying that he should leave major Kilpatrick to finish his own work, and if necessary to commence hostilities. This alarmed the Phoufdar not a little, and he immediately sent messengers to desire the French troops to advance; but at the same time sent his agent after the deputy to Arcot, desiring a conference with him at Velore, and promising, with much seeming submission, to agree to whatsoever the English might determine in regard to his dispute with the Nabob. Upon this the deputy returned to the camp, and went into the town accompanied by Mahomed Iffoof and two English officers. After a sumptuous dinner they retired with the Phoufdar into a private room; who, instead of making any overtures to pay the money which he had offered to major Kilpatrick, denied that he had ever made such agreement: upon this Mahomed Iffoof, who had conducted that business, related what had passed; to which the Phoufdar with great composure replied, that all he asserted was a lie. Mahomed Iffoof starting from his seat, clapped his hand to his dagger, the Phoufdar raised his voice, and the guards of the palace began to be in motion towards the room; but the deputy interposing, convinced him that his own safety depended on forbidding them to approach: after which the conference was re-assumed. However, the Phoufdar shewed no inclination to pay more than 200,000 rupees, for which he insisted on receiving, from the presidency of Madras, a promise that he should not in future be molested, either by the Nabob or themselves. The deputy thinking such a sum no compensation for excluding them from taking advantage of a more favourable opportunity to reduce the place, broke up the conference, and returned to the

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camp; imagining however, that the Phousdar would soon recollect the impolicy of his conduct, in refusing to comply with his agreement. But by this time the French troops were advanced as far as Arni, and the English not venturing to commence hostilities, no farther proposals were received from him; major Kilpatrick returned soon after with the army to Arcot, and the French troops retired to Pondicherry. The presidency of Madraſs were not sorry that the negociation as well as the intended hostilities broke up in this manner; for they had marched against Velore only to indulge the Nabob, being convinced themselves that their force, even without any interruption from the French, was insufficient to reduce the place; which opinion was confirmed to them by the opinion of several of their officers, as well as the deputy, who described it as one of the strongest holds in Indostan; at the same time that its situation and domain rendered it of such importance, that all the supposed treasures of the Phousdar would not have been a compensation for exempting it from the authority of Arcot. The conclusion of this fruitless attempt enabled the presidency to prosecute the reduction of the countries of Madura and Tinivelly.

Maphuze-Khan, after loitering before the Pulitaver's place until the middle of November, returned to Tinivelly, in order to borrow money for the payment of his troops, which could only be obtained by giving assignments of the land to the lenders. Mean while the Pulitaver with Moodemiah and Nabi Cawn Catteck, encouraged by their late successes extended their views. The Pulitaver, more from the subtilty and activity of his character, than the extent of his territory and force, had acquired the ascendance in the councils of all the western Polygars of Tinivelly: of these, the most powerful was the Polygar of Vadagherri, whose districts adjoin on the west to the Pulitaver's, and exceeded them in extent and inhabitants: he nevertheless conformed to whatsoever the Pulitaver suggested, and sent his men on every call. The Polygars to the eastward of Tinivelly were under the direction of Catabominaig. The Pulitaver proposed an union between the two divisions; but Catabominaig, as well as his dependant of Etiaporum, having given hostages to colonel Heron, who were in prison at Trichinopoly, feared for their safety, and refused. The Polygars of Madura, whose districts lie along the foot of the mountains

mountains to the west, were solicited with more success, and promised their assistance. Mianah, the fugitive colleague of Moodemiah, and Nabi Cawn Catteck, at the same time spirited up the Polygars of Nattam to join the league, of which the immediate object was nothing less than to get possession of the city of Madura.

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Such an extensive confederacy could scarcely be kept a secret. The presidency of Madras received intelligence of it from captain Calliaud, who commanded in Trichinopoly, and the Nabob from the governor of Madura. They were, and with reason, greatly alarmed; for Madura, by its situation, extent, and defences, is the bulwark both of its own and the territory of Tinivelly, over neither of which Trichinopoly could maintain any authority, if Madura were wrested from its dependance. The presidency, although from the first convinced of Maphuze-Khan's incapacity, had hitherto, from deference to the Nabob, treated him with indulgence and respect: but seeing now the whole brought into risque by the successes and designs of the Polygars, they determined to take the administration of these countries into their own hands. A native of Tinivelly, named Moodilee, came about this time to Madras, and made proposals to take the whole country at farm; but it required time to gain the knowledge necessary to adjust the terms. Mean while it was immediately necessary to provide for the defence of the country; but as no part of the European force could be spared from the services of the Carnatic, it was resolved to send a thousand Sepoys, which were to be joined by those left with Maphuze-Khan, as well as those belonging to the Nabob; and to put the whole of this body under the command of Mahomed Isloof, whose vigorous and enterprising services had been recompensed by a commission appointing him commander in chief of all the Sepoys entertained by the company: he proceeded to Trichinopoly, soon after the English army returned from Velore; and captain Calliaud was instructed to send him forward with the appointed force and equipments.

Meanwhile the Puliraver, Nabi Cawn Catteck and Moodemiah with their allies had proceeded to action, and in the middle of February entered the districts of Nadamundalum, which occupy a considerable extent, about midway between the city of Madura and the Pulitaver's place.

1756. place. The fort which commands these districts is called Chevelpetore, and is situated at the foot of the western mountains, about 45 miles south-west of Madura. The troops stationed for the defence of the fort and districts, were under the command of Abdul Rahim, a half brother to the Nabob and Maphuze-Cawn, the same with whom Lieutenant Innis marched into those countries in the year 1751, and of Abdull-mally another relation to the family: the foot, excepting 200 Sepoys, were the usual rabble allotted to the guard of villages; but there were 500 horse, esteemed the best in Maphuze-Khan's service, who proud of their prowess, and their quality of Mahomedans, held the enemy, as Indians, and of no military reputation, in utter contempt, and encouraged their own commanders to risque a battle; in which they were surrounded, but with sufficient gallantry, and considerable loss, cut their way through, and retired to Chevelpetore. Here Abdull Rahim and Abdull-mally intended to maintain themselves, until succours should arrive, either from Madura or Tinivelly; but the men of the cavalry, dissatisfied for want of pay, and fearful of losing their horses through want of provisions during the siege, marched away, and many of them joined the enemy: the fort was immediately invested and soon after reduced, but the two commanders escaped again.

This success encouraged the Madura Polygars, who had hitherto only looked on, to join according to their promise; and the whole camp now consisted of 25000 men, of which 1000 were cavalry. Their chiefs animated by this superiority of numbers determined to give battle to Maphuze-Cawn at Tinivelly, before they attacked the city of Madura. By this time Maphuze-Cawn had prevailed on Catabominaig, by the cession of some districts and the promise of other advantages, to join him with the forces of the eastern Polygars, and had likewise levied all the horse and foot of whatsoever kind which could be procured; but his principal strength was the 1500 horse he had before, and the body of 1000 Sepoys belonging to the company under the command of Jernaul Saheb, whose losses had been recruited with effective men. The battle was fought on the 21st of March, within seven miles of Tinivelly, and was maintained with more obstinacy than usual in the fights of this country, until Moodemiah fell;

fell; he was cut down charging bravely with his cavalry; the rout then became general; 2000 Collieries were slain, and 300 horse, with all the cannon and elephants were taken. This victory saved Madura, for it entirely broke the army of the confederates, all of whom, and the Pulitaver with as much terror as any, hurried from the field to the shelter of their respective homes. 1756.

The news of the victory was brought to Trichinopoly on the 24th of March, by which time Mahomed Iffoof was ready to proceed: his detachment consisted of 1200 Sepoys, 100 Caffries, 150 Collieries, and 4 field pieces, with an 18 pounder managed by Europeans. The king of Tanjore and the Polygar Tondiman, had been requested to join some of their troops to the detachment: the interposition of the presidency to stop their quarrel, having offended the one, as much as it was acceptable to the other, the king refused, but the Polygar promised the assistance required. For some time before the departure of the detachment, Catabominaig and the Polygar of Etiaporum had been treating with captain Calliaud for the redemption of their hostages, and it was agreed that the money should be paid on their being delivered to Tondiman. Mahomed Iffoof therefore took the hostages with him, and directed his march to Puducotah, the principal town belonging to Tondiman, to whose care they were surrendered. The troops of Tondiman not being ready, Mahomed Iffoof requested they might follow, and continued his rout, marching, not through the pass, but to the eastward of the hills which bound and make part of the forest of Nattam: he then struck to the westward through Tirambore, where stands the pagoda of Coilguddy. On the 6th of April he arrived at Madura, where he was joined on the 10th by Tondiman's brother-in-law, with some Peons, Collieries, and horse, which remained with him at the company's expence. The governor of Madura, Danish Mend Khan, wished, although he did not know how, to preclude Mahomed Iffoof from any interference with the garrison; but Mahomed Iffoof with his usual pertinacity examined every thing strictly, and found every thing in such disorder, that he was convinced the place might have been taken, if it had been attempted by no other force than that of the Nattam Collieries under the conduct of Mianah: nevertheless it was with reluctance the governor

1756. vernor could be induced to receive a reinforcement of two companies of Sepoys into the town. Having employed some days in refitting his carriages and stores, he proceeded to the fort of Chevelpetore, which, notwithstanding their late defeat, remained in the hands of the enemy; but they abandoned it on his appearance. Leaving a sufficient garrison to defend it in future, he proceeded across the Nadamundalum country to Cayetar, a town about 25 miles north of Tinivelly, where Maphuze-Cawn was waiting for him with his victorious but inactive army.

During this progress Mahomed Issoof had not been able to collect any money from the revenues, for the maintenance of his troops; because the ravages of the Polygars had ruined most of the villages and cultivated lands of the country through which he passed; and the real detriment of these devastations was increased by the pretences they furnished the land-holders to falsify their accounts, and plead exemptions for more than they had lost. He found Maphuze-Cawn in greater distress than himself, unable either to fulfil the stipulations at which he had rented the country from colonel Heron, or to supply the pay of the company's Sepoys left with him under the command of Jemaul Saheb, or even to furnish enough, exclusive of long arrears, for the daily subsistence of his own troops. This distress naturally deprived him of the necessary authority over the Jemmadars, or officers of his cavalry, who in Indostan, as the ancient mercenary captains of Italy, hire out their bands, and gain not a little by the bargain. Every kind of disorder likewise prevailed in all the other departments of his administration, at the same time that the indolence and irresolution of his own character confirmed all the evils which had been introduced into his government.

From Cayetar, Maphuze-Cawn and Mahomed Issoof moved with the whole army to the woods of Etiaporum, which lie about 30 miles to the East of Cayetar: Catabomisaig and the Polygar of Etiaporum, were in the camp: the former had by his agents redeemed his hostages at Puducottah, but the other still delayed; and this motion was made to excite his fears, although no threats were used; he nevertheless still procrastinated, and his alliance was at this time deemed

deemed too valuable, to compel him by the exercise of hostilities. From Etiaporum they crossed the country to Coilorepettah, a strong fort situated near the great road; it belonged to a Polygar named Condam-naigue, who on the first summons promised without hesitation to pay the tribute demanded of him; but continued day after day to send pretences and excuses instead of the money: at length Mahomed Iffoof finding himself trifled with, battered, and then stormed the fort. It was well defended. The serjeant of the Coffres, and 8 of that company were killed: of the Sepoys 8 with the commander of one of the companies were killed, and 65 were wounded: the Colleries suffered still more, and all who were not killed, were made prisoners, amongst whom, the Polygar himself. From Coilorepettah, the whole army proceeded to Chevelpetore, and encamped under this fort on the 10th of June, where most of the neighbouring Polygars, terrified by the example of Coilorepettah, made their submissions either in person or by their agents. Even the Politaver with his usual duplicity sent one with proposals of reconciliation, and the Polygar of Elerampenah, whose place lies between Coilorepettah and Chevelpetore, redeemed his hostages. But the Polygar of Calancandan, which lies 13 miles north-east of Chevelpetore, paying no regard to the usual summons, Mahomed Iffoof marched and attacked his fort, which was abandoned after a slight resistance.

The presidency of Madras, after the retreat of their army from Vellore, had had no provocations worthy the contest, to induce them to engage in any military operations in the Carnatic, at the risque of drawing the French again into the field; and the government of Pondicherry, conducting themselves by intelligence, of which the English were ignorant, were equally averse to venture any hostilities that might diminish their means of maintaining the advantages they had acquired in the Decan, which from their former security were at this time approaching to the utmost risque and uncertainty. In the month of February of this year, Salabad-jing took the field again, and marched against the city of Savanore, the capital of one of the three Pitan Nabobs, by whose treachery both Nazir-jing and Murzafa-jing had lost their lives. The successor of this Nabob had hitherto re-

1756. refused to acknowledge the authority of Salabad-jing, and had lately entered into a defensive alliance with the Morattoe Morari-row, who with the same spirit of independence had likewise refused to pay allegiance to his sovereign the Sahah Rajah, or Prince of the Morattoe nations. The city of Savanore, or Sanore, lyeth about 200 miles south-west of Golcondah, and about 30 to the north-west of Bijnagar: it is extensive, well peopled, situated in a great plain, and surrounded by a wall with round bastions and towers. On a rock about a mile and a half from the city is a very strong fortress, called Bancapour, whence the capital is generally called by the two names together of Sanore Bancapour, to distinguish it from another town belonging to a Polygar in those countries, which is likewise called Sanore. The country of which Morari-row had taken possession, lies about 220 miles south of Golcondah; to the north it adjoins the territory of Canoul; to the south, the country of Colala; and to the west, the country of Sanore Bancapour. At the time of this expedition against the Pitan and the Morattoe, Seid Laskar-Khan no longer held the office of Duan to Salabad-jing: for notwithstanding the oaths of his reconciliation with Mr. Bussy at Aurengabad in 1753, he secretly continued to thwart all his purposes; on conviction of which Mr. Bussy removed him from that employment, and in his stead replaced Shanavaze Khan, who himself had been removed for the other. At what time this change was made we do not know; but Shanavaze Khan was at the head of the administration when the army took the field, and had as much concealed aversion to the French interests as his predecessor. Jaffer Ally Khan, the late Nabob of Rajahmundrum, had received lands in the Decan in Jagier, or fief, from Salabad-jing, when he made his submissions at Aurengabad in 1754; and, in consequence of this feudal obligation, now accompanied his lord with a body of troops: he was esteemed an active soldier, and having been deprived of his government because his country had been ceded to the French company, bore much hatred to Mr. Bussy and all his nation: being therefore united with Shanavaze Khan, the friends and connexions of both formed a very powerful party, determined if possible to rescue Salabad-jing from the influence which his European allies had obtained over all his councils.

Peace subsisting at this time between Balagerow and Salabad-jing, it had been concerted by Shanavaze Khan, that Balagerow should march from Poni, to punish Morari-row, at the same time that Salabad-jing took the field against Savanore. The two armies met, united, and agreed to assist each other in the reduction of their disobedient vassals, beginning with Savanore. But before they arrived at the city, Morari-row had reinforced the garrison with a considerable body of Morattoes, and commanded them himself in person. The French company were indebted to him a large sum on account of his services in the war of Trichinopoly, for which the government of Pondicherry had given their bond; and he had often threatened mischief to their affairs, wheresoever the opportunity should offer, if the money were not paid. But now seeing the great force that was coming against himself and Sanore, he privately offered to relinquish his claim upon the French company, if Mr. Buffy would effect his reconciliation with Balagerow upon moderate terms. A negociation ensued; it was entirely conducted by Mr. Buffy; and the Duan, so far from impeding, was secretly rejoiced that he should adjust the terms. We have obtained no information what they were, farther than that the Nabob of Sanore and Morari-row made their submissions to their respective superiors, and Morari-row gave up to Mr. Buffy the bond of the French company. As soon as the peace was concluded, the Duan struck the blow he had long meditated, representing to Salabad-jing "that the city of Sanore might have been easily taken, if Mr. Buffy had not preferred the interest of the French company with Morari-row to those of the Soubahship with its vassals: that the French had never supplied any money to his government from the province of Arcot, although it was now five years since they had been entrusted with the administration of that country; whereas, the ally of the English, Mahomed Ally, was at this very time soliciting the same patents for himself, proffering an annual tribute of three millions and two hundred thousand rupees, and an immediate present of one million two hundred thousand, as soon as he should receive the patents." Whoever has considered the whole tenor of our narrative, will easily have discerned that the opposition of the English arms had

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1756. left the French no great gainers by their titular acquisition of the province of Arcot; and we cannot determine what truth there might be in the allegation of the offers made by Mahomed Ally, because the presidency of Madras knew nothing of them: however, it appears that Mr. Buffly believed it; and the inveteracy of Jaffer Ally Khan, who had always some correspondence with the English, prompted this lord, although without any authority, to assure Salabad-jing, that if he would remove the French troops from his service, their place should be immediately supplied by an equal body of English. The party against the French was every day strengthened by the accession of other lords; and Salabad-jing, although he respected Mr. Buffly, had not resolution enough to oppose this powerful combination.

Shanavaze Khan now communicated the intentions of the confederacy to Balagerow, and solicited his assistance, as in a common cause, to rid the Soubah and the Decan of these dangerous intruders, proposing, as the shortest and surest means, to begin by assassinating Mr. Buffly. Civilities had passed between Balagerow and Mr. Buffly, not only during the present campaign, but on former occasions, and they mutually esteemed each other; from which, and his own character, which was superior to most in Indostan, he rejected the proposal of assassination with disdain: from another motive he likewise refused to commit any hostilities against the French troops; being not without views of attaching Mr. Buffly to his own service, if the animosity between him and the ministry of Salabad-jing should become irreconcilable. Shanavaze Khan, although much disappointed by the refusal of Balagerow, nevertheless persisted in his purpose, and signified to Mr. Buffly, in the name of Salabad-jing, the resolution of dismissing the French troops from his service, ordering them to retire out of his territories without delay; but promising that, if they committed no hostilities, they should receive no molestation in their retreat.

Mr. Buffly knew full well that Salabad-jing had concurred to this resolution more from imbecillity than inclination: and hoping that some favourable incident, in a government so fertile in events, would soon induce him to recall the French troops, received the order of dismissal, without manifesting any resentment, and said that he was

as desirous as his enemies to quit a connexion fraught with so much jealousy and discontent. Accordingly he immediately removed, and encamped all his force at some distance from the army of Salabad-jing, giving out that he intended to proceed to Masulipatnam. At the same time he dispatched letters to the government of Pondicherry, requesting them to send to that place with the utmost expedition all the force which could be spared from the services of Coromandel. At the same time Salabad-jing, now entirely governed by Shanavaze Khan, likewise dispatched letters, which were followed by an agent, to the presidency of Madras, requesting that they would immediately send a body of troops to assist in expelling the French out of his dominions. 1756

The very day that the French troops quitted the army of Salabad-jing, Balagerow sent a deputation of his principal officers to Mr. Bussy, congratulating him on his separation from so perfidious and ungrateful a nation as the Moors: these were his expressions: and solicited his alliance, proposing that the French troops should act as auxiliaries to the Morattoes, as they had to Salabad-jing; and proffering the same allowances to the troops, the same emoluments to Mr. Bussy himself, and as great advantages to the French company, as had been granted by that prince. Mr. Bussy declined to accept this offer, by the obvious excuse of his dependance on the orders of Pondicherry; and began his march. Nevertheless Balagerow, with a spirit of chivalry of which as little now remains in the eastern as in the western part of the world, detached a body of 6000 horse with orders to accompany Mr. Bussy until he should think himself out of the reach of pursuit or interruption from the Soubah's forces; and to leave nothing wanting to the consummation of this politeness, this cavalry was commanded by a general of the first distinction amongst the Morattoes for his riches, and of the highest reputation, next to Balagerow himself, for his military talents. His name was Malarjee Holcar.

The French troops were 600 Europeans in battalion, 5000 well-disciplined Sepoys, a well-appointed train of field artillery, two troops of Hussars, one of dragoons, and one of grenadiers; in all 200 European riders. This force, with the Morattoe cavalry, were more than able to cope with the whole army of Salabad-jing. After eight days march

1756. march without any appearance of opposition, Mr. Bussy dismissed the Morattoes, making grateful acknowledgments, and some presents to Holcar and Balagerow. But he was mistaken in his security; for Shanavaze Khan receiving by his spies and scouts very expeditious information of the departure of the Morattoes, immediately detached 25000 men, horse and foot, under the command of Jaffer Ally Khan, in pursuit of the French troops. Orders had also been previously sent to all the chiefs of the neighbouring countries to obstruct their progress; but none of these ventured the risk, until they came to the districts of a Polygar, named Maladirao, situated near the bank of the Krishna, about 90 miles to the south-west of Hyderabad; who confiding in the thickness of his woods, and the perplexities of the ways which traversed them, harassed the line of march for some hours, and killed some men, amongst whom an officer of reputation named La Martiniere. Marching on from the woods without intermission, they found the Krishna fordable, and passed it without delay; and just as the last picquet had got over, the river began to swell, and the van of Jaffer Ally Khan's army appeared on the other bank; where they were detained 15 days by this interruption, which permitted the French troops to proceed at leisure, and without further molestation. What remained of the march to Masulipatnam, even in the shortest road, was more than 200 miles; and through a very embarrassed and inhospitable country. Sickness prevailed amongst the Europeans, the stores of ammunition were not sufficient for any long continuation of service, provisions failed, money was still more scarce, the Sepoys began to murmur and desert for want of pay; and Mr. Bussy knowing that these distresses could no where be so well redressed, as by means of the connexions which he maintained at Hyderabad, turned his march to this city, and arrived there on the 14th of June.

The city of Hyderabad is situated 60 miles north from the Krishna. It is enclosed by a wall 20 feet high, defended by small round towers. The river Moussi coming from the westward, runs near the northern part of the walls, from which it is separated by a strand, which it sometimes overflows in the rains. The city extends along the course of the river only one mile, but recedes from it three. There is a stone bridge,

bridge, but not of arches, 300 yards in length over the river. The garrison at this time was but slender, for most of the established troops of the government had marched with Salabad-jing. 1756.

The French troops encamped about a mile to the westward of the city, and their appearance terrified the inhabitants; but on receiving assurances from Mr. Buffy that no violence was intended, if his army were not treated as enemies, quiet was restored, and the common intercourses of peace were carried on between the camp and the city: the bankers moreover lent Mr. Buffy money on his own credit, with which he discharged the pay due to the Sepoys; and they instead of being satisfied with this equity, demanded an advance for the time coming, which not being given, whole companies of them together deserted. Some bullocks which had been sent to bring grain from a village about 15 miles from the city, were attacked and taken by the troops of the district, joined by a few straggling Morattoes, who had crossed the Kristna just before it rose: on which Mr. Buffy sent an agent named Romi Khan, whom he usually employed in such messages, to the governor of the city, requesting he would either restore the bullocks that had been taken, or make restitution of an equal number. The governor, by name Ibrahim-ally, was nephew to Jaffer-ally Khan, and married to one of his daughters; and partaking of his uncle's animosity to Mr. Buffy, treated the message with indignation, and the messenger with contempt, who retorted with insolence; this produced abuse, which Romi Khan revenged on the spot, by stabbing Ibrahim-ally to the heart with his poignard, and was himself immediately cut down by the attendants. But even this event did not excite any aversion to the French in the inhabitants of the city; for the people of Indostan are generally so much oppressed, that if they do not rejoice, at least they rarely regret the loss of any of their rulers; unless amongst some of the Indian states, in which religion and antiquity hath annexed veneration to the descendants of their ancient princes.

Although no diligence had been omitted, the French army were not ready to proceed from Hyderabad before the Morattoe cavalry of Salabad-jing's army came up: they were 12000 under several chiefs independant of Balagerow, who held sieges under the Mogul government in the Decan, on condition of military service. This cavalry appeared

1756. peared on the 26th of June, and encamped about six miles from the French army. The next day their generals summoned Mr. Buffy, in the name of Salabad-jing, to surrender all his artillery, excepting the six field pieces which he had brought from Pondicherry, and to relinquish the attributes of his Moorish dignities, promising on these conditions to let him proceed quietly to Masulipatnam. Mr. Buffy replied, that he acknowledged the mandates of no man to disarm himself, and that he held his dignities from the Emperor, not from Salabad-jing. Messages of negociation nevertheless continued.

On the 30th of June the lieutenant of Hussars went forth with half the troop to reconnoitre, and, being short sighted, led them without suspecting the danger into covered and unequal ground, where they were suddenly surrounded by a much superior number of Morattoes, issuing from the other side of a hill, who immediately attacked them on all sides. The Hussars, as is the custom of these troops in such emergencies, endeavoured to disperse, and each man to save himself as he best could: the rest of the troop in the camp seeing the danger of their comrades, mounted and galloped to their assistance, not in a compact body, to which the others might rally, but all singling out different antagonists; in which irregular manner of combat, the Morattoes themselves are equal to any horsemen in the world. The troop of French dragoons seeing the Hussars in flight, mounted and sallied to cover their retreat, but in regular order; and the Morattoes awed by their discipline quitted the fight, having killed the lieutenant and two Hussars, and desperately wounded twenty-seven others: they likewise took six horses; and sent away seven caps or hats which they had picked up on the field, as a trophy of their victory, to Salabad-jing. Their chiefs, elated by this success, proposed such extravagant terms, that Mr. Buffy, knowing they would become more arrogant the more sollicitude he shewed for peace, broke off the negociation abruptly, and consulted his officers on the future operations of the war.

He represented to them, that "defective as their force was in cavalry, it would scarcely be possible for the infantry and artillery alone to protect the long train of carriages required for the sick, baggage, stores, provisions, and ammunition, through a march of 200 miles to

1756.

“ to Masulipatnam, from the incessant attacks of the Morattoes, as
“ well as Salabad-jing’s cavalry, which were approaching: and if
“ they should gain their way to this place, other evils would be the
“ consequence of their success; since the enemy accompanying their
“ progress would carry the ravages of war into the ceded provinces;
“ and by ruining the revenues, would cut off the only resource which
“ remained for the maintenance of the army.” He therefore pro-
posed that “ they should stand their ground where they were; that
“ altho’ the city itself was too extensive and too weak to be defended
“ by their force, there was a post at hand capable of containing the
“ army and all its equipments; in which they should defend them-
“ selves to extremity, in expectation of the reinforcements he had
“ requested from Pondicherry, and not without hopes that the good
“ disposition of Salabad-jing himself might prevail over the evil in-
“ tentions of his ministers and produce a reconciliation, which in all
“ probability would be precluded for ever, if the army retreated to
“ such a distance as Masulipatnam; at all events they could at last
“ retreat.”

All the officers concurred in opinion with their general. The post they resolved to take, was a palace of retirement from business, built by the kings of Golcondah, when mighty. It is called the garden of Chamaul, and is an enclosure of 600 by 500 yards: it is situated on the strand of the river Mouffi, and in the north-west angle of the city: in the middle is a great tank of water, square, and lined to the bottom with steps of stone: at some distance, are four great buildings, one facing each side of the tank, separated from each other, and capable of lodging a multitude. Early in the morning of the 5th of July, the day after the council, the French army began to move from their camp; at the same time the advanced guards, established towards the enemy’s camp, remained in their posts; for the Morattoes were in the field; who nevertheless did not venture to attack any part of the line, excepting the last troops as they were quitting the advanced posts, by whom they were repulsed; but still hovered around. Mr. Buffy therefore waited in the plain until the evening, when the whole army entered the garden without inter-
ruption.

1756. About this time the agent sent by Salabad-jing from Sanore arrived at Madrafs: the letters announcing the purport of his embassy were received some days before; but the full extent of Salabad-jing's proposals remained to be explained by the agent in person. Nothing could be more acceptable to the presidency than the invitation he brought; for since the disappointment of the expedition, which the company had projected to be carried on from Bombay, they despaired of having another opportunity of striking at the French influence in the northern parts of the Decan; on which, nevertheless, the very existence of the English on the coast of Coromandel seemed to depend. They therefore with great alacrity assured Salabad-jing of their intentions to comply with his request, and were on the point of ordering a detachment of 300 Europeans and 1500 Sepoys to take the field; when in the middle of July they received letters from Bengal, informing them of the greatest danger that had ever threatened the company's estate in the East Indies; to retrieve which from utter perdition required nothing less than the exertion of the utmost force that could be spared from the coast of Coromandel.

The END of the FIFTH BOOK.

Salabad

A L T E R A T I O N.

IN Page 252, instead of the Paragraph beginning with the words, "In the month of August Salabad-jing exhibited"—and ending "an ambassador from the great Mogul"—Read as follows.

In the month of August Salabad-jing exhibited another ceremony to amuse the people, receiving a delegate from Delhi, who brought, as was pretended, the serpaw, or vest, with the sword, and other symbols of sovereignty, which the Great Mogul sends to his viceroys, on their appointments. He remained at Aurengabad during the rest of this year settling his government, without the interruption of any military operations. But in the spring of the next year 1752, Balagerow, encouraged as before by Ghazi-o-dean Khan from Delhi, invaded his dominions with 40,000 horse, which separating in various detachments, committed all kind of ravage and devastation. The river Gunga flowing about 35 miles to the westward of Aurengabad, was at this time the boundary between the territories of the Soubahship and of Balagerow, whose capital, Poni, is by the usual road about 130 miles distant from the other city, and had no kind of defences. Salabad-jing having taken the field with all his forces, submitted the direction of the campaign to Mr. Buffy, who instead of ~~the~~ their incursions of the Morattoes into the territories of the Soubahship, retaliated the same mischiefs in their country, and advanced within 30 miles of Poni. This soon recalled the Morattoes, who burnt all their own villages in front and on either hand of his progress; and even destroyed their granaries in Poni itself. At the same time their detachments interrupted, harrassed, and cut off the Soubah's convoys of provisions, all of which came from behind, and from far. They likewise several times insulted the Soubah's encampments, but in these skirmishes were always repulsed with loss by the

1752. French musketry and artillery. Nevertheless the Soubah's army was almost famished: and the countries of both having suffered equally by this wasteful war, Balagerow consented to a cessation of hostilities for a present of 100,000 rupees. This treaty was concluded in the beginning of July; when Salabad-jing, without returning to Auren-gabad, proceeded with his whole army towards Golcondah; and in the rout exacted the submissions and received the tributes due from several refractory Zemindars; but the Rajah of Neirmel, the most powerful in these parts of the Decan, and several others of inferior note, united, and opposed the army of Salabad-jing, with all their forces, which were very numerous, but irregular: a general battle ensued, in which the Rajahs were routed, and Neirmel himself slain; after which Salabad-jing met no farther opposition during the rest of his progress to Golcondah. In the beginning of this campaign, Mr. Bussy hearing of the decline of Chunda-saheb's fortunes at Tritchinopoly, employed the influence which the expectation of his immediate services gave him over the councils of Salabad-jing, to obtain a commission, appointing Mr. Dupleix Nabob of the Carnatic, notwithstanding that Chunda-saheb was at that time alive; this, with several other pompous patents, was sent to Pondicherry, and Salabad-jing promised they should soon be followed by an ambassador from the Great Mogul.

I N D E X.

ABBREVIATIONS.

C, c, Coast. Eng, eng, English. Fr, fr, French. I, Island. K, King. m, mentioned m, miles. Nab, Nabob. p, page. Prov. prov. Province. Sep. Sepoys.



ABDALLA KHAN, with his brother Hoffman Ally, all-powerful at Delhi from 1713 to 1720. make 5 and depose 4 Emperors of Indostan.—in 1720. Hoffman is assassinated, and Abdalla dies wounded in battle, 19, 20, 21.

ABDALLI, the name of a tribe of Affghans, annexed likewise to the name of Ahmed the king of Candahar, who was of that tribe, 122.

ABDULL MALLY, 422. See Abdull Rahim.

ABDULL RAHIM, a brother to Mahomedally.—1751, marches with Lieut. Innis to Tinivelly, 169, 170. and against Madura, 170.—1756, is defeated with Abdull Mally, and escapes with him from Chelvetore, 422.

ABDULL WAHAB KHAN, brother to Mahomedally.—1751, *February*, marches with cap. Cope against Madura, 170, 171. *April*, joins cap. Gingen, with the Nabob's troops from Trichinopoly, 172. behaves with resolution at the fight of Volcondah, 174.—1752, *June*, sent by the Nabob to Arcot to govern the countries north of the Paliar, 248.—1753, *April*, his indolent character and profuse administration, 287. his troops routed by those of Vellore, 288.—1754, promises to furnish money to Maphuze Khan proceeding to Trichinopoly, 346. fails to appear, 362. makes a treaty with Mortimer, 372.—1755, has dissipated the money collected in the Arcot province, 372.

Abnath, Slaves, help to murder Subderally at Vellore, in *October* 1742, p. 48.

ACBARI, Emperor of Indostan, reigns 50 years from 1556 to 1605, p. 17 & 18. m, 25, 30.

Achaverm, *Achavaram*, a Pagoda 5 m. s. w. of Levi Cotah.—1749, *September*, taken, attacked by the Tanjorines, 117. defended by cap. Cope, 117, 118. m, 385.

ACHUT, *Arcut*, m, 60. 72. 84. 107.

ADAMS, commander of the Harwich ship of war, killed *October* 1748, p. 104.

ADVERCHON, Col. of the 49th regiment—

1754. *September*, arrives with his regiment on the C. of Coromandel, 371. and supercedes Major Lawrence in the general command, 371, 372.

ADONT, 249.

AFFGHANS, their origin, 7. easily and early converted to Mahomedanism, 24. have of late years figured in the revolutions of Delhi, 24. opposed by the Morattoes, 40.—In 1748, they invade the northern territories of the empire from Candahar, under the command of their new king Ahmed the Abdalli, p. 122.

AFRICA, Coffee slaves purchased on the eastern coast, 81. m, 93. A ship lost on an island 800 miles E. of the Cape of Good Hope, within sight of the continent, 406.

AHMED, the **ABDALLI**, Treasurer to Nadir Schah, on whose death in *June* 1747, he comes away from Persia to Candahar, and immediately gets possession of the provinces of Indostan ceded to the Persians by Mahomed Schah in 1739. In 1748 he invades the adjoining provinces of Indostan with an army of Affghans, 122.

AHMED SCHAH, **HAMED SCHAH**, eldest son of Mahomed Schah.—1748, marches against Ahmed the Abdalli, returns to Delhi on his father's death, and is proclaimed Emperor in *April*, 122.—1752, appoints the young Scheabeddin captain general, 336 m, 340.

Aix-la-Chapelle, treaty of, 35. 130.

ALAEDDIN, succeeds Mahomed Nasseredin, and possesses the throne of Delhi until 1317, p. 12.

ALKORAN, **KORAN**, when brought into India, 9. m, 26. 38. 52. 160.

Alga, a river on the c. of Malabar, and the northern boundary of the country of Canara, 121.

ALLUM KHAM formerly in the service of Chundasaheb, enters into that of Tanjore, 169.—1751, gets possession of Madura, and maintains it for Chundasaheb, 169. *March*, defends it against cap. Cope and Abdul

- Abdullwahab Khan, 170, 171. — 1752, joins Chundasaheb before Trichinopoly, 208. is killed, 216. *m.* 384. he left Minnah, Moudemah, and Nabi Cauu Catteck, in the government of the Madras, and Tinivelly countries, 399.
- ALLY DOAST KHAN, the posthumous and only surviving son of Subderally Khan, in 1752, *p.* 266.
- Ambor, a fort 50 *m.* w. of Arcot, 30 s. of Damalocherry, 127. Battle fought there July 23d 1749, in which Anwarodean Khan is killed, 127, 128, 129. *m.* 130. 132. 136. 346.
- AMEDABAD, city, 53.
- AMERICAN, 6.
- Amoor. See Ambor.
- Amoor. See Ambor.
- ANAWAR, father of Anwarodean Khan, his life, 52.
- ANGRIA, CONAGEE, his rise, and establishment, 407, 408.
- ANGRIA. This name was retained by the successors of Conagee, 408. their fleet described, 408, 409, 410. the attacks they repulse, and their successes from 1722 to 1754. attacked in 1755 by the Bombay fleet in conjunction with the Morattoes, successes of Commodore James, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414. — 1756, February, attacked by Admiral Watson and the Morattoes; Gheria taken, and the whole power of Angria annihilated, 415, 416, 417, 418.
- ANWARODEAN KHAN, son of Anwar, 52. at Delhi, 52. at Amedabad, 53. at Surat, 53. Nabob of Blore and Rajamundrum, from 1725 to 1741, 53. — In 1743 at Golcondah, 53 & 55. — 1744, arrives at Arcot. In June is present at the assassination of Seid Mahomed Khan, 56, 57, 58. suspected of partaking in it, 59. is appointed Nabob of the Carnatic, 60. avaricious, 64. insists that the English squadron shall not attack the French settlements in the Carnatic, 61. — 1746, September, forbids Dupleix to attack Madras, 68. who promises to give him the town when taken, 68. which not fulfilling, Anwarodean Khan sends his army with his son Maphuze Khan in October to attack it, 73. — 1748, September, promises 2000 horse to assist the English army in the siege of Pondicherry, but sends only 300, *p.* 99. — 1749. hated by the relations of the former family of Nabobs, who prefer Chundasaheb, 118. 119. *m.* 115. had watched Chundasaheb during his confinement at Sattarah, 126. prepares, and marches to oppose him and Murzafajing, and encamps at Ambor, 126, 127. July 23d, is killed at the battle of Ambor, 127, 128. — Maphuze Khan his eldest son, 128. *m.* 129. Mahomedally his second son, 132. *m.* 133. tributes paid to Anwarodean by Tanjore, 133. *m.* 144. his treasures and accounts mentioned, 162. Cobelong built by his order, 262. *m.* 362.
- APOLLO, hospital ship of Mr. Boscawen's squadron, lost with all her crew in a storm, April 13th, 1749. *p.* 109.
- ARABIA, ARABIANS, adventurers from Arabia encouraged to seek their fortunes in India, and seduced to remain there, 24. *m.* 45. *m.* 93. a colony of Arabians erroneously supposed to have founded Masulipatnam, and to have given a race of kings to Delhi, 147. *m.* 407.
- ARACAN, confines to the s. e. on Bengal and Indostan, 2.
- ARAMSCHAH, son of Cothbeddin Ibek, succeeds his father in 1219 in the throne of Delhi, and is deposed by his father's slave Hietmische Schamseddin, 11.
- Araundanghi, a fort in the country of the lesser Moravar, taken by Monagee with the assistance of Tondiman in 1749. and the cause of a quarrel between Tondiman and Tanjore in 1755. *p.* 402.
- ARCOT, PROVINCE OF, means always the same as the CARNATIC unless when the ancient Carnatic is meant, and whatsoever occurs under the name of Carnatic, meaning the present, is put under this head of the Province of Arcot. — Extent of the present Carnatic, 37. — 1740. invaded by the Morattoes, 41, who retire, and return, 43, 44. Vellore, has the strongest citadel, 45. — 1743, Nizamulmuluck comes to settle the province, 51. — 1744, Introduction of Anwarodean Khan into the province, 52. who in 1745 prohibits the Eng. Squadron from hostilities by land against the French in the territories of Arcot, 61. — 1749, Chundasaheb schemes to attack the prov. with Murzafajing, 125; which is struck with consternation by their invasion, 118. they approach the western confines, 126. Ambor, a pass leading into the Carnatic, 126. the of Tanjore and Mahomedally extend to come into the Carnatic, 133. the of which renders Murzafajing formidable to him, 136. he enters the Carnatic, 137, 138. Gingee the strongest fortress, 151. the Soubah of the southern provinces, how much respected in this, 162. — the Coleeroon and Caveri the two largest rivers, 177. — 1751, July, Mahomedally with the army retreat out of the Carnatic, in which he no longer possesses a single district, 181. Myfore is bounded on the east by the southern part of the Carnatic, 202. Morattoes assist Clive in the Arcot province, 204. — 1752, acquisitions by Clive's campaigns in the Carnatic, 213. — 1754, the Myforean agrees to assist Mahomedally in reducing the prov. of Arcot, 246. chiefs in the Carnatic

Carnatic disapprove Rajasahab, 274, 275.

—1753, petty commanders commit depredations, 287. the Duan of the Decan agrees not to interfere in affairs of this province, 334. grain imported into the Carnatic from Chicacole, 335. Dupleix made the war in the Carnatic subservient to his views in the northern provinces, 336, and meant to leave a very small portion of this Prov. to the English, 339. —1754, *December*, tranquillity restored to the Carnatic, 373. territories and revenues acquired by the English and French during the war, 376. —1755, no hostilities between the Eng. and Fr. in the Carnatic during this year, 403. the districts of Bangar Yatebam, Damerid Venkitapah and Bomrauze, a barrier to the Carnatic on the north, 417. *March*, the Eng. cannot spare Europeans out of the Carnatic, 421, and engage in no military operations in it after *February*, 425. the Fr. had never supplied any money to the Soubah of the Decan from the province, 427. and had gained little by their titular acquisition of it, 428.

ARCOT, Province of, *m. p.* 153. 183. 205. 208. 245. 265. 326. See CARNATIC.

ARCOT, NABOBSHIP or, NABOBS or in general, extent of their jurisdiction, 37. levied the Mogul's tribute from the kingdoms of Mysore and Trichinopoly, 38. neglected to pay the Morattoes their fine, 41. *Velore*, the greatest fief under Arcot, 46, and its dependance of the greatest importance, 420. St. Thome in 1749 had for many years belonged to the Nabobs of Arcot, 131. the Nabobship one of the six divisions of the Decan, 168. Palamcottah, although in the Carnatic, does not depend on the Nabob of Arcot: why, 326. a fine paid to the Nabobs by the Eng. for Madras, 338. Madras and Tinivelly necessary to the power of Arcot, 395.

ARCOT, NABOBSHIP or, mentioned *p.* 37, 38. 46. 131. 144. 339. 367.

ARCOT, NABOB or, mentioned *p.* 129. 337.

ARCOT, NABOB or, or NABOB OF THE CARNATIC. These terms, as equivalent, are employed indiscriminately; and are sometimes used relatively to individuals, who pretended, but had no right to the title; at other times to individuals who had. — To

ANWARODEAN KHAN, *p.* 52. 60.

CHUNDASAHAB, *p.* 199. 336. 144. 168.

COJA ABDULLA, *p.* 51.

DOAN T ALLY, *p.* 38.

DUPLEIX, *p.* 252. 436.

MAHOMEDALLY, *p.* 132.

MORTIZALLY, *p.* 47. 49. 275. 278.

RAJASAHAB, *p.* 252. 253. 275.

SAHATULLAH, *p.* 37.

SEID MAHOMED, *p.* 50. 54. 118.

SUBDERALLY, *p.* 43.

See these heads.

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- BALAPAH,** brother-in-law to Morarirow, gallant, killed at the battle of the Golden Rock, *June* 26th, 1753, *p.* 292.
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- Bancote,** on the Malabar Coast, the northern boundary of Angria's territory, 408. *m.* 410. — 1756, *April* 28th, surrenders to Commodore James — Is now possessed by the English who call it *Fort Victoria*, and it supplies beeves to Bombay, 413.
- Bang,** an intoxicating plant, used by the assailants at the storm of Arcot, 194.
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- BARNET,** Commodore, sent with a Squadron into the E. Indies in 1744, they take Fr. ships in the Iricights of Sunda and Malacca, and go to Batavia, — 1745, *July*, arrive on the C. of Coromandel, *p.* 60. prohibited by Anwarodean from attacking the Fr. settlements. separates the Squadron into various cruizes. — 1746, they reunite on the coast in *January*. 2 ships arrive, return to Europe, 61. Mr. Barnett, *other*, died in *April*, *p.* 62.
- BARNES,** a Ghew of Morarirow, who sends him assistance of Clive besieged in Arcot *November* 1751, *p.* 196. The Fr. beat up his camp, 196. marches with Clive and fights at the battle of Arni, 197, 198. quits Clive, 199. arrives with his Morattoes at Trichinopoly in *December*, 205, 206 — 1753, *April*, killed, charging the Eng. line near Trivadi, 279.
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- BAT, FLEET,** Commodore Barnett's Squadron there 1755, *p.* 60. *m.* 98.
- BEDER,** one of the Fr. deputies at the conference at Sadras, 337.
- BEDER,** a strong fortress, 60 m. N. W. of Golcondah, Salabadjing makes peace there with the Morattoes in 1752, *p.* 273, 274. — situated 50 m. E. of Calberga, 328.
- BEDROUR,** Rajah of. The country lies near the eastern confines of Canara; he is entirely defeated by Chitterdourg in 1749, *p.* 121.
- BEHARAM SCHAH,** deposes his sister Radia-cheddin, and after reigning 2 years at Delhi is killed in a revolt, 12.
- Beitul Fakih,** in Arabia. The Coffee-tree transplanted from thence to the Isle of Bourbon, 93.
- BENGAL,** Kingdom, Province, Government, Country; the name is likewise used to denote the Fr. or Eng. or other European Settlements in the province. Homaion before his flight had taken the kingdom, 17. The Eng. Settlements in Beng. depend on Calcutta, 33. *m.* 34. — 1745. Ships belonging to the Fr. in the prov. taken, 61. — 1746. one of Delabourdonna's Ships bears away to Beng. 63. The Eng. Squadron sail to Beng. in *August*, 66. *m.* 86. Adm. Griffin arrives there, 87. The Medway refitted there, 88. The Nabobs extort money from all the European settlements in the Prov. 120. — 1752. *February*, 100 Europeans sent by the Eng. from Bengal to Madras, 209. Ragooee Bonfola and Balagerow invaded Bengal in 1744, *p.* 273. one hundred Swiss soldiers sent from Bengal to the Eng. army in Coromandel, 279. — 1756, *July*, Advices received at Madras of the violences committed by the Nabob on the Eng. settlements in Bengal, 434.
- BENGAL, BAY of,** The hurricanes on the C. of Coromandel generally blow quite across the Bay, 70.
- BERAR, PROVINCE,** very extensive — In 1730, Ragooee Bonfola established the Morattoe dominion in Berar, 273. Nagpore is the capital, 328.
- BERKATOOLAH,** 1753, *August*, defends Trinomalee gallantly, 305. and obliges the enemy to raise the siege in *September*, 317.
- BERNIER,** his history of the rebellion of Aurengzebe, 18. quoted, 25.
- Binlapatnam,** Dutch factory in Chicacole, burnt and plundered by the Morattoes in 1754, *p.* 374.
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- Black Town.** In 1746, one of the divisions of Madras, 65. The walls weak and low, 74. In 1749, great part of it demolished by the French, 130.
- BOKERALLY,** nephew of Salattulla, who gives him the government of Velore. He is father of Morizally, 1710 to 1732, *p.* 37 and 38.
- BOMBAY,** Island, and Presidency of the Eng. settlements on the western side of India and in Persia, 33. The country of the Morattoes between

- tween Bombay and Golcondah, 40. — 1747, *June*, sends a reinforcement to Fort St. David, 87. — 1748, an East-India ship taken in sight of Bombay, 89. — 1754, sends a reinforcement to Madras, 382. the English squadron goes thither, 375. — 1755, *January*, returns from thence to Coronandel, 379. arrives again at Bombay in *November*, 405. Expedition projected from Bombay against the French with Salabadjing, 425, 406. Clive arrives there with the troops in *October*, 406, *m*, 407. is supplied with beeves from Bancoote, 413. In *March*, the Presidency attacked Angria in conjunction with the Morattoes, 410 to 414. and in the beginning of 1756, with Mr. Watson's squadron and the Morattoes, 414 to 417. the squadron sails from Bombay to Madras *April* 28th, *p*, 417. *m*, 434.
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- BOMRAUZE**, a considerable Polygar to the north-west of Madras, whose woods extend within 30 m. of Arcot, compounds his tributes with Mahomedally, *January* 1746, *p*, 417.
- Bonagherry**, a fort near Chilambarum, taken and abandoned by the Morattoes, *April* 1753. *p*, 280.
- BONSOLA**. See RAGOGEE.
- BOSCAWEN**, Admiral. 1747, *November*, sails from England with a great armament, 91. — 1748, which arrive at the Cape of Good Hope in *March* and *April*, are joined there by 5 Dutch ships, and sail *May* the 8th against Mauritius, 92. arrives there *June* 23d, and does not take it, 96, 97. arrive at Fort St. David *July* 27th, when Boscawen takes the command of Griffin's squadron likewise, 98. the force by sea and land, 98, 99. the army marches against Pondicherry, and attack Ariancopang, 99, 100, 101. *August* 30th, open trenches before Pondicherry, and raise the siege *October* the 6th, 101, 102, 103, 104. errors in the siege, 104, 105, 106. the squadron leave the Coast, but Mr. Boscawen remains at Fort St. David, 107. — 1749, In *January* the squadron returns. *April* 13th, the hospital ship, Pembroke, and Namur lost in the hurricane, 109. He takes a lead in the war with Tanjore, 110 and 118. In *August* he receives Madras from the French, 130. and takes possession of St. Thomé, 131. sails on the 31st of *October* from Fort St. David to England, 133.
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- CADI**, the Mahomedan judge in cases of property, 26.
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- CALBERGA**, a considerable town and fortress, n. w. of Golcondah, and 50 m. w. of Beder.—1752, *November*, Salabadjing makes peace here with Balagerow, and Ragooee Bonfola, 328. but Ragooee renews hostilities, 329.—1753, *January*, Bussy falls ill here, 330.
- Calancanden**, fort of a Polygar 13 m. n. e. of Cheverpetore, taken *June* 1756, by Mahomed Isfoof, 425.
- CALCUTTA**, Presidency of the Eng. settlements in Bengal, 33. Medway hove down here in 1747, *p*, 88. Duplex threatened to reduce it

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- Canibals**, some in India according to Thevenot, 6.
- Cannon**, a vast piece found at Arcot and employed by Clive, 190, 191.
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- Carangely**, fort with districts S. of Chinglapett. —1755, disputed between the Eng. and Fr. Governments, 403.
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- Caryamungalum**, a village near Trivadi.—1753, *April*, a Fr. party driven out of it, 280.
- CASTS**, the tribes of the original natives of Indostan, uncertain how many, have insurmountable distinctions, 4, 5. all acknowledge the Bramins, 5. peculiarities in food and shedding of blood, 5.
- CATABOMINAIGUE**, Polygar, his country, 50 m. N. E. from Tinivelly.—1750, *April*, Colonel Heron sends a detachment against him, 386. to whom he gives hostages at Shilinaikenpettah, 390. *November*, he is head of the Eastern Polygars, and resolves to join the Pulitaver, 420.—1756, *March*, joins Maphuze Khan, and fights in company with him, 422, 423. treats with Calliaud for his hostages, 423. *June*, redeems them, 424.
- Cataus, de**—1753, *July*, employed by Duplex and Brenier to betray Tritchinopoly, is detected and employed by Dapon to deceive Brenier, 297, 298, 299. *August*, is hanged, 304. *m.* 320, *m.* 321.
- Catwall**, the Mahomedan Court of criminal cases in Indostan, is cruel and corrupt, 26.
- CAVALRY**, of Indostan in general. For the great numbers employed in one army, See Army. How hired and enlisted, 49, and 424.

CAVALRY, of ABDULLWAHAB. — 1751, go over to Allum Khan at Madura, 170, 171. See Abdullwahab.

— of ALLUM KHAN. See Al. Khan.

— of BALAGEROW. See Balagerow.

— of BAZINROW. See Bazinrow.

— of CHUNDASABEB. — 1751, *July*, are superior to Mahomedally's. — 1752, *May*, quits him at Seringham, 231. See Chundasaheb.

— of GRAZIODEAN KHAN. See Ghaziodean Khan.

— of MAHOMEDALLY. — 1751, join the English army, 171, 172. — 1753, *July*, stop and insult the Nabob in his palace, 294, 295, and are permitted to go over to the enemy, 296. See Mahomedally.

— of MAPHUZE KHAN. — 1754, *August*, refuse to march with him from Fort St. David, 367. — 1756, he has no coh-troul over their *Jemautdars* or Captains 422. See Maphuze Khan.

— of MORARIROW, their excellence, 364. See Morarirow.

— of the MORATTOES in general, described, 40, their manner of fighting, 197, 198. — For the services and exploits of particular armies and bands see their Generals and Leaders, Balagerow, Balapah, Bazinrow, Innis Khan, Morarirow, Ragooee Bonfola.

— of MYSORE. See Mysoreans, the Regent, Verana.

— of NIZAM AL MULUCK. See Nizam.

— of TANJORE. See K. of Tanjore, Tanjorines, Monacgee, Gauderow.

CAUCASUS, barrier of India to the N. 2. Tamerlane enters India through the Caucasus, 13, it turns the course of the Ganges, 14. Tamerlane in his return repasses the Caucasus through the mountains of Sheberto, 15.

CAYENNE River, rises in the mountains of Malabar, within 50 m. of Mangalore, passes through Myfore; and near Trichinopoly after a course of 400 m. sends off an arm, which is the Coleroon, sends many branches through Tanjore to the Sea, 177, *m.*, 178. Trichinopoly, stands within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the Caveri, 180, *m.*, 181, *m.*, 182. Chucklypollam stands on the s. bank, 200, *m.*, 201. Caroor is on the bank of the Caveri, 203, as is Kistnavaram, 206, *m.*, 204, *m.*, 217, *m.*, 219, *m.*, 220, *m.*, 222, *m.*, 226, *m.*, 229, *m.*, 231, *m.*, 232, *m.*, 268. — 1752, *December*, little water in the bed, 270, in which a party of the Eng. troops are cut off by the Morattoes, 270, 271, *m.*, 282, *m.*, 289. Dalaway's Choultry stands on the s. bank, 299, as does Moota Chellinoor, 304. — 1754, *January*, 1200 Morattoes are cut off by Monacgee between two arms of the

Caveri, 341, *m.*, 343, *m.*, 355. the mound at Coiladdy prevents its stream from uniting again with the Coleroon, 360, *m.*, 364. a water course from the Caveri passes between Elimiserum and the Sugar loaf rock, 368, *m.*, 369. — 1754, *August*, the French overflow the ground round Mootachellinoor, from the Caveri, 370, *m.*, 389. — 1755, *July*, the river swelled, 397.

CAUNDORAH, Vizir and favourite of Mahomed Schah from 1720 to 1739. he quarrels with Nizamalmuluck, who brings in the Persians, 22.

Cayetar, a town 20 m. N. of the town of Tinivelly, 424.

Cerne, the Portuguese on discovering the island now Mauritius, called it Cerne, 92.

CEYLON, island of. Trincomalee is one of its harbours, 63, *m.*, 88. the Fr. have transplanted some shoots of Cinnamon from Ceylon to Mauritius, 94. The Moravar's Country is opposite to Ceylon, 384.

CHACE, Captain, 1753, *April*, left in the command at Trivadi, defends it at first with success; but losing a part of his garrison in a sally, is forced by the remainder to surrender, and dies of vexation at Pondicherry, 286, 287.

Charmoul, garden and palace at Hyderabad, in which Bussy and his army take post *July* 1756, *p.*, 433.

Chevelpetore, fort, commanding the districts of Nadamundulum. — 1756, *February*, taken by the Pulitaver and his allies, 422. *April*, abandoned to Mahomed Isfoof, 424. *June* the 10th, Maphuze Khan and Mahomed Isfoof encamp there, 425.

CHICACOLE, Province, of the Decan, 158. — 1753, *November*, Bussy obtains it for the French Company, 334. it is the largest of the 4 Northern maritime provinces, 335. The Nabob Jafferally, offended at the cession of it to the French, brings in an army of Morattoes, who ravage the province, 373, 374. — 1755, *January*, stipulation in the conditional treaty what settlements the English and French should have in the province, 375, and 376. its revenues not defined, 376.

Chieftain, equivalent to Khan, 52.

CHILLANBARAM, CHILLAMERUM, famous Pagoda, 109, *m.*, 112, *m.*, 137, *m.*, 277. Bonagerry, a fort near it, 280, *m.*, 281. — 1753, *April*, the Eng. Serjeant quits the Pagoda suspecting the governor of treachery, 287. the French take possession of it, 287. *April*, and *May*, Morarirow before it, 288, *m.*, 305. *August*, the Morattoes and Fr. rendezvous there, 306. — 1754, an Eng. party from Devil Cotah make an incursion into its districts, 358. Palam Cotah near it, 359.

Chimandelum, plain, 4 m. W. of Fort St. David.

— 1746,

—1746, *December* 10th, Anwarodean Khan's army arrives there, 82, 83. a redoubt there in the bound hedge, 255. —1752, *August*, the Eng. troops, defeated at Viciavandi, retire hither, 255. —1754, *February*, the serjeant and his guard cut off by the Morattoes, 277.

CHINA, comprehended in the East Indies, 1. —1744, three Fr. ships from China taken by Barret's Squadron, 60. —1752, Dupleix keeps the sailors, and mans the China ships from Pondicherry with Lascars, 252.

CHINGLAFETT, Fort, with considerable districts, n. of and near the Paliar, 261. —1752, *September*, troops coming from thence to the relief of Cobelong are taken by Clive, 263. stands 30 m. w. of Cobelong, 40 s. w. of Madras, $\frac{1}{2}$ a m. n. of the Paliar, 264. fortified with judgment, 265. *October*, attacked by Clive, and surrendered the 31st, 265, 266. *December*, the Fr. prisoners at Arcot conspiring, are removed hither, 275. —1753, its districts often harassed by neighbouring petty chiefs, 319.

CHITTAPET, Fort. —1750, *December*, Shanavaze Khan escapes thither, 157. and returns from thence to Murzafajing, 163. —1751, *October*, a French party sent from Pondicherry arrive there, and from thence join Rajafahab at Arcot, 197.

CHITTERDOURG, Country, adjoins on the e. to Canara. —1748, the Rajah with the assistance of Chundasaheb defeats the Rajah of Bedrour, 121. Chundasaheb goes from thence to Murzafajing, 125.

CHITTOAN, on the s. e. confines of Indostan, 2.

Chul, a harbour, and fortified city belonging to the Morattoes on the C. of Malabar, 410. —1755, *March* 23d, their fleet from thence join Commodore James, 411. and return thither in *April*, 414. —1756, *February*, their army marches from thence to the attack of Gheriah, 414.

Choultry, a building in India, for the shelter of travellers, very frequent, described, 187. m. 187. at Samiaveram, 223, 224, 225. the English party defeated at the great Choultry at Seringham, 269, 270. m. 280. the Fr. dislodged from that near Mootachellinoor, 284.

CRUCKER-POLLAM, a village on the s. bank of the Caveri, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. e. of Trichinopoly. —1751, *November*, *December*, Chundasaheb encamped there, 200. —1752, *March*, *April*, still there, 215, 217. move from thence into the I. of Seringham, 218. the Engl. encamp there, and cross over into the Island, when the Tanjorines take post there, 232, and 237. Chundasaheb put to death there, 241. m. 268. m. 313. —1754, the Fr. encamp there, 364. a water-courte from the river there, 368. m. 369.

CHUNDASAHEB —1732 to 1736, a relation of Doastally, whose daughter he marries, gives his own to the Duan Gollam Hussein, and administers the office in his stead, 37, 38. —1736, goes with Subderally to Pondicherry, 38. inveigles the queen of Trichinopoly and gets possession of the city, 38, 39. suspected by Meerassud, 39. puts his brothers Budafahab and Saduckfahab in Madura and Dindigul, 39. vexes the Tanjorines and Mysooreans, who invite the Morattoes, 41. —1740, takes the field, but delays to join Doastally, 42. after whose death, he visits Subderally at Arcot, goes with him to Pondicherry, and leaves his women and son there, 42, 43. *December*, unexpectedly besieged in Trichinopoly by the Morattoes, 43. —1741, his brothers defeated and killed, he surrenders the city *March* 26th, and is carried prisoner to Satarah, 44. his connexions with Dupleix suspected by Meerassud, 45. —1748, still a prisoner, 118. his character respected; on the death of Seid Mahomed, the chiefs in the Carnatic look up to him; Dupleix corresponds with him, and aids in obtaining his release, 118, 119, 120, 121. leaves Satarah with 3000 Morattoes, is defeated and made prisoner, but immediately released, gains a victory for the Rajah of Chitterdourg, and is at the head of 6000 men, 121. with which he joins Murzafajing, and persuades him to invade the Carnatic, 125. —1749, they approach and are joined by troops from Pondicherry, 126. and *July* 23d defeat Anwarodean at Amboor, who is killed in the battle, 126 to 129. Murzafajing appoints Chundasaheb Nabob of the Carnatic, 129. m. 130. they settle the government and proceed to Pondicherry, 131. Chunda gives the Fr. 81 villages in the neighbourhood, 132. his title reprobated by Mahomedally, 132. he marches with Murzafajing and the Fr. troops against Tanjore, summons the K. to pay arrears of tribute, and invests the city, 133, 134. their stay protracted until Nazirjing approaches, 135, 136. on which they march back to Pondicherry, harassed by the Morattoes, 137. —1750, Dupleix aids Chundasaheb with 50,000 l. and 2000 Europeans to serve against Nazirjing and the English, 138. On the mutiny of the Fr. officers and the retreat of their troops, Murzafajing surrenders himself to Nazirjing, but Chundasaheb goes with the Fr. troops to Pondicherry, behaves gallantly in the retreat, 140, 141, 142. Dupleix negotiates with Nazirjing in behalf of Murzafajing, and Chundasaheb, 143, 144, 145. Chundasaheb with the French troops beat up a part of Nazirjing's camp, 145. m. 146. *April*, on the retreat of Nazirjing to Arcot, the Fr. troops take Trivadi. In *July*, skirmish against the

the English and Mahomedally. In *August*, with 1000 of Chundasaheb's horse, they intirely rout Mahomedally's army, left by the English, 146 to 151. and take Gingee, 151, 152, 153. the conspiracy of the Pitan Nabobs proceeds at the same time that Dupleix is negotiating with Nazirjig, who on the 4th of *December* is attacked by the Fr. troops, and killed by the Nabob of Cudapah, 153 to 156. Mahomedally dreading Chundasaheb flies, 157. Joy of Dupleix and Chundasaheb at Pondicherry, 158, 159. *December*, Murzafajig comes there and declares Chundasaheb Nabob of Arcot, 161.—1751. who marches with his own troops and 800 French from Pondicherry to Arcot, where he is acknowledged Nabob, and even by Mortizally, 168. The officers in Tinivelly inclined to him; Allum Khan at Madura declares for him, 169. *March*, preparing to march against Trichinopoly, 171. *April*, his troops in Verdachelum surrender, 172. encounters the English and Nabob's army at Volcondah, and gains an advantage over them, 172, 173, 174. follows them to Utatoor, 174. operations between the two armies there, 174, 175, 176, 177. follows them to Seringham, and takes possession of the great Pagoda, 180. the Fr. take Coitady, 180, 181. They with Chundasaheb's army cross the Caveri and encamp to the E. of Trichinopoly, 181. his troops greatly outnumber Mahomedally's, 183. *September*, 4000 of his troops detached to attack Clive in Arcot under the command of his son Rajahsaheb, 186. *m.* 192. In the interval beleaguers Trichinopoly, 200, 201, 202. some of his cavalry skirmish with the party of Mysoreans and Captain Dalton, 203. *December*, 203 of them beaten up by Innis Khan, 204. who professes with his 500 to stand the whole of Chundasaheb's which were 12,000. *p.* 205.—1752. *February*, state of his army, which is now equalled by Mahomedally's, 208. *m.* 209. his son's troops in the Carnatic take service with chiefs attached to him, 213. Morarirow begins to treat with him, 214. *March* 28th, cannonade between the two armies on the arrival of the reinforcement with Lawrence and Clive; Allum Khan killed, 214, 215, 216. *April* 1st, Dalton sent to surprize his camp, is missed, 217. on which the Fr. oblige Chundasaheb much against his own opinion to cross over with them into the I. of Seringham, 218. Morarirow quits his correspondence with Chundasaheb, 220. *April* 6th, Clive detached to Samiavaram, his successes on that side the Coleroon until the 14th of *May*, 221 to 228. when he cannonades the camp of Chundasaheb in the island, 228, 229. most of whose officers and troops leave him, 231. with the rest he goes into the Pag. of Seringham, 231, 232. Law despairing of succour, anxious for

the fate of Chundasaheb, 233. and treats with Monagee for his escape, 236, 237. puts himself into Monagee's hands, and is made a prisoner, 237, 238. disputes amongst the allies concerning him, 240. his army totally reduced and dispersed, 239. is put to death by Monagee's order, and his head sent to Mahomedally, 240, 241. who treats it with ignominy, 241. merits of his character, 242. *July*, the Chiefs in his interest in the Carnatic are not yet reduced, 243. the reduction of his power, an advantage to the Mysoreans, 244. Pondicherry alarmed, but Dupleix not depressed at his death, 248. *m.* 252. before Chundasaheb's death Buffly obtained a commission from Salabadjing, appointing Dupleix Nabob of the Carnatic, 436. Dupleix proclaims his son Rajahsaheb, 253. *m.* 266. his talents not equalled in his son, 274, 275. praised by Dupleix, 278. his fate detects Mahomed Comaul, 317. *m.* 337.—1754. *January*, patents of his titles produced at Madras, 338. *m.* 339. he brought Maphuze Khan from Amboor to Pondicherry, 346. *m.* 378. *m.* 381. The Moravar apologizes for having sided with him, 384. the Fr. assert his pretensions to the Madura and Tinivelly countries, 396. *m.* 399. *m.* 403.

CLARKE, Captain, 1751. *July*, his party with Clive's fights a Fr. detachment at Condore, 182.

CLIVE.—1748, *September*, as Ensign, and distinguishes himself before Pondicherry, 102.

—1749. *August*, and at Devi Cotah, 115. went to India in the mercantile service of the Company, is appointed Commissary to the troops, 181.—1751. *May*, serves in the fight at Volcondah, 174. and in the detachment which relieves Verdachelum, he and Pigot attacked in their return, 181. 182. *July*, is appointed a Captain, and with Captain Clarke beats the Fr. party at Condore, 182. marches from Madras on the 26th of *August* with 200 Europeans and 300 Sepoys, 183. *September* 1st, takes possession of the fort of Arcot, 184. various operations, siege and defence of the fort, and repulse of the storm *November* 14, from *p.* 184 to 196. *November* 19, Clive takes the field, is joined by Bafinrow the Morattoe, 196, 197. they defeat Rajahsaheb at Arni, and get some of his effects from the governor, 197, 198, 199. he insists 600 of the enemy's Sepoys, 199. *December*, takes the pagoda of Conjeveram, 199, 200. returns to Madras and Port St. David, 200. *m.* 204.—1752. *February*, takes the field from Madras, 209. follows and defeats the Fr. and Rajahsaheb at Covrepauk, 210, 211, 212. marches to Arcot, from thence towards Vellore, is recalled to Fort St. David, and destroys the town of Dupleix Fatehabad, 213. the extent of territory recovered by him in the Carnatic,

213. *March* 14th, proceeds with Major Lawrence and the reinforcements to Trichinopoly, 213. opposes the enemy's cannonade at Coilladdy, 214. active in the general cannonade between the two armies, 215, 216. *April* 6th, detached with a large force to the north of the Coleroon, and encamps at Samiavaram, 220, 221. his detachments take Munsurpett and Jalguddy, 221 and 222. *April* 14th, marches to Utatoor, but returns immediately on D'Auteuil's retreat, 222. and is attacked in the night by a considerable detachment of the Fr. army, which he defeats after various mistakes and adventures, 222 to 226. is joined by Dalton, 227, 228. *May* 14th, moves, and on the 15th cannonades the enemy's camp on the island, 228, 229. takes Pitchandab, 229, 230. grants passports to Chundasaheb's troops, part of whom come over to him, 231. *m.* 232. *May* 27th, marches, defeats, and takes D'Auteuil's reinforcement in Volcondah, 233, 234, 235. the Fr. in Seringham having capitulated, Clive rejoins the main body on the island, 239. *m.* 240. *September*, takes Cobealong, and beats a reinforcement, 261, 262, 263, 264. takes Chinglapet, 264, 265, 266. obliged by illness to quit the field, and to return to Europe, 266. *m.* 279. Mahomed Iffoo insisted under him in 1751, *p.* 347. *m.* 381. *m.* 382. — 1755. in England, appointed a Lieutenant Colonel, governor of Fort St. David, and sent to Bombay to command, in case of the absence of Col. Scot, the expedition projected against Salabad-jing, 406. *October*, arrives with the troops at Bombay, 406. *m.* 407. — 1756. *February*, commands the land forces against Gheriah, 414, 416.

Cobealong, a fort, *m.* 261. near the sea, 20 *m.* s. of Madras, built by Anwarodean, surprized by the Fr. landing from a ship in 1750, *p.* 262. — 1752. *September*, taken by Clive, 261 to 263. who beats a party coming to its relief, 264. *October*, its fortifications blown up, 266.

COCHIN, city on the Malabar Coast; the K. of Travencore has extended his dominions to the boundaries of Cochin, 400.

Coffee-tree, transplanted from Beit ul Fackih in Arabia, to the I. of Bourbon, 93.

Coffres. See *Cassres*.

COJA ABDULLA KHAN, — 1743. General of Nizamulmuluck, when he came into the Carnatic, appointed Nabob of Arcot, reconducts the army to Golcondah, 51. is found dead on the night before he was to set out for Arcot, 52. is succeeded by Anwarodean Khan, 53.

Colahy, on the Malabar C. one of Angria's strong holds — 1722. attacked by Com. Matthew's squadron and a Portuguese army from Goa, unsuccessfully, 410.

Coiladdy, Kailaddy, a fort situated at the eastern extremity of the island of Seringham, 177. a

mile E. of the great mound, 180. — 1751. *August*, well defended by Trusser, but abandoned, 180, 181. a Fr. party sent from thence to Condore, 182. — 1752. *March*, the English line of march cannonaded from hence, 214. *April*, supplies provisions to the enemy at Seringham, 221. *April* the 26th, taken by Monagee, 226. — 1753. *October*, the English army go into cantonments there, 316. *m.* 319. *m.* 320. *November* 26th, the firing at the assault on Trichinopoly heard there. *December* 3d, the army return from thence, 324. — 1754. *May* 24th, taken by Maifun, who cuts through the mound, 360. Capt. Jos. Smith detached thither to protect the labourers repairing the mound, 371 and 372.

Coilguddy, a Pagoda, 8 *m.* E. of Madura. — 1755. *April*, the Governor of Madura retires thither. Colonel Heron takes the Pagoda, and the soldiers plunder the images, 384, 385. which the Colliers afterwards revenge, 391 and 394. the Pagoda stands in the town of Tirambore, 423.

Collorepattah, a fort in the Tinivelly country, belonging to the Polygar Condonnaigue, taken by assault by Mahomed Iffoo, *June*, 1756, *p.* 425.

COLLALIA, country, bounds the country of Morarow to the S. 426.

COLLIERIES, — 1752. *February*, 3000 sent by Tondiman to the assistance of Mahomedally, 208. some contribute to discover the treason of Ponipah, 348, 349, and 352. Atchempettah belongs to the Colliers, 365. their character, two steal the horses of Col. Lawrence and Clive, 381, 382. not so atrocious as described by Father Martin, 383. — 1755. *May*, manner in which the Colliers of Lachenaig defended their place against the Eng. 383. detect the Eng. for plundering the images at Coilguddy, 385. stab a party of Eng. Sepoys asleep, 391. attack the Eng. army in the pass of Nattam, and recover their gods, 393, 394. *June*, swarm abroad on the departure of the Eng. army from Tinivelly, 399. The Politaver sends his Colliers abroad to plunder, 401. — 1756. *March*, 150 Colliers serving with Mahomed Iffoo, 423.

COLEROON, river, bounds Tanjore to the N. 108. — 1749. the Eng. troops for the first time cross the Coleroon, 109. At Devi Cotah, the river within the bar is capable of receiving ships of burthen, 122. the ships sent against Devi Cotah, anchor at the mouth of the river, 113. *m.* 133. *m.* 137. *m.* 168. *m.* 169. is an arm of the Caveri, and the first 20 miles of their separation forms the I. of Seringham, 177, 178. subject to sudden alterations, 179. — 1751. *July*, crossed by the Eng. army retreating to Trichinopoly, 179. *m.* 181. — 1752. *April*, Chundasaheb's army

- army in the I. of Seringham encamp along the Coleroon, 218. *May*, Clive detached to take post North of the Coleroon, 220, 221. Lalguddy close to the Coleroon, 222. *m.*, 222. *m.*, 225. Pitchandah is on the N. bank, 226. *m.*, 228. a mound on the bank from Pitchandah to the W. 228. 15 Frenchmen jump from the wall of Pitchandah into the river and are drowned, 230. *m.*, 231. *m.*, 232. *m.*, 268. *m.*, 277. the river is near, Chillumbrum, 281. *m.*, 304. *m.*, 316. *m.*, 342. *m.*, 354. *May*, some of the Eng. Sepoys retreating from Palamcotah, drowned in the Coleroon, by a sudden swell, 359. the mound at Coiladdy prevents it from running into the Caveri, 360. *m.*, 303. 367. the woods of Wariorepollam extend almost to the Coleroon, 396.—1755. *July* the 9th, the Coleroon and Caveri swelled, 397.
- COMORA BAY**, on the C. of Malabar, 15. *m.* N. of Severndroog.—1755. *April*, the Bombay and Morattoo fleets anchor there, 411.
- COMORIN CAPE**, *m.*, 40. from Masulipatnam to C. Comorin, there is no port capable of receiving a ship of 300 tons burthen, 112. *m.*, 125. The Subah of the Decan rules from Brampore to C. Comorin, 158. the territory of Tinivelly extends to C. Comorin, 169. The Colleries are the inhabitants of the woods which extend from Trichinopoly to C. Comorin, 208. The authority of Arcot extends from the R. Penar to this Cape, 245. On the Malabar Coast, it terminates the kingdom of Travendore, 400. the Malabar Coast from C. Comorin to Surat is intersected by many Rivers, 407.
- CONAGEE ANGRIA**. See **ANGRIA**.
- CONANDEREILE**, a town in the woods halfway between Trichinopoly and Tanjore.—1753. *July*, the Eng. army halt there, 296.
- CONDAMNAGUE**, Polygar of Coilorepettah. *June* 1756, made a prisoner when his place was stormed by Mahomed Illoof, 425.
- CONDANORE**. See **CANDANORE**.
- CONDARIR**, Province.—1752. *November*, obtained by M. Buffy; it adjoins to the districts of Masulipatnam, 328. *m.*, 334. extends between the rivers Kistna and Gondegama, 335. its annual revenue rated at 180,000 rupees, 335.—1754. The Morattoes, who had ravaged Chicacole, pass through Condavir in their return, 374. *m.*, 376.
- CONDOR**, a town 10 m. from Tanjore.—1751. *July*, Captain Clarke and Clive defeat a Fr. party there, 182.—1753. *April*, the K. of Tanjore visits the Nabob Mahomedally and Major Lawrence here, 281.—1756. *July*, the K. deputed Monagee to visit the Nabob here, 397.
- CONJEVERAM**, a considerable town and pagoda, 40 m. inland from Madras.—1751. *August* 29th, Clive marching to Arcot passes through it, 183.—Rajahsaheb's troops take post in the pagoda to intercept 2 eighteen pounders, going to Clive, but retire on the approach of a detachment from Arcot, 185. the Pagoda garrisoned by the French during the siege of Arcot. Clive takes it in *December*, 199, 200. *m.*, 208.—1752. *January*, Rajasaheb takes possession of it again, and repairs the walls, 209. it surrenders again to Clive, 210.—1754. *April*, Maphuze Khan loitering there, 347. until the month of *July*, 362. when he marches with the Eng. reinforcement from thence to Trichinopoly, 362, 363. *m.*, 372. Coolies, the carriers of burthens in Indostan. 79. *m.*, 81.—1749. many of them drowned at Devi Cotah, 112. *m.*, 115. *m.*, 170. *m.*, 371.
- COOPER**, Lieutenant.—1752. *September*, killed at Cobelong, 262.
- CORAGHANABAD**. Anwarodean Khan had been the governor there, 52.
- COSTAPARAH**, 5 m. N. E. of Elimiserum, and 5 m. of Kelli Cotah, 344.—1754. *February* the 12th, the Eng. detachment with the company of grenadiers cut off, 344. 345.
- COPE**, CAPTAIN.—1749. commands the first expedition into Tanjore, 109, 110, 111, 112. serves under Major Lawrence in the second, and defends Achavaram, 117, 118.—1750. *July*, commands the Eng. forces sent to join Mahomedally at Trivadi, 148. a cannonade with the French, 149. differs in opinion with Mahomedally concerning the operations, and is recalled with the troops to Fort St. David in *August*, 149, 150. *December*, thinks it hazardous to attack the Fr. troops returning to Pondicherry with the treasures of Nazirjing, 168.—1751. sent with a detachment of Europeans and Sepoys to Mahomedally at Trichinopoly, 168. attacks Madura and is repulsed, 169, 170. sends 100 Europeans to join the English army, 172. *December*, sent to command the detachment at Kistnavaram, 206. is mortally wounded there, 207.
- COROMANDEL COAST OF**, *m.*, 25. Madras the Presidency of the English settlements on this C. 33. *m.*, 34. *m.*, 35.—1745. Barner's Squadron appears on the Coast, 60. and leaves it, 61.—1746. Delabourdonnais appears, 62. *m.*, 64. *m.*, 65. *m.*, 66. the Coast dangerous for ships from the 15th of *October* to the 20th of *December*, 69 and 70. the Southern monsoon sets in in *April*, 70. the ruin of Delabourdonnais Squadron, the cause of the subsequent events on the C. 13. after the loss of Madras, Fort St. David takes the rule of the English settlements on the C. 78.—1747. *Feb.* the Fr. ships sail away to avoid the English, 85.

the Fr. force on shore greatly superior to the Eng. 86. *m.* 92. the voyage from Mauritius to the C. is made in a month from April to October, 96. *m.* 97. the nearest passage, 98.—Dupleix vaunts to the princes of Coromandel, the repulse of the siege of Pondicherry, 106. the land near Devi Cotah the most fertile on the coast, 112. no port on this C. capable of receiving a ship of 300 tons, 112. boats used on the C. 113.—1749. the success of Chundasaheb and Murzafajing raises much consternation throughout the Coast, 118. especially amongst the enemies of Chundasaheb, 129. Fort St. David continued the Presidency, 131. *m.* 133. The river Krishna bounds the Coast to the north, 146, 147. The Nations of Coromandel admire the politicks of Dupleix after the deaths of Nazirjng and Murzafajing, 167. the harvest on the Coast of Coromandel is generally divided between the lord of the land and the cultivator, 171. all the rivers on this coast subject to sudden alterations, 179. *m.* 229. *m.* 334. *m.* 335. *m.* 365. *m.* 366. *m.* 371.—1754. what the Eng. and Fr. were to possess on this Coast adjusted by the conditional treaty, 375, 376. what revenues each had added to their former possessions, during the war, 377. *m.* 405. *m.* 406. *m.* 408. *m.* 418. *m.* 420.—1756. the Fr. influence with Salabadjing deemed the greatest evil to the English affairs in Coromandel, 434.

COTHEBEDDIN IBEK, Slave of Scheabeddin, who gives him the government of Delhi, 10. he extends the dominion, becomes independent, and dies in 1210, *p.* 11.

Cottapatam, on the sea shore 65 *m.* N. of Madras, belongs to Bangar Yatchammaigie, 417.

Coverpauk, fort in the road between Conjeveram and Arcot.—1752. Feb. battle near it gained by Clive, 210, 211, 212. surrenders to him, 212. *m.* 213. *m.* 317. *m.* 347.

Crow Lieutenant, killed December 25th at the Choultry in Seringham, 271.

CUDAPAH, NABOBSHIP, under Golcondah, 158. 60 leagues from Pondicherry.—1751. Feb. Buffy and Salabadjing marched out of Cudapah, 166. *m.* 249. Maphuze Khan remained there after the death of Murzafajing, 346.

CUDAPAH, NABOB OF.—1750. One of the three Pitan Nabobs, who accompany Nazirjng into the Carnatic, and conspire against him in September, 142 and 143. and correspond with Dupleix, 145. He kills Nazirjng December the 4th, *p.* 156. appears satisfied with Murzafajing at Pondicherry, 160.—1751. attacks the rear of Murzafajing's army when arrived in the country of Cudapah, 163. flees wounded out of the bat-

tle, 164. Palamcotah in the Carnatic is the Jaghire of the Nabob of Cudapah, 326.

CUDALORE, Town belonging to the Eng. situated about a mile S. of Fort St. David, described, 78.—1746. December the 8th, the Fr. march to attack it, but retreat in confusion, 81, 82. the 30th, another attempt frustrated in the embarkation, 83, 84.—1748. January, they prepare to attack it again, but are deterred by Major Lawrence encamping, 88.—June 17th, deceived by a stratagem, they attack it in the night, and are repulsed, 91. *m.* 109.

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DABUL, on the Coast of Malabar, 8 *m.* S. of Severndroog, 407. which, when attacked by Com. James in March 1755, expects assistance from Dabul, 412. April, Severndroog being taken, Ramageepunt proposes to Com. James to attack Dabul, 413.

DALAWAY, or REGENT, of MYSORE, 202. See Regent, under Mysore.

Dalaway's Choultry, situated close to the S. bank of the Caveri, 6 *m.* S. of Trichinopoly. Major Lawrence returning with the army from Tanjore arrives there August the 7th 1753, *p.* 299.

DALTON, Captain.—1750. March, deputed with Major Lawrence to treat with Nazirjng, 138, 139.—1751. June, commands the advanced post at the Straights of Utaroor, 174. is attacked in his retreat, and beats off the Enemy, 175, 176, 177. drives the Fr. from a battery on the S. of the Caveri, 201. October, with the company of grenadiers, rescues the wood carts, 203.—1752. succeeds Captain Cope in the post at Kistnavaram, and sends forward the Mysore army, follows them, and arrives at Trichinopoly February the 6th, 207, 208. March 28th, joins Major Lawrence and the reinforcement with a large detachment, 214, 215. active in the action of that day, 216. April 1st, sent with 400 Europeans to attack Chundasaheb's camp in the night, but is misled, 217. April 3d, takes Elimiserum, 218, 219. April the 9th, takes a gun from the enemy on the other side of the Caveri, 219. May the 9th, detached to attack D'Auteuil at Utaroor, who engages him, is beaten back, and abandons the fort, of which Dalton takes possession, 226, 227, 228. joins Clive at Samiavaram, serves under him as a Volunteer in the cannonade of the Enemy's camp, and reduction of Pitchandah, 228, 229, 230. June 3d, commands the advanced guards and receives the surrender of the Fr. troops in Jumbakistna, 239. appointed to command in Trichinopoly, 244. is present at the conference,

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*Dillon's Battery, made by him in the N. W. gateway of Trichinopoly, 320. *m.* 298. assaulted by the Fr. in the night, Novemb. 27th, 1753, *p.* 320 to 324.

Damalcherri, Passes, into the Carnatic from the W. —, 1740, May 20th, the Nab. Coastally killed there by the Morattoes, 41. they lye about 30 m. N. of Amboor, 127.

DAMERLA VENKITAPAH, considerable Polygar, N. W. of Madras, N. and W. of Bangar Yatham's Country. —1756, December, compounds his tributes with Mahomedally for 100,000 Rupees, 417.

Danishmend Khan. —1756, Governor of Madura, where Mahomed Isloof finds every thing in disorder, 423, 424.

Darby, East India Ship, taken by Angria in 1736, *p.* 410.

D'AUTREUIL, commands the troops sent to join Murzasajing and Chundasaheb, 126. July 23d, gains the battle of Amboor, 127, 128, 129. —1750, February, joins the army of Murzasajing at Villanore, with 2000 Europeans, 138. expostulates with Major Law-

rence, and cannonades the English quarters, 140. on the mutiny of the French officers, orders the whole battalion to return to Pondicherry, 140. is accompanied by Chundasaheb and attacked by the Morattoes in the retreat, 142. surprizes one of the quarters of Nazir-jing's camp in the night, 145. follows Buffs with the main body, when Buffs attacks Gingee, 151. —1751, commands the Fr. troops with Chundasaheb in the fight at Volcondah, 173. —1752, April 14th, arrives at Utatoor with a reinforcement intended to join the Fr. troops with Mr. Law, 222. marches from Utatoor, but returns into the fort on the approach of Clive, 222. May 9th, engages Dalton's party near Utatoor, and marches away in the night to Volcondah, 227. advances again towards Utatoor, is met by Clive; retreats to Volcondah, is defeated there, and surrenders his whole party to Clive, 233, 234, 235. *m.* 236. is a prisoner in Major Lawrence's camp at Seringham, 239.

DECAN, TERRITORY, SOUBAHSHP OF. JURISDICTION IN GENERAL. Most of the Mogul conquests in the Peninsula are under the Subah of the Decan, 35. the Carnatic is one of the most considerable Nabobships under the Decan, 37. Ghaziudin Khan prefers the post of captain general at Delhi to this Subaship, 124. six provinces comprehended in it, 157, 158. of which Golcondah, one, has 6 Nabobships, 158. the jurisdiction extends from Brampore to C. Comorin, and eastward to the Sea, 158. *m.* 161. *m.* 165. —1752, Dupleix's projects of acquisitions in the Decan, 248. October, Ghaziudin Khan approaching, 273. Tripetti, one of the most famous temples in the Decan, 317. *m.* 328. the rains in the Decan between Golcondah and Aurengabad continue from the beginning of July to the end of September, 332. *m.* 335. *m.* 336. *m.* 337. Morarirow's principality depends on the Subaship, 363. *m.* 378. —1755, Buffs continued by Godeheu in the management of the Fr. affairs in the Decan, 403. project in England to ruin the French influence in the Decan, 405. which, in the beginning of 1756, is well nigh broken by the rupture between Buffs and Salabadjing, 425. Jafferally, the late Nab. of Rajahmundry, receives Jaghires in the Decan, 426. Shanavaze Khan proposes to Balagerow, to rid the Decan of the French, 428. several Morattoe Chiefs hold seifs in the Decan on condition of military service to the Soubaship, 431. evil consequences apprehended by the English from the French influence in the Decan, 434. Niernel, the most powerful of the Rajahs in the Decan, between Poni and Golcondah, 436.

DECAN, SUBAH, or VICEROY OF. Individuals. Nizamalmuluck in 1736, *p.* 22, 23. who was preceded by his father Ghaziodean Khan, 53. and in 1748, is succeeded by his son Nazirjing, 122. who is opposed by his nephew Murzafajing, 124. who on the 4th of Decemb. 1750, is hailed Subah in the field of battle on the death of Nazirjing, 156. — 1751, *February*, on the death of Murzafajing, Mr. Buify proclaims Salabadjing. — 1752. but Ghaziodin Khan, the elder brother obtains the commission at Delhi, 250. In 1751, *June*, no Subah had made his residence at Aurenghabad since the death of Nizamalmuluck, 251. — 1752, on the death of Ghaziodin Khan, his son Scheabeddin is supposed to assert his father's pretensions, 274.

De Cattans. See Cattans.

DELABOURDONNAIS. See BOURDONNAIS.

DELHI, the ANCIENT KINGDOM OF. — 1200, conquered by Scheabeddin, 10. — 1219, the dominion extended by Cothbeddin Ibeck, who is succeeded by Aramschah, and he by Ilit-mische, 11. who conquers Multan, 12. who dies in 1235. his successors to 1246, are Firouze Schah Roaneddin, the Princess Radiatheddin, Beharamschah, Massoodschah Alaeddin, Mahomedschah Nassereddin, who made great conquests in India, 12. he is succeeded by Alaeddin, who was alive in 1317: a chafin of 80 years in D'Herbelot: Sultan Mahmood reigns and is conquered by Tamerlane in 1398, *p.* 12, 13, 14. the succession of these Dynasties are given by Feritsha, 30. Error concerning Arabians from Masulipatnam giving a race of kings to Delhi, 147.

DELHI, EMPIRE OF, and Government under the successors of Tamerlane, who are the present Dynasty of GREAT MOGULS, viz. Pir Mahomed, 1404, *p.* 16. Sultan Sharoch, 1446, *p.* 16. after whom they have little influence in India until Babr, who conquers Sultan Ibrahim Loudi in 1526. and dies 1530, *p.* 17. Hommaion to 1556, *p.* 17. Acbar to 1605, *p.* 18. Gehangir to 1607, *p.* 18. Schah Gehan to 1666, *p.* 18. Aurengzebe to 1707, *p.* 18. Behader Schah, Iehander Schah, Furuckshir, to 1719, *p.* 19. Rasseih al Dirjat, Rasseih al Doulat, Mahomed Schah, to 1739, *p.* 20, 21. when Thomas Kouli Khan takes and sacks Delhi, 22, 23. Feritsha's history of the Mahomedan Dynasties of Delhi from 977 to 1605, *p.* 30. See FERITSHA. — 1732. Doastally could not obtain a commission from Delhi, 37. after the retreat of the Persians Nizamalmuluck is afraid of attacks from Delhi, 39 and 45. of late years the Morattoes have frequently been at the gates of Delhi, 40. In 1743, Nizamalmuluck fears nothing more

from Delhi, his son Ghaziodin being appointed Captain General there, 50. — In 1747, the Europeans as ignorant of Arcot, as of Delhi, 85. — 1748, Invasion of the Abdalli, death of Mahomed Schah, his son Ahmed Schah proclaimed Emperor at Delhi in April, 122. Ghaziodin prefers his employment at Delhi to the Soubahship of the Decan, 124. — 1749, the English presidency on the C. of Coromandel awed by respect to the Court of Delhi, 132. — 1750, Nazirjing marching towards Delhi, returns to encounter Murzafajing, 137. whose pretensions are supported by the vizir at Delhi, 158. manners of the Court, 167. — 1752, the head of Chundafahab said to be sent thither to be viewed by the Emperor, 241. — 1751, the Morattoes hired by Ghaziodin Khan at Delhi to oppose Salabadjing, 251. who receives a Delegate from thence, 252 and 435. — 1752, Ghaziodin Khan marches from Delhi into the Decan, 273. accompanied from thence by De Volton, the Mogul's physician, 274. — 1753, Scheabeddin, son of Ghaziodin Khan, takes great part in the distracted affairs of Delhi, 336. *m.* 338. — 1754, a fictitious patent from Delhi produced by the Fr. deputies at Sadras, 340. *m.* 378.

DELHI, power, and authority of the Government — not all the Countries of Indostan are subjected to the throne of Delhi, but some remain only tributary, 35, 36. Nabobs must be confirmed from Delhi, 36.

DELHI, CITY, the present not situated exactly on the same spot as the ancient, 14. the Morattoes have of late years often been at the gates of Delhi, 40. In 1747, Delhi little known to the Europeans in India, 85. a vast piece of cannon said to be sent from Delhi to Arcot, 190. — 1752, *June*, it is given out that Chundafahab's head was sent to Delhi, 241.

DELEYRIT. — 1755. Governor of Pondicherry, a moderate man, remonstrates against the expedition of the Eng. into the Madura and Tinivelly Countries, 395, 396. sends Mailin against Terriore, but orders him to desist from attacking Arielore, and Wariorepollam, 396, 397. — 1756, *January*, sends a large force into the field to prevent the Eng. from attacking Velore, 418.

DEPUTY, one of the council at Madras sent to Velore, *January*, 1756, his transactions there, 419, 420.

DEPRE COTAN, territory contiguous to Masulipatnam, belonging to the Fr. from which they drew revenues in 1754, *p.* 376.

DEPR, DEPR, Island, 1754, it is agreed by the truce, that this I. shall be equally divided between the Eng. and the Fr. 375. *m.* 376.

DEVI COTAH, fort and district.—1749, object of the expeditions of the English against the K. of Tanjore, 108. the first expedition under the command of Capt. Cope, unsuccessful, 109 to 112. advantages expected from its port, manufactures, and soil, 112, 113. attacked and taken by Major Lawrence, 113 to 117. death of a Tanjorine of a high cast there, 116, 117. ceded by the K. of Tanjore to the E. I. Company: its revenues, 118. a garrison left in it, 130, *m.* 181.—1751, *July*, becomes very commodious for the communication with Trichinopoly, 182. Captain Clarke marches from thence with a detachment, 182.—1752, *May*, Major Lawrence orders battering cannon from thence to Seringham, 232. which are sent and arrive, 237.—1753, some of the sick of the army sent thither, 283. the Serjeant at Chillumbrum retreats to Devi Cotah, 287. Morariow afraid to join the Fr. in attacking it, 305. *August*, *September*, a large reinforcement sent by sea from Madras to Devi Cotah, 307. Palamcottah relieved from hence by Lieut. Frazer, 326, 327.—1754, *March*, Captain Pigou sent from Madras with a reinforcement to Devi Cotah, 345. who wait there for more troops, 346. and for Maphuze Khan, 347. Lieut. Frazer returns, 358. a small detachment sent to assist Chillumbrum, routed, 358. Capt. Pigou, with a stronger relieves Palamcottah, 359. and marches from Devi Cotah to Trichinopoly, 361.—1754, *December*, left to the English by the truce, 375.

De Volton, *See* Volton.

D'HERBELOT, *See* HERBELOT.

- **Diego Keys**, Island, belonging to the Fr. particulars concerning it in *p.* 92, 95, 96.

DINDIGUL.—1736, Chundasaheb places his brother Saduktsaheb there, 39. who is routed and killed coming from thence to his assistance, 44. Lachengigue's country lies in the road from Manapur to Dindigul, 381.

DOASTALLY, NAB. of Arcot.—1732, succeeds his uncle Sadatulla, against the will of Nizamalmuluck, 37. gives one of his daughters in marriage to Mortizally, and another to Chundasaheb, 38. whom he lets act as Duan, 38.—1736, sends his son Subderally and Chundasaheb against Trichinopoly, 38, 39. and continues Chundasaheb in the government there, 39.—1739, the Morattoes incited to invade him by Nizamalmuluck, 39, 40.—1740, *May* 20th, encounters them at Amboor, is betrayed, and killed in the battle, 41, 42, *m.* 43. had withheld the tribute from Nizamalmuluck, 45, *m.* 127.

DOLTANAD, fortrefs 8. m. from Aurengabad, esteemed impregnable, 333.

DOW, ALEXANDER, has translated and published the history of Peristha, a valuable work, 30.

Dragoons, a troop with Buffs in 1756, *p.* 429. save the Fr. Hussars, 432.

DUAN, the officer next to the Nabob, manages the revenues, disbursements, and customs, takes possession for the emperor of the estates of the feudatories on their death, 28. the word is sometimes employed by us instead of the proper name of the individual holding the office. The Duans mentioned in this Volume are—OF ARCOOT, Gulam Hafein, *m.* 37. Chundasaheb, Vice Duan to Gulam Hafein, *m.* 38. Meer Asfud, *m.* 39, *m.* 42. Uncertain who, chosen by the friends of Subderally when they proclaimed his son Seid Mahomed, Nabob, 50.

OF SALABADJING,

Seid Laskar Khan, *m.* 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335. Shanavaze Khan, *m.* 426, 427.

DUPLEIX, GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.—1742, forms connexions with Chundasaheb, 43 and 45.—1745, prevails on Anwarodean to prohibit Com. Baret from attacking the French on the C. of Coromandel, 61.—1746, *m.* 63. has no authority over Mauritius and Bourbon, 64. jealous of Delabourdonnais, 64, *m.* 65. forbid by Anwarodean from attacking Madras, whom he appeases by promising to give him the town, 68, 69. *October*, disavows the treaty of ransom for Madras, and thwarts all Delabourdonnais' operations, 69. insists that he protract the term of restoring Madras, 71. sends one of the council of Pondicherry to govern it, 71. his friends in France procured the imprisonment of Delabourdonnais in the Bastille, 72. unwilling to employ hostilities against Maphuze Khan at Madras, 73. his reception of the Eng. Governor, 78. recalls Paradis from Madras to command against Fort St. David, 79. *December* the 11th, sends his troops against St. David under the command of Bury, who retire in confusion, 81 to 83. *December* 30th, attempts another expedition to surprize Cuddalore, by sending the troops in boats, who are beat back by the surf, 82.—1747, *January*, carries the war into the Nabob's country near Madras, in order to make him withdraw his troops from the Eng. at Fort St. David, 84. informs the Nabob of the arrival of the Fr. ships, and represents the Eng. at Fort St. David as abandoned by their countrymen, 84. the Nabob orders Maphuze Khan to treat with him, and sends back from Arcot his nephew Kirjean and another deputy, who had been made prisoners at Madras, 84. *February*, sends away the Fr. ships to avoid the return of the Eng. squadron, 85. receives Maphuze Khan at Pondicherry, makes a treaty of peace with him, on which the Nabob recalls his troops from Fort St.

St. David, 85. *m.* 26. *March* the 1st, sends his army against Fort St. David, and recalls them on the appearance of the Eng. Squadron, 87. — 1748, *January*, practises with the commander of the Tellicherry Sepoys, 88, *June*, during the absence of the Engl. Squadron, sends his troops to surprize Cuddalore, who are repulsed by Major Lawrence, 91. makes preparations to resist the armament under the command of Admiral Boscawen, 91. Siege of Pondicherry, 91 to 106. sings Te Deum, and writes letters throughout India, magnifying his resistance of the siege, 106. — 1749. learns the state of Chundasaheb's affairs from his wife at Pondicherry, and forms schemes of obtaining territories, 119, 120. had governed the Fr. settlements in Bengal, 120. and resolves to assist Chundasaheb, 120. probably these views made him thwart those of Labourdonnais, 120. guarantees the payment of Chundasaheb's ransom to the Morattoes, 120, 121. *June, July*, sends D'Autueil with a body of troops to join Chundasaheb and Murzafajing, 126. on whose success the Engl. cannot reproach his conduct, 130. gets intelligence from the catholics at St. Thomé, 131. *August*, receives Chundasaheb and Murzafajing, and obtains from them a grant of 81 villages near Pondicherry, 132. his plans supported in France, 132. *October*, enjoins Chundasaheb not to be led away from the attack of Trichinopoly, 133. who conceals from him his want of money, 134. is anxious at the detention of the army before Tanjore, 135. — 1750, on the approach of Nazirjing, urges the attack of Tanjore, 136. on the return of the army, rebukes Chundasaheb for not having proceeded directly to Trichinopoly, 137. assists him with money and 2000 Europeans to oppose Nazirjing, 138. *March* 20th, attempts to reclaim the mutinous officers by severity, 139. *m.* 141. not depressed by the mutiny and retreat of his army, nor by the captivity of Murzafajing, but orders his army to take the field again, and schemes to raise Nazirjing enemies in his own camp, 143, 144. treats with him in behalf of Chundasaheb and Murzafajing, 144. and sends deputies to him, who establish a correspondence with the Pitan Nabobs, 144. orders D'Autueil to make some attack on Nazirjing's camp, which succeeds, 145. *July*, sends a ship, which takes Masulipatnam, 146, 147. the Pitan Nabobs advise him to proceed to action. The French troops take Trivadi, 147, 148. rout Mahomedally as soon as left by the English, 150, 151. take Gingee, 151, 152. Nazirjing sends deputies to treat with him, 153. and offers all he had asked, 154. Nazirjing had sent the treaty to him ratified, 156. Dupleix is informed by Chundasaheb of the victory, of Nazirjing's

death, and the elevation of Murzafajing, who refers his dispute with the Pitan Nabobs to Dupleix, 158, 159. *December* 15, receives Murzafajing at Pondicherry, 159. and the Pitan Nabobs, 159. mediates in their differences, 160. installs Murzafajing as Subah, and is declared by him Governor for the Mogul of all the countries S. of the Krishna. Chundasaheb is declared Nabob of Arcot under the authority of Dupleix, 161. Mahomedally treats with him, 162. partakes of the treasures of Nazirjing, 162. — 1751. *January*, sends 300 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, and 10 field pieces under the command of Busly, with Murzafajing, into the Decan, 163. acknowledges the title of Salabadjing on the death of Murzafajing, 166. his politics admired in Coromandel, 167. the English resolve to assist Mahomedally, lest he should make alliance with Dupleix, 168. *March*, Dupleix plants flags in token of sovereignty round the bounds of Fort St. David, which determines the English to take the field, 171. The events of the war, from *April* 1751, to *February* 1752, are related without mention of Dupleix, from p. 171, to p. 213, and may be found under the English and French Army, and the officers mentioned. — 1752, *March*, Clive destroys the town of Dupleix Fateabad, which Dupleix was raising on the spot where Nazirjing was killed, 213. he orders Law to intercept the Engl. reinforcement, 214. the retreat of Law into the I. of Seringham was contrary to his orders, 222. he sends a reinforcement with D'Autueil, 222. his inveteracy to Mahomedally, 239. *m.* 249. his policy in taking possession of Masulipatnam, 250. *m.* 252. Salabadjing appoints him Nabob of the Carnatic, 256. which he publicises on the death of Chundasaheb, continues the war, foments the discontent of the Mysoreans, and proclaims Rajahsaheb Nabob, 252, 253. on the success of his troops at Vicravandi, orders them to encamp at Chimundelum, 255. takes 200 Swifs going in boats from Madras to Fort St. David, 255. rashly orders Kirjean to give battle, who is beaten, 256, 257. practises to estrange the Mysoreans, and to gain Moraritow, 260. and makes a treaty with them, 261. *September*, sends a reinforcement to Chinglapett and Cobealong, 263. promises to assist the Regent, 268. — 1753, *March*, the junction of the Morattoes enables him to make head in the Carnatic, 273. Ghaziodean Khan sends De Volton to him with offers, 274. disturbs his own money in the war, 275. offers Mortizally the Nabobship, 275. protracts the war on the sea coast, that the Mysoreans might reduce Trichinopoly, 277. seduces Mortizally to Pondicherry, and gets a sum of money from him, but permits him to return to Velore, 278.

278. *April*, on the march of Major Lawrence to Trichinopoly, sends troops to Seringham, 283. Mortally renews his correspondence with Dupleix and besieges Trinomalee, 287. Dupleix sends a stronger reinforcement with 3000 Morattoes to Seringham, 288, 289. orders Brenier to employ De Cattans as a spy in Trichinopoly, 297 and 298. *June*, errs in employing the reinforcements arrived from France against Verdachellum, Trinomalee, and Palamcotah, 304, 305, 306. *August*, sends them, with Morarirow and his Morattoes to Seringham, 306, *m*, 307. threatens the K. of Tanjore, 319. sends what force remained at Pondicherry against Palamcotah, 326. orders Buffy to return to the command and management of affairs in the Decan, 332. sagacity of his projects, 336. *December*, shews inclination to end the war in the Carnatic, 337.—1754. *January*, his commissions from Murzafajing, Salabadjing and the Great Mogul produced at the conference at Sadras, 338. rejects Mahomedally's titles, 339. Letter of the Mogul to him suspicious, 339, 340, 341. he procured the release of Maphuze Khan after the battle of Ambocor, 346. *April*, sends troops to Palamcotah, 358.—1754. the Fr. ministry recall him without application from the ministry of England, 365, 366. *August* 2d, Godeheu arrives at Pondicherry, and Dupleix resigns the government to him, 366. appears in the equipage of his Moorish dignities, 367. *October* 14, sails for France, 377. Godeheu refuses to pay the money he had borrowed for the war, 377. for which Dupleix is pressed in France, 378. general character of his qualities and conduct, esteem for Buffy, 378, 379. his successor Delyrit left by Godeheu with more contracted powers, 380. The Myforean was a dupe to his promises, 389. *m*, 403. *m*, 436.

DUPLEIX Mrs. wife of Mr. Dupleix.—1748. corresponds in the Malabar language with the interpreter of the late governor of Madras, to make the Tellicherry Sepoys desert, 88.—1752. corresponds with Morarirow, 261.

Dupleix Fateabad, a town, which Dupleix was building on the spot where Nazirjng was killed, in commemoration of that event, destroyed by Clive, in *June*, 1752, *p*, 213.

DUTCH, have possessions in the Malay islands, s. to the coasts of New Holland, s. to lands unknown, 1.—1746. *May*, 6 Dutch ships, with 430 soldiers, sail with Mr. Boscawen to the attack of Mauritius, 92 and 96. proceed to Batavia, *June* 27th, 98.—1748. the Dutch at Negapatam send 120 Europeans to assist at the siege of Pondicherry, 98. Sadras belongs to the Dutch, 337.—1752. the Morattoes of Jonagee burn the Dutch factory at Birlipatam, 374.—1756. The King of Tan-

javore gained advantages over the Dutch on the coast of Malabar, 400. In 1724, the Dutch attack Ghichah without success, 410.

DVELAER, 1753, 1754. deputed by the Fr. E. I. Company to negotiate with the Engl. ministry in London concerning the affairs of India, 365.

E.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, ENG.—1745.

Commodore Barnet in answer to Anwarodean's prohibition, says that he acts independently of the agents of the E. I. C. 61.—1746. the territory of Madras had been granted by the Great Mogul to the E. I. C. about 100 years, 65. *August* 18th, A ship belonging to the E. I. C. attacked in Madras road by the Fr. Squadron, 66. *September* 10th, another taken when Madras surrenders, 68. the effects of the company there taken possession of by Fr. commissaries, 68. and with part of the military stores laden on board the Fr. ships, 69. bills given on the Company for the ransom of the town, 69. Fort St. David purchased by the E. I. Company about 100 years before, 78.—1748. one of their ships taken in sight of Bombay, 89. Eleven of their ships serve as transports in Mr. Boscawen's expedition, 92.—1749. the K. of Tanjore cedes Devi Cotah to them, 118. after the loss of Madras the E. I. C. ordered Fort St. David to be the presidency, 131. *August*, Mr. Boscawen takes possession of St. Thomé for the Company, 131. their agents in India were not at this time authorized to engage in military operations, 132.—1750. Deputies sent to treat with Nazirjng on the interests of the E. I. C. 139. a territory near Madras ceded to the E. I. C. by Mahomedally, 145.—1752. *June*, the mercantile affairs of the Company greatly distressed by the war of Chundasaheb, 220. the military stores taken with D'Auteuil at Volcondah reserved for the Company, 235.—1754. their distresses by the war increased by the restraint of enlarging their capital, 339. the removal of Succogee and the restoration of Menacgee essential to the Company's interests, 361. the directors ask assistance of the government in England, to carry on the war, 365. the Eng. Company empower Mr. Saunders, and some other members of the council of Madras, to treat with Mr. Godeheu, 366. the conditional treaty to be confirmed or annulled by the two Companies in Europe, 375. one thousand of the Eng. Company's Sepoys left with Maphuze Khan in the Southern countries, 401. the Company in London project an expedition from Bombay against Salabadjing and the Fr. troops in his service,

service, 405. reward the services of Clive, 406. their marine force at Bombay, 409.—1756. the misfortunes in Bengal threaten the greatest danger ever incurred by their estates in the East Indies, 434.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, FRENCH. See under **FRENCH**.

EAST INDIES, what Countries and Islands are comprehended in them, 1. the Eng. commerce in the East Indies depended on the success of the wars in Coromandel and Bengal, 34. *m.* 91.—1749. the squadrons under Boscawen, the greatest European marine force ever seen in the East Indies, 98. *m.* 365. *m.* 366. Dupleix raised the reputation of his nation in the E. Indies, and probably intended to drive the other Europeans out of them, 378. the greatest danger ever incurred by the Company in the E. Indies, 434.

Elephant. Murzafajing's, 159. Elephants employed at the storm of Arcot to force the gates, 194. carry baggage, 392.

Elempenah. Polygar of, the place lies between Coilorepettah and Chevelpetore.—1756, *June*, redeems his hostages, 425.

Elimiserum, a fortified pagoda on a rock, 3 *m.* s. e. of the French Rock, the Fr. had mounted cannon there.—1752. *March* 28. Major Lawrence marches between Elimiserum and the Fr. Rock, when the two armies cannonade, 215. *m.* 217. *April*, taken by Dalton, 218, 219.—1753. *August*, taken again from the Fr. by Monacjee, 303. *October*, an Eng. detachment left in it, 316. Cootaparah is 5 *m.* n. e. of Elimiserum, 344.—1754. *Feb.* the garrison at Elimiserum march to secure Cootaparah during the action of the convoy and grenadiers, 345. *m.* 352. *May* 23d, the guards withdrawn from Elimiserum, when the army march to Tanjore, 358. *July*, the enemy change their camp several times between Elimiserum and the five rocks, 364. Natalpettah, 6 *m.* n. of Elimiserum, 368. a deep water-course passes between Elimiserum and the Fr. rock, which the army coming from Tanjore cross, and engage the French and Mysoreans, *August* the 17th, 368. *August* 22d, Monacjee takes Elimiserum and the Fr. party there, 370.

Elore, PROVINCE, was governed many years by Anwarodean, 53. where it is erroneously called Yalore.—1753. *November*, obtained by Bussy for the Fr. company, 334. lies to the n. w. of Mustaphafagur, 335.—1754. the Morattoes who had invaded Rajahmundry and Chicacole return through Elore, 374. Its revenues not specified, 376.

EMPEROR, EMPIRE, meaning the **MOGUL**.—1752. De Volton brings Dupleix a blank paper, to which the great seal of the Empire is affixed, 274.—1756, *June*, Bussy asserts

that he held his Moorish dignities, not from Salabadjing, but the Emperor, 432. See Delhi; and Great Mogul, under **Mogul**.

ENGLAND, N. B. the word Europe in a few instances is improperly used in our narrative instead of England.—1746. two ships of 50 guns, and 1 of 20, join Mr. Barnet's Squadron from England, who sends back one of 20 and 1 of 60, *p.* 61. The trade from England to the C. of Coromandel, with that carried on from one part of India to another, had raised Madras to opulence and reputation, 65.—1748. *January*, Major Lawrence arrives at Fort St. David from England, 88. *April*, Admiral Griffin's Squadron reinforced by 3 ships from England, 89. What ships and vessels of Mr. Boscawen's armament belonged to the navy of England, 92.—1749. *January*, Griffin sails with a 60 and two 20 gun ships to England, 98. *October* 21st, Mr. Boscawen with the fleet sails to England, 133.—1751. the English at Fort St. David refrain from hostilities against the French, because not authorised from England, 167. Major Lawrence had gone from Fort St. David to England in the preceding *October*, 167. Mr. Robins arrived from thence at Fort St. David about that time, 168. *July*, recruits from Europe arrived at Fort St. David, 181.—1752. *March* 15th, Major Lawrence arrives again at Fort St. David from England, 213. two companies of Swiss and other reinforcements arrive at Madras from England, 255. the recruits from England vile, 261.—1753. Captain Dalton returns to Europe, 316.—1754. Reinforcements arrived at Madras from Europe, 362. *September*, Madras obliged to make peace on disadvantageous terms, in conformity to orders from Europe, 371.—1755. *January* 15th, Mr. Saunders proceeds to England, 379. Col. Heron lately arrived from England, 380. troops from England arrive at Bombay, intended for an expedition projected in London, 405. their number, they arrive in *October* with Clive, 406.—1756. the ship Darby, coming from England richly laden, taken by Angria about 28 years ago, 410.

ENGLISH. THE, expressing or implying THE NATION IN GENERAL, or their INTERESTS and ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA in general.—the Eng. Establishments in Indostan are under Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, 33. in which the English have been engaged in war since the year 1745, *p.* 34. their commerce in the E. Indies depended on the success of the wars in Coromandel and Bengal, 34. take part in the war of Coromandel immediately after the peace of Aix la Chapelle, 35.—1745. the Nabob Anwarodean Khan insists that all officers of the Eng. nation are equally

equally obliged to respect his authority in the Carnatic, 61.—1746. *April*, the Eng. affairs in India threatened with danger, when Commodore Barnet died, 62. useful to contemplate the progress made by the *English* in Indostan in the science and spirit of war after the loss of Madras, 68.—1748. *January*, the Medway had been the principal cause of all the *English* disgraces and misfortunes in India, 88. *TELLICHERRY* an *English* settlement, 87.—1748. After the raising of the siege of Pondicherry, the military character of the French regarded as greatly superior to that of the *English*, 106. the *English* had establishments in Indostan many years before the French, 118, 119.—1752. *July*, Dupleix violates the Eng. colours at sea by taking 200 Swiss going to Fort St. David in boats, 255. Mrs. Dupleix in her letters to Mazarinow represents the *English* as a mercantile people unfit for war, 260.—1754. *Sept.* Adeleron commands the Eng. troops in India, 372.

ENGLISH, The, meaning their GOVERNMENT, PRESIDENCIES, SETTLEMENTS, FACTORIES on the COAST of *COROMANDEL*.—1746. the Eng. at Madras call on the Nabob Anwarodeen to protect them from Labourdonnais' armament, 64. the protection of their settlements was the principal object for which the squadron was sent into India, 66. *August*, the *English* in Madras, garrison included, did not exceed 300 men when besieged by Delabourdonnais, 66. *September* the 10th, by the capitulation surrender themselves prisoners of war, 68. but are permitted to reside in their houses, 68. useful from this time to contemplate the progress made by the Eng. in the science and spirit of war, 68. *m.* 69. *m.* 71. distressful and injurious terms inflicted by Dupleix on the *English* at Madras, after the departure of Delabourdonnais, 77. Fort St. David, an *English* settlement, takes the general administration on the loss of Madras, 78. the Eng. there suspect Anwarodeen Khan, and enlist 2000 Peons, 81. *December* the 8th, on the arrival of the Nabob's army at Chimundelum, and the retreat of the Fr. troops, rally with the whole garrison, 83. *m.* 84.—1747. Dupleix in order to make the Nabob withdraw his assistance represents the Eng. affairs as without resource, 85. their transactions at Fort St. David betrayed to Pondicherry, 88.—1749. employ their arms with great indiscretion, in assisting a deposed prince of Tanjore, 107. having no right to interfere in his cause, 108. make peace, and get the cession of Devi Cotah, but other causes than their arms made the K. submit, 128. *August*, cannot reproach Dupleix for his ambition in assisting Chundafahab and Murzafajing, 130.

they receive Madras from the French, 130. the priests at St. Thomé used to give Dupleix intelligence of the transactions of the *English* at Madras, 131. Boscawen hoists the *English* flag at St. Thomé, 131. The agents of the *English* E. I. Company puzzled about the titles of Nazirjing and Murzafajing, of Chundafahab and Mahomedally, 132, 133. send 120 Europeans to Mahomedally, 133. and imprudently let Mr. Boscawen sail with the squadron to England, 133.—1750. *Feb.* Nazirjing requests a body of troops from the *English* at Fort St. David, 138. who comply, 138. *April*, Major Lawrence, cautious of exposing their territory, will not accompany Nazirjing to Arcot, 146. for which he is much exasperated against them, 148. *July*, send a body of troops to join Mahomedally under the command of Capt. Cope, 148.—1751. the people of Coromandel surprised at their indolence, who had done nothing to interrupt the successes of Dupleix since the retreat of their army from Mahomedally in the month of *August* of the preceding year, 167. They resolve to support Mahomedally, and send 280 Europeans to Trichinopoly, 168. roused by the insolence of Dupleix to take the field, but resolve not to appear as principals in the war, 171. in which point the French are as cautious as the *English*, 175. *October*, the expenses of the *English* battalion begin to be defrayed by the treasury of Fort St. David, 202.—1752. *January*, Rajah-fahab plunders their country houses at St. Thomas' mount, 209. *March*, their successes in the Carnatic recover a large and valuable extent of country for Mahomedally, 213. *May*, Mr. Law will not let Chundafahab trust himself to the *English*, 236. *June* 1st, Major Lawrence proposes to Monacgee that they should have the care of Chundafahab, and keep him a prisoner in one of their settlements, 238. *June* 2d, Law demands the services of the *English* in virtue of the peace, 239. Monacgee convinced that they are his friends, 241. They were ignorant that the Nabob had promised Trichinopoly to the Mysoreans, 242. will not interfere in the dispute, 244. Dupleix notwithstanding his ill successes makes no proposals of accommodation to them, 252. who make little advantage of the victory gained at Bahoor, 267.—1753. Suggestions of the Mysoreans against them to the King of Tanjore, 285, 286. They cannot spare troops to check the enterprizes of Mahomed Comaul, 317. Dupleix threatens the K. of Tanjore, if he gives them any more assistance, 319. Monacgee is represented as in close connexion with them, 319. The King sorry he had shewn so much will to abandon

abandon them and the Nabob, 325. The English admire the sagacity of Dupleix in getting the northern provinces, 336. great efforts of valour had carried them through the wars of Chundasaheb, and the Mysoreans, 337.—1754. *January*, the English deputies confer with the Fr. deputies at Sadrahs, 339 to 341. by acknowledging Salabadjing without restrictions, the English would have been subject to the Fr. 338. the moderation of the English proposals, 339. the Fr. intend to leave them a very small share of the Carnatic, 339. The K. of Tanjore hurt by the Morattoes solicitous to regain their alliance, 341. but on Monacgee's victory over the Morattoes will not send his troops to join their army, 342. the Regent of Mysore asks Ponnapah why the English support the Nabob, 351. the attachment of Tondiman to them, 357. his fidelity and attachment to their cause, 360. the K. of Tanjore sensible of his error in not assisting them; they insist on the removal of Succogee, 361. Morariorow promises never more to be an enemy to them, 363. *September*, Goddehu, afraid of the advantages which they might derive from their squadron, proposes moderate terms, 371. the allies and all places in which the Eng. had troops included in the suspension of arms, *October* 11th, 372, 373. the Eng. factory at Vizagapatam encourage Jafferally and Vizeramrauze to oppose the French authority in the northern provinces, 373. the Morattoes spare this factory, 374. Possessions allowed the English by the conditional treaty, 375. the English had 900 Fr. prisoners, the French only 250 English, 376. the accessions made by the Eng. to their incomes on the C. of Coromandel, 377. they keep the advantage of 650 Fr. prisoners, and derive another by the removal of Dupleix, 377.—1755. the Fr. inform them of the schemes of the Mysoreans to get Trichinopoly. They send a detachment to reduce the Madura and Tinivelly countries, 380. Colonel Heron gives the Moravar 3 Eng. flags as a mark of their friendship, 384. good intentions of the Moravar to them, 387. English *m.*, 396. the presidency perplexed about the affairs of Madura and Tinivelly, and the quarrel between Tanjore and Tondiman, 402. Mahomedally their ally, *m.*, 427. Jafferally, who held correspondence with them, promises a body of their troops to Salabadjing, if the French are dismissed, 428. *July*, the existence of the English on the C. of Coromandel seemed to depend on the removal of the French influence in the Decan, 434.

ENGLISH, THE, when meaning, implied in, or applied to any of the various terms of their Euro-

pean soldiery, viz. ARMS. ARMY. ARTILLERY. BATTALION. CAMP. CANNON. CANNON BALLS. COLOURS. COLUMN. COMMANDANT. COMMISSARY. CONVOY. DESERTERS. DETACHMENT. DIVISION. ENTRENCHMENT. ESCORTS. FIELD PIECES. FLAG. FORCE. GARRISON. GRENADIERS. GUNS. GUNNERS. LINE. OFFICERS. PARTY. PLATOON. PRISONERS. QUARTERS. RECRUITS. REDOUBT. REINFORCEMENT. SEPOYS. SOLDIERS. TROOPERS. TROOPS. *N. B.* This article comprizes a summary of all the military operations and events in which the English forces or any part of them were engaged on the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, from the commencement of hostilities on shore in the year 1746, to the period with which this volume concludes, i. e. *July* 1756.—1746. 200 Engl. were the *Soldiers* in the *garrison* of Madrahs when attacked by Delabourdonnais, 66. *December* the 8th, the *garrison* at Fort St. David falls, when the French army retired, 81. the English had not yet raised Sepoys, 81. 1747. *March*, the *garrison* at Fort St. David march out and encounter, the Fr. from Pondicherry, 87.—1748. *August* 8th, the Engl. army marches against Pondicherry, their force, 98. their operations until they raise the siege, *October* 6th, *p.* 98 to 106.—1749. *April*, the expedition under the command of Captain Cope into Tanjore, was the first in which the Engl. troops were engaged against the forces of an Indian prince, 110. attacking Devi Cotah, 113, 114, 115. which they take, 116. an English detachment takes, and defends, Atcheveram, 117. *August*, the Engl. troops hear of the battle of Amboor whilst in the Tanjore country, and leaving a *garrison* in Devi Cotah return to Fort St. David, 130. Mahomedally requests a body of their troops to defend Trichinopoly, 132. one hundred and twenty are sent, 133. 20 Engl. soldiers sent from Trichinopoly to Tanjore, when invested by the French and Chundasaheb, 135, 136.—1750. *March* 22d, the Engl. troops from Trichinopoly and Fort St. David join Nazirjing, under the command of Major Lawrence, 138, 139. *March* 23d, cannonade between the Engl. and Fr. troops, 140. the English rescue the French gunners from the Morattoes, 142. Major Lawrence returns with the *battalion* to Fort St. David, 146. *July*, the Engl. troops under Capt. Cope join Mahomedally, a skirmish with the Fr. on the 19th, 148. a cannonade the 21st, 149. they return to Fort St. David *Aug.* 19th, 150.—1751. *April*, the Eng. army takes the field under the command of Captain Gingen, 172. take Verdachelum, 172. joined by Abdullwahab and the

the Nabob's troops, 172. fire the outward town of Volcondah, 173. the Eng. *battalion* retreats in a panic, 173, 174. why not pursued by Chundasaheb, 174. retreat to Utatoor, 174. a small party of Engl. officers and troopers surrounded and well nigh cut off, 175. July the 13th, retreat of the party under Dalton to the main body in the freights of Utatoor, 177. the army encamps on the Coleroon, 177. where the *battalion* takes possession of Pitchandah, 178. crosses the Coleroon and goes into the Pagoda of Seringham, 179. is reduced to 400 men, crosses the Caveri and encamps under Trichinopoly, 180. July, the K. of Tanjore suffers both the Engl. and Fr. troops to pass through his country, 182. Fight of the party at Condore, 182. notwithstanding the reinforcements, the *battalion* at Trichinopoly does not exceed 600 men, 183. August, detachment marching with Clive to Arcot, 183. operations of this party at Arcot mentioned, 184, 185, 186. implied to 191. party going from Madras to reinforce Clive at Arcot sharply attacked at Trivatore, 191. the defence of Arcot continued, 191 to 196. November, Basinrow with his Morattoes join Clive in the English camp, 196. the field pieces at the fight of Arni serve well, 198. the Engl. find much baggage in the town of Arni, 199. take Conjeveram, 199, 200. the *battalion* at Trichinopoly despise the operations of the French, 201. beat them out of a battery of 2 guns, 201. the Fr. surprize the English entrenchment at the French rock, 201. fire cannon balls with the English marks, which had been fired by the Engl. ships at Pondicherry, 202. the expences of Fort St. David, 202. the superior numbers of Chundasaheb's army deter the Engl. troops from vigorous efforts, 202. the *grenadiers* with Dalton rescue the wood carts, and give a good opinion of the English to the Mysoreans, 203. they bury the Fr. dragoons killed by the Morattoes of Innis Khan, 205. who proffer to engage the enemy's army with the Engl. *battalion*, 205. and reproach them for declining the risk, 206. Parties sent to Kistnavaram to escort the Mysore army, 207. who are amazed at the appearance and discipline of the Engl. troops, 207. — 1752. February, Gingin refuses Morarirow and the Mysoreans to attack the enemy's posts with the Engl. *battalion* until reinforced, 208. — 1752. the Engl. troops in the province of Arcot are retired to their garrison, 209. February the 2d, take the field at Madras against Rajasabeb, under the command of Clive, 209. they fight Rajasabeb and the French at Covierpauk, 210. where many of the Engl. *gunners* are killed, 211. totally defeat the enemy, 211, 210.

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