



tent, and there for three or four days employed various means of persuasion. Inglia's alarms being greatly excited, he sent to Muharaj Holkur to beg that he would send for him, promising to do any thing he desired if he would do so. Juswunt Rao accordingly sent for him, and fixed his demand at seventy-five lakhs, as due, on account, to Doulut Rao, and five lakhs for his own Nuzurana, or bonus. Ten or twelve lakhs were realized upon the nail, and for the rest promises and engagements were offered. Muharaj Holkur said, that was not his way of doing business : he could not remit one farthing of the demand, and if the whole amount were not paid by next day, he should be compelled to hand Ambajee again over to the Ameer. At the very name of the Ameer every hair of Inglia's body stood an end, and he said that if allowed to go to Kotah, he would find means to raise money. The Muharaj consented to this, and after counselling with Doulut Rao Sindheea, the Ameer and Bapoo Sindheea were sent off with Inglia in charge to Kotah, under the escort of a body of horse and one or two battalions of infantry. Having arrived there, Inglia broke up one of his hoards,⁽¹⁾ and paid nearly half of the demand upon him. It so happened that the Pindaras were at this time very troublesome in Kotah, and the Raj-Rana to get quit of them, made an advance to the Ameer as the price of his services, and so employed him against them. He, in a very

(1) Fifty-five lakhs of rupees are said, by Colonel Tod, who was at the time in Doulut Rao's camp, to have been extorted from Ambajee. Amongst other tortures to which he was subjected, oiled tow was fastened to his fingers and lighted. He attempted suicide to free himself from his sufferings, but the instrument, an English penknife, was not efficacious in his hands : the Surgeon of the British Residency sowed up the wound, and he recovered. He was restored to favor soon after—and, notwithstanding the indignities and severities he had suffered, continued for three years to guide the councils of Doulut Rao's Durbar. He died in 1809.



272 INGLIA DISUNITES SINDHEEA FROM HOLKUR.

short time, cleared the country of these marauders, and returned to Kotah.

Muharaj Holkur⁽¹⁾ having secured his share of what had been extorted from Ingliā, and finding it burthen-some to keep his army long halted at the same place, having moreover completed his engagements with Doulut Rao Sindheea for an alliance, offensive and defensive against the English, crossed the mountains to Mandelgurbh⁽²⁾ in Mewar, in company with Sindheea. Ingliā, who was the most cunning man of his day, made secretly his peace with Doulut Rao, causing it to be represented to him that he was in fact his servant, and if he had taken the matter into his own hands, it might have been brought to an issue that would have satisfied him, but thus to hand him over to strangers, to be disgraced and ill-treated, was not the act of a kind master; that his fidelity, however, was proof even against this trial, and that he could yet do his master good service in settling matters with the English: finally he offered all that belonged to him to Sindheea, and said that Holkur was empty-handed, and of difficult temper, and had so committed himself with the English, that it was unwise for Doulut Rao to make common cause with him: that being, as he Doulut Rao was, the head of an old house, and a Chief of such high rank and reputation, he risked the loss of dominion, and of all that had been built up for so many years in case of a reverse, whereas Juswunt Rao Holkur

(1) Holkur and Sindheea fled from Subulgurbh towards Kotah upon Lord Lake's approach, and his Lordship met near Dholpoor Baree Colonel Martindell, who had followed Doulut Rao Sindheea's march northwards, by a parallel movement from Bandelkhund.



was nothing of the kind, and had no such stake at hazard. Doulut Rao was won over by this specious reasoning and becoming estranged from Muharaj Holkur, began to act upon Ingliā's views of policy. Accordingly, he broke off from the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance against the English, and made a demand upon Holkur for the release of Ingliā. Muharaj Holkur, who was at the time in the Shahpoora territory, wrote for answer that he could not dispense with the share of the money so to be raised, which had been allotted to himself—and therefore could not release Ingliā till it was paid. The result was that Sindheea paid up the share due to Juswunt Rao, and so procured Ingliā's release. Doulut Rao also discharged Mookhtar-ood-Doula Mohummud Shah Khan, the Ameer's officer, whom, with his brigades, he had taken into service, and employed for some time in making collections in Malwa. He further entered into a treaty, through Ingliā, ⁽¹⁾ with General Lake, who having broken up from before Bhurtpoor, was himself with his main army about Muthra, while General Jones was cantoned at Tonk and Rampoorā. Through this channel a fresh treaty was soon concluded, and Bagee Mohummud Khan, Ruhmut Khan, and some other Rusaladars of the Ameer, were won over to leave his service. The Ameer was sent by Muharaj Holkur from Kota towards Mandulgurh, to wait upon Sindheea, whose secret treaty with the English had not transpired. Doulut Rao accordingly

(¹) After the march to Dholpoor Baree, the season being much advanced, General Lake made arrangements for cantoning his army. General Jones, with the Bombay troops, was thrown forward and stationed at Rampoorā and Tonk. Colonel Ball, with a brigade, was placed at Rewaree, and Colonel Martindell at Gohud. The main army was cantoned about Agra and Muthra, with a reserve in the northern part of the Doab, about Suharunpoor. Negotiations were opened with Sindheea in September, and a new treaty was concluded with him on the 22d November, 1805.

274 HOLKUR INVITED TO THE PUNJAB.

amused the Ameer for a few days, and then gave him his dismissal. The Ameer, however, had the acuteness to discover how matters stood, and at Shahpoora explained the whole system of deception to Muharaj Holkur, and then accompanied him to Ajmeer, where both Chiefs remained for some time. In this state of things, Vakeels came to them from the Sikhs about Lahor, ⁽¹⁾ such as Saheb Singh of Puteeala, ⁽²⁾ Runjeet Singh who held Lahor city and several others, inviting both Chiefs to enter into engagements with them, and freely promising, that if they came into that country, they should be well received, and all would make common cause against the general enemy. It seemed to the Ameer, that this invitation ought, by all means, to be acted upon, and he advised their retiring into the Punjab.

(¹) سکھان علاقہ لاہور (²) صاحب سنگھ راجہ پٹیالہ

BOOK THE SIXTH.

CHAPTER IV.

A. D. 1805—1806.

October to April.

Muharaj Holkur and the Ameer move to Umritsir—Proceedings at Puteeala—Transactions with Runjeet Singh—Peace concluded by Holkur with the English—The Ameer abandons the Muharaj, but is brought to agree—Proceedings afterwards.

MUHARAJ HOLKUR, approving and acting upon the Ameer's advice, determined on moving to the Sikh country as the best plan he could adopt under circumstances. Both Chiefs marched accordingly with all their infantry and horse from Ajmeer. The forces of the Ameer had been augmented, by the brigade of Mohummud Shah Khan, recently dismissed by Doulut Rao Sindheea, as stated above. This brigade the Ameer left at Seronj to make collections and support itself in that neighbourhood. The Muharaj moved by Sambhur, Kho-Kundela and Narnol, ⁽¹⁾ into Hureeana, ⁽²⁾ and after levying

(¹) سانپہر—کھوکھندیلہ—نارنول (²) ہریانہ—ہانسی

contributions at Hansee and Hisar, ⁽¹⁾ arrived at Puteeala, where he had an interview with Raja Saheb Singh. The Raja and his wife were on ill terms, and contending at the time for objects of wordly ambition. The wife, in the name of her infant son Kurum Singh, ⁽²⁾ was intriguing to remove the Raja from all authority, and expel him the country. Muharaj Holkur, after informing himself of the state of things, and consulting with the Ameer, said to him, "God most assuredly has sent us these two pigeons to pluck; let us not throw away the advantage to be made of them. You shall espouse the cause of one, while I take up the other, and so we will play them off against each other, and make both serviceable to our purposes." Muharaj Holkur accordingly took up Raja Saheb Singh, and the Ameer the wife, each receiving a considerable sum in remuneration for services in aid of the cause he espoused, and so, between the two, the object was effected.

While they were thus employed, General Lake arrived at Kurnal, ⁽³⁾ whereupon the Maharaj and the Ameer having extracted all the money they could, patched up a reconciliation between the Raja and his wife, and marched from Puteeala with the intention of crossing the Sutluj, ⁽⁴⁾ and uniting forces with Runjeet Singh and other Sikhs, so as to get together an army capable of meeting the English in the field. If the Sikhs showed a disinclination to make common cause with them, it was intended to

کریم سنگھ ⁽²⁾

احمد ⁽¹⁾

⁽³⁾ Lord Lake's army reached Kurnal on the 20th November 1805, and Loodheana on the 2nd December.

سیتل ⁽⁴⁾

proceed on to Kabool, ⁽¹⁾ and through Shooja-ool-Moolk, to obtain the means of taking full revenge on the enemy. Levying in the way contributions, wherever they could—the two Chiefs crossed the Sutloj, and also the Dooab between that river and the Beah. Shahid Khan⁽²⁾ had been sent on by Juswunt Rao in advance to Umritsir, ⁽³⁾ to negotiate with Runjeet Singh and the other influential Sikhs. He had gained many of these, and wrote to Muharaj Holkur, that the majority were in his favor, but he experienced some difficulty with Runjeet Singh, whose objections however he hoped to overcome. The Muharaj upon this sent Bhao Bhaskur, a cunning diplomatist, who was high in his confidence, to Runjeet Singh, and then crossed the Beah, ⁽⁴⁾ with the Ameer, in pursuance of the design of passing into Kabool by the route of Atuk. ⁽⁵⁾ The Muharaj's anxiety as to the future was now at its height, when the Bhao wrote that he had gained Runjeet Singh, and forwarded a letter from that Chief, confirming the intelligence. The Muharaj and the Ameer were restored to confidence by this news and moved on to Umritsir. When they arrived near that place, Runjeet Singh came out two or three kos to meet them, and conducted them into the city, near which they encamped. Here they staid a month and a half; but as there was much distress for funds, the Ameer and the Muharaj began to be in great anxiety of mind on that account. Both men and horses were for some time subsisted upon sugar-cane which grows in abundance in those parts. At last Runjeet Singh promised Juswunt Rao, that if he would reduce for him the people of Kasoor, ⁽⁶⁾ who had

(¹) کابل شجاع الملک (²) شاہد خان (³) امرتسر
 (⁴) بیاض (⁵) اٹک (⁶) قاصور

278 THE AMEER SAVES THE KASOOR MOOSULMANS.

heretefore paid revenue, but now refused obedience, and would put him in possession of the place, he would make an advance of funds and unite interests with him. The Muharaj agreed at once. On hearing of it, the Kasoorees being Moosulmans, were seized with great alarm, and applied to the Ameer to save their honor and faith, for the sake of the recompense the true God would give to him, who might protect his people from the hands of infidels. The Ameer calling to mind the Text "*Every true believer is as a brother,*" promised them his protection, and made interest in their favor with the Muharaj. He replied, "We have both of us come into Runjeet Singh's country to seek his aid and alliance. We are not to be questioning the propriety of his schemes." The Ameer said upon this, "Very good—but, happen what may, I join with the Kasoorees—do you as you please." After much altercation on this point, it ended in the Ameer's moving out from Umritsir towards Kasoor, which is but a short stage from the city, and encamping near it. The Muharaj seeing that the Ameer was serious, went and told Runjeet Singh, it would be better for his interest to leave the Kasoorees alone just at present, for that the Ameer was determined to join them. Hereafter he might find a fitter opportunity. Runjeet Singh was obliged to assent, and the Muharaj then persuaded the Ameer to rejoin him.

In the mean time General Lake advancing from Kurnal came to Puteeala, and thence to the Sutluj, where he encamped under a fort. Leaving his baggage with a rear guard there, he marched again with his army, lightly equipped, to Suwae Julundur. (1) The Council at



LORD LAKE DESIRES PEACE WITH HOLKUR. 279

Calcutta had written to urge the General to offer terms, and bring the war to an end as soon as possible. And the General was himself sensible that, if Runjeet Singh with the Puteeala Chief and other Sirdars of this country, were to make common cause with the Muharaj, a new flame would be lighted up, which it would be difficult to extinguish. He accordingly determined to follow his instructions in this respect, and with that view looked out for an intelligent skilful negociator to be sent to Holkur's camp, and to be made the channel for an overture, in such guise that the Muharaj should be brought to sue for peace, and negotiations commence on that basis, and so, in the end, the dirt of mutual hatred and hostility being washed away, and the dust of war and devastation laid, that the looking-glass of friendship and cordiality might be brought to show the reflection of a firm alliance and reconciliation. The General made choice of a Shekh⁽¹⁾ for this task, and dispatched him to the Muharaj's camp. He came first to the Ameer, and was introduced, on the pretence of seeking employ from him, and was entertained accordingly. After a week or ten days, he represented that he had a brother in the English service, who had written that, if the Muharaj and the Ameer pleased, there was an opening for the re-establishment of peace, and negotiations for the purpose might be commenced. The Ameer said upon this, "I gather from what you say, that you have come from the English, commissioned for this purpose, and that your seeking employ with me is a mere pretence: you had better go about your business—I

(1) Sheikh Mukdoom Ulee is presumed to be the person referred to, but that he had commission or instructions of the kind stated is impossible.

280 OVERTURES MADE, HOW RECEIVED BY HOLKUR.

wish to have nothing to say to you." The Shekh accordingly left the Ameer's camp, and commenced his intrigues through Balaram Seth, ⁽¹⁾ a companion and confidential adviser of the Muharaj. The result was, that the Muharaj became very desirous for peace. General Lake was informed of this by the Shekh, and conceived hopes, and felt great joy in consequence. Through Hursookh Race, ⁽²⁾ his treasurer, who was of the same caste, and on terms of friendship with Balaram Seth, he caused a letter to be written to the latter, expressive of a strong desire for peace, and a wish that the Seth might be sent to confer on the subject, pledging himself, that if he came, all matters at issue would soon be arranged to satisfaction. Bala Ram showed the letter he received to Muharaj Holkur, and explained how the matter stood. The Muharaj attaching great importance to the communication, came to the Ameer to sound him on the subject, and commenced thus, beating about the bush. That amongst all the Chiefs of the day, there was none now with whom he could unite, with any hope of making head against the English. As for Runjeet Singh, he had not the means of keeping their army together by furnishing the requisite funds, and he was himself ill enough off in that respect, while to bring Shooja-ool-Moolk from Kabool, would require a vast outlay. He should be glad therefore to hear what the Ameer proposed for a present remedy. The Ameer replied, "At all events we have no immediate cause for alarm, for even if Runjeet Singh throws us off, we can retire upon Kabool, where I will engage to win over Shah Shooja to our interest." The Muharaj replied, "The King of Kabool will not

(2) هرسوکھ راعی

(1) بالارام سیٹھ



move without money, and you know how we stand for that." The Ameer then said, "Give me jewels to the value of ten or fifteen lakhs of those you have with you, that will be enough to win the King of Kabool. We will promise so many more lakhs when his army reaches Delhi, and again more when it gets to Lukhnou, where we shall be well able to raise the sums required if we succeed, and in this way we will drive the English out of Hindostan. If again the King of Kabool will not stir, let me but once get to the country on the further side the Atuk, where there are hundreds of thousands of Afghans of the same race with myself, forming the different tribes of Yoosufzyes—with these will I join and meet the enemy, and may I never rest from the pursuit of this object, until the vision of my hopes shall be seated on the throne of accomplishment. Be my head on the issue: I shall not relinquish my purpose though it be the sacrifice." The Muharaj seeing the Ameer's determination, which was quite contrary to his own views, kept his secret, and said, cunningly, "You ought not to go to Kabool without at least one or two thousand horse, and there will be money wanted to equip them properly for such an expedition. To raise the funds, therefore, I will send Balaram Seth with some of my jewels to Madoon, near Kot Kangra,⁽¹⁾ where there are jewel merchants and other purchasers in plenty. When we learn the issue, we will consult further." The Ameer did not see the deceit of this proposition, but believed it to be made in sincerity, and returned to his tent. The Muharaj then consulted with Chimna Bhao⁽²⁾ and other confidential men of his party, telling them his brother, meaning the Ameer, was averse to any recon-

(2) چمنابھاو

(1) مادون متصل کوٹ کا نگرہ



ciliation with the English, and bent on seeking aid from Kabool. They all said, "The Ameer has not your interest at heart in this scheme. Supposing him to bring the Afghans and the people of Kabool, of his own race and religion, and with their aid to get the better of the English, what will he care for your house and dignity?" The Muharaj, upon this, managing the matter with great cunning, sent off Balaram Seth on some pretence to Hursookh Raee, General Lake's treasurer, and through these persons, negociations were entered into, and the terms of a treaty of peace settled—so much so, that the Seth brought back an engagement under General Lake's signature, to the effect that all Muhals or possessions of the Holkur family, on the further side of the Chumbul, should remain to it as before, and the country on the Hindoostan side, with the Dukhun, and the tributes of Rajisthan, ⁽¹⁾ that is Jypoor and Joudhpoor, &c. should belong to the British Government. The Muharaj looked upon these terms as a God-send, and his agent, who was well acquainted with his inclinations and wishes, brought the paper with exultation, and explained the state of things. The Muharaj, who was bent on peace, and worn out with the fatigues and anxieties of the war, was highly delighted; but, reflecting that the matter could not be completed without the secret transpiring, nor properly without the Ameer's signature being to the treaty, he sent for Raee Himmud Raee, a confidential adviser of his, and to him lifted the veil by which his designs had been hitherto concealed. He told the Raee to explain to his brother, meaning the Ameer, how the thing stood, and more especially, that he had been induced to act as he had done, and to conclude a peace without making the

(¹) موالہ راجستان



Ameer party to his plans, because he despaired of effecting the purposes they jointly had in view, or of restoring their affairs either through Runjeet Singh, or the King of Kabool. He then told the Ræe to exert himself to bring the Ameer round to the same way of thinking. The Ræe came to the Ameer, and reported every thing that had occurred. The wrath of the Ameer was at first kindled, and he boiled with rage, and answered in great anger—"If it be the Muharaj's pleasure to act thus, there is nothing left for me but to trust to God, and proceed alone with my separate troops to Kabool, where having won over the Chiefs of influence, and every man capable of bearing arms, for all these are staunch Moosulmans, I will submit my request to the King."

(x) VERSE.

When Holkur with the British made his peace,
Th' Ameer resolved his fellowship should cease—
He called his warriors to the Council Board,
And told his plan, when, all, with one accord,
Declared for Kabool, there the King to sue
For succour, such as erst the Mooslims drew,
When Ahmed Shah destroyed the vain Hindoo. }
If the King's royal self the war declined,
The spark lay ready in each Afghan's mind,
That kindled into flame their ranks would man
To fight the fight of faith in Hindoostan.
The scheme explained wild acclamation spread,
All vowed to follow where the Ameer led,
The bravest Chiefs from Holkur's sep'rate line
Claimed, life or death, to share the bold design,

(1) These verses are more than ordinary prosaic. The Author, however, dwells on this Kabool scheme as a popular theme amongst the Mahomedans of India: and endeavours to explain away the peace made with the English, as a yielding to circumstances unavoidable in the Ameer's position, though quite contrary to his own judgment and inclinations, and derogatory to his character of Champion of the Faith.



Th' Ameer has marched on separation bent,
Five kos from Holkur he has pitched his tent.

Muharaj Holkur seeing himself deserted by the Ameer and by his own principal officers, such as Wajid Khan, ⁽¹⁾ Meer Sudur-oo-Deen, Khoda Buksh, ⁽²⁾ and other Rusaladars, who sided with the Ameer, was greatly troubled. By a singular coincidence, Mr. Metcalfe came the same day into the camp of the Muharaj from General Lake, and learnt the desertion of the Ameer: whereupon he told the Muharaj, that his signing the treaty alone, without the Ameer, ⁽³⁾ would not satisfy the English, and there would be no peace unless that Chief's seal was also to the document. The bird of sense flew away from its nest in the Muharaj's brain at hearing this, but with admirable cunning and presence of mind he said, with a view to sound Mr. Metcalfe, "The Ameer's quarrel is merely because he cannot bear that the tributes of Rajisthan, and the Dukhun should be assigned over to the English, for his army would not find the means of supporting itself without the resources of those countries. Let this matter only be arranged to satisfaction, and he will come into the terms, and set his seal to the Treaty." Mr. Metcalfe was induced by this declaration to consent to give up Rajisthan, and promised also for the Dukhun, at the end of a year. The Muharaj came then forthwith to the Ameer, and making excuses for his past conduct, entreated forgiveness and a reconciliation. The Ameer said, "Your conduct is not that of a brave and high-minded man. After raising the standard of ambition

(¹) واجد خان (²) مير صدر الدين - خدا بخش

(³) Mr. Metcalfe never made any such communication to Jussunt Rao Holkur, and considered Ameer Khan as one of his officers. The negotiations were with the Muharaj only throughout.



before the world thus to throw away your shield, is unbecoming and low-spirited." The Muharaj reproached himself and felt ashamed, and hung down his head, and having retired to privacy with the Ameer, ⁽¹⁾ he joined his hands in entreaty, and said—"It is through you only that I have reached this high power and ascendancy in the world, and it is through yourself still that I must maintain that position. As you have hitherto raised and supported me, it is incumbent on you not to act towards me, so that all authority shall now slide away from me, and my enemies clap their hands in derision." The Ameer said, his soul could never get over its repugnance to join in the course adopted by the Muharaj. The Muharaj then laid his head at the Ameer's feet, and went to the extremity of abject adjuration, vowing that as long as he lived he would bind himself to fellowship with the Ameer without objecting to any thing that might be proposed,

(1) The treaty with Juswunt Rao Holkur was settled on the 24th December, 1805. It consisted of nine Articles. Providing as follows:—

1st. For the cessation of hostilities on both sides.

2d. A renunciation by Juswunt Rao of all right and title to Tonk Rampoor, Boondée, Lalaherée, Sumedee, Bhumungaon, Dasee, and other places north of the Boondée hills, and then occupied by the British.

3d. An engagement on the part of the British Government to have no concerns with the ancient possessions of the Holkur family in Mewar, Malwa, and Haraootee, nor with any Rajas south of the Chambul. Also to deliver up to Juswunt Rao all ancient possessions of the Holkur family south of the Taptee, except Chandor, Ambar, and Seagam, and the villages and pergunnas south of the Godavuree, which were to remain with the British, but at the end of eighteen months would also be restored.

4th. Juswunt Rao renounces his claims on Koonch, but after two years, if satisfied with his conduct, the British Government would confer it in Jageer on his sister Beema Bae.

5th. Holkur renounces all claims whatsoever on the British Government and its allies.

6th. Juswunt Rao engages to entertain no Europeans.

7th. Also not to admit to his councils or service Surjee Rao Ghatkeea, who had been proclaimed an enemy to the British Government.

8th. Juswunt Rao may, on above conditions, return to Hindoostan, and the British Government will not interfere with his concerns. But he must, immediately after ratification, take a route that shall leave



and that he should never forget the obligation, if the Ameer would but yield in this one instance. Then declaring, that envious men had been sowing the seeds of discontent to break their mutual friendship, and make foul the pure waters of the fountain of cordiality, he conjured the Ameer not to listen to treacherous advisers and whisperers of ill, but to be content to divide the crore and twenty lakhs of country which would be left to them. As an earnest of his good will, he promised immediately to put him in possession of thirty lakhs of the sixty, which would fall to his lot, so soon as he himself got it, whether in the Dukhun, or elsewhere. On hearing this proposition, Rae Himmut Rae, who was with the Ameer, said

Puteela, Khytul, Jheend, and the Jypoor territory on the left, and during his march his troops must abstain from plunder and hostilities.

9th. Provides for the ratification by Holkur in three days, and by the Governor General in one month.

The above Treaty was finally concluded and ratified by Jussunt Rao on the 5th January, 1806. On the 8th of that month, Mr. now Sir Charles Metcalfe, went to the camp of the Chief. He found that the report of peace having been concluded, was not credited there, until his visit confirmed it. He was received with much ceremony, and delivered a letter he brought from Lord Lake, and then enquired when Jussunt Rao proposed to march for Hindoostan, for Lord Lake had already broken ground from the banks of the Beah the day before. Jussunt Rao conferred a few minutes with Bhao Bhaskur, and named the 13th January for the day of commencing his march. He then endeavoured to procure favors for various Chiefs, and dismissed Mr. M. with earnest assurances of his resolution to adhere to the Treaty. Balaram waited on Mr. M. afterwards, and said that amongst the causes for delaying the march, was Ameer Khan's dissatisfaction with the portion of country assigned to him, but this he hoped might be got over. Mr. M. adds that *all* in the Mahratta camp appeared rejoiced at the peace. What is reported in the text as having occurred between Jussunt Rao and Mr. Metcalfe, in relation in particular to the Ameer, is pure romance. After the treaty of peace was so concluded and ratified, Sir George Barlow gratuitously gave back Tonk, Rampoor, and the places in that vicinity, in annulment of the second Article of the Treaty. Sir George seems to have been led to adopt this course by the conviction, that the territory in question could not be given to any other Chief or State without producing great soreness in Jussunt Rao, nor retained by such without our guarantee. The alteration of the engagement was made by attaching a declaratory article to the Governor General's ratification, which was affixed on the 5th February, 1806, Sir George being then on the river on his return to Calcutta from Ghazeepeer and Allahabad, whither he had gone on learning of Lord Cornwallis's being on the point of death.

1 —“As the Muharaj is so earnest in his entreaties, and
 2 offers so liberally an equal division of territory, the Ameer
 should yield to him.” The Ameer was thus won over not
 to withdraw from the Muharaj, and accordingly returned
 to his camp—and as General Lake refused to ratify the
 treaty, or to deem it conclusive unless the Ameer’s seal
 was to it, the Muharaj earnestly begged of him to sign,
 but the Ameer would not do this on any account. He
 said he had gone so far, as to withdraw from opposi-
 tion to the treaty of peace, merely out of regard for
 the Muharaj, and from a belief that this object, on which
 his heart was evidently set, would fail if he did not
 do so, but that he had not parted with his own high
 hopes, and looked for the aid of the Deity in their accom-
 plishment. The Muharaj was silenced by this declaration,
 and he and the Ameer parted. The latter returning to
 his tent, sent for Raee Himmud Raee, and desired him to
 go immediately to the Muharaj, and take from him a list
 of the countries he proposed to assign to the Ameer
 agreeably to his promise. The Raee went to the Muharaj
 and brought back a statement wherein Tonk, and Pera-
 wa, (1) with the Jypoor, Kota, Oodeepoor, and other tri-
 butes were allotted to the Ameer, and the Muharaj having
 signed and delivered a deed to this effect, turned towards
 Mr. Metcalfe, and said, “By the blessing of God every
 thing is now settled between me and the Ameer, my seal,
 therefore, to the treaty ought to suffice. You may
 dismiss all apprehension of evil design on the Ameer’s
 part. He is bound by what I approve, and will return
 with me towards Hindoostan. But let General Lake
 first march back, leaving me and the Ameer to follow in

(1) तुनक प्रावे



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the direction of our own territories. Mr. Metcalfe was thus satisfied, and the treaties⁽¹⁾ being ratified and exchanged, he was sent back. Whereupon General Lake returned towards Dehlee, and gave orders for the restoration of Tonk, Rampoorra, and other places belonging to the Holkur family, which were held by the English. The Muharaj being thus assured of the General's sincerity, marched along with the Ameer by Julundhur into the Dooab between the Sutluj and Beas, and there gave discharges to most of his troops, telling them he had entertained them during the war with the English, in the hope of finding resources and funds for their support from pillage and contributions, but as this was no longer possible, now that peace was concluded, they should take their arrears to the day, and be discharged. He would then select those he might desire to retain, and the rest might return to their homes. The Sirdars were highly displeased with this proceeding, and were on the point of raising a tumult, but not thinking the time favorable, and being so far from their homes, they smothered their resentment, and the Muharaj and Ameer marched back together as far as Rohtuk,⁽²⁾ situated to the west of Dehlee, in the Hureeana country. Here the discontent of the troops from the destruction of their hopes for the future, broke into open mutiny. Several of the Rusaladars, such as Ahmed Khan of Kripa Kanor,⁽³⁾ Meer Mukhdoom of Hyderabad,⁽⁴⁾ Wajid Khan, Khoda Buksh, Nuwab Jahan Khan,⁽⁵⁾ and Sudur-ood-deen of

(1) A. D. 1806—January.

(3) احمد خان کریا کانوروالہ

(2) روہتک

(4) میر منگدوم حیدر آبادی

(5) واجد خان—خدا بخش—نواب چنانچان

Sarungpoor, ⁽¹⁾ with Meer Murdan Ulee, ⁽²⁾ and some others, entered into a conspiracy, and getting the Muharaj into their power, sat Dhurna over him. All his efforts to pacify and talk them over were thrown away—they would listen to no persuasions or promises. The Muharaj being thus reduced to extremity planned an escape, and one night slitting the Kunat, or cloth-wall of the tent, he got out on some pretence, and mounting a horse he had contrived to have near, ready saddled, came off to the Ameer's camp. The servants brought the Ameer word, that the Muharaj was coming alone on horseback, whereupon he started up from his sleep, and went out to meet him, and asked what had happened. The Muharaj said, with tears starting from his eyes—"My troops have all conspired to ruin my house and fortunes, but I have contrived to slit the tent-wall, and to give them the slip. I rely upon you to restore matters with the troops as best you may, so as to preserve the house you have raised. Do not be unmindful now of the claims, I have on this score, to your good offices."

The Ameer said what he could to comfort and assure the Muharaj, and told him not to trouble himself further about the mutiny, as he would endeavour to bring the troops back to their duty. He accordingly sent immediately to the officers who had conspired, to tell them that the Muharaj was in his tents, that they need be uneasy no longer about their arrears, as he would settle every thing in the morning. This quieted them for the time, and next morning the Ameer went to the Muharaj's

(¹) صدرالدين سارنگپوريہ (²) مير مردان علي

290 KHUNDEE RAO DELIVERED TO THEM.

camp, and asked all the men what was their pleasure. They all replied, Let the Muharaj deliver up to us Gunput Rao Dewan,⁽¹⁾ and Khundee Rao,⁽²⁾ Sewaee Mulhar Rao's son, as pledges for what is due to us : from the former, we shall be able to get our money, and we will keep the latter as a hostage till it is paid.

The Ameer having reported the matter to the Muharaj, agreed to the terms on his part, and Gunput Rao and Khundee Rao were sent to the conspirators' tents. But the Muharaj entertained foul suspicions and rancorous hate against the Ameer for his part in these proceedings. He had begun to look upon his promise to render up to the latter half the territory, as an embarrassing obligation. Now, however, that Khundee Rao, who was the rightful heir to the Holkur family, was in the hands of the mutineers, ⁽³⁾ the means existed of compelling the rigid performance of the promise, or of stripping him of the whole. Indeed it seemed to him by no means unlikely that the Ameer was in league with the officers, in which case the issue might well be the setting up of Khundee Rao and his own death. The anticipation and prevention of such a design he thought could not be too early taken care of. Having his head full of these groundless and unworthy suspicions, he began to plot for administering poison to the Ameer, whom he looked upon as the author of the intrigue: for he reflected that, if the Ameer meditated any further treachery, he was himself in his

(²) کھندی راو

(¹) گنپت راو دیوان

(³) The mutinous troops hoisted the standard of Khundee Rao, and used his name while they held him as a hostage, and Jussunt Rao's suspicions were, therefore, justly excited, nor was it inconsistent with the Ameer's character to have suggested this course to the Afghans.



power, and so long as the Ameer's life were spared, his own salvation from the effects of his hatred was hopeless. Thus throwing away the fear of God, and discarding the recollection of the Ameer's past services and kindnesses, he bribed a Khidmutkar of his own, by tempting offers, to undertake to get rid of his old associate in arms, and he gave him some poison wrapped up in a paper for the purpose.

The plan was, that this man should get himself entertained by the Ameer upon some deceitful tale, and then watch his opportunity to administer the poison. The Khidmutkar was to have a village of five thousand rupees, besides a sum of money down. The man keeping the poison about him, came to the Ameer one day, and complained that the Muharaj had dismissed him without fault. He said, he looked upon the Ameer as his only protector, and desired to be admitted to his service, that so he might obtain a livelihood. The Ameer took pity on the man, and entertained him. The Khidmutkar, however, was employed on services which gave him no access to the kitchen, or to the private chambers, where he would have had the opportunity of effecting his purpose, accordingly he left the Ameer's service, and went back to the Muharaj, and told him, he had been serving the Ameer some time, but had found no opportunity of doing what he had undertaken. The Muharaj was silent, but reflected that the only way apparently of effecting his purpose, was by dealing with the confidential servants of the Ameer. Revolving this in his mind, he desired his companions to tell him, if there were any very young men confidentially employed about the Ameer, for perhaps such a person

might be gained to their purpose. They told the Muharaj there was a Khidmutkar named Khooshala, ⁽¹⁾ a boy of Marhatta origin, who would most likely be open to a bribe. The Muharaj sent for Khooshala, and asked him if he was confidentially employed about the Ameer, "for" said he, "some evil disposed persons have been sowing ill-will between us, and I wish you to put something into his food which will restore us to perfect cordiality. If you will do this, you shall have a village of five thousand rupees and a ball of gold." The boy said he would speak first to his mother, which the Muharaj allowed. The Khidmutkar was, however, faithful; and uninfluenced by these magnificent promises gave a hint of the thing to the Ameer, saying, he thought his duty required he should advise him to be careful how he ate what might come from the Muharaj. The Ameer inquired into the particulars, telling Khooshala to speak out without reserve. The man at first hesitated, and would only say that he had given warning, and that ought to suffice; but at last he was brought to tell the whole. The Ameer being well pleased with the man's fidelity, told him to go back to the Muharaj, and to say that he had consulted his mother, and she had consented, and advised his entering into the scheme. The Khidmutkar did so, and undertook the execution of the project, whereupon the Muharaj gave him some deadly poison wrapped up in a paper, and the man brought it immediately to the Ameer, who tried it and kept it by him, and repented him of the devotion he had shown to one so faithless and capable of such black designs. He then went to the Muharaj,

(1) خوشحالا



and in a private conference, brought the matter to the test by saying, that he had got from a skilful physician some medicine which had so wonderfully improved his strength, that there was no describing the effect it had produced. The Muharaj asked for some of it, and the Ameer said he would himself show him how it was to be taken, for the physician's description of the mode of administering it was so complicated, that there would otherwise be some mistake. The Muharaj, who yet suspected nothing, assented, and the Ameer produced accordingly the deadly poison he had with him, wrapped up in a piece of cloth for the purpose. The Muharaj no sooner set eyes upon the unadministered poison, than the sight made its impression on his heart, and in the extremity of his shame the appearance of life and sense left his eyes. The Ameer then began his reproaches, and said—“Am I to believe you thus unmindful of past obligations and lost to the fear of Divine vengeance? Is this the reward you had prepared for all my labors and services?” The Muharaj, who was a master of hypocrisy, and not wanting in readiness and presence of mind, said, with his eyes filled with tears, “My enemies have been plotting to create mischief between us, and to dash the cup of friendship against the stone of hate, so that the wine of good will and affection should be spilled upon the ground past recovery. I have never sought any thing but your love, and have studied only to give you satisfaction, nor am I one to forget while I live the many favors I have experienced, and the obligations I owe you.” The Ameer not choosing to pursue the matter further, was silent, and the Muharaj in his heart repented, and was a prey to self-reproach, and towards the Ameer behaved with all imaginable kindness. The two Chiefs

accordingly prosecuted their march together in apparent good will, taking the road by Bura Nurayuna⁽¹⁾ to Malpoora, ⁽²⁾ in the Jyepoor country.

These events happened in the Hejira year 1221. ⁽³⁾

(²) مالپورہ

(¹) نرایٹہ کلان

(³) A. D. 1806, 21st March, to 1807, 10th March. This date also is one year in advance. April 1806 is the latest date that can be assigned to any event here related.



BOOK THE SEVENTH.

WAR OF JYPOOR AND JOUDHPOOR FOR THE
OODEEPOOR PRINCESS—THE AMEER'S CONCERN
THEREIN.

CHAPTER I.

A. D. 1806.

May to December.

Muharaj Holkur proceeds to Pookur, near Ajmeer, and sends for his family from Joudhpoor—Interview with Man Singh, the Joudhpoor Raja, then on his way to marry the daughter of the Rana of Oodeepoor—The marriage broken off by the Rana upon a quarrel, and the Princess affianced to the Jypoor Raja—War between Joudhpoor and Jypoor in consequence.

WHILE the Muharaj was at Lahor, Raja Man Singh, ⁽¹⁾ of Joudhpoor, entered into negotiation with Rana Bheem Singh, ⁽²⁾ of Oodeepoor, to procure his own marriage with the Rana's daughter, though she had been already betrothed

(¹) راجہ مان سنگھ راجہ جودھپور (²) رانا بھیم سنگھ



to Raja Bheem Singh, ⁽¹⁾ his first cousin, and predecessor in the Raj. The Rana gave his assent, but a quarrel soon after arose between the two Rajpoot Princes, in consequence of Man Singh's ejecting one Kishwur Singh, ⁽²⁾ a petty Chief of Khalee-Rao, who was connected distantly with the Oodeepoor family, and whose ancestors, indeed, had got the grant of the place as a marriage portion from those of the Rana. This act the Rana resented, and opened immediately a negotiation for the marriage of his daughter with Jypoor. He told Raja Jugut Singh ⁽³⁾ that his consent had never been given to the marriage with Raja Man Singh, and he had no wish or intention of the kind, and he begged the Raja to send people to assist in defending the Ghats towards Joudhpoor. Raja Jugut Singh hearing most favorable reports of the beauty of the Princess, conceived a great desire for the match, and sent one Khooshal Singh, ⁽⁴⁾ his Darogah, with a force, to conclude arrangements for the purpose. The Darogah took the guard of the hill passes, and procuring a good miniature of the young Princess sent it to Raja Jugut Singh. ⁽⁵⁾

The Jypoor Raja was enamoured of the Princess directly he set eyes on the picture : ⁽⁶⁾ he became uneasy at longer

(1) راجہ بھیم سنگھ (2) کشور سنگھ نامی رئیس کھالی راو
(3) راجہ جگت سنگھ راجہ جی پور (4) خوشحال سنگھ

(5) The beauty of Kishen Koomaree, which was the name of this ill-fated Princess, is universally extolled, and there cannot be a better evidence than the Ameer, the adviser of her death. Women should die young, and by violent means, if they desire the reputation of their beauty to live with posterity. The interest felt for this Princess is participated by Hindoos, Mooslims, and Europeans. Her story deserves well to be commemorated in a Melo-drama.

(6) Two pages of hyperbolical verses in praise of the young lady and her picture follow : they are quite untranslatable.

separation from the idol of his imagination, and her image was ever present to his thoughts.

Raja Man Singh, of Joudhpoor, heard of this double dealing of the Rana of Oodeepoor, and complained first to Doulut Rao Sindheea, within whose Soobadaree Joudhpoor was, and who happened then to be in Mewar, praying him to prevent such a slight being put upon his Raj. Doulut Rao proceeded to Oodeepoor⁽¹⁾ in consequence, and sent away Khooshal Singh, the Jypoor Darogha, with the guards, into whose keeping the passes had been assigned. But Raja Jugut Singh was bent on bringing about the marriage with himself, and instead of giving up the design, left no stone unturned to effect his purpose. No sooner was Doulut Rao's back turned, than he sent a Moosaheb, (companion) of his own, one Race Rutun Lal,⁽²⁾ with a fresh party, to secure the Ghats again. Raja Man Singh upon this consulted Sewaee Singh, the Sirdar of Phookurun,⁽³⁾ a dependency of Joudhpoor, and one of his relations. This Sirdar, who was at bottom no friend of Man Singh, but had sown in the field of his heart the seeds of desire for his ruin, seeing the Raja's temper of mind, and thinking the occasion might be made to answer his inward purpose, gave advice to the following effect,—“It is,” he said, “a slight and an injury such as ought never to be put up with, that a lady once affianced to the head of this State

(1) The Jypoor detachment was driven out of Oodeepoor in June, 1806, and Doulut Rao remained a month in the valley of Oodeepoor, enforcing most oppressive contributions. He was at this time the decided partizan of Raja Man Singh, but in the war which ensued his Generals were on the Jypoor side, and Ambajee Ingolia then his Minister, will be found in the camp of Raja Jugut Singh aiding actively his cause.

(3) سیوا ی سنگه سردار پھوکرن

(2) رای رتن لعل

should be given to the head of another. It is a national affair, and amongst Rajas there cannot be a greater insult." Thus did this Sirdar fan the flame of the Raja's resentment, and pour oil into the fire of his jealousy, until the Raja determined at last to take the field with his troops, in order to be revenged for the indignity. Making a forced march, he came a distance of fifty kos at once to Busakoon, close by Pooshkur, (Pookur) ⁽¹⁾ and sent one Induraj his Bukhshee, ⁽²⁾ or General, with troops, to stop the Jypoor retinue, which was already on march to Oodeepoor, and had got to Shahpoora. ⁽³⁾ The Bukhshee arriving at Shahpoora, advised the detachment to return, telling the Commandant, that if he did not, he was prepared to use force to compel it. Raee Rutun Lal, who was a peaceable man of sense and experience, being with the Jypoor party, persuaded the troops to return to Jypoor, and himself came over to Pookur, availing himself of Juswunt Rao Holkur's arrival there, as if he went to wait upon him. The Muharaj had come, accompanied by the Ameer, to Malpoora, in the Jypoor country, and had dispatched the Ameer to Jypoor to make further arrangements with that Court, after which proceeding with a light force of one or two thousand horse, he himself turned off to Pookur, in advance of his army. Here he had an interview with Raja Man Singh, and sent for his family, which, while on route to Lahor, he had left at Joudhpoor for security. The main body of his troops were at Hurmara, ⁽⁴⁾ a long march in the rear, when the Muharaj entered Pookur. It was at this time, that Raee Rutun Lal came from Shahpoora, and

⁽²⁾ اندراج بکشی

⁽⁴⁾ ہرمارہ

⁽¹⁾ بساکن متصل پوشکر

⁽³⁾ شاہ پورہ



waited upon the Muharaj and likewise upon Raja Man Singh. His good sense led him to see the absurdity of the two Rajas going to war upon such a quarrel, and he, accordingly, negotiated an accommodation with Raja Man Singh on these terms, that both Rajas should give up the Oodeepoor Princess, and that Raja Jugut Singh should marry Raja Man Singh's daughter, and give his own sister in return to the Joudhpoor Raja.

In the mean time the Ameer having arranged the matter of the tribute at Jypoor, left the main body of his troops there, and came with a few attendants to Pookur in all haste. He immediately waited upon the Muharaj, and Raja Man Singh hearing of his arrival, asked the Muharaj to introduce him to his presence also. The Muharaj reporting the Joudhpoor Raja's wish, asked the Ameer's pleasure on the subject, when the Ameer said—
“That must depend on the manner in which the Raja shall propose to receive me. The Raja must give me the meeting of honor, (Istuqbal) and receive me with all attention. I will not see him on the terms you do, with a crowd of persons knocking their turbands on the ground, and without return of proper respect on the Raja's part.”
The Muharaj thinking it to be derogatory to himself for the Ameer to be received with more ceremony than he was, threw cold water on the proposition, and told the Raja, that the Ameer was always in difficulty with his mutinous troops, who were clamorous for pay, and being Afghans, very difficult to manage. “God knows,” said he to the Raja, “whether something unpleasant might not happen at the very time of his interview with you:” and thus he put off the introduction of the Ameer for the time, telling the Raja further, that so long as he himself and the Raja were on good terms, and the Ameer and he



were one, the formal presentation of the latter was unnecessary. The Muharaj, on the other hand, told the Ameer, that the Raja⁽¹⁾ would not receive him on the terms he desired. The Ameer thereupon said—"By the blessing of God I aim myself at Empire, and God willing, I will make this Raja receive me as I desire, by the power of the sword."

Muharaj Holkur settled the tribute of Jypoor with Raee Rutun Lal at ten lakhs of rupees: but by a separate secret article it was agreed, that a further like sum should be paid, on the Muharaj's army leaving the Jypoor country and entering Kotah. This was a special consideration for withholding assistance from Raja Man Singh. Having so adjusted this affair, the Muharaj sent the Ameer to Jypoor to make sure of the money and complete arrangements. The Ameer accordingly went to Jypoor and encamped near the city. Some Moosabehs of the Raja came to negotiate with him about the forms of his reception at the Durbar. The Ameer insisted that the Raja himself should give him the Istuqbal, (or honorary meeting) and receive him with all respect, and upon that condition he should be happy to wait upon him. The Raja at first objected, but at last, out of respect for the Ameer's reputation and credit in the world, he agreed; accordingly, he came out of the gate to receive him, and thence conducted him with all due ceremony to the hall of audience in his palace. The Ameer staid some days at Jypoor, and received the money in full, as promised to Juswunt Rao Holkur. He besides agreed to a transfer

(1) There are not in all Hindoostan more difficult courts to arrange a point of etiquette with, than these three, Oodeepoor, Jypoor, and Joudhpoor. They expect the most servile obeisance from all who approach them.

of the perguna of Tonk to Jypoor for two lakhs more, to be paid in a year, and then left Raee Himmud Raee to settle the remaining money arrangements. The Ameer on this occasion made acquaintance with a connexion of the same race, his preceptor's son, by name Mohummud Ayaz Khan, ⁽¹⁾ who was in the Raja's service, and cultivated an intimacy with him. A negotiation was carried on in secret between him and the Ameer, originating in a proposition of the Khan, to give his daughter in marriage to the Ameer, to which, in consideration of the high respectability of that family, the Ameer agreed. The Khan accordingly went back with the Ameer, and was presented to the Muharaj at Pookur, and the arrangements were made for the celebration of the marriage at the sacred city of Ajmeer, which is only three kos from Pookur. It was there that the pearl of chastity, who is a glory to both families, was united in holy matrimony with the Ameer, and several days were spent in rejoicings. Soon after this, the Ameer took his leave of the Muharaj, in order to go to Sheergurh ⁽²⁾ in Kotah, to bring away the members of his family, who had taken refuge there during the troubles of the war. At his audience of leave he gave it as his advice to the Muharaj, that after realizing the Jypoor tribute, and so releasing Khundee Rao, who was the hostage for a payment to the troops as before stated, the Muharaj should unite his forces with the Joudhpoor Raja, who had claims upon him for receiving his family at the risk of giving umbrage to the English: this he said, would be the most creditable course for him to take before the world. The Muharaj who had received money on the condition of going off towards Kotah, and

^ط
 (2) شیرگڑھ

(1) محمدایازخان اخونزادہ



302 HIS ADVICE TO HOLKUR & FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

abandoning Raja Man Singh, and had concluded engagements to this effect with Raee Rutun Lal, avoided following the Ameer's advice, but concealing his real motive, said, he could not stay where he was an instant longer, so much was he troubled by the importunities of the troops. The Ameer pressed the thing much, and pointed out that there would be discredit incurred before the world in deserting Raja Man Singh; still the Muharaj could not be brought round. Having, indeed, realized ten lakhs of rupees from Raee Rutun Lal, and agreed to march towards Kotah, in consideration of getting a second ten lakhs, he was bent on moving in that direction, that with the money he might get Khundee Rao out of the hands of the troops. He accordingly gave the Ameer a lakh of rupees when he took his leave, and the Ameer wrote to his troops to move from Digee in Jypoor, ⁽¹⁾ where they were encamped, assigning Muuzimabad ⁽²⁾ as the place of general rendezvous, where he proposed to meet them himself, after bringing his family from Sheergurb, preparatory to a march into Kotah. The meeting took place according to this plan, and the Ameer gave the troops assignments on Jypoor in liquidation of their arrears. Thence marching by Lawah, Saknan, and Basee, ⁽³⁾ he came to Madhoopoor, ⁽⁴⁾ and crossed the Chumbul by the Ghat there, after which, plundering a convoy of Bunjaras by the way, he came to Sheepoor, ⁽⁵⁾ and encamped.

In the mean time Muharaj Holkur having borrowed from Raja Man Singh five hundred horse for a

(¹) دگي متعلقه جي پور (²) معظم آباد (³) لاوه ساکنان باسي

(⁴) ماد هو پور (⁵) شيو پوره



body guard, induced him to return to Joudhpoor, and then himself went to Hurmara, where the main body of his army was encamped, taking these horse with him. There he paid to the troops the money realized upon the Jypoor hoondees, and so recovered the person of Khundee Rao. He then sent the brigades towards Indor. The Jypoor authorities began, however, to look with jealousy upon the presence of the five hundred Rathor horse with the Muharaj, thinking, that there must be some private understanding between him and the Joudhpoor Raja, and fancying that the purpose was, that they should suddenly carry off the Oodeepoor Princess to Joudhpoor, and that Juswunt Rao Holkur was to aid and abet this violence. Suspecting his designs, therefore, the Jypoor Raja received into his service several of the dismissed Afghan officers, such as Meer Mukhdoom of Hyderabad, Wajid Khan, Khoda Bukhsh, Meer Sudur-oo-Deen of Sarungpoor, Meer Murdan Ulee, and the Nuwab Khanjehan, with others, who had been paid up and had taken their discharge in discontent after the conclusion of peace with the English. Furthermore, Raja Man Singh no sooner returned to Joudhpoor than Sewaee Singh of Phookurun, and Raja Soorut Singh⁽¹⁾ of Bikaner, both his secret enemies, under the cloak of friendship, set themselves again to work upon his pride, and pouring oil on the flame of his discontent, persuaded him that he had been over-reached by Raee Rutun Lal, and that it was beneath him to agree to a double marriage with Jypoor on equal terms, and to give up his claims to the Oodeepoor Princess, with whom he had been first affianced, and more especially, that it

(1) راجہ سورت سنگہ بیکانیریوالہ



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was degrading and derogatory to yield such a point from considerations of fear. While these two Chiefs were thus spiriting up Raja Man Singh to mischief, they secretly wrote to advise Raja Jugut Singh to espouse the cause of Dhokul Singh, ⁽¹⁾ Man Singh's nephew, who was the true heir of the Raj, and who, they said, could depend on themselves and a large party amongst the Joudhpoor nobles, and thus Man Singh might be driven from his Musnud. By instigations of this kind, the fire of discord was again lighted between the two Rajas, and war commenced.

Raja Jugut Singh determining on the invasion of Joudhpoor, sent Lala Mehtab Race ⁽²⁾ and Mohummud Ghufoor Khan, ⁽³⁾ to beg the Ameer's aid to his cause. They came to him at Sheepoor. While, however, they were in treaty with the Ameer, Moonwur Khan, Umur Khan, Jumsheed Khan, and some other officers, who had been paid by checks on Jypoor, which had not been honored, came back, bringing Race Himmud Race along with them, and set themselves to raise a tumult in camp. These men, persuading some others to join with them, got the Ameer's person in their power, and sat Dhurna upon him, thus obscuring with a temporary halo the bright moon of his auspicious fortune. Such was the severity they used towards him, that it is a wonder he outlived it. The Ameer seeing no means of settling with the malcontents, and finding it to be impossible to send away his family to Sheergurh again, as he desired, and to continue the negotiations with Jypoor while these severities lasted, determined on a resort to stratagem and deceit.

(¹) دھوکل سنگھ (²) لالہ مہتاب رای (³) محمد غفور خان



He pretended, therefore, for three or four days to be ill, and began to make frequent visits to the privy at unusual hours; and one night having got a servant named Hyat to be in wait there for him, he changed clothes with him and sent him back with the guard, and then watching his opportunity, slit the kunats or walls of the tent, and jumping over another fence of the same kind, got into the tents where his family lived. Putting them quickly into palkees, while he mounted his horse himself, he slipped with them unperceived out of a corner of the camp, and immediately crossing the Chumbul at a ford close by, found himself in safety; for he had suggested to Muhummed Noor Khan,⁽¹⁾ the Kota Raja's Vakeel, to post a battalion of the troops of that state to guard the ghats on that side of the river, and to them he went. Desiring them, therefore, to keep on the watch, so as to prevent pursuit, the Ameer got into the fort of Malweeah,⁽²⁾ which was about a kos off. When the mutineers of the army discovered in the morning that they had only Hyat the khidmutkar under duress, a great tumult arose. The Ameer sent word for those who were faithful and obedient to encamp separate from the malcontents, preparatory to the latter being dealt with according to their deserts. On receiving this order, Dara Shah Khan⁽³⁾ and some other Rampoor Surdars, who had before made their peace with the Ameer, went and encamped separately, and a large proportion of the army followed them. At last Jumsheed Khan, Umur Khan, and the other Afreedees who were at the head of the mutiny, submitted, and with all humility

(1) محمد نور خان

(2) مالویہ Perhaps Palee will be the place intended.

(3) دارا شاه خان

deprecating the Ameer's vengeance, entered into the most solemn promises and engagements, to which they swore on the Koran, that they would never again resort to Dhurna. Order and discipline were thus restored, and the Ameer returned to the command. He then sent the army to Pooree Shahabad⁽¹⁾ under his nephew Ahmed Khan, and having brought his arrangements with Jypoor to a settlement, and agreed to afford his military service in the coming war on that side, he sent back Raee Himmut Raee to Jypoor along with the Vakeels, and himself took his family to Sheergurh; after which, he had an interview with Raj-Rana Zalim Singh,⁽²⁾ and staid with him six weeks. Raee Data Ram,⁽³⁾ son of Raee Himmut Raee, had been waiting at Seronj during the Ameer's long absence in the operations which took him to Lahor: he now came over, and was introduced to the Ameer along with his cousin Lala Bhooanee Proshad,⁽⁴⁾ and both were entertained by the Ameer as moonshees, that is in the Secretary's office, but they got leave to return first to their homes.

The Ameer having placed his family again in Sheergurh, marched to rejoin his troops, and was encamped three kos from Kotah, when Chimna Bhao came to him from Muharaj Juswunt Rao Holkur, urging him with all earnestness, to side with Raja Man Singh. Along with him came Jeetmul⁽⁵⁾ Moonshee on that Raja's part, offering a large sum of money and country yielding several lakhs of rupees, on condition of his throwing up his engagement with Jypoor, and entering into terms with his master. The Ameer said he had already

(1) پوری شاہ آباد (2) راجرانائظالم سنگھ (3) رای دانا رام
(4) لالہ بیوانی پرشاد (5) جیتمل

pledged himself to Raja Jugut Singh, and it was impossible for him to break the engagement he had contracted. Raja Man Singh's and the Muharaj's Vukeels despairing of success in their designs, took leave upon this. In the mean time Ahmed Khan, the Ameer's nephew, (sister's son) had taken the army round to the Lakheree Ghat⁽¹⁾ from Pooree Shahabad, under instructions to the effect from the Ameer: there the Ameer joined his troops, and his army was further reinforced by Namdar Khan,⁽²⁾ Imam Bukhsh,⁽³⁾ and Shuhamut Khan,⁽⁴⁾ (Kureem Khan's son) Pindaras, who came upon his invitation from Malwa. Kureem Khan himself was in confinement, having fallen into Sindheea's power, which prevented his also joining the Ameer. From Lakheree the force thus collected, moved to Sambhur.⁽⁵⁾

The Muharaj, who was at Hurmara, in the Jypoor country, brooding over the recent defection of his officers, and thinking himself and his power, and even life insecure, while Khundee Rao lived to be set up by the factious in his place, caused poison to be administered to his nephew, and so destroyed him. The Ameer hearing of this cruelty, determined to avoid a present interview with the Muharaj: but Juswunt Rao no sooner heard of the Ameer's arrival at Sambhur than he plotted to take him off by treachery, and wrote to beg that he would come with a few attendants and give him a meeting, leaving his army where it was. His notion was that, since, now peace existed with the English, the Ameer went on raising troops, and even winning over his own officers, not being bound like himself to

(1) گھاٹ لا کھیری (2) نامدار خان (3) امام بخش
(4) شہامت خان پسر کریم خان پندارہ (5) سا نبھر



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reduce his army, and apparently not inclined to do so, it would be impossible for him to resist the Ameer's just demand of half his possessions; consequently that his only resource and hope was to get rid of his old associate in arms, by fair or foul means; and he laid his plan to effect this at the meeting to which he invited him. The Ameer, whose conduct and character within and without were clear as the spotless sun, guessed not the Muharaj's purpose, and was preparing to meet him as requested, but a casual tumult from some clamorous unpaid troops prevented his going, and the day was lost in squabbling and disputing with them. Towards evening, the Ameer set off with one thousand horse from Sambhur, and came to Hurmara about the middle of the night, the distance being eight or nine kos. For want of any other assigned place to alight in, he at once went with all his Suwaree to the Muharaj's tents, and leaving his men all round about, sought an interview with him. In consequence of his coming thus unexpectedly, and at such an hour the Muharaj's treacherous purpose was entirely defeated. Having obtained an interview, the Ameer⁽¹⁾ stated, that his opinion was, that the Muharaj ought never to have given up the friendship of Raja Man Singh, who had received his family during the war with the English, and that even now he should hold by that Chief. The Muharaj replied—"The troops have used me infamously, and I cannot stay with them an instant, more particularly the men who have gone over to Jypoor and taken service with Raja Jugut Singh, my life would not be safe from those ruffians, were I to remain here and make my peace with Raja Man Singh." Then, turning short in his conversation, he asked

(1) Although the Ameer asserts the failing of Juswunt Rao's purpose to be accidental, there is too much appearance of design to gain him credence for so much innocence and simplicity.



the Ameer, "And you, why do you go on adding to your army? what is the object of these new levies? where is the enemy to cope with? and where the resources to pay them?" The Ameer replied, "Men of high ambition never abandon their purpose: they yield neither to time, nor to place, nor to circumstance. God is the dispenser of bounties and the disposer of all events. Recollect when you yourself first met me, what then was the condition of your army and of your resources? The glory and the state you have attained have been the gift of God, as the reward of your high ambition and pertinacity of purpose. It is now my turn to see what Providence has in store for me." There was much matter for deep reflection in these few words of the Ameer, and the Muharaj reading their meaning, said cunningly, "If you intend to continue in the pursuit of these ambitious designs, you must now separate from me in public as in quarrel, so that our enemies and the world in general may see that your continuing to raise troops is a source of dissatisfaction and displeasure to me, and not done with my concurrence or sanction. We may still understand one another in case of occasion arising for us to rejoin our forces." The Ameer agreed, and said he would observe that course; but he added, "My last advice is that you join Raja Man Singh, leaving me to take the side of Raja Jugut Singh in this war. We should by that means turn the conflict to our own purposes, spinning it out at pleasure, till the resources of both were exhausted, and till both were in our power." The Muharaj said, "As I said before so I repeat, that part is impossible for me now: but do you go over to Man Singh in my room." The Ameer said, that he was already under compact with Raja Jugut Singh, and could not retreat without dishonor to the Afghan name. The Muharaj was silent. After this, when the Ameer took his formal



leave in open Durbar, harsh words passed between him and the Muharaj, and so to the time when the Ameer mounted his Palkee as in high displeasure. The Muharaj running on foot some paces along side took hold of the feet of it, and made a show of endeavouring to soothe and appease the Ameer. The Ameer, however, pretended not to listen, but returned immediately to Sambhur to his own army, and moved it next day to Danta Ramgurh, ⁽¹⁾ in Jypoor, where he remained a few days. In the mean time, the Muharaj marched by Shahpoora through Mewar to Indor. These events happened in the Hejira year 1222. ⁽²⁾

(¹) دانٹا رام گڑھ

(²) A. D. 1807, 11th March to 27th February, 1808. Still in advance one season.



BOOK THE SEVENTH.

CHAPTER II.

A. D. 1807.

January to June.

Raja Jugut Singh, with the Ameer in company, moves against Joudhpoor, is opposed by Raja Man Singh on the frontier—The Joudhpoor Thakoors desert the Raja, who is defeated and flies to Joudhpoor—Raja Jugut Singh pursues and invests Joudhpoor, conceives evil suspicions of the Ameer, which lead to a breach of their friendship.

SEEING the youth of Raja Jugut Singh, and the weakness of Oodeepoor, Dewan Raee Chund, ⁽¹⁾ who managed affairs at Jypoor, was encouraged by the prospects of Dhokul Singh, who had the preferable title to Man Singh ⁽²⁾ to the Musnud of Joudhpoor, and by the pro-

(¹) راجپوت دیوان

(²) Raja Man Singh succeeded to the throne of Marwar in 1804, upon the death of Raja Bheem Singh, the son of Bijye Singh. This inexorable Chief had nearly exterminated the family, and was besieging Man Singh himself in Jhalor, when he died suddenly under strong suspicion of poison. Man Singh was his first cousin, and was at once elevated to the Guddee by the Rather Chiefs, but Bheem Singh had left

mise of aid from Siwae Singh of Phookurun, and Soorut Singh of Bikaner, and other Rathor Sirdars, to lend himself to the Oodeepoor match, in the hope that it would benefit his Raj, the occasion seeming so favorable for the attack of Joudhpoor. If Man Singh could be deposed, and Dhokul Singh, who was a child, be placed on the Musnud, it seemed to Raee Chand, that his influence would rule both principalities, besides having the ascendancy at Oodeepoor, through the marriage of the Raja with the Princess. The Dewan therefore urged the young Raja to draw out his army against Joudhpoor, spiriting him up with romantic fancies suited to his years. Raja Jugut Singh accordingly left Jypoor with a large army, and marched to Kho-Khundla, in the Shekhawatee⁽¹⁾ country. Including all descriptions of troops; viz. the household and special troops of the Raja, the quotas of his Thakoors, Siwae Singh's Rathors, and Soorut Singh's troops from Bikaner, with other auxiliaries, added to which was Bala Rao's division of Sindheea's army, and the Hyderabad Puthans who had left Holkur, and withal the Ameer's army, including his new levies and associates, the entire force set in motion by Jypoor on this occasion, cannot be computed at less than three hundred thousand men, horse and foot. The Ameer left

a widow, pregnant, from whom Dhokul Singh was born. The infant was sent at its birth, in a basket, to Siwae Singh of Phookurun, who concealed it for two years, and then avowed to the assembled Chiefs the existence of the child, and claimed Nagor to be set apart as a domain for him. Man Singh promised compliance if the mother avowed the infant. It is said, that she disowned it. Siwae Singh then sent the child to be brought up at Khetree in the Shekhawatee country, to be out of the Raja's way. The young man is now an exile at Dehlee, dependent upon the generosity of the Chiefs of that neighbourhood, for common maintenance. The British Government has always refused to recognize his claims. He must have been only three years old when his cause was espoused by Jypoor, in the manner here stated.

(¹) کھوکھندہ علاقہ شیشواں

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Sambhur with his light troops to join his main body at Danta Ramgurh, not far from where the Jypoor forces were collected. Upon his joining and taking the command, there was some negotiation about the ceremonial of his presentation to the Raja. The distance between the encampments was three or four kos, and it was finally settled that the two Chiefs should start at the same time, and so meet on elephants midway. The meeting having thus taken place, the Raja took the Ameer along with him to his tents, and both alighted at a large tent prepared for the purpose, the Raja treating his guest with all attention, and causing nautch girls, and singers, and dancers to exhibit before him during the interview. Then sending for the Ameer to his own tent, he consulted him about the war, and the manner in which his assistance should be rendered. The Ameer said, "Recollect! I do not join you as a soldier entertained in your service, but make war upon Raja Man Singh⁽¹⁾ on my own account. I shall thus act as your auxiliary, giving all the benefit to your cause that I may." The Raja agreed to receive the Ameer's co-operation on this footing, and the Ameer took his leave, and returned to his tents.

Raja Man Singh was not neglectful of the precautions necessary for the defence of his throne and country, but came with the special troops of his Raj, and the quotas of his Thakoors and auxiliaries, to the number altogether of fifty or sixty thousand horse and foot, to Purbut-Sur,⁽²⁾ in the hills which form the boundary of his territory, and there

(¹) The advance of the Jypoor forces towards the position occupied by Raja Man Singh and the Rathors, took place towards the end of February, or in the beginning of March, 1807.

پربھتسر (²) In the hills west of the Sambhur lake.

encamped. Raja Jugut Singh hearing of this, sent word to the Ameer, and gave the order for his own army to march. It happened that Jumsheed Khan, Umur Khan, Kurum Ulee Khan, and other Afreedee Sirdars, were then sitting Dhurna on the Ameer for their arrears, and, having his person in their power, they both refused themselves to march, and detained him. The Ameer therefore sent the Rampoor Sirdars, and others who were faithful and obedient, to accompany Raja Jugut Singh, and they went on to Purbutsur. The two armies had not come to action before the Ameer, having brought the Afreedee Rusaladars and other mutineers to listen to reason, came up also by forced marches, and joining Raja Jugut Singh, took his share in the operations against the Joudhpoor Raja. Surjee Rao Ghatkea had been detached by Raja Jugut Singh to make collections in Oodeepoor, and he took the opportunity to plunder Palee⁽¹⁾ and other places under Joudhpoor : intelligence of which reaching Raja Man Singh, he detached a party of the Jalor⁽²⁾ horse, with some of those he most trusted, to check this incursion. These troops, however, being tampered with by Siwace Singh and the Bikaner Raja, deserted their colours at the very moment of proceeding on this service, and came over and ranged themselves on the side of Raja Jugut Singh. Seeing their perfidy, and uncertain how far it might extend, Raja Man Singh broke up his camp, and fled⁽³⁾ with only three or four thousand

(²) सवारान जालुरी

(¹) पाली

(3) Raja Man Singh fled to Meertha on the 14th March, 1807, according to the report of these events forwarded to the Bengal Government by the Resident at Deblie. There is no material difference in the two accounts. The Jypoor Raja was at Purbutsur on the 19th March, and is stated to have alienated Ameer Khan by a demand for the booty taken in the pursuit.



horse, to Joudhpoor, sacrificing his artillery, tents, supplies, and all his state equipages, and paraphernalia. His silver hounda and palkee, and the Mahee Muratib, were taken by the Ameer's men, the rest fell a prey to the Jypoor troops. The Ameer was sent by the Jypoor Raja in pursuit, and followed towards Meertha, as far as Bukhree.⁽¹⁾ Here he was met by hurkarus, who told him that although the Raja was at Meertha when they came away he meant to make no stay there, but was on the point of flying to Joudhpoor. The Ameer now reflected that as Raja Man Singh was a great Chief, to pursue him further and reduce him to greater straights and degradation was not a worthy part for him to play, that it was better to let him get away to Joudhpoor. The Ameer accordingly wrote to Raja Jugut Singh that Man Singh was at Meertha, about to retire to Joudhpoor; that after pursuing him as far as Bukhree, his (the Ameer's) horses were knocked up, and he had been compelled to halt, till it should be determined what next should be done. "For my part," the Ameer added, "it seems to me to be no longer necessary to keep so large a force in the field. I would recommend that you proceed in person to Joudhpoor, with the Bikaner troops and those of Siwae Singh, which will be abundantly sufficient to complete the settlement of affairs there; and that you depute me to Oodeepoor to finish the marriage arrangements, and discharge the rest of the army. If, on the other hand, you prefer going yourself to Oodeepoor to celebrate the marriage in person, and to bring the Princess to Jypoor, then send me and my troops to Joudhpoor, which will equally promote the final settlement according to your wishes." Raja Jugut Singh did

(1) بکھری



not at all approve this suggestion, but wrote for answer, that after going to the trouble and expence of collecting so large a force, he would see what he could do, and it was quite unnecessary for the Ameer to separate or go on ahead; that he therefore should fall in with the rest of the army. The Ameer accordingly returned from Bukhree to Purbutsur.

Shortly after this, Sheoo Lal Bukhshee,⁽¹⁾ an officer of the Jypoor State, who at the time of the Ameer's return was sent with a force of forty or fifty thousand horse in advance against Raja Man Singh, and had reached Beesulpoor,⁽²⁾ heard there, that all the Rathors were about to collect and to put on the yellow dress, indicative of a determination to fight and die. Taking alarm at this, he wrote to Raja Jugut Singh for reinforcements from the Ameer's army. Raja Jugut Singh accordingly sent for the Ameer, and told him how matters stood, and requested him to march for the support of the Bukhshee. The men of the Ameer's army were at this time mutinous for pay, but the Ameer, reflecting that it would be discreditable to allow himself to be detained when such a service was before him, started with about fifty horse, and sent word to the rest of his troops to follow with all despatch. At about midnight he found the Bukhshee, and alighted at the tents of Meer Mukhdoom, and the other Afghan horse, who had been taken into service by Jypoor on receiving their discharge from Holkur, and there he spent the night. Marching next morning, he went on to Joudhpoor, and was joined by his troops, who had followed. Raja Man Singh seeing

(2) بیسپور

(1) شیو لال بخشی



the strength of the army which came up, withdrew his forces, which were encamped at first outside of the town, within the walls, and Raja Jugut Singh, having established garrisons in some of the Jodhpur Forts, ⁽¹⁾ came himself to the capital and invested it on all sides. His own troops he posted opposite the Meertha Gate in Raee Bagh. ⁽²⁾ The Ameer's troops at Ukhee Raja's tank. The Shekhawatees and other quotas, with Siwace Singh's troops on the other sides, and trenches were thrown up every where. The Jypoor authority was in the mean time established at Nagor, Meertha, Purbutsur, and other places in Marwar, and Bukhshee Sheeo Lal was employed with forty thousand horse, making collections in all directions. Nothing was left to Raja Man Singh but Jodhpur itself, Jalor, and the fort of Seemana. ⁽³⁾

The trenches had been open against Jodhpur eight days, when Bukhshee Induraj Singee, ⁽⁴⁾ Sheeonath Singh, of Kochaon, ⁽⁵⁾ and the Sirdars of Meertha, also Sultan Singh, of Humaj, ⁽⁶⁾ and Keshuree Singh and Bukhtawur Singh, of Amboha, ⁽⁷⁾ represented to the Raja, that the enemy was in great strength, and the city was invested on all sides, and must be taken in a few days more, when it would be given up to pillage. That it would be better therefore for the Raja to allow them to endeavour to save the city, by making separate terms with Raja Jugut Singh, that so they

(1) The main body of the Jypoor army arrived at Jodhpur, and completed the investment of the place on the 1st April, 1807.

(2) باغ رای متصل میرتہ دروازہ (3) سیمانہ

(4) بخشی اندراج سنگی (5) شیو ناتھ سنگہ رئیس کوچاون

(6) سلطان سنگہ تھا کرہماج (7) کیسر یسنگہ و بختاور سنگہ انبوه والہ



might overreach him, and get abroad to raise up enemies to him from without: that the Raja might in the interim take refuge, with those he could best rely upon, in the fort of Joudhpoor, and there hold out, till God, the disposer of events, should produce a favorable turn of affairs. Raja Man Singh dreading that, if he refused acquiescence in their plan, these Chiefs would desert him as the rest had done, with the usual infidelity of the Rathors, told them to do what they thought best. Accordingly Singee Induraj and the rest entered into negociation with Raja Jugut Singh, and proposed that they should surrender the city, and be allowed to go where they pleased. The Jypoor Raja granted these terms, and occupied ⁽¹⁾ and established his authority in the city, while Man Singh retired to the fort, and the Chiefs, headed by Singee Indaraj, came and encamped with the Jypoor army. Siege was now laid to the fort of Joudhpoor, and several houses of the city being destroyed by the fire from the fort, the besiegers prepared a mine; but as the fort was strong and on a scarpd rock, this mode of attack was given up. In the mean time Bukhshee Induraj getting away with two thousand horse, shut up the passes of the Bukhree hills towards Ajmeer, so as to cut off the direct communication with Jypoor. Raja Man Singh also sent Gholamee Khan, Afghan, who had been the Ameer's Vukeel with Juswunt Rao, and had subsequently been employed by the latter on important missions, and was now at the Joudhpoor Durbar on the Muharaj's part, to the Ameer secretly, to ask his aid in his extremity. The Ameer could not reconcile it to himself to enter into any negociation at that time, and sent back a decided negative.

(1) The town of Joudhpoor was occupied by the Jypoor troops on the 16th April, 1807.



While this was passing at Joudhpoor, Bapoo Sindheea, Ambajee Ingliia, and Jean Baptiste Furingee, came with Doulut Rao's army to Meertha by Raja Jugut Singh's invitation, and began making collections there, while Ambajee came on to Joudhpoor, ⁽¹⁾ and was a partaker of the Councils of the Durbar. It appeared, that Doulut Rao, hearing of the Ameer's union with Raja Jugut Singh, consulted with Ambajee on the subject, and observed that as the Ameer was a man of deep designs and high ambition, it would not be wise to allow him to meddle with the affairs of Rajisthan, or to establish an influence there. He enjoined Ambajee, therefore, to contrive somehow to get him sent away from that scene. Ambajee no sooner joined the camp, than he represented to Raee Chund, the Dewan, and to Siwae Singh, of Phookurun, who were the Raja's principal advisers, that they had not shown much wisdom in admitting the Ameer to be a party to this war, for he had ambition and deep designs, and only waited for a favorable opportunity to overthrow the Raja's authority: he instanced also the little favor that had been shown to Raja Man Singh in his distress by Juswunt Rao Holkur, who was under such obligations to him for protecting his family in the war with the English, to show how completely he and those attached to him were the slaves of circumstances, insensible to any feeling but that of interest. "The Ameer," he concluded, "is like Juswunt Rao, or worse: let but the time and opportunity serve, and your Raj will rue the consequences." The Raja's counsellors replied, "The Ameer is a sucking infant: what can he do to injure us,

(1) Ambajee Ingliia arrived in the Jypoor camp, under the fort of Joudhpoor, on the 7th June, 1807. Ameer Khan came to a breach with the Jypoor Durbar, and was reported to be plundering in the Jypoor territory on the 7th July following.



standing as we do now at the head of affairs of such magnitude." The Ameer hearing of this conversation, sent Raae Himmut Raae and Lala Mehtab Raae to Raae Chund Dewan, to say that he had heard they were proud of their wisdom, and they had reason; but Siwaae Singh was an unlucky man: all who hitherto had been connected with him had been ruined, and after all fate was every thing. The Dewan was rather ashamed of himself on receiving this message, and said that in a moment of pique and vexation he had perhaps spoken with unnecessary harshness. Raae Himmut Raae said promptly, "The Ameer too has sent this message in such a moment:" the Dewan was silent.

From the time of Ambajee's arrival in camp, the allowance of five thousand rupees per diem which used to be paid to the Ameer regularly, was stopped; and although the troops became mutinous in consequence, and took to Dhurna on the Ameer, putting him to great distress for funds, his applications to the Jypoor Durbar were quite unattended to. At last, with extreme difficulty, in order to satisfy his importunity, they gave him a bill for a month's pay on one or two persons, whom they had previously instructed to withhold payment. The troops impatient at the want of money, put the Ameer under close restraint, and then pelted him with stones from a terrace above, to such a degree that the bruises were a hundred times worse than sword-wounds. The Ameer upon this, sent Raae Himmut Raae and Lala Mehtab Raae again to the Dewan, to urge the necessity of furnishing somehow an immediate supply of cash to appease the troops, who were ready to proceed to all manner of outrages. No one listened to this message. In fact, Ambajee was plotting one way or other to get the Ameer sent away in



disgrace, and the Dewan yielding to his insinuations, conceived every day more unjust suspicions, so as at last to be filled with hate towards the Ameer. Matters came at length to that pass, that the Ameer getting into his palkee, went off from his post before Joudhpoor, and carried his troops with him to Beesulpoor, ⁽¹⁾ which is one march towards Jypoor. Raja Jugut Singh now sent Lala Mehtab Raee to try and reconcile matters with him, and an outward reconciliation was effected, promise being made that on the Ameer's return to camp every thing should be settled. The Ameer upon these assurances left the main body of his troops, and wrote to Mookhtar-ood-Doula Mohummud Shah Khan, who was with two brigades, making collections about Seronj, to take on himself the management of Tonk as his Jageer, and to give up the Amilship of Seronj to Moonuwur Khan, the Ameer's elder wife's youngest brother. Then mounting his palkee, for he was not yet sufficiently recovered of his bruises from the stone-pelting to be able to ride on horseback, he went, attended by only three hundred horse, towards Joudhpoor, and pitched his tents about two kos from the Jypoor army. The Dhurna had never been taken off by the troops, no money having reached them; but at this particular time, seeing no benefit in keeping the Ameer under restraint, the Rampoor and Afreedee Rusaladars came to an agreement, each to send two officers of their own to accompany the Ameer to the Raja, and to divide between them whatever money might be obtained at the interview. Accordingly, the Ameer got into his palkee to go to the Raja, and he hearing of it had a small tent



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(Routee) pitched close to his own for the Ameer's reception, not giving him audience, as heretofore, in his state tent, with nautching and singing, as is usual towards persons of high consideration. He received him indeed completely *de haut en bas*. The Ameer, on entering the Routee, said to those with him, "See what you have brought me to. This is all the consideration and respect paid to my rank and reputation." All present feeling the reproach, vowed from that time forth to serve the Ameer truly and with obedience, to unite their fortunes with his for good and for evil, and to regard his injuries and insults as their own. The Ameer said, "How can you be satisfied without money?" They said, "We will wait, and not trouble you till you can provide funds." The men uniting in these assurances, joined in prayer afterwards, and rising said, "Now, for life or for death, we are your's." The Ameer then sent Raee Himmud Raee to the Jypoor Dewan, to say that howsoever little the sum might be, yet something must be sent to satisfy the present wants of the troops. He paid no attention to the message, and sent not a farthing. The Ameer afterwards demeaned himself so far, as to send and ask for four or five hundred rupees to provide a day's food for the men immediately with him, but without effect,—all being bent on his ruin, refused or evaded compliance, and for the day his men had nothing. The Ameer now reflected that although it was sufficiently evident that his ruin was intended by these short-sighted people, and that Ambajee's counsels had prevailed, yet that by the blessing of God he feared them not, and as he had failed in no tittle of his own agreement with Raja Jugut Singh, while on their part there had been nothing but perfidy and bad faith, God would give them the fruit of their actions.



BOOK THE SEVENTH.

CHAPTER III.

1807.

July to October.

The Ameer breaks with the Jypoor Court, and receives overtures from Raja Man Singh—Retires from Joudhpoor—Intrigue with Bapoo Sindheea—Is followed by Bukhshee Sheolal—Affairs with him—Defeat of the Jypoor Detachment—Raja Jugut Singh breaks up from Joudhpoor, and returns for the defence of his Capital.

AT this time Raja Man Singh hearing of the differences between the Ameer and the Jypoor Durbar, sent a letter, written in his own hand, secretly, by Gholamee Khan, saying, that the Ameer must know how the rest of his friends and the world had treated him, that he was now reduced to the last extremity, and if the Ameer would take up his cause in his difficulties, he would recollect the service with gratitude for the rest of his life. Although on the former occasion of Gholamee Khan's bringing him a similar message, he had no ground and no intention to break with Raja Jugut Singh, yet conceiving himself



absolved by that Raja's subsequent conduct, and by the open and secret practises against him of the Raja's officers and advisers, he determined, upon receiving this second letter, that it was time to provide for his own safety, and for revenge. He accordingly sent Man Singh, the jemadar of his hurkarus, to Raja Man Singh, to ask, in the event of the Ameer's restoring his affairs, what he might expect. The Raja was in the height of distress, and humble as possible, indeed he had no one at the time to look to but God. He wrote with his own hand in reply, that he would pay four lakhs and fifty thousand rupees per mensem, besides taking a brigade into permanent service, and would further give the Ameer a Jageer of four lakhs for kitchen expences, and confer Jageers also on his principal officers. The Ameer keeping the letter, said, I am going from this place immediately, the Raja will see what will follow, but let him write to Singee Induraj, who is in the hills towards Ajmeer, to co-operate with me. The Raja lost no time in doing so.

Surjee Rao Ghatkea, Doulut Rao Sindheea's father-in-law, had left the Jypoor service in consequence of a quarrel with Ambajee, and sending his troops into Oodeepoor, had come in person with a few attendants to settle his affairs with the Durbar. The Ameer came to an understanding with him; then mounting his palkee, and causing himself to be taken in front of Raja Jugut Singh's tents, he called out, "I have kept my compact with you to this day. I now cast off my engagement; and for the designs you and your officers have for my ruin—here am I with my three hundred horse, and here you with your three hundred thousand fighting men, settle the matter when and where you please, and so farewell." The Raja hearing this bravado of the Ameer's, sent at first Khooshhal



Singh⁽¹⁾ Darogah, to soothe him and make excuses for his own conduct; but the Ameer not trusting his fair words and promises, went off, taking Surjee Rao Ghatke with him, and so came to his own army which was at Beesulpoor. It happened, that while the Ameer was at Joudhpoor, the camp being on the bank of a small stream, the water of it rose one night so high⁽²⁾ as to be over the men's waists, on the ground of encampment: much property was injured and washed away by the torrent, and some lives were lost. But the loss was not serious, and warned by what had happened, the army had shifted ground. The Ameer taking the command of his troops, marched immediately to Peepar,⁽³⁾ and plundered the place, besides levying a contribution from those who escaped pillage. Next morning he again marched, and from the villages along the line of his route, levied twenty thousand rupees, and so came to Bheerounda,⁽⁴⁾ seven or eight kos from Meertha, and there encamped. Bapoo Sindheea being at no great distance from this ground, the Ameer made overtures of concert with him, and here he was joined by Singee Induraj, who came with his two hundred horse from the hills towards Ajmeer, under Man Singh's instructions.

In the mean time, Bukhshee Sheeo Lal had been detached after the Ameer, by Raja Jugut Singh, with a force of fifty thousand horse and foot, including some

(1) خوشحال سنگھ

(2) From this passage and from what follows, it is evident that the rainy season had set in at the time of the Ameer's rupture with the Jypoor Durbar. This fixes the date about the end of June, or beginning of July, 1807, which corresponds with the report of the Delhi Resident, that the Ameer was in open arms against Jypoor on the 7th July, 1807.

(4) بھیروندہ

(3) پیپار



of the Raja's special troops, and he was further reinforced by the Hyderabad Afghans, who had formerly been in Holkur's service. They were on duty towards Palee, but had been called in for this service. The Jypoor General came to a place about ten or twelve kos from the Ameer's ground. Ambajee Ingolia now wrote pressingly to Bapoo Sindheea, and to Jean Baptiste, to assist with all their forces in putting down the Ameer, and to co-operate with the Bukhshee for the purpose. The Ameer, however, had, as before stated, opened a negociation with Bapoo Sindheea, and ascertained his inclinations to be favorable to himself. Singee Induraj was the medium, through whom the negociation was carried on, and he brought a message, asking a personal meeting with few attendants. The Ameer accordingly went with five hundred horse, and met Bapoo Sindheea, and pointed out to him, that he had now an opportunity of establishing with ease an ascendancy in Joudhpoor, and such another occasion would never recur. Bapoo Sindheea lent himself to the proposition, but hesitated a little, as if afraid of being asked for a promise to divide the territory. The Ameer saw what was passing in his mind, and said, in order to satisfy him on that point—"If you determine to aim at this worthy object of ambition, there are two ways of setting about it. You must either undertake it on your own account and take me into pay, or let me do it on my own account, and yourself receive money for your services in the cause. But what have I to do with territory?—I am a soldier of fortune, and desire only my pay." Bapoo Sindheea's doubts being thus satisfied, he asked the Ameer what compact he had entered into with Raja Man Singh. The Ameer told him four lakhs and fifty thousand per mensem, and a brigade to be entertained in permanent service. Bapoo



Sindheea then said, he would give two lakhs and fifty thousand per mensem. The Ameer being bent on gaining him at all hazards, said, "I would even have taken less." Thus the affair was brought to the desired issue, and written engagements were interchanged. It was agreed, that both armies should march next morning to attack the Jypoor Bukhshee Sheeolal. In the mean time, a hawk hurkaru carried intelligence to Raja Jugut Singh, that something was in progress between the Ameer and Bapoo Sindheea, and the Raja with his Dewan Raee Chund, immediately sent for Ambajee Ingolia and Siwaae Singh to inform them of the circumstance, and consult what was to be done. These two came off forthwith on dromedaries, all the way to Bapoo Sindheea's camp without stopping, and Ambajee, who was a cunning man, dressed himself like a Jogee, and said to Bapoo Sindheea—"If you link yourself with this Ameer, I shall give up the world and turn Fugeer. You cannot but know what reproaches you will incur for this with Doulut Rao." Siwaae Singh, of hated memory, next took up the conversation, and said, he was ready to pay whatever Bapoo Sindheea might require for the present expences of his troops, but for him to change sides in the manner proposed, and to be duped to serve the Ameer's purposes, would be highly discreditable. Bapoo Sindheea beginning now to fear, that if he prosecuted the design meditated with the Ameer, Doulut Rao would be irretrievably offended, and would work his ruin, was won over by Ambajee, and so withdrew from the compact he had made with the Ameer.

In the mean time, the Ameer had heard of the coming of these two negociators to Bapoo Sindheea, and going to him along with Singee Induraj and the other Rathors, he asked him plainly whether he intended to keep his



engagement. Bapoo Sindheea said he could not help himself. Ambajee and Siwacee Singh were in Bapoo's tents when the Ameer came, and were about to move away in alarm at seeing him enter, but Bapoo Sindheea re-assured them, saying, you need fear no treachery from the Ameer: take care only there be none on your side. The Ameer, on hearing Bapoo Sindheea recant his engagement, said, addressing himself to Singee Induraj,—“ A wise man was once asked how many religions and how many hells there were, and he answered the religions are few, but the hells are many, for every lying mouth is a pit of hell.” Bapoo on hearing this, felt the rebuke, and dropped his head into his chest. The Ameer then rising, said to the Rathors who had come with Singee Induraj,—“ Let all of you, who are so disposed, come with me to the battle: I ask not for the company of the unwilling: let such return to their homes. If, even none of you join me, still will I not desert the cause of Raja Man Singh, or withhold my aid, so long as I have any to offer.” The Singee on hearing this, said, “ I will return to the Bukhree hills and collect my men, and bring them all to join you,”—but the Ameer rose and said, “ Let those who desire to display their manhood, join immediately, for I go from this to the fight.” Thakoor Sheeonath Singh, ⁽¹⁾ of Kochawun, who was a brave and shrewd man, being amongst those to whom these words were addressed, rose and joined the Ameer with about five hundred Rathors, and so did some inferior Sirdars. But Sooltan Singh, ⁽²⁾ of Humaj, Keshuree Singh, ⁽³⁾ of Ansob (or Asop,) and Bukhtawur Singh, ⁽⁴⁾ of Amboba, with other Rathors

(¹) ٹھاکر شیوناتھ سنگھ کوچاون والہ (²) سلطان سنگھ ہماج والہ
 (³) کیسر سنگھ انسوب والہ (⁴) بختاور سنگھ انبوه والہ



dependent on Jondhpoor, hesitated and held back upon different excuses. Next morning the Ameer marched, with Sheeonath Singh in company, to Pookur, where he was joined by the Rusalas and brigade of Surjee Rao Ghatkea, which had been ordered up by him from Mewar. Sheeo Lal Bukhshee came after the Ameer, and encamped at Govindgurh, ⁽¹⁾ about ten kos from Pookur. The Ameer having effected his junction with Surjee Rao's troops, marched next day by Hurmara to Hursolee, ⁽²⁾ in Kishengurh. The enemy came still in pursuit, and when the Ameer continued his march from Hursolee in the night, at about three hours before day-light, the Jypoor army came upon him before he had well left his ground, and some skirmishing began. The Ameer upon this ordered his reserve and baggage, with the brigade of Surjee Rao, commanded by Heera Singh, ⁽³⁾ to retire into the Kishengurh country, and there to wait further orders. He then, with his own horse, Surjee Rao's Rusalas and Sheeonath's men, continued his march for four kos into the Jypoor country, drawing on Sheeo Lal Bukhshee, and skirmishing with his troops as he marched. The army halted at a village of Jypoor, in consequence of the enemy's gaining at this time an advantage, and finding it impossible to proceed, because the ground had become so soft, wet, and slippery from the heavy rain that fell, that the horses could scarcely move: some of them, indeed, sunk up to the hocks in the soft black soil. The Ameer, therefore, coming to a halt, was considering what next should be done, when a hurkaru brought him intelligence, that in consequence of the rain the brigade and reserves had been unable to move, and

(3) هیرا سنگھ

(2) ہر سولی

(1) گوبند گدڑا