MUHAMAD ALAMGIR II.

June 5: Shab'ān 11, H. 1167. Ghāzī-ud-dīn with Muhārām Holkar seizes the persons of Ahmad Shāh and his mother, Ud-hambāt. Ghāzī-ud-dīn raises to the throne a son of Jahāndar Shāh with the title of 'Abūl 'Adl 'Aẓīz-ud-dīn Muhammad 'Alamgīr II., Badshah-i-Ghāzī. Ahmad Shāh and his mother are blinded, Sept.: Zi‘l hijja.

Safdar Jang dies and Ghāzī-ud-dīn becomes Vazir.

Sūraj Māl, Jat Chief of Bharatpur, holds out against the allied forces of Ghāzī-ud-dīn, the Marāthās, and the Raja of Jāypur.

Māhfuẓ Khān, brother of Muhammad 'All, who had offered his services against the French, lingers at Čunjivārām for money, and allows the French to take Utramālūr, in Chingalpāt district. With the aid of Ensign Pichard he retakes it.

Aug. 2: Commissioners arrive from France and England to put an end to the war. The French ministry recall Duplex, and M. Godeheu arrives as Governor of Pondicherry. He makes over the command of the French army to Māissīn.

Aug. The army from Tanjor engages the French and Mīsorens at Elmiser m, and on the 22nd Mānākji takes the post and captures the French there.

Sept. 18: Dom Luiz Mascarenhas, Cupel de Alva takes office as Viceroy at Goa.

Oct. 11: M. Godeheu proposes a suspension of arms between the English and French at Madras, Trichinopoly, Pondicherry, and other places on the Coromandel coast till Jan. 11, 1755. M. Godeheu and Mr Saunders arrange terms of treaty, securing for each nation non-interference with native powers, retention of certain places, and exchange of prisoners.
Oct. 14: Dupleix leaves for France, where he is badly received. M. Bussy is left in great power at the court of Salabat Jang, the Sáhabdár of the Dekhan.

Oct. 25: The Portuguese conclude a treaty with "the Bounuló" (Jñooji Bhonsla). Missionaries are to be admitted into his territories. The Portuguese undertake to protect the Desás of Query, Sanquelim, Morly, and all who had sworn allegiance, the "Bounuló" to pay tribute regularly and the Desás to recover Rarim and Neutim.

Nov. A Maráthá army, sent by the Peshwá to the Karnátak, levies tribute as far as Bednur; Raghumáthráv, the Peshwá's brother, is entrusted with the military supervision, his cousin, Siwdáshev Chimnájí, with the civil.

The Peshwá and Tárábál conclude an agreement by which Ram Rajá, a weak-minded prince, is kept imprisoned.

Dec. 31: The treaty between the English and French for the cessation of hostilities and the restoration to the native powers of their possessions in the Karnátak is signed at Pondichéry. Stipulations are made for the prevention of the establishment of foreign European settlements in their possessions, and to withdraw from interference in the affairs of native princes.

Jan. 14: George Pigott Governor of Madras, till Nov. 14, 1763.

Feb. An English force under Lient.-Col. Heron marches unopposed into Madura, makes alliance with the Marávar. Heron takes Kaílgádi and (March) Néélkotta by assault, and lets the countries to Mahfúr Khán. The French remonstrate, and the alliance with the Marávar is disallowed in the interests of Tanjor. Heron is tried by court martial, found guilty and dismissed the service in June.

Feb. 15: M. Godeheu leaves for France, the governorship devolving on a secret committee of MM. Barthelemy Boileau and Gaillard pending the arrival of M. Deleyri, who arrived on March 29th.

March: An agreement made between the Bombay governor and Kámaji Pant for an expedition against Tuláji Ángria. Commodore James leaves in the "Protector" for the Malabar coast.
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to pursue Angria. April 3: he takes Suvarnadurg, and (April 8) Bankot from Tulajji Angria without the help of the Marathas.

Ranvandar Swant of Swantwadi abdicates in favour of his son, Khem Swant. Ranji Pratap Singh of Udypur dies. Kama Raja Singh II. succeeds, but the Marathas have now a firm hold upon Rajastan.

Momin Khan recovers Gogha and Ahmadabad from the Peshwa’s officers.

March: Raghuji Bhosale dies at Nagpur. His eldest son, Jangoj, succeeds at Nagpur, while Chand and Chhattisgarh are given as an appanage to Madhavji, a younger son.

March: Bassein (Burmee) occupied by Talings, but retaken in April by the Burmese. Mr Brooke, chief of the British settlement at Negrais—begun by Mr Saunders in 1753—supplies military stores to the Burmese. Capt. Baker proceeds on an embassy from Negrais to Ava. Alauddin permits the establishment of factories at Rangun and Bassein.

April 14: The Mysore regent, finding his schemes against Trichinopoly futile, decamps from Srirangam and leaves the French in camp as their representative in the Carnatic.

May: M. Mainsin sent by M. Deléry to quell a rising in Terriur, takes the chief town, deposes the rebellious Reddi and reinstates his predecessor.

May: The Pâlegârs of Madura oppose the farming of their province by Mahfûz Khan, who in June concentrates at Tinneveli. July: he is defeated by the Pultavar’s forces, and again by a Travankor army. Nov., the Pultavar cuts down two companies of English sepoys in Mahfûz Khan’s army. Mahfûz Khan returns to Tinneveli.

Oct. 8: Serampur (Fredericknagar) taken possession of by the Danes.


The Portuguese Government nominates a procurator of the Portuguese in Pondicherry. A hundred and forty-seven Jesuit priests are apprehended at Goa and sent to Lisbon, where they were imprisoned for sixteen years.
Nov. The Peshwa's troops make incursions on Angria's coast forts and reduce all north of Gheria or Vijayadurg.

Jan. The Madura Pategars revolt, and are defeated, March 21st, by sipahis under Jamul Sahib. Muhammad Yusuf proceeds to Madura, reinforces the fort with sipahis; he joins Mahbub Khan against the rebels, who send in their submission to Cheveldpur on June 10.

Feb. 11: A second expedition against Angria made by Ramraj Pant and Khandoji Mankar for the Peshwa, and Admiral Watson and Colonel Clive for the English. Ramraj Pant plans to exclude the English from sharing the prize-money, but is anticipated; Angria flees to the Marathas, by whom he is held prisoner, and Vijayadurg fort surrenders to Admiral Watson, Feb. 13.

Feb. A body of Marathas invade Sonda in Karnal, to exact tribute alleged to be due. The raja, Imodi, offers any fortress instead, and the Marathas occupy Phonda. An expedition sent from Goa to prevent the occupation is defeated; the Viceroy leads a second charge on June 22, when he loses his life.

Feb. Salabat Jang and Bussy march against ‘Abdul Hakim Khan, Nawab of Savañir, now in league with Murariraj of Guti. Balajiraj at the same time reinforces Salabat Jang’s army for the punishment of Murariraj, who with the Nawab, after three months’ siege, consents to terms of a negotiation conducted by M. Bussy. Shah Nawaz Khan, Murariraj’s deputy, instigates Salabat Jang to dismiss M. Bussy from his service, who had privately received Murariraj’s bond on the French for former services, to effect his reconciliation with the Peshwa. Bussy with his troops leaves for Masulipatam, but returns to Haidarabad in June, and becomes reconciled to Salabat Jang on Aug. 15, owing to the friendly connivance of Ramchandar Jada and Janoji Nimbalkar, who permitted M. Law to join the French with reinforcements at Chârmahal.

April 10: Rajab 9, H. 1169. Alahwardi Khan, Nawab of Bengal, dies, and is succeeded by his grand-nephew and grandson, Mirza Mahmud Siraj-ud-daula, son of Zain-ud-din Mahmud, who, by placing his favourites in the chief posts, causes several dismissed ministers to league for his removal in favour of his cousin, Shukot Jang, Governor of Purniya. On the march against
the latter, Shujā-ud-daula is diverted by news of the further fortification of Fort William, and, June 1, enters Kāsimbāzār. The Dutch and French at Chinsura and Chandranagar refusing help to Calcutta, messages are sent to Madras from Calcutta.

June 15: Calcutta is attacked. Mr Roger Drake, the governor, in a panic takes refuge with a few Englishmen on board a ship, and taking with them the means of defence, sails to Madras. June 19: the town capitulates. The Nawāb orders the remaining Europeans, 146 in number, to be imprisoned. Driven at the bayonet’s point into a small prison in the fort, they pass the hot night without water, and only twenty-three survive, one being Mr Holwell, afterwards chosen as acting governor.

July: Alaungpū of Arakan, after five months’ blockade, takes Syria. The Talangs escape, the Europeans remain prisoners. Many are sent up the country, and constitute the community known as the native Christians. The capital of Pegu is closely invested.

July 20: A force is despatched from Madras for the relief of Bengal.

Oct. 12: As a result of Messrs Spencer and Byfield’s embassy to Poona, Bāẓār, the Peshwā, signs a treaty providing for the exclusion of the Dutch from trade in the Marāthā dominions: the surrender to them of Vijayadurg, and, in exchange, the cession of the villages of Bāṅkot with Fort Victoria and Himāngarh, &c., to the E.I. Company. The Peshwā also engages to waive all claims on the Company; to give Tulājā Angria no territory below the Ghāzā; and to settle an equivalent with the Siddī for one-fourth of the customs levied by him from vessels in the Bāṅkot river.

Oct. 15: A squadron under Admiral Watson and Clive, with 900 Europeans and 1,500 sepoys, leaves Madras, arriving at Patna in the Hūgh, Dec. 20. Dec. 27: the ships sail up the river to Māyapur; 500 under Clive march on Fort Buxbusa, and in spite of a surprise meet and defeat Mānīk Chand Seth and the Nawāb’s forces. Dec. 28: the fort is found empty.

1757 Jan. 1: The English fleet take possession of Thāna and Allīgāzí forts unopposed; Mānīk Chand Seth, Governor of Calcutta, retires to Hūgh, and, Jan. 4: Rabī’ II. 1120 H. 1170,
Calcutta is reoccupied and Mr Drake restored to the government, but is afterwards dismissed from his post by the Directors. Jan. 10: Hugh is retaken.

Jan. 24: M. Busey, with Viziarām Rāo of Vijayanagar’s assistance, attacks Bobbili, the fort of Ranga Rāo, chief Pālegār in the Vizagapatam district. After a fierce struggle the fort was taken, the garrison having burnt their women and children, and Ranga Rāo is killed. Jan. 27: Viziarām Rāo is put to death in his tent by two of the Pālegār’s garrison.

Feb. 4: The Nawāb, disregarding overtures of peace, marches to Hugh and thence to Calcutta, which he surrounds, but is defeated. Feb. 9: A treaty offensive and defensive and permitting the English to fortify Calcutta is signed, Amichand (“Omnichand”) and Ranjit Rāo acting as mediators.

Feb. 11: A proposed attack on Chandranagar is not found practicable by the joint army, owing to the Nawāb’s shifting policy. Admiral Watson refuses to sign a proposed treaty of neutrality between the French and English in Bengal, offered by M. Renault, Governor of Chandranagar, wherein Clive attacks the town, which capitulates, March 23.

March: Capt. Caillaud marches from Trichinopoly to regain Madura and reduce the rebel Pālegārs. In conjunction with Muhammad Yusuf he settles the Taneveli district and regulates the affairs of the Mudali.

March: Bāljāīrāv with 60,000 Marāthās appears before Seringapatam demanding two million rupees from Haidar ‘Alī as arrears of tribute, and on refusal bombards the town. A smaller sum is accepted and the district of Sera occupied, Balwant Rāv being left to reduce other early Marātha possessions.

April: In the Karnāṭak, hostilities break out between the Nawāb Muhammad ‘Alī and his brother Najībullā. The English send a force to aid the Nawāb, but recall it on its failing to take Nellore.

April 15: Mr Price on the part of the Company enters into a commercial agreement with Rām Rāja of Satkā for the regulation of salt trade and charge of the Mahar river.

April 20: Sholavandân fort is abandoned to Muhammad Yusuf. May 2: Caillaud is defeated in an attempt to carry Madura by escalade owing to the barking of a dog. May 26: he reaches Trichinopoly.
April: Yar Khan Lat, an officer, confess secretly with Mr Wm. Watts, English representative at Murshidabad, respecting the deposition of the Nawab Siraj-ud-daula: Mr Ja'far 'Ali Khan, husband of Siraj-ud-daula's aunt, also offers to aid. Amichand Seth ("Omichand"), however, proving mutinous, demands twenty lakhs of rupees, or 5 per cent. on the Nawab's treasures, as the price of silence. Clive deceives "Omichand" as to the reward of his silence by a draft treaty.

H. 1170: Ahmad Shāh Durānti, to avenge Mr Manu's son's seizure at Lāhor by Ghāzī-ud-dīn, advances into Hindustan, takes Dehli, which again becomes the scene of massacres. A detachment commanded by Sardar Jahān Khan surprises the inhabitants of Mathurā at a religious festival, and massacres them.

June: Shawkāl, H. 1170, Ahmad Shāh Durānti levies money and returns to his dominions, leaving Najīb-ud-daula as Amīr-ul-'Ummat, or minister, to protect Alamgrī II. from Ghāzī-ud-dīn.

April 26: Elvasanor abandoned by the English to a French attacking force under M. d'Aucœur.

May 26: The Bombay presidency send a force under Adelcrone to assist at Trichinopoly. Hearing of Caillaud's arrival there they turn to Wandiwāsh, which they attack on June 6. Hearing of the French seizure of the factories at Madapollam, Bandermalanka, and Injeram, the presidency recalls the troops.

May: Alaungpāra takes the capital of Pegu: most of the leading men are put to death, and many townspeople sold as slaves.

July 13: Alaungpāra grants permission to British merchants to hold the island of Negrāis, also grants ground for a factory at Basein to the East India Co.

June 4: Mr Ja'far signs a treaty with the English and explains his proposed line of assistance. June 12: Calcutta and Chandnīgar troops mobilise: Mr Wm. Watts joins the army. June 15: Siraj-ud-daula secures the neutrality of Mr Ja'far who, however, still engages to abide by his covenant with Clive. June 16: the army encamps at Patti, west of Kāsimbāsār.

June 23: Shawkāl 5, H. 1170. The two armies engage at Plasse on, when Clive's 3,000 put to flight the 18,000 horse and 50,000 infantry of Siraj-ud-daula, Mr Ja'far remaining inactive on the plain. The Nawāb takes flight on a camel. Mr Ja'far is proclaimed Nawāb of Bengal, Bihār, and Oriasa on June 29th.
Amichand, realising the deception practised on him, becomes insane. July 2: Siraj ud-daula captured and put to death by order of Mir Ja’far’s son, Miran.

June: Utramatlr is occupied by the French; in July it is retaken by the British.

July 5: Sir Eyre Coote, dispatched to Bengal (now entered by the French, ostensibly in the late Nawab’s interests), arrives at Baghipur. By the connivance of Rammurtayan, Vice-Nawab of Bihar, the French elude Sir Eyre Coote’s force. A conference is held between Coote and Rammurtayan, as a result of which the latter swears allegiance to Mir Ja’far.

Aug. 16: Admiral Charles Watson dies of fever: Sir George Pococke succeeds as naval Commander-in-Chief in India.

Sept. 8: Eleven French ships, under command of the Marquis de Soupires, appear off Fort St David and disembark troops at Pondicherry, but do not attack.

Sept. Plots between the diwan Dullah Ram and Mir Ja’far prevent the departure of Clive from Bengal. Oct. 17: reconciliation effected by Mr Watts, but insurrections at Daki breaking out the Nawab Mir Ja’far proceeds to Rajmahal leaving Murshidabad in charge of Miran, who, Nov. 10: Su’far, H. 1771, puts to death Mirza Mehdi, the infant grandson of Alahwadi Khan.

Sholavandian, between Madura and Dindigul, is held by Muhammad Yusuf to cover the French operations against Madura. Sept., Madura capitulates to Capt. Calliaud in face of certain defeat. Bussy has great influence in the Dekkan and obtains from the Subahdar a grant of Mustafanagar, Ellor, Rajmahendri, and Chikako districts.

Oct. 7: M. de Soupires encamps before Chittapet in North Arcot: owing to the Nawab Muhammad ‘Ali’s representations, no help is sent by the Madras presidency to the Kiledar, who is shot dead in an assault. The fort falls on Oct. 13. Trinomulli fort capitulates Oct. 18, and eight more forts fall before the French.

Nov. Capt. Calliaud reports the Mudali’s incompetence to manage the Madura district and the necessity of removing Mahfuz Khan from the province. The latter becomes a pensioner.

Nov.-Dec. Haider ‘Ali captures the fort of Sholavandian and plunders the Madura district, though unable to take the city. Sholavandian is retaken by the British.
Dec. Clive, after ending the rebellion in Bengal, stipulates for payment; and on Dec. 29 (Rabi` II, 5, H. 1171) the twenty-four parganas are ceded to the E.I. Co. by Mir Jafar.

Jan. 17: Jumada II, 7, 1171. Ahmad Shah Abdali again invades Hindustan: he meets Alamgir in the palace at Shah Jahanshah. Oppression and severity are exercised on the inhabitants. The Abdali sets out to coerce Surajmal Jat, captures Balangarh, despoils Mathura and returns to Delhi. Pestilence reduces his army, and he retires, leaving Najib-ud-daula with the titles of amir ul ‘umara and mir bakhtsh, and Khan Jahang as commander-in-chief. Adina Beg, controlling the Duh, fails to answer Khan Jahang’s summons to court, and applies to Raghu Nath Ravi (Raghaba) the Peshwa’s brother, who defeats the Abdali governor at Sarhind and enters Lahor as a conqueror in May: Sha’ban, H. 1171.

Feb. 4: The united armies of Clive, Duleab Roi, and Mir Jafar arrive at Patna where the Nawab confers the nominal nawabship of Patna on Miran, leaving Ram Narayan as deputy with full powers. Clive secures the farming of the saltpetre trade, thereby offending the Dutch East India Company. April: he leaves Patna.

Feb. 8: A body of Marathas under Amritraw join Murtaza ‘Ali in an attack on Tirupati, but, on the death of Amritraw, a sally is made and the besiegers are defeated.

Feb. 24: Commandant Pococke with the ships of war from Bengal arrives at Madras: further reinforcements from Bombay under Admiral Stevens arrive, and the squadron sails south in April.

Feb. 28: Mahbub Khan refuses to accept the presidency’s terms of reconciliation and renews his depredations in Madura. A campaign is carried on against refractory palaqta by Muhammad Yusuf, sipahi commander, till April.

April 19: Jarnoji Bhonsla declares war on the Portuguese, with a view to recover Tirakhol, Alorna, and Bicholim. His army is attacked and forced into three pagodas at Ammona and thence to Sanquelim. Peace is concluded soon after.

Lakhpatji Rao of Kachh plans an expedition against Sindh, and forces Momin Khan to pay arrears of tribute amounting to Rs. 20,000.
1758

Sher Khan Babi dies at Junagadh. His son, Muhammad Mahabat Khan, is acknowledged by the nobles of his court.

April 28: A French fleet under Comte d'Aché, with Count de Lally as commander-in-chief, sent by the King and Company of France for the ejection of the English from India, appears off Fort St David, and, 29th, engages the English in an undecisive combat with loss of men, inflicting, however, some damage to the English rigging. May 2: Count Lally, with his French force, lands at Pondicherry and in three hours departs for Kudalgar where he is joined by M. Soumiers; Kudalgar surrenders May 4, and the French by sea and land invest Fort St David which capitulates June 7, and they raze the foundations. Lally concentrates the troops from the outposts, which are then occupied by the native garrisons. M. D'Estaing on June 4 is detached to take Devikota, which the garrison abandon on his approach.

April: M. Bussy obtains Daulatabad fort from Shah Nawaz Khan's killadar by stratagem on behalf of Salabat Jang, whose brother, Nizam 'Ali, resents the occurrence, but simulates acquiescence and prepares to depart for his government at Haidarabad: but, May 11, invites Haidar Jang, Bussy's chief officer, to an entertainment and causes his assassination. May 12: in the confusion a Hindu subahdar of the French sepoys enters Shah Nawaz Khan's tent and puts him and his son, Yeman-ud-daula, to death.

June 7: Lally returns in triumph to Pondicherry, but M. Deleyrit remonstrates regarding the empty treasury.

June 18: Lally again takes the field, reaching Karikal June 25. He sends proposals of alliance to the Raja of Tanjor, and meanwhile takes Nagore, 4 miles from Negapatam, and forces assistance from Negapatam and Tranquebar.

June 20: The "Hardwicke" arrives at Calcutta with a Commission from the Court of Directors remodelling the whole government, viz.: a Council of ten to be appointed, the four senior members nominated as governors, each to preside in rotation for three months. Clive is not included in the nomination. The proposal is ridiculed, and Clive is unanimously elected president, June 26.

July 4: Letters are received at Calcutta from Anand Rao of
Rajamandri and Chikkol asking help to recover the districts taken by the French.

The Raja of Tanjor seeks help from the presidency, which sends Muhammad Yisuf with 500 sepoys and ten artillerymen from Trichinopoly. The French and Manakji, the Tanjor general, remain inactive before Tanjor till Aug. 9, when Lally opens fire on the town. After a sally is made from the town, the French decamp. They arrive at Karikal Aug. 18.

July: M. Bussy, proceeding to Haiderabad to punish Nizam 'Ali for defection, receives imperative orders from Lally to return to Pondicherry. July 18: he quits Aurangabad with his army and reaches Nellore Sept. 4.

July 24: Daulab Rai is superseded as diwan to Miran by Rajabullah, but ordered by Miran to pay the troops—who surround his house. Mr Scranton, the Resident at Murshidabad, intercedes, and Daulab Rai is taken to Calcutta.

Aug. 3: The French and English squadrons engage off Karikal, the French losing in men, the English rigging suffering damage. D’Aché decides to sail for Mauritius.

Aug. Further advices from Anand Rao, and similar intelligence from Mr Bristol, formerly agent at Kalk, arrive at Calcutta, in view of which Clive dispatches Lieut.-Col. Francis Forde in Oct. with a force of 500 Europeans and 2,000 native troops to Vizagapatam to create a diversion against the French in the Northern Sarkars.

Sept. 4: Mr Jafar is intimidated by a seditious gathering of troops by Khwaja Hadi, the hakam of Murshidabad. A charge against Daulab Rai is raised, believed by Clive to be a forgery of the Nawab and Miran, the move so as Khwaja Hadi, the only possible witness, was killed in a fray. Clive privately warns the Nawab.

Sept. 10: The French under M. Sainubet take Trinomali fort from Krishna Rao’s killadar, and put 500 men to the sword.

Karunguli (Carangoly) submits, and Trivatpur, under Munsafar Beg, is taken after a field engagement.

Sept. 12: Mr Johnstone, advance agent from Bengal, arrives at Vizagapatam, which the Raja had taken from the French, and receives possession.
Oct. 4: Lally takes Fort St David.

Oct. 9: Col. Forde and his squadron arrive and join the Raja Anand Rao's troops at Kasimkotta, to march against the Marquis de Conflans at Rajamandri. The joint armies attack on Dec. 9 at Peddapur, where the European part of the force gains a slight success, followed by a complete victory. Conflans flees to Rajamandri, which the English occupy the following day.

Raja Wanji Baula Perumal succeeds Wanji Murtinda Perumal at Travancor. He continues the subjugation of petty chiefs by means of an army disciplined by Portuguese, Dutch, and Italian officers.

*Farman* are granted to Mr Gambier by the Rajas of Brimba and Bednur for the purchase of pepper.

Nov. 29: Lally's army moves from Conjivaram, and on Dec. 12 commences the siege of Fort St George, Madras, held byCols. Lawrence and Draper. Dec. 13: the French occupy Blackburn. Dec. 14: a sally is made from Madras, resulting in heavy loss for both sides. A ten weeks' cannonade is now begun, lasting till Feb. 16, 1759.

Jan. 2: Lally opens fire on Madras, and continues firing on the fort for the rest of the month. Jan. 29: Capt. Preston, with Muhammad Yusauf and 'Abdul Wabab Khan, the Nawab's brother, encamp at Trinilwásh, 12 miles from Madras. Feb. 16: this force is joined by Major Calliaud with a small detachment at St Thomé, and is attacked by the French, Feb. 19, in two large bodies. Calliaud defeats them, and on the arrival of the English fleet under Admiral Pococke; Lally precipitately raises the siege of Madras, Feb. 27, M.A.

March 6: Lally's force moves to Arkat, and the English follow the French, who move to Conjivaram. Major Breton is now vested in the command of the king's troops, and Major Calliaud succeeds Major Lawrence in the E.I.C. command.

Siddi Miyan Achan having expelled 'Alt Nawaz Khan from the government of Surat, assumes his position, but is controlled by Siddi Ahmad Khan, and trade is being ruined. Feb., Mr Spencer, chief of the factory, lands a force and takes the city, and Miyan Achan capitulates, March 4, and gives up the castle.
and command of the fleet, Miyān Achan continuing as city governor or Nawāb.

During March, the Pālegars of Madura, Naṣībullah, the Rāja of Tanjor, and Murtazā ‘Alī declare for the English.

March 6: Col. Forde marches on Masulipatam and lays siege to it. April 1: Mr Johnstone is sent as deputy to treat with Salābat Jang, now marching on Forde’s camp.

April 6: The French concentrate at Chitpapet. Conjiwārām is taken by the English; the commander in charge, Musaffār Beg, sue for quarter but is decapitated as a traitor by Muhammad Yūsuf.

April 7: Col. Forde attacks Masulipatam from three quarters. The defence being dispersed, entrance is effected, and the Marquis de Conflans capitulates; 500 Europeans are taken prisoners.

April 16: Salābat Jang treats with Mr Johnstone, after the defeat of the French. May 14: a treaty is signed by which Masulipatam and eight districts, with the jurisdiction over the districts of Kondivīd, Nizāmpatam, and Akūlamāmad, are granted in ḍām to the Company; Salābat Jang engages to compel the French army to pass the Krishna within fifteen days and never to entertain French troops; he also engages not to call Ānand Rāo to account for what he had collected out of the governments belonging to the French, Ānand Rāo to pay the same tribute as his father, Vīzārām Rāo; and the English engage not to assist nor give protection to Salābat Jang’s enemies.

May: Major Brereton dismisses his native allies and distributes the sipahis among the captured forts. Lally’s resources are now so low that battle cannot be offered. Greater resentment than ever is shown against him by M. Deleyrit and M. Bussy for his conduct of the campaign.

Alamgīr II. appoints his son, ‘Alī Gauhar, to the government of Bengal, with full powers to take possession of it, with the design of overthrowing Mr Jā’far. Raising an army he attacked Pātmī, but the Nawāb of Audh deserting the prince and treacherously seizing Allahābād in rear of the imperial army, Bengal was saved; and the prince, obliged to throw himself on Clive’s protection, receives a money gratuity and retires. Mr Jā’far in gratitude gives Col. Clive a Zamīndārī as jagīr, said to yield £30,000 per annum.
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July: Basalat Jang, fifth son of Nizam-ul Mulk, leaves his brothers and takes Polor. The Pathans and Najib-ul-Ahsan appeal to the Madras presidency for help.

July 7: A French detachment evacuates Coorg with the first summons of the English.

July: Lally appoints Raja Sahib, son of Chanda Sahib, Nawab of the Karnatak. He is crowned with ostentation at Arkat and Pondicherry. This act is tantamount to a renunciation of friendship with Salabat Jang.

July: Muhammad Yusuf with 5,000 sipahis carries on a campaign in Madura. Fort Kalankandam is razed. July 15: Tinnevelly is reached, where Maharajah Khan agrees to leave his allies on promise of a jagir. He is sent to Madras, where some concessions secure the peace and order of Tinnevelly.

July 25: Sergeant Hunterman with Krishnarat and a garrison capitulates at Fort Tiyagar, Volkonda, to a besieging army of 600 French: the besieged being allowed to march out with their arms.

July 26: The Portuguese Viceroy, the Conde de Ega, concludes a secret treaty with J&oo Bhonsla by which he promises to procure from the King of Portugal the restitution of the provinces ceded in 1754.

Aug. 8: A Dutch fleet from Batavia arrives off Negapatam, bound for Bengal, the Dutch being opposed to British annexation there. Clive, previously warned of their intentions, and fearing a coalition with Mir Ja'far, withstands them—on his asserted behalf—on land and sea, with the result that six of their fleet are captured, while of 700 troops only fourteen reach Chinsura.

Dec. 8: A convention between the Bengal Government and the Dutch is signed at Calcutta.

Aug. The King of Cottam (Kottayam) concludes an offensive alliance with the English E.I. Company.

The Marathas under Gopal Hari invade Malabar and after three months' siege take Channapatna. An indemnity of thirty-two lakhs is paid, and the Marathas evacuate the pledged districts. Haidar Ali is accorded a splendid reception by the Raja and saluted as Fathu, Haidar Bahadur.

Aug. 30: A French fleet under D'Aché, reinforced by three
men-of-war under D'Egville, proceed from Trinkomali to Fort St David, and on Sept. 10 engage with the English fleet. Much damage done on both sides: the two fleets draw off.

Sept.: Muḥarram, H. 1173. Ahmad Shāh Durānt again invades the Panjāb, marching up the Indus from Shikarpur to Peshāwar, and keeping near the hills, crosses the Jamā near Sahāranpur, in Rabī’ I.: Oct.-Nov.

Sept. 26: Major Brereton with the main army marches from Conjivaram. The garrison at Tiruvattir capitulates. Sept. 29: a triple attack made on Wandiwāsh at night, but the garrison of the French holds out. Much loss is sustained on both sides. Brereton moves for Conjivaram.

Oct. 5: Bussy arrives at Wandiwāsh, but leaves on Oct. 10 for Arkat, sending back the main body to Wandiwāsh, where they mutiny for pay, threatening to join the English. Bussy, arriving, conciliates them and they return to camp.

Oct. Aḥāmghra, King of Burma, having heard that the E.I. Co. at Negrais had sold arms and ammunition to the Tālaing rebels, orders the settlement to be destroyed. Oct. 5: Mr Southby the agent and other Europeans, together with 100 Indians, are murdered. All compensation refused in 1760.

Oct. 7: In answer to requests from Nārāyanda, chief of Gān-jām, for help against the French, Clive sends the “Hardwicke” to Gān-jām, but Nārāyanda being no longer anxious to expel the French, sends back the ship.

Oct.-Nov.: Rabī’ I., H. 1173. The Mārathās, under Dājī Sindia, invade the Rohilla country, but are surprised and cut to pieces by Ahmad Shāh ‘Afdālī. Govind Pandit, one of their chiefs, is defeated by Nawab Shuja’ud-daula Bahādur who, with the Rohillas, proceeds to join Ahmad Shāh ‘Afdālī.

Nov. M. Morazin with a small force lands at Cōkanāda, and failing to gain over the Rāja to the French interest, loses many of his force in fighting for food, and sails with the remaining five or six to Poodicherry.

Nov. João Lourenço Vellozo, a deserter from Goa, forges a letter in the Viceroy’s name, offering to give up Goa to the French. Mr Hodges, chief of the English factory at Tellicherry, sends it with an explanation to the Viceroy, when Vellozo makes confession.

SHAH JAHAN II. AND SHÂH 'ALAM.

Nov. 30: Rabî’ II. 20, H. 1173. Alamgir II. murdered by order of the Vazir Ghazi-ud-din. Muḥtul-Millat, the young son of Muḥt-us Sunnat, the son of Kâm Bakhsh, the fifth son of Aurangzeb, is placed on the throne with the title of Shâh Jahan II., till Oct. 9. Meanwhile, Mirza 'Abdullah 'Alt Gauhar, the son of 'Alamgir II., now in Bihâr, hearing of his father's death, assumes imperial authority, Jumâda I. 4: Dec. 25, with the title of Jalâl-ud-din Shâh 'Alam, till 1786.

Dec. 1. Ahmad Shâh Abdâl arrived at Dehli, left a garrison there, and fell back on Anupshahr. Sadatâh Bâhu and the Peshwa Bâlaâji Bâjirâv move from the Dehkan against him, are joined by Ibrahim Khan Gârdt (previously in the French service), by Sindia and Holkar, by Govind Pant and Sûraj Mall Jât,—having thus an immense army. The Dehli fortifications captured in the end of Dec.


Jan. 20: Against the better judgment of M. Bussy, Lally attacks Wandiwash, and on Jan. 22 sustains a defeat with heavy loss from the relieving force under Sir Eyre Coote. The French force defeated at Chittapet, which surrenders to Coote, Jan. 28. Lally retires to Pondicherry.


Feb. The French outposts at Arkat, Devikotta, Trinomali,
Chittapet, and Alamparai captured by the British forces; by April a chain of posts extends round Pondicherry for 70 miles.

Feb. The Prince 'Alt Gauhar again invades Bihar, proclaims himself Emperor as Shah 'Alam II., and proceeds against Patna. He defeats Raja Ramnathyan and cuts up the detachment of British sepoys under Lieut. Cochrane. Feb. 15: defeated in turn by Calliaud and the Bengal army, he retires to Bihar. Feb. 23: doubling back on Patna, he is again defeated. Patna relieved by Col. Knox with a body of infantry. The Emperor next determined to push past the allied army and seize Murshidabad, but was overtaken, April 7, by Col. Calliaud, when he set fire to the imperial camp and fled.

April 3: The main army in the Madras presidency moves from Villainur to Villupuram fort, which capitulates April 4.

April 15: Valior, Chidambaram, Tiruvadi, and Kudalur capitate to the English. An attempt to recover Kudalur is frustrated. Vridchalam fort, captured by Major Monson, is given to the Nawab.

May 23: The Nawab of Purniya, who intended to join Shah 'Alam, concentrates his troops at Rajmahal, and on the 24th suffers defeat from Capt. Knox.

May: Alaunghpura, stricken by disease, retreats from the siege of Ayuthia and dies. His eldest son, Naungdoayt, succeeds.

May: Lally secretly negotiates with Haidar 'Alt of Maimur for assistance at Pondicherry. The English apprised, send spies to Tiyagar. June 4: a treaty, negotiated by the so-called Bishop of Halicarnassus, between Lally and Haidar, concluded at Pondicherry, for the expulsion of the English from Arkat. Haidar's first division under Makhdoom 'Alt arrives at Tiyagar in South Arkat. June 11: is defeated by Coote's force. July 7: a detachment of English and native troops under Major Moore is defeated by the Mysore army. July 17: Coote encamps at Villainur and begins the siege of Pondicherry. Sept. 4: Lally attempted a surprise attack on Coote and succeeds on his right, but D'Arambure, by a false move on the left, rendered the attack futile.

July 4: Zil-qada 19. Miran, Muhammad Sadik Khan, son of Mir Jaffar, after defeating Khudim Husain Khan near Hajipur, is
killed by lightning at night. Col. Calliaud places his troops in cantonments for the rains.

July 24: Zl-hijja 9. The Marāṭha army, under Vishvātav, the son of Ballājī Bājrāv, and Sadāśīv Bhāu, invests Dehī, which capitulates in ten days. The Bhāu defaced the palaces, tombs, and shrines for their rich ornaments, and coined the silver ceiling of the Diwān-i-Āmm into rupees.

The Rājpūts and Jāts withdraw from the Marāṭha confederacy.

July 27: Henry Vansittart assumes office in succession to Clive as Governor of Bengal, till 1765.

Aug. 12: Haidar, in his camp at Darya Daulat, is treacherously fired on by his īndhās Khande Rāo, and escapes, owing to the non-appearance of the Marāṭha allies.

Aug.-Sept. Kāthr fort taken from the French. The French form a treaty with Haidar ‘Alī, who advances to their aid at Pondicherry; but the allies were completely beaten by the English, Sept. 4, and Haidar ‘Alī soon after withdrew.

Sept. 20: Col. Monson (now invalid) succeeded by Col. Eyre Coote as commander of the Madras army.

Sept. 27: Ariangkopang fort taken and the gorges in the Pondicherry boundary hedge redoubts re-trenched. An attack of the French repulsed.

Mr Vansittart, Capt. Calliaud, and a detachment proceed to Murshidābād and request Mr Ja‘fār to resign. He is deposed but to retain the title and is promised a residence at Calcutta. Sept. 27: Mr Kāsim, son-in-law to Mr Ja‘fār, is appointed Nawāb of Bengal by treaty with the English. He yields to the E.I. Co. Bardhwān, Midnapur, and Chittagong for the support of troops. Nov. 7: Vansittart returns to Calcutta where his actions are censured by the Council not members of the Select Committee.


Oct. Lally seeks aid from the Marāṭhas, promising them a money payment and the cession of Jīnjī fortress.
Oct. 16: Admiral Watson with stores arrives at Pondicherry. Mr. Call the engineer arrives to conduct the trenches.

Oct. 26: The Portuguese Viceroy enters into a treaty with the Peshwa, who agrees to deliver Sambaulin, Supa, Sangamner, and Phonda, for which a Portuguese fleet is promised for the capture of Janjira and Kansa (44 miles south of Bombay). The Siddi of Janjira, however, privately offers these fortresses to the British at Bombay. Dec. 9: this offer is accepted and a detachment sent.

Oct. 27: Fourteen hundred natives expelled from Pondicherry but stopped at the limit by the sipahis. They remain outside the walls till permitted by Col. Coote to pass out.