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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 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 Vankytapah, and Bom-rawze: the first is in possession of Cottapatam, situated on the sea shore, about 65 miles north of Madras, and his principal town Venkaty Gherri is 50 miles inland from the sea. The districts of Damerla Vankytapah extend 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 these Polygars consented to acknowledge the Nabob, and compounded their tributes, Bangar Yatcham agreeing to pay 140,000 rupees, Damerlah 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 Mortiz-ally, the Phousdar 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, determined to give him the



1786. 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 Phousdar 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: Mortiz-ally 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 Issouf went into Velore to settle the terms. In the mean time, the Phousdar'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 Phousdar 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 20,000 rupees,



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rupees, in part of the sum stipulated. But by this time the Phousdar'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 Phousdar 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 Issouf and two English officers. After a sumptuous dinner they retired with the Phousdar 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 Issouf, who had conducted that business, related what had passed; to which the Phousdar with great composure replied, that all he asserted was a lie. Mahomed Issouf starting from his seat, clapped his hand to his dagger, the Phousdar 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 Phousdar 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 re-

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turned to the camp; imagining however, that the Phoufdar 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 Madrafs were not sorry that the negotiation 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 Killidar 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 Nabey 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 exceed 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 Tritchinopoly, feared for their safety, and refused. The Polygars of Madura, whose districts lie
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along the foot of the mountains to the west, were solicited with more success, and promised their assistance. Myanah, the fugitive colleague of Moodemiah and Nabey Cawn Catteck, at the same time spirited up the Polygars of Nattain to join the league, of which the immediate object was nothing less than to get possession of the city of Madura.

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 Issouf, 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 Pulitaver, Nabey 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
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the Pulitaver's place. The fort which commands these districts is called Chevelpettoor, 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 Chevelpettoor. 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 Jemaul 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; he was

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cut down charging bravely with his cavalry; the rout then became general; 2000 Colliers 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.

The news of the victory was brought to Trichinopoly on the 24th of March, by which time Mahomed Issouf was ready to proceed: his detachment consisted of 1200 Sepoys, 100 Caffries, 150 Colliers, 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 Poligar promised the assistance required. For some time before the departure of the detachment, Catabominaig and the Polygar of Ettaporum 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 Issouf therefore took the hostages with him, and directed his march to Puducottah, the principal town belonging to Tondiman, to whose care they were surrendered. The troops of Tondiman not being ready, Mahomed Issouf 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, colliers, and horse, which remained with him at the Company's expence. The governor of Madura, Danish Mendkhan, wished, although he did not know how, to preclude Mahomed Issouf from any interference with the garrison; but Mahomed Issouf 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 colliers under the conduct of Mianah: neverthe-



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less it was with reluctance the governor could be induced to receive a reinforcement of 2 companies of Sepoys into the town. Having employed some days in refitting his carriages and stores, he proceeded to the fort of Chevelpettore, 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 Issouf 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 Sepoy's 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 *Jemautdars* or officers of his cavalry, who in Indostan, as the antient 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 Issouf moved with the whole army to the woods of Etiaporum, which lie about 30 miles to the East of Cayetar: Catabominaig 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



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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 coffries, 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 risk 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 risk and uncertainty. In the month of February of this year, Salabadjing 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 Murzapha-jing had lost their lives. The successor of this Nabob had hitherto refused to



1756. acknowledge the authority of Salabadjing, 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 furrounded 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 Kanoul; 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 Merattoe, Seid-laskar-khan no longer held the office of Duan to Salabadjing: for notwithstanding the oaths of his reconciliation with Mr. Buffy at Aurengabad in 1753, he secretly continued to thwart all his purposes; on conviction of which Mr. Buffy 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 feif, from Salabadjing, when he made his submissions at Aurungabad in 1704; and, in consequence of this feudal obligation, now accompanied his lord with a body of troops: he was esteemed an active foldier, and having been deprived of his government because his country had been ceded to the French company, bore much hatred to Mr. Buffy and all his nation: being therefore united with Shanavaze Khan, the friends and connections of both formed a very powerful party, determined of possible to rescue Salabadjing from the influence which his European allies had obtained over all his councils.



Peace subsisting at this time between Balagerow and Salabadjing, it had been concerted by Shanavaze Khan, that Balagerow should march from Poni, to punish Morari-row, at the same time that Salabadjing 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 re-inforced 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 negotiation 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 Salabadjing, "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 left

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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. Bussy believed it; and the inveteracy of Jaffier Aly Khan, who had always some correspondence with the English, prompted this lord, although without any authority, to assure Salabadjing, 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 Salabadjing, although he respected Mr. Bussy, 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. Bussy. Civilities had passed between Balagerow and Mr. Bussy, 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. Bussy to his own service, if the animosity between him and the ministry of Salabadjing should become irreconcilable. Shanavaze Khan, although much disappointed by the refusal of Balagerow, nevertheless persisted in his purpose, and signified to Mr. Bussy, in the name of Salabadjing, 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. Bussy knew full well that Salabadjing 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



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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 Salabadjing, 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 Salabadjing, now entirely governed by Shavanazé Khan, likewise dispatched letters, which were followed by an agent, to the presidency of Madrás, requesting that they would immediately send a body of troops to assist in expelling the French out of his dominions.

The very day that the French troops quitted the army of Salabadjing, Balagerow sent a deputation of his principal officers to Mr. Buffy, 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 Salabadjing, and proffering the same allowances to the troops, the same emoluments to Mr. Buffy himself, and as great advantages to the French company, as had been granted by that prince. Mr. Buffy 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. Buffy 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 Salabadjing. After eight days march

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without any appearance of opposition, Mr. Buffly 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 Jaffier Aly 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 Maladira, 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 Martinière. 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 Jaffier Aly 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. Sicknefs 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. Buffly 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 Mouffi coming from the westward, washes the northern part of the walls; nevertheless the city extends along the river only one mile, but recedes from it three. There is a stone bridge, but not of arches, 300 yards in length over the river. The garrison at this time

was



was but slender, for most of the established troops of the government had marched with Sallabadjing.

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 was 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 Jaffier-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 have 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 Salabadjing's army came up: they were 12000 under several chiefs independant of Balagerow, who held fiefs under the Mogul government in the Decan, on condition of military service. This cavalry appeared.



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peared on the 26th of June, and encamped about six miles from the French army. The next day their generals summoned Mr. Bussy, in the name of Salabadjing, 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. Bussy replied, that he acknowledged the mandates of no man to disarm himself, and that he held his dignities from the Emperor, not from Sallabadjing. Messages of negotiation 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 Salabadjing. Their chiefs, elated by this success, proposed such extravagant terms, that Mr. Bussy, knowing they would become more arrogant the more sollicitude he shewed for peace, broke off the negotiation 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 Masulipatnam, from the incessant attacks of the Morattoes, as well
“ as Salabadjing’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 remain-
“ ed for the maintenance of the army.” He therefore proposed
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 it’s equipments; in which they should defend themselves to ex-
“ tremity, in expectation of the reinforcements he had requested from
“ Pondicherry, and not without hopes that the good disposition of
“ Salabadjing himself might prevail over the evil intentions 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 Charmaul, 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, one facing each side of the tank, are four great buildings, separated from each other, and all together 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. Buffly therefore waited in the plain until the evening, when the whole army entered the garden without interruption.



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About this time the agent sent by Salabadjing from Sanore arrived at Madras: the letters announcing the purport of his embassy were received some days before; but the full extent of Salabadjing'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 Salabadjing 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.



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 embassador from the great Mogul"—Read as follows.

In the month of August Salabadjing 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 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 opposing the 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 French musketry

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ketry and artillery. Nevertheless the Soubah's army was almost furnished; 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. The treaty was concluded in the beginning of July; when Salabadjing, without returning to Aurengabad, 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 Rajah's 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. Buffy hearing of the decline of Chundasaheb's fortune at Trichinopoly, 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 Chundasaheb 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.



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ERRATA.

CSL

NOTE. The Errata marked with an Asterisk must be particularly attended to.

Page.	Line.	
10.	penult.	<i>For</i> KNOWARASMIANS, <i>read</i> KHOWARASMIANS
52.	31.	<i>For</i> same rank of horse, <i>read</i> a title of the same rank
89.	23.	<i>For</i> for some days, <i>read</i> for, on some days
108.	ultim.	<i>For</i> Morawas, <i>read</i> Morawar
219.	9.	<i>After</i> first <i>insert</i> trophy
236.	22.	<i>For</i> his, <i>read</i> this
250.	5.	<i>For</i> Nanah, <i>read</i> Sahah Rajah
*291.	27.	<i>For</i> right flank, <i>read</i> left flank
*311.	26.	<i>For</i> right of their battalion, <i>read</i> left of their battalion
*311.	30.	<i>For</i> left flank, <i>read</i> right flank
311.	33,34.	<i>Between</i> the <i>and</i> flank <i>insert</i> opposite
*—	35.	<i>For</i> left wing, <i>read</i> right wing
347.	12.	<i>For</i> Balazarow, <i>read</i> Balagerow
*355.	2.	<i>For</i> right, <i>read</i> left
355.	3.	<i>For</i> the left, <i>read</i> their left
*363.	30.	<i>For</i> 100 miles, <i>read</i> 170 miles
*328.	24,25.	<i>For</i> towards Nielur, the capital of his estates, about 150 miles north-east of Aurengabad, on the borders of the province of Berar, <i>read</i> towards Naghore, the capital of his estates, about 350 miles north-east of Aurengabad, in the middle of the province of Berar.
373.	1.	<i>For</i> Nielur, <i>read</i> Naghore
373.	33.	<i>For</i> impassible, <i>read</i> impassable
395.	13.	<i>For</i> laying, <i>read</i> lying
400.	4.	<i>For</i> Negatangavill, <i>read</i> Nelatangavill
402.	ultim.	<i>After</i> 300000, <i>read</i> rupees
*430.	32.	<i>For</i> washes, <i>read</i> runs near the northern part of the walls, from which it is separated by a strand, which it sometimes overflows in the rains.

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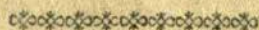
I N D E X.

CSL



ABBREVIATIONS.

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



ABDALLA KHAN, with his brother Hossan Ally, all-powerful at Delhi from 1713 to 1720. make 5 and depose 4 Emperors of Indostan. — in 1720. Hassan 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 Chevelpetore, 422.

ABDULL WAHAB KHAN, brother to Mahomedally. — 1751, *February*, marches with capt. Cope against Madura, 170, 171. *April*, joins capt. 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 Velore, 288. — 1754, promises to furnish money to Maphuze Khan proceeding to Trichinopoly, 346. fails to supply it, 362. makes a treaty with Mortizally in *May*, 372. — 1755, has dissipated the revenues collected in the Arcot province, 397.

Abyssinian Slaves, help to murder Subderally at Velore, in *October* 1742, p, 48.

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

Acbaveram, *Atcbaveram*, a Pagoda 5 m. S. W. of Devi Cotah. — 1749, *September*, taken, attacked by the Tanjorines, 117. defended by capt. Cope, 117, 118. m, 385.

Achin, *Archin*, m, 60, 72, 84, 107.

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

ADLERCRON, 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.

ADONI, 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 Schebeddin 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 KHAN, formerly in the service of Chundasaheb, enters into that of Tanjour, 169. — 1751, gets possession of Madura, and maintains it for Chundasaheb, 169. *March*, defends it against capt. Cope and Abdul-

Abdulwahab Khan, 170, 171. — 1752, joins Chundasaheb before Trichinopoly, 208. is killed 216. *m.* 384. he left Myanah, Moudemlah, and Nabey Caun Cattack, in the government of the Madura, and Tinivelly countries, 399.

ALLY DOAST KHAN, the posthumous and only surviving son of Subderally Khan, in 1752, *p.* 266.

AMEDABAD, city, 53.

Amoor. See Anoor.

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Anoor, Amoor, or Amboor, a fort 50 *m.* W. of Arcot, 30 S. of Damalcherry, 127. Battle fought there *July* 23d 1749, in which Anwarodean Khan is killed, 127, 128, 129. *m.* 130. 132. 136. 346.

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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 Anawar, 52. at Delhi, 52. at Amedabad, 53. at Surat, 53. Nabob of Yalor and Rajamundrum, 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. avaritious, 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.* 125. had watched Chundasaheb during his confinement at Sattarah, 126. prepares, and marches to oppose him and Murzafajing, and encamps at Anoor, 126, 127. *July* 23d, is killed at the battle of Anoor, 127, 128. — Maphuze Khan his eldest son, 128. *m.* 129. Mahomedally his second son, 132. *m.* 133. tributes paid to Anwarodean by Tanjore, 134. *m.* 144. his treasures

and accounts mentioned, 162. Cobelong built by his order, 202. *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 Ietmische Schamseddin, 11.

Arandanghi, a fort in the country of the lesser Moravar, taken by Monajee 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. the Carnatic invaded by the Morattoes, 41, who retire, and return, 43. 44. Velore, the strongest hold in the Carnatic, 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, 121, which is struck with consternation by their invasion, 118. they approach the western confines, 126. Anoor, a pass leading into the Carnatic, 126. the K. of Tanjore and Mahomedally exhort Nazirjing to come into the Carnatic, 135. the conquest of which renders Murzafajing formidable to him, 136. he enters the Carnatic, 137, 138. Gingee the strongest fortress in the Carnatic, 151, the Subah of the southern provinces, how much respected in the Carnatic, 162. — the Coleroon and Caveri the two largest rivers in the Carnatic, 177. — 1751, *July*, Mahomedally with the army retreat out of the Carnatic, in which he no longer possesses a single district, 181. Mysore 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. — *July*, the Mysorean agrees to assist Mahomedally in reducing the prov. of Arcot, 246. chiefs in the Carnatic



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NABOBSHIP OF ARCOT mentioned *p*, 37. 38. 42. 119. 133. 144. 339. 367.

NABOBS OF ARCOT, mentioned *p*, 129. 337.

ARCOT, NABOB OF, 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

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CHUNDASAHEB, *p*, 129. 136. 144. 168.

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ARCOT, FORT OF. — 1744, *June*, a wedding celebrated there at which Seid Mahomed is assassinated, 55. 56. — 1751, abandoned by the garrison to Clive, 183. who maintains and defends it against the French and Rajahsaheb, 183 to 196. *November* 15, Clive takes the field and leaves Kilpatrick to command the fort, 196. *December*, he sends part of his troops thither, 200. bravery of the English Sepoys who had served at the siege, 234. — 1752, *February*, Clive receives troops from the fort, 209. the fort repulses Rajahsaheb's attempt to surprize it, 210. *December*, the French prisoners conspiring to betray the fort, are removed, 275. — 1753, *September*, 500 Sepoys sent from hence to the relief of Trinomalee, 316. Mahomed Comaul served at the siege with Rajahsaheb, 317. The siege *m*, 345.

- Ariacopang**, a fort built by the French, about 2 m. S. W. of Pondicherry, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the sea, 80. In *December* 1746, the station of the Fr. troops in their attempts against Fort St. David and Cuddalore, 81 & 83. — 1748, *August*, attacked by the Eng. army unskilfully, and abandoned by the garrison, 99, 100, 101. blown up by the Eng. in *October*, 104. Time, men, and officers lost in the unnecessary reduction of this place, 105.
- ARILLORE**, Polygar of, his woods begin about 50 m. N. E. of Trichinopoly, and extend northward to the *Valaru*, 396. — 1755, *July*, summoned by the Fr. army, acknowledges Mahomedally, and is protected by the Eng. 396, 397. *m.* 403.
- Armenian** merchants, in 1746 had many good houses in one of the divisions of Madras, 65. which the Fr. destroyed whilst in possession of the town 130.
- ARMY, ARMIES**, for the vastness of the armies of Indostan, See those of Azem Schah and Mahomed Mauzm, 18, 19. — Of Mahomed Schah, 22. — Of Nizamalmuluck, 50. — Of Nazirjing, 138 & 153. — Of Ghaziadin Khan, 273. — See **CAMP**. See **ENGLISH**. See **FRENCH**.
- ARNI**, a strong fort with a town 20 m. S. of Arcot. — 1751, *November*, Clive defeats Rajahsaheb near Arni, 198. Whose baggage the governor surrenders, 199. — 1756, *February*, the Fr. army advances from Pondicherry to Arni, 427.
- ASIA**, *m.* *p.* 1. Turmechirin Khan one of the great Emperors of Asia, 11.
- ASSAM**, borders on the east to Indostan, 2.
- ASTRUC**. — 1753, *May* 10, commands the Fr. army when attacked by Major Lawrence in the Island of Seringham, 284. *June* the 23d is defeated by him at the battle of the golden rock, 290, 291, 292. is succeeded in the command by Mr. Bernier, 297. commands again in *September* 307, 308, 309. is again, and intirely, defeated by Major Lawrence at the battle of the Sugar-loaf Rock, *September* 21st, and taken prisoner, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313. was of undoubted bravery, 313.
- Achavaram**. See *Achavaram*.
- Achempettab**, a town in the woods belonging to the collieries 12 miles W. of Tanjore. — 1754, *July* 22d, the Eng. army encamp there, 365. are again there *August* the 16th, *p.* 368.
- ACHIN**. See *ACHIN*.
- ATTOCK**, river and city. Nadir Schah in 1739 reserves to himself all the countries of Indostan west of the Indus and Attock, 23.
- AURENGABAD**, *m.* 153. *m.* 162. — 1751, *April*, Salabadjing proceeds thither from Golcondah, 250. practices of Shanavaze Khan there before his arrival, 251. arrives there *June* the 10th, 252.
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- AURENGZEBE**, Great Mogul, son of Schah Gehan, whom he deposes in 1666; his rebellion well written by Bernier; his abilities, conquests, revenues, 18. dies in 1707, *p.* 18. Weakness of his successors, 20. *m.* 22. Bernier's history of him quoted, 25. The Mogul empire declines after his death, 36. A vast cannon said to be sent by him to Arcot, 191.
- AUTUEIL**. See *D'AUTUEIL*.
- AYDERABAD**. See *HYDERABAD*.
- AZEM SCHAHA**, son of Aurengzebe, disputes the empire with his brother Mahomed Mauzm, 18. His army 300,000 fighting men, half cavalry, he is defeated and killed in the battle, 19.

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BABR, SULTAN, first, and founder of the present Dynasty of Great Moguls, his descent, expeditions into Indostan, commentaries, dies in 1530, *p.* 17.

BAHADR SCHAHA, Great Mogul, son of Aurengzebe, took that name on his accession, being before called MAHOMED MAUZZM. Wins the throne from his brother Azem Schah. He reigned about 6 years, 19. Uncertainty of the exact terms of his reign, 19 and 20.

Baboor, a village between Fort St. David and Pondicherry. — 1752 *August*, motions of the armies near this place, 255, 256. Battle in which the Fr. are intirely routed by Major Lawrence, 256, 257. consequences, 261, & 267.

BAJAZET vanquished by Tamerlane, 15.

BALAGAT, Mountains of, the river Gheria descends from them, 415.

BALAGEROW, BALAZEROW, General of the Sahah Rajah, or king of the Morantoe nation. — 1751, *March*, employed by Ghaziadin Khan, opposes Salabadjing in his march from the Kristna to Goicondah, but makes peace with him for money, 250. *m.* 252. — 1752, In the spring renews the war in the country between Poni and Aurengabad, and again makes peace for money, 435, 436. In *October*



- OCTOBER** invades the territories of Golcondah in conjunction with Ragogi Bonfola, and they make peace with Salabadjing at Beder, 273. with whom Balagerow exchanges districts near Aurengabad for others near Brampour, 318. is feared by Ragogi Bonfola, 329. *m.* 347. — 1754, invades and levies a contribution in Myfore, 388. — 1755, invades Myfore again, but is prevented from attacking Seringapatam by the arrival of Salabadjing and Mr. Buffy, 404, 405. — 1756, joins Salabadjing and Buffy in the attack of Savanore and Morairirow, 427. rejects the proposal of assassinating Buffy, 428. to whom he makes offers, 429. and detaches Molarjee Holcar to protect his retreat, 429, 430. Chiefs independent of him serving in the army of Salabadjing, 431.
- BALAZEROW.** See **BALAGEROW.**
- BALAPAH**, brother-in-law to Morairirow, gallant, killed at the battle of the Golden Rock, June 16th, 1753, *p.* 292.
- BANCAPORE**, fort, near Savanore, which from hence is called Savanore Bancapore, 426.
- Bancoote**, on the Malabar Coast, the northern boundary of Angria's territory, 408. *m.* 410. — 1756, April 8th, surrenders to Commodore James — It is now possessed by the English who call it *Port Victoria*, and it supplies beeves to Bombay, 413.
- Bang**, an intoxicating plant, used by the assailants at the storm of Arcot, 194.
- BANGAR YATCHAM NAIGUE**, a considerable Polygar, 60 miles N. W. of Madras. — 1756, Compounds his tributes with Mahomedally, 417.
- BARNET**, Commodore, sent with a squadron into the E. Indies in 1744, they take Fr. ships in the straits 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, and 2 return to Europe, 61. Mr. Barnett dies lamented in April, *p.* 62.
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- Batmir**, taken by Tamerlane, 13.
- BATAVIA**, Commodore Barnett's squadron there 1745. *p.* 60, *m.* 98.
- BAUSSET**, one of the Fr. deputies at the conference at Sadras, 337.
- BEDER**, a strong fortress. 60 m. N. W. of Golcondah, 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 Chilterdour in 1749. *p.* 121.
- BEHARAM SCHAH**, deposes his sister Radiatheddin, 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.
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- BERAR, PROVINCE**, very extensive — In 1730, Ragogi Bonfola established the Morattoe dominion in Berar, 273. Nagore is the capital, 328.
- BERKATOOLAH**, 1753, August, defends Trinomalce gallantly, 305. and obliges the enemy to raise the siege in September, 317.
- BERNIER**, his history of the rebellion of Aurengzebe, 18. quoted, 25.
- Bimlapatnam**, Dutch factory in Chicacole, burnt and plundered by the Morattoes in 1754. *p.* 374.
- BISNAGAR**, city, in Viziapore, situated 30 m. S. E. of Sanore Bancapore, 426.
- 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 Sadatulla, who gives him the government of Velore. He is father of Mortuzally, 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, 362. the English squadron goes thither, 375. — 1755, *January*, returns from thence to Coromandel, 379. arrives again at Bombay in *November*, 405. Expedition projected from Bombay against the French with Salabadjing, 405, 406. Clive arrives there with the troops in *October*, 406, *m.* 407. 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.
- BOMBAY Fleet**, described, 409, 410. One of 3 masts grabs taken by Angria, 410.
- 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.
- Bonagberry**, a fort near Chilambarum, taken and abandoned by the Morattoes, *April* 1753. *p.* 280.
- BONSOLA**. See **RAGOGI**.
- 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. Thome, 131. sails on the 31st of *October* from Fort St. David to England, 133.
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- BRACHMANS**, the ancient, superior in philosophy and learning to the present Bramins, 3.
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Calacad, fort in the Tinivelly country, 30 m. N. of Cape Comorin.—1752, sold by Moodemiah to the K. of Travancore, 400.—1755, *April*, taken possession of by Maphuze Khan's troops, 400, 401. who are beaten there in *July*, 401. and again in *September*, 402.

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 Ragogi Bonfola. 328. but Ragogi renews hostilities, 329.—1753, *January*, Bussy falls ill here, 330.

Calacandan, fort of a Polygar 13 m. N. E. of Chivelpetore, taken *June* 1756, by Mahomed Isfoot, 425.

CALCUTTA, Presidency of the Eng. settlements in Bengal, 33. Medway hove down here in 1747, p. 88. Dupleix threatened to reduce it

- to a fishing town, 378. See Bengal in *p.* 66.
 87, 88, 209, 279, 434.
- CALLIAUD Captain.**—1753, *September* the 19th, arrives with the reinforcement at Trichinopoly, 309. *September* 21st, serves at the battle of the Sugar-loaf Rock, 310. and contributes much to gain it, 312.—1754, *April*, examines Ponnapah's treachery, 348. *May* 12th, sent to bring in a convoy of provisions, which brings on a general action between the 2 armies, in which Calliaud beats off the enemy, 354, 355, 356. deputed to the K. of Tanjore, 361.—1755, *April*, commands in Trichinopoly, active, prepares to oppose Maissin, 366, 397. endeavours to reconcile Tanjore and Tondiman, 402, 403.—1756, ordered to equip Mahomed Isfoof, 421. releases the hostages of Etiaporum and Catabominaigue, 423.
- Camels**, carry dispatches of expedition, 68. and baggage in armies, 392.
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- CAMPBELL Charles, Captain.**—1753, *September* the 19th, defends the water-course before Trichinopoly, 308. *September* 21st, serves at the battle of the Sugar-loaf rock, 310.
- CANARA**, Country on the Malabar Coast, extends between the rivers Alega and Cangreora, Bedrour adjoins to it on the West, 121.
- CANDAHAR, KANDAHAR.**—1738, 1739, Nadir Schah invades Indostan from hence, 23.—1747, Ahmed the Abdalli becomes King of Candahar, and from hence in 1748, invades Indostan, 122.
- CANDANORE, CONDANORE, Province.**—1750, *December* 4, the Nabob serves in Nazirjng's army, 156.
- Cangreora, River**, Southern boundary of Canara, 121.
- Canibals**, some in India according to Thevenot, 6.
- Cannon**, a vast piece found at Arcot and employed by Clive, 190, 191.
- CANOUL, KANOUL**, City, Country, under the Subah of the Decan, 158.—1752, *March*, the City sacked by Mr. Buffy, who gives the government of the Country to Soudoudin Khan, the infant son of Murzafajng, 249. Morarirow's Country adjoins on the N. to Canoul, 426.
- CANOUL**, Nabob of, a Pitan.—1750, accompanies Nazirjng into the Carnatic, 142. confederates against him, 143. *m.* 145.—*Decem.* 4th, in the battle when Nazirjng is killed, 156.—1751, *February*, kills Murzafajng, 164.
- CAPE COMORIN.** See Comorin.
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—1748, *March*, *April*, Boscawen's fleet there, 92. joined there by 5 Dutch ships, sail *May* the 8th, 92. are 35 days in the passage to Mauritius, 96. an Eng. ship wrecked on an island 800 m. E. of the Cape, 406.
- Carangoly**, fort with districts S. of Chinglapett.—1755, disputed between the Eng. and Fr. Governments, 403.
- Carical, m.** 136. See *Karikal*.
- CARNATIC**, the ancient, much more extensive than the present, 37. the river Krishna bounded it to the N. 146.
- CARNATIC**, the present, synonymous to the country meant by the Nabobship of Arcot, under which head, every material mention of the Carnatic is classed. Enumeration of the pages in which the Carnatic is mentioned: 37, 39, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 59, 61, 78, 84, 118, 119, 121, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 142, 144, 151, 153, 154, 161, 162, 165, 168, 177, 181, 202, 213, 220, 239, 241, 242, 243, 247, 252, 273, 274, 275, 278, 285, 287, 304, 316, 326, 329, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 341, 346, 367, 373, 375, 376, 389, 397, 401, 403, 417, 421, 425, 436.
- Carour**, the strongest of the frontier towns belonging to the Mysoreans towards Trichinopoly, from whence it had been besieged by Chundasaheb, 202. is 50 m. E. of Trichinopoly, 203.—1751, *November*, the Mysore army assembles there, 203. and in *December* marches from thence to Trichinopoly, 206, 207.
- Caryamungaham**, 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 refuses to join the Politaver, 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.
- Cattans, de**—1753, *July*, employed by Duplex and Brenier to betray Trichinopoly, is detected and employed by Dalton 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.

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- hither, 255.—1754, *February*, the serjeant and his guard cut off by the Morattoes, 277.
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—1744, three Fr. ships from China taken by *Barnet's* squadron, 60.—1752, *Dupleix* keeps the sailors, and mans the China ships from Pondicherry with *Lascars*, 252.
- CHINGLAPUTT**, Fort, with considerable districts, N. of and near the *Paliar*, 261.—1752, *September*, troops coming from thence to the relief of *Cobelong*, 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.
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- CHITTERDOURG**, Country, adjoins on the E. to *Canara*.—1748, the *Rajah* with the assistance of *Chundasaheb* defeats the *Rajah* of *Belour*, 121. *Chundasaheb* goes from thence to *Murzasajing*, 125.
- CHITICAN**, on the S. E. confines of *Indo-stan*, 2.
- Choule**, 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 *Saniaveram*, 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.
- Chuctiyapallam**, a village on the S. bank of the *Caveri*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. of *Tritchinopoly*.—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-course from the river there, 368. m, 369.
- CHUNDASAHEE**—1732 to 1736, a relation of *Doastally*, whose daughter he marries, gives his own to the *Duan Gollam Hussain*, and administers the office in his stead, 37, 38.—
- 1736, goes with *Subderally* to *Pondicherry*, 38. inveigles the *Queen* of *Tritchinopoly* and gets possession of the city, 38, 39. suspected by *Meerassud*, 39. puts his brothers *Budasaheb* and *Saducksahab* 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 *Tritchinopoly* by the *Morattoes*, 43.—1741, his brothers defeated and killed, he surrenders the city *March* 26th, and is carried prisoner to *Sattarah*, 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 *Sattarah* 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 *Murzasajing*, 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 *Amoor*, who is killed in the battle, 126 to 129. *Murzasajing* 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 *Murzasajing* 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, *Murzasajing* 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 *Murzasajing*, 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 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, 153, 153.

the conspiracy of the Pitan Nabobs proceeds at the same time that Dupleix is negotiating with Nazirjing, 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*, Murzafajing comes there and declares Chundasaheb Nabob of Arcot, 161.—1751. he 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 Madeira declares for him, 169. *March*, preparing to march against Tritchinopoly, 171. *April*, his troops in Verdachellum surrender, 172. encounters the English and Nabob's army at Volcondah, and gains an advantage over them, 172, 173, 174. follows them to Utatoo, 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 Coiladdy, 180, 181. They with Chundasaheb's army cross the Paveri and encamp to the E. of Tritchinopoly, 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 Rajasaheb, 186. *m*, 192. In the interval beleaguers Tritchinopoly, 200, 201, 202. some of his cavalry skirmish with the party of Myslorens and Captain Dalton, 203. *December*, 200 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. Morariorw 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 misled, 217. on which the Fr. oblige him much against his own opinion to cross over with them into the I. of Seringham, 218. Morariorw 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 Monacjee for his escape, 236, 237. who puts himself into Monacjee'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 Monacjee'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 Myslorens, 244. Pondicherry alarmed, but Dupleix not depressed at his death, 248. *m*, 252. before Chundasaheb's death Busly obtained a commission from Salabadjing, appointing Dupleix Nabob of the Carnatic, 436. Dupleix proclaims his son Rajasaheb, 253. *m*, 266. his talents not equalled in his son, 274. 275. praised by Dupleix, 278. his fate deters Mahomed Comaul, 317. *m*, 337.—1754. *January*, patents of his titles produced at Madras, 338. *m*, 339. he brought Maphuze Khan from Amoor 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 fight a Fr. detachment at Condore, 182.

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

—1749. *August*, and at Devi Corah, 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 Verdachellum, 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 Basirorw the Morarator, 196, 197. they defeat Rajasaheb at Arni, and get some of his effects from the governor, 197, 198, 199. he enlists 600 of the Enemy's Sepoys, 199. *December*, takes the pagoda of Conjeveram, 199, 200. returns to Madras and Fort St. David, 200. *m*, 204. 1752. *February*, takes the field from Madras, 209. follows and defeats the Fr. and Rajasaheb at Covepauk, 210, 211, 212. marches to Arcot, from thence towards Vellore, is recalled to Fort St. David, and destroys the town of Dupleix Fateabad, 213. the extent of territory recovered by him in the Carnatic, 213. *March* 14th, proceeds with Major Lawrence and the reinforcements to Tritchinopoly,



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 Samiaveram, 220, 221. his detachments take Munsurpet and Lallguddy, 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 Pitchandah, 229, 230. grants passports to Chundasaheb's troops, part of whom come over to him, 231. *m.* 232. *May* 27th, marches, defends, 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 Cobelong, and beats a reinforcement, 261, 262, 263, 264. takes Chinglapetti, 264, 265, 266. obliged by illness to quit the field, and to return to Europe, 266. *m.* 279. Mahomed Isloof enlisted 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 Salabadjing, 406. *October*, arrives with the troops at Bombay, 406. *m.* 407. — 1756. *February*, commands the land forces against Gheriah, 414, 416.
- Cobelong*, a fort, *m.* 261. near the sea, 20 m. S. of Madras, built by Anwarodean, surprized by the Fr. from a ship in 1750, *p.* 262. — 1752. *September*, taken by Clive, 261 to 263. who beats a party coming to it's relief, 264. *October*, it's fortifications blown up, 266.
- Cochin*, city on the Malabar Coast; the K. of Travancore has extended his dominions to the boundaries of Cochin, 400.
- Coffee-tree*, transplanted from Beit ul Fackiah in Arabia, to the I. of Bourbon, 93.
- Coffices*. See *Caffres*.
- COJA AEDALLA KHAN*, — 1743. General of Nizamalmuluck, when he came into the Carnatic, appointed Nabob of Arcot, reconducts the army to Golcondah, 51. is found dead in the night before he was to set out for Arcot, 52. is succeeded by Anwarodean Khan, 53.
- Coilabhy*, 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*, *Koizaddy*, 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 Truller, 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 Monacjee, 226. — 1753. *October*, the English army go into cantonments there, 316. *m.* 319. *m.* 320. *November* 26th, the firing at the assault on Tritchinopoly heard there. *December* 3d. the army return from thence, 324. — 1754. *May* 24th, taken by Maiffin, 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 Collieries afterwards revenge, 391 and 394. the Pagoda stands in the town of Tirambore, 423.
- Coilorepettah*, a fort in the Tinivelly country, belonging to the Polygar Condomnaigue, taken by assault by Mahomed Isloof, *July*, 1756. *p.* 425.
- COLALA*, country, bounds the country of Morarirow to the S. 426.
- COLLIERIES*, — 1752. *February*, 3000 sent by Tondiman to the assistance of Mahomedally, 208. some contribute to discover the treason of Poniapah, 348, 349, and 352. Atchempettah belongs to the Collieries, 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 Collieries 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 Pulitaver sends his Collieries abroad to plunder, 401. — 1756. *March*, 150 Collieries serving with Mahomed Isloof, 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, 112. 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 Tritchinopoly, 179. *m.* 181. Cartour is on the bank of the Coleroon, 203. as is Kistnaveram, 206. — 1752. *April*, Chundasaheb's army in the I. of Seringham



- ringham 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. 229. 15 Frenchmen jump from the wall of Pitchandah into the river and are drowned, 230. *m.*, 231. *m.*, 232. *m.*, 268. *m.*, 277. is near Chilambarum, 281. *m.*, 304. *m.*, 316. — 1754, *January*, 1200 Morraotes cut off by Monajee between two arms of the Coleroon. N. B. It should be the Caveri, 341, 342. *m.*, 354. May, some of the Eng. Sepoys retreating from Palamcottah, drowned in the Coleroon, by a sudden swell, 359. the mound at Coiladdy prevents it from running into the Caveri, 360. *m.*, 363. 367. the woods of Wariorejollam 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 Morraote 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 Brampoor to C. Comorin, 158. the territory of Trivelly extends to C. Comorin, 169. The Colerries 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 Travancore, 400. the Malabar Coast from C. Comorin to Surat is intersected by many Rivers, 407.
- CONAJEE ANGRIA. See ANGRIA.
- Conandercole, a town in the woods halfway between Trichinopoly and Tanjore. — 1753. *July*, the Eng. army halt there, 296.
- Condamnaiguc, Polygar of Coilorepettah, *June* 1756, made a prisoner when his place was stormed by Mahomed Issoof, 425.
- CONDARIE, Province, — 1752. *November* obtained by M. Bussy; it adjoins to the districts of Masulipatnam, 328. *m.*, 334. extends between the rivers Krishna and Gondegama, 335. its annual revenue rated at 180000 rupees, 335. — 1754. The Morraotes, who had ravaged Chicacole, pass through Condarie in their return, 374. *m.*, 376.
- Condoor, Condoor, 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 Monajee 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. Rajahsahab'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*, Rajahsahab 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.
- CORA GERANABAD. Anwarodean Khan had been the governor there, 52.
- Costaparab, 5. *m.* N. E. of Elimiserum, and 5 W. of Kelly Cotah, 344. — 1754. *February* the 12th, the Eng. detachment with the company of grenadiers cut off, 344, 345.
- CORP CAPTAIN. — 1749. commands the first expedition into Tanjore, 109, 110, 111, 112. serves under Major Lawrence in the second, and defends Achaveram, 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 Nazirjig, 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 Kistnaveram, 205. 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. Barne'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. 73. 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

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 Cota 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 Kristna 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 the Coast adjudged 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.

COTHBEDDIN IBEK, Slave of Schéabeddin, who gives him the government of Delhi, 10. he extends the dominion, becomes independent, and dies in 1219, *p.* 11.

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

Courrepant, 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.* Busfy and Salabadjing march out of Cudapah 166. *m.* 249. Maphuze Khan remained there after the death of Murzafajing, 346.

CUDAPAH, **NABOB OF**,—1750. One of the three Pitam 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. Palamecota 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.

D.

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, Ramajeeput 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.* E. 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 Utatoor, 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 Kiltaveram, 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'autueil at Utatoor, who engages him, is beaten back, and abandons the fort, of which Dalton takes possession, 226, 227, 228. joins Clive at Samiaveram, serves under 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 Jumbakisna, 239. appointed to command in Trichinopoly, 244. is present at the conference,



ference, when the Myfore deputies demand the city of the Nabob, 244, 245, 246. force of his garrison, 247. detects the schemes of the Myforeans to surprize the city, 257, 258. tries to seduce them to make an attack, 258, 259. reinforces the Pagodas of Warriore, 260. the Regent dissimiles civility to him, 260. *December* 23d, beats up the Regent's Camp under Seringham in the night 268, 269. posts a detachment of 70 Europeans and 300 Sepoys on the great choultry in the Island, 269, who are cut off the next day, 269, 270, 271. turns the Myfore troops, which had been admitted as a guarantee, out of the city, 271. — 1753, a detachment puts to the sword all the Myforeans in the Pagoda of Velore, 272. they cut off all provisions, 273. *April* 10th, discovers that there is no grain in the Nabob's magazines and sends express intelligence of this to Major Lawrence at Trivadi, 280, 281. cannonades for several nights the Myfore Camp at Facquire's Tope, 282, 283. *m.* 284. *May*, clears the Nabob when stoppt by his troops in the city, 294. lets them go over to the Enemy, 296. the army being at Tanjore, he blows up Warriore, but the explosion fails at Weycondah, 296. much distressed for provisions, 297. discovers the treachery of De Cattans, 297, 298, 299. *August* the 9th, cannonades the Enemy's cavalry during the action of the convoy, 301, 302. *m.* 304. *Sept.* 21st, sends Sepoys from the city, who pick up some of the fugitives from the battle of the Sugar-loaf rock, 313. *October*, quits the command of Trichinopoly, and returns to England, 316.

Dalton'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.

Dumalcherri, Passes, into the Carnatic from the W. — 1740, *May* 20th, the Nab. Doastally killed there by the Morattoes, 41. they lye about 30 m. N. of Amoor, 127.

DAMERLAH VENKYTAPPAH, considerable Polygar N. W. of Madras, N. and W. of Bangar Yatchan's Country. — 1756, *December*, compounds his tributes with Mahomedally for 100000 Rupees, 417.

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

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

D'AUTUEIL, commands the troops sent to join Murzafajing and Chundafahab, 126. *July* 23d, gains the battle of Amoor, 127, 128, 129. — 1750, *February*, joins the army of Murzafajing at Villapore 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 Chundafahab and attacked by the Morattoes in the retreat, 142. surprizes one of the quarters of Nazirjing's camp in the night, 145. follows Busfy with the main body, when Busfy attacks Gingee, 151. — 1751, commands the Fr. troops with Chundafahab 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, SOUBASHIP 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. Ghaziodin Khan prefers the post of captain general at Delhi to this Subaship, 124. fix provinces comprehended in the Decan, 157, 158. of which Golcondah, one, has 6 Nabobships, 158. the Jurisdiction extends from Brampore to C. Comoria, and eastward to the Sea, 158. *m.* 161. *m.* 165. — 1752, Dupleix's projects of acquisitions in the Decan, 248. *October*, Ghaziodin Khan approaching, 273. Tripeti, 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 Subah of the Decan, 363. *m.* 378. — 1755, Busfy 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 broke by the rupture between Busfy and Salabadjeng, 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 fiefs in the Decan on condition of military service to the Subaship, 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,



DECAN, SUBAH, OR VICEROY OF. Individuals, Nizamalmuluck in 1736, *p.* 22, 23. who in 1748, is succeeded by his son Nazir-jing, 122. who is opposed by his nephew Murzafajing, 124. who on the 4th of *Decemb.* 1750, is kill'd Sobah in the field of battle on the death of Nazirjing, 156. — 1751, *February*, on the death of Murzafajing, Mr. Busby 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 Aurengabad since the death of Nizamalmuluck, 251. — 1752, on the death of Ghaziodin Khan, his son Scheabbedin is supposed to assert his father's pretensions, 274.

De Cattans, See Cattans.

DELABOURDONNAIS. See BOURDONNAIS.

DELHI, the ANCIENT KINGDOM OF. — 1200, conquered by Scheabbedin, 10. — 1219, the dominion extended by Corthbeddin Ibeck, who is succeeded by Aranschah, and he by Ilit-mische, 11. who conquers Multan, 12. who dies in 1235. his successors to 1246, are Firouze Schah Rocheddin, the Prince's 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 Sharooch 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. Homaion to 1556, *p.* 17. Acbar to 1605, *p.* 18. Gehanghir to 1607, *p.* 18. Schah Gehan to 1666, *p.* 28. Aurengzebe to 1707, *p.* 18. Behader Schah, Ichander Schah, Furuckshir, to 1719, *p.* 19. Raffeil al Dirjat, Raffeil 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, Donstally 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 Morra-toes have frequently been at the gates of Delhi, 40. In 1743 Nizamalmuluck fears nothing more from Delhi, his son Ghaziodin being ap-

pointed 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 Subahship 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 of Delhi, 167. — 1752, the head of Chundafasheb said to be sent to Delhi to be viewed by the Emperor, 241. — 1751, the Morra-toes hired by Ghaziodin Khan at Delhi to oppose Salabadjing, 251. who receives a Delegation from Delhi, 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, Scheabbedin, 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 Morra-toes 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 Chundafasheb'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 Maissin against Terriore, but orders him to desist from attacking Arieloire, and Warriorepollam, 396, 397. — 1756, *January*, sends a large force into the field to prevent the Eng. from attacking Velore, 418.

Delvi Cotab, erroneously for *Devi Cotab*.

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

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

DEVI, DIVI, 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



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 Chilambrum retreats to Devi Cotah, 287. Morarirow afraid to join the Fr. in attacking it, 305. *August*, *September*, a large reinforcement sent by sea from Madras to Devi Cotah, 307. Palamcotah relieved from hence by Lieut. Frazer, 326, 327.—1754, *March*, Captain Pigou sent from Madras with a reinforcement to Devicotah, 345. who wait there for more troops, 346. and for Maphuze Khan, 347. Lieut. Frazer returns, 358. a small detachment sent to assist Chilambrum, routed, 358. Capt. Pigou, with a stronger, relieves Palamcotah, 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 Reys, Island, belonging to the Fr. particulars concerning it in *p.* 92, 95, 96.

DINDIGUL.—1736, Chundasaheb places his brother Saducksaheb there, 39. who is routed and killed coming from thence to his assistance, 44. Lachenagues, Country lies in the road from Manapar 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 Morarates incited to invade him by Nizamalmuluck, 39, 40.—1740, *May* 20th, encounters them at Amoor, is betrayed, and killed in the battle, 41, 42. *m.*, 43. had withheld the tribute from Nizamalmuluck, 45. *m.*, 127.

DOLTABAD, fortress 8 m. from Aurengabad, esteemed impregnable, 333.

DOW, ALEXANDER, has translated and pub-

lished the history of Ferishta, a valuable work, 30.

Dragoons, a troop with Bussy 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 ARCOT,

Gullam Hassen, *m.*, 37. Chundasaheb Vice Duan to Gullam Hussein, *m.*, 38. Meer Asud, *m.*, 39. *m.*, 42. Uncertain who, chosen by the friends of Subderally when they proclaimed his son Seid Mahomed, Nabob, 50.

OF SALLABADJING,

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

DUPLEIX, GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY,

—1742. forms connexions with Chundasaheb, 43 and 45.—1745. prevails on Anwarodean to prohibit Com. Barret 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 procure the imprisonment of Delabourdonnais in the Bastille, 72. unwilling to employ hostilities against Maphuze Khan at Madras, 73. his reception of the Engl. 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, 83.—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. David, 85. *m.* 86. *March* the 1st, sends his army against Fort St. David, and recalls them on the appearance of the Engl. 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, 92. 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 their success the Engl. cannot reproach his conduct, 130. gets intelligence from the catholics at St. Thome, 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. enlists 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 Busby, 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* 1742, 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, 436. which he publishes on the death of Chundasaheb, continues the war, foment the discontent of the Mysorians, 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 Morarirow, 260. and makes a treaty with them, 261. *September*, sends a reinforcement to Chinglapett and Cobelong, 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. disbursts 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. *April*, on the march of Major Lawrence to Trichinopoly, sends troops to Seringham, 283. Mortizally 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 Buffly 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 Murzafing, Salabadjing and the Great Mogul produced at the conference at Sadrafs, 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 Amoor, 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, fails 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 Buffly, 378, 379. his successor Delyrit left by Godeheu with more contracted powers, 380. The Mysorean 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 Madrafs, to make the Tellicherry Sepoys desert, 88.—1752. corresponds with Morarirow, 261.

Dupleix Patebad, a town, which Dupleix was building on the spot where Nazirjing 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, E. 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 Nigapatam send 120 Europeans to assist at the siege of Pondicherry, 98. Sadrafs belongs to the Dutch, 337.—1752. the Morattoes of Janojee burn the Dutch factory at Bimlapatam, 374.—1756. The King of Travancore gained advantages over the Dutch on the coast of Malabar, 400. In 1724, the Dutch attack Gheriah without success, 410.

DUVELAER, 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 Barner in answer to Anwarodean's prohibition, says that he acts independently of the agents of the E. I. C. 61.—1746. the territory of Madrafs 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 Madrafs road by the Fr. squadron, 66. *September* 10th, another taken when Madrafs 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 fight 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 Madrafs the E. I. C. ordered Fort St. David to be the presidency, 131. *August*, Mr. Boscawen takes possession of St. Thome 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 Nazirjing on the interests of the E. I. C. 139. a territory near Madrafs ceded to the E. I. C. by Mahomedally, 145.—1752, *June*, the mercantile affairs of the Company greatly distressed by the war of Chundafahed, 220. the military stores taken with D'aucueil at Volcondah reserved for the Company, 235.—1754. their distressed by the war increased by the restraint of enlarging their capital, 339. the removal of Succojee and the restoration of Monacjee 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

N u u 2

of



of the council of Madras, to treat with Mr. Goddehu, 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 Sallabadjing and the Fr. troops in his 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.

Elerempenab, 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. 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 Elemiserum and the 5 rocks, 364. Natalpettah, 6 *m.* E. 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 Myforeans, *August* the 17th, 368. *August* 22d, Monacjee takes Elimiserum and the Fr. party there, 370.

EMPEROR, EMPIRE, meaning the **MOGUL**.

—1752. De Volton brings Dupleix a blank paper, to which the great seal of the Empire is affixed, 174.—1756. *June*, Busly 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. Barner'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 authorized 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* 13th, 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