CHAP. XV. 1746. And explains how these two officer: got into

Details of the matter.

course of the second investigation, MM. Legou and Guilliard gave evidence to the effect that MM. Golard and Delorme had testified to the innocence of M. Porcher, when he was on his trial before M. Dumas. This matter became known in France to M. Dumas, and he asked the Company whether such time-servers as MM. Legou and Guilliard, who altered their statements to suit the occasion, could be permitted to remain on the Council. Again, M. Dumont, a private merchant at Chandernagore, wrote to M. Soude, his agent, to realize a debt of 600 pagodas due to him from M. Mossac, a kinsman of M. Dupleix. M. Soude demanded payment from M. Mossac, who however repudiated the claim. The former then petitioned the Council to hold an investigation. On inquiry, it held that a false claim was preferred in M. Soude's petition, and that what was mentioned in M. Dumont's letter to him was untrue. As a matter of fact, however, M. Mossac subsequently repaid at Chandernagore the amount alleged to be due to M. Dumont, and requested him not to reveal the fact of his having done so. In this affair there was some perjury on the part of M. Guilliard, who was then the King's Attorney; and M. Legou was accessory thereto. These acts on the part of the two Councillors were laid hold of by M. Dumas, who put it to the Directors whether men such as these, who were guilty of perjury and giving false evidence, could be allowed to continue in the service of the

Offences alleged against cashier and M. Legou.

M. Dumas pushes matters against

Company. They thereupon passed an order dismissing them." In reply to this statement by M. Desmarêts, I asked him how it happened that the contents of the despatch had leaked out before they conversa. had been made known in Council. He replied that how consome individuals in Pondichery had received communications on the subject from Mahé. I inquired who they were. He mentioned the names of MM. Barthélemy, and Dulaurens, and a few more; and said that he was told that these people had been talking over the matter in confidence. I observed that the whole truth would come out in the course of ten days more. Thereupon, he bade me farewell, and went home.

Last evening at 7, M. Coquet, the Notary Public and a subordinate merchant, left his house, M. Coquet and went to the garden of M. Basque in Mîrâpalli. There he drank spirits, and as he was returning home dranks spirits. he entered a house in a certain street, for the purpose of annoying the women there. As it was dark, Enters he pulled a firebrand from the hearth, and was waving house in view to it in the air in order to cause it to blaze before annoy temales. commencing his search, when a girl rushed out. He kicked off his slippers, and ran after her. The girl, Pursues a however, fled to a neighbouring house, and called rushes out. for help. On hearing her cry, the Tamil neighbours and passers-by assembled, and instituted a search in Fracas the house which the Frenchman was reported to have entered. He however escaped, and took refuge in a building hard by, which was in course of erection,

XV.

1746.

Опар. XV. 1746. and had no outer door. The Tamilians, fearing to venture in, surrounded the house, and kept watch. After a while, the Frenchman issued from his hiding place, and threw clods of earth at those who were watching for him in the street. Four men approached from behind, and seized him. He was then set upon, and beaten by all the persons assembled there. The gold buttons on his dress fell off, and all his clothes were torn. His sword and cane were wrested from him, and he was taken as a prisoner to the house of the Deputy Governor. The beating which he received was so severe that his skull was fractured, and his life is despaired of. Whether he will survive the rough treatment to which he has been subjected, remains to be seen. The Governor. who was apprised of what had occurred, expressed his approval of the action of the people in these words: "Should the Tamilians bear with the conduct of a European who enters a native house to outrage the women? They have done well in making a thorough example of him." Those who were concerned in assaulting the Frenchman are not known, and inquiry is being held. No arrests have as yet been made.

severely beaten and injured.

M. Coquet

Governor expresses his approval,

Inquiry as to assailants.

APPENDIX I.

NOTE ON THE QUESTION OF THE PARTICULAR ISLAND REFERRED TO WHERE THE NAME "MASUKKARAI" APPEARS IN THE DIARY.

After some hesitation I have decided to render the word Masukkarai, wherever it occurs in the diary, by Mascareigne, which is the equivalent invariably used by M. Vinson in his "Les Français dans l'Inde." The reason which has induced me to follow this course—though rendering Chennapattanam as Madras, Devanampattanam as Fort St. David, Parangimalai as St. Thomas' Mount, Parangipêttai as Porto Novo, and Sadurangapattanam as Sadras—is that, although, in my opinion, Masukkarai, wherever used in the diary, refers to Ile de France, there are others who incline to the view that it may sometimes allude to Bourbon. I have therefore considered it best to use the old French name, of which Masukkarai is undoubtedly the Tamil equivalent, and to leave it to the reader or critic to decide for himself which of the two islands known to the Frenchmen of Ranga Pillai's day as Ile de France and Bourbon is meant in each particular case in which Masukkarai appears.

But, though adopting this line, I consider it desirable that some information which has been afforded by a friend who has given me material assistance in the work on which I am engaged, and by a note very kindly drawn up by M. Duvivier, Secretary to the Historical Records Committee at Port Louis, under the instructions of M. A. Daruty de Grandpré, the Chairman of that body, with which, through the courtesy of the Government of the Mauritius, I have been furnished, should be mentioned.