



therefore all his brigades and detachments, including the force under Nuwab Jumsheed Khan, he approached the city by the route of Bindur, Naolee, Bhagrota, <sup>(1)</sup> &c. marching leisurely with occasional halts, and levying contributions as he went along. In this manner, the Ameer came to Jhulaee and Jugutpoora, <sup>(2)</sup> only three kos from Jypoor, and encamped there. Manjee Das seeing this, got together the Jypoor army, and brought it to a position under protection of the fort of Motee-Doongree, <sup>(3)</sup> which is a kos and a half from Jypoor, and put the gates and fortifications of the city in a condition for defence. After remaining in position two or three days, thinking himself unable to meet the Ameer in the field, he suddenly broke up his camp, and returned with all his troops to within the town, and setting all the forts about it in a state of defence, addressed circulars to all the Thakoors, and dependents of Jypoor, to collect for the defence of the capital. In the little garden of Nuseean, <sup>(4)</sup> to the right, he posted the Nagas, and in the Majee's Garden to the left, the Jypoor special troops. Thakoor Chand Singh's troops were in the Bhut Garden <sup>(5)</sup> in front of the Ameer's line of approach. Having made these dispositions, Manjee Das shut the city gates, and raised field works outside for the defence of the ground taken up. The Ameer came up in the morning, with the brigade of Raja Buhadur Lal Singh, and the horse of his special corps; and with drag ropes to his guns, availing himself of the low ground of a nulla, he forthwith attacked Chand Singh's position at the Bhut Garden, and after a hot fire of artillery carried it by

(1) ازراہ بندروناولی بہاکروٹہ وغیرہ (2) جگت پورہ

(3) موتی ڈونکری (4) باغچہ نسیان (5) باغ بیت





storm, with great slaughter to the enemy. From this point he began making his approaches. Chand Singh, with his defeated troops, took refuge under the city wall. Colonel Mehtab Khan was directed, simultaneously with the above operation, to proceed against the Nagas at Nuseean Bagh, and he met with equal success, dislodging them from their works, and occupying the post himself. The Nagas, however, having taken up a new position in a little Garden between their old ground and the city, the Ameer directed them to be dislodged from that point also, which was effected with much intrepidity by the Colonel, and with considerable slaughter of the enemy. Here also approaches were commenced against the city, but as the ground was much exposed, and within reach of the guns of Motee Doongree, which took the post in flank, the Colonel after losing many men from this fire sent to the Ameer for succour. The Ameer went, accordingly, with his cavalry, with all haste to the Colonel's position from the Bhut's Garden, where his own head quarters were established, and going towards the fort of Motee Doongree, sent a hurkaru to tell the garrison that, if they fired another shot, a storm of the place would be ordered, and they must take the consequences. Alarmed at this threat, they ceased firing from Motee Doongree, and the Ameer having restored confidence to Colonel Mehtab Khan, returned and threw forward the brigade of Raja Buhadur Lal Singh to a position in front of the Bhut's Garden, between the Puthurooe (¹) and Motee Doongree forts, where it was within range of the fire from both these points, as well as of that from the city, but was protected by the ditches





and mounds of some gardens: there he commenced his main approaches for the reduction of Jypoor. Nuwab Jumsheed Khan, and the Ameer's father-in-law had been directed against the Majee's Garden, and had opened trenches there, but while they were employed on them, the enemy made a sally from the garden, and with such effect as very nearly to defeat this division of the Ameer's army. The Ameer, however, offering a prayer to the Deity, in whose hands are victory and defeat, arrived with a reinforcement, and leading a charge on the enemy in person, drove him from the field with great slaughter, after which, the approaches in that direction were carried on without further interruption. The Ameer now called in Meean Akbur Mohummud Khan, with the detachment employed under his orders, in making collections in Doongur Mularna, <sup>(1)</sup> and thus for twenty-four days continued the siege of Jypoor. In this interval, Manjee Das Puroheet, having assembled the forces of all the Jypoor Thakoors, resisted obstinately any demand for tribute, or for a money composition. Every day, the foraging parties of the Ameer's army were attacked, and he was much annoyed by the warfare thus carried on. At last being much vexed at these annoyances, he ordered a general bombardment of the city from all his batteries, in order, that the pride of the enemy might be abated by showing them the extent to which the means of mischief were in his hands.

## VERSES.

There is cause for vexation, our Chief foams with rage,  
A storm's on the brow of th' Ameer of the age;  
To the trenches and batteries galloping down,  
He orders a salvo from all, on the Town;





The Cannoniers ready his word to obey,  
Open fire with a vengeance—'tis like the last day.  
So served were the cannon, so many, so large,  
Hell seemed broken loose, as they gave each discharge :  
Earth shook to its centre—the welkin rung loud,  
'Twas as if the last trump roused the dead in their shroud ;  
The townsmen awe-stricken, in trembling and dread,  
Ran sculking to corners where each hid his head ;  
The shot struck the Palace, the Mansion <sup>(1)</sup> of air,  
And Jugut Singh woke to a sense of despair ;  
His Dewan he sent with contrition to sue,  
The Besiegers would not the bombardment renew.  
The Dewan with art and with flattering speech,  
Thus addressed the Ameer he was sent to o'er reach—  
“ Is it fit 'gainst the helpless that such boiling rage  
The bosom should fill of th' Ameer of the age,  
Like Roostum in courage, be like him a friend  
Of the humbled : would you bring this Raj to an end ?  
You, that with Jugut Singh have such kindness exchanged,  
Why now seek his ruin, why now thus estranged ?  
Man Singh owes to you the whole debt of his State,  
Confer on Jypoor obligations as great.”  
Th' Ameer thus replied, “ To your Raja I bear  
No malice in heart, nor for aught do I care  
But money, hard money, the clamours to stay  
Of these hungry soldiers all greedy for pay—  
'Tis the sine qua non of my quitting this Town,  
I dare not depart without money paid down.”  
To the Raja the Dewan reports this reply,  
The Exchequer is empty, the Nobles are shy,  
From them there is no hope of aid, in their pride,  
Submission and payment they spurn and deride ;  
“ Let him bombard the Town, storm it too, if he durst,  
Why buy his forbearance, let him do his worst :”—  
The Ranee, a woman of prudence and sense,  
Now exerted herself in her husband's defence,

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(1) Huwa Muhul, a building of seven-stories, or rather clusters of little rooms or recesses, fitted with marble perforated screens for the air to blow through in the hot weather and rains.





To the Ameer she wrote. "Of Man Singh you're the friend,  
His brother I deem you, my honor defend,  
Be uncle, be father to me, in this need,  
Forbear from this outrage which makes my heart bleed."  
Th' Ameer's heart was wrung by the Ranee's appeal,  
The cannon no longer resound peel on peel—  
Th' Ameer has relented and gone to his tent,  
The battery's silenced—the Ranee content.

The facts were simply as follows—the bombardment was very destructive to the Townspeople, and the shot from the heavy guns, fired in volley, reached even to the Palace, and struck the Huwa Mubul (Air Palace) and other places of the Raja's own residence. Jugut Singh was in despair and lost heart immediately, and sent Luchmun Chund, his Dewan,<sup>(1)</sup> to negotiate and stop the bombardment. The Dewan supplicated the Ameer with all humility to suspend operations against the city. The Ameer said that his army would never be induced to march from before it without money, but if the Dewan could satisfy them in that respect, it was all that was desired, for he had no enmity against the Raja, nor other cause of quarrel with him. The Dewan returned to Jypoor, and reported what had passed, but as the Raja's treasury was empty, and his country all ruined, he had no means of satisfying the demand made. In the height of his alarm, he was preparing to evacuate the town and his palace, and to retire to the fort of Amèr,<sup>(2)</sup> to the North, when his Ranee, the daughter of Raja Man Singh of Joudhpoor, who was a woman of sense and spirit, re-assured the Raja, and sent a message on her own part to the Ameer, saying, "Raja Man Singh is my

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(1) لچھمن چند دیوان (2) امیر



father, and your sworn friend. I look upon you, therefore, as my uncle, nay as my father, do not bring me to shame." The Ameer, on receiving this humble message, allowed his rage to abate, and stopping the bombardment returned to his quarters. Here he received letters from Juswunt Rao Holkur's widow, begging him to spare the Jypoor State, for it was an old one, of the first rank in Hindoostan, and ought not to be destroyed or debased. These supplications of the Baee were several times repeated, and the Ameer, reflecting that of a truth, if he were to storm the town with his Afghans, its sack would be a great calamity, and nothing would come to his own treasury, broke up the siege,<sup>(1)</sup> and moved by Sanganeer to Danga,<sup>(2)</sup> where he encamped. Thence he continued his march to Hunooman Khera,<sup>(3)</sup> near Madhoorajpoor, where he cantoned for the rains. In order to satisfy his men, who were on the point of mutiny for their arrears, he raised twenty-five thousand rupees from Muhmood Khan, as an advance upon the revenues of Tonk, and forty thousand from Fyzoolla Khan Bungush, as a like advance upon Sambhur and Nanwa,<sup>(4)</sup> and made over these places to them respectively. These events bring down the Narrative to the Hejira year 1231.<sup>(5)</sup>

(1) The Ameer broke up from before Jypoor in July, 1816. The Durbar had been in negotiation with the Resident at Dehlee, for the Raja's being taken under British protection since May, the negotiators having proceeded to Dehlee just as the Ameer approached to attack the city. Upon terms being concluded with the Ameer, the Dehlee negotiation was broken off, and Sunkur Das, Manjee Das's brother, the principal envoy, was dismissed in the beginning of August.

(3) हुनोमान कहेरे

(2) दान्गा

(4) नानो

(5) A. D. 1816, 3d December to 20th November, 1816.





## BOOK THE NINTH.

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CHAPTER V.

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1816—1817.

*The Ameer proceeds into the Joudhpoor territory—  
Disposes his Army to collect the revenues of Jypoor  
—Returns thither after settling affairs in Joudhpoor  
—Lays siege to Madhoorajpoor whither Bharuth  
Singh had carried the family of Mohummud Ayaz  
Khan—captured by him at Todurlee—Collects all  
his troops to reduce the place, and is nine months  
employed on the siege.*

AFTER the death of Singee Induraj and As-Deonath, Raja Man Singh's son and heir, Koonwur Chhatur Singh, acquiring the chief authority in Joudhpoor, put to death the Singee's brother Goolraj, <sup>(1)</sup> and raised to the head of the ministry Ukhye Chund, <sup>(2)</sup> and others of the Nobles and Thakoors of the faction, which had instigated the assassination of the Singee, and which was pledged to pay thirty lakhs of rupees to the Ameer. These men, however, on different pretences, evaded payment of the sum

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<sup>(1)</sup> کلراج      <sup>(2)</sup> اکھی چند



due. They also sent for Singee Futehraj, <sup>(1)</sup> son of Singee Induraj, and gave him the nominal ministry, in the hope of getting from him some of his father's treasure. The Ameer seeing all this, made the following dispositions. He sent Colonel Mehtab Khan, whom he honored with the title of Roshun-ood-Doula, to be cantoned with his brigade about Hindoun and Mohummud Gurh, and to manage that neighbourhood. Raja Buhadur Lal Singh was posted in the neighbourhood of Chundlaee, <sup>(2)</sup> Lal-Sonth, Lye, <sup>(3)</sup> Luwaeen, Andhee, Bhoolae, <sup>(4)</sup> &c. Nuseer-ood-Doula Nuwab Jumsheed Khan was cantoned at Chaksoo <sup>(5)</sup> and Sheeodaspoora, <sup>(6)</sup> &c. with his special troops, and Mean Akbur Mohummud Khan's brigade. The Ameer moved in person towards Joudhpoor, marching leisurely by Neemhura, <sup>(7)</sup> Chooroo, <sup>(8)</sup> Hurha, <sup>(9)</sup> Tejoon, <sup>(10)</sup> and Okraj-Deoraj, <sup>(11)</sup> dependencies of Jypoor, on which he levied tribute as he passed, and thus came into the Kishengurh territory. Thence by Maroot and Dundwana, <sup>(12)</sup> he came to Chaeel, <sup>(13)</sup> a village in Bapoo Sindheea's Jageer, in the Joudhpoor territory, where he encamped. The Ameer levied a contribution on this place—at hearing of which, Bapoo Sindheea, who was about Nagor, making collections, went to Moondwa, <sup>(14)</sup> and Koocheera, <sup>(15)</sup> villages

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|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (1) سنگي فتهراج    | (2) چند لائی       | (3) لی           |
| (4) اندھی بھولای   | (5) چاکسو          | (6) شیو داس پورہ |
| (7) نیمہرہ         | (8) چورو           | (9) ہرہہ         |
| (10) تیسجون        | (11) اوکراج دیوراج |                  |
| (12) ماروت دندوانہ | (13) چایل          |                  |
| (14) موندوہ        | (15) کوچیرہ        |                  |





of the Ameer's father-in-law's Jageer in the Nagor country, and levied contributions there in retaliation. As the Ameer and Bapoo Sindheea were always on good terms, and there was a connexion between them by marriage, the Ameer's son Vuzeer ood-Doula being affianced to a daughter of Bapoo Sindheea's, the Ameer did not choose to quarrel on this ground, but left the Jageer, and marching by Kochawun, <sup>(1)</sup> Thakoor Sheeonath Singh's Jageer, and by Malodh, <sup>(2)</sup> a village in the Jageer of Ibraheem Khan, an officer of Man Singh, and then by Mukree, <sup>(3)</sup> Chundol, <sup>(4)</sup> and other places belonging to the Joudhpoor Raja, he came to Raee-sen, <sup>(5)</sup> which belonged to Roop Singh, a Joudhpoor Chief. The Ameer levied contributions at all these places, and besieged the fort of Raee-sen, extorting from the Chief an engagement for tribute. From this point, he sent on Raee Data Ram to Koonwur Chhatur Singh at Joudhpoor to negotiate for the liquidation of his claims, and in the interim, proceeding by forced marches to Surmanee, <sup>(6)</sup> a dependency of Joudhpoor, he laid siege to it, in order to punish its owner for turbulence shown in his conduct to Mohummud Ayaz Khan. Having opened trenches, he carried the place after a short resistance, and found there much booty. From thence he made a few marches in advance, in the direction of Madol, <sup>(7)</sup> a dependency of Khalee Rao, under Joudhpoor, and met there Bapoo Sindheea, whose army was encamped only two or three kos from that of the Ameer. The Bapoo sent a Vukeel to negotiate for the Ameer's evacuation of the Joudhpoor country. The Ameer out of his old regard for this officer,

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(<sup>1</sup>) کوچاون (<sup>2</sup>) مالوده (<sup>3</sup>) مکری (<sup>4</sup>) چندول

(<sup>5</sup>) رایسین (<sup>6</sup>) سرمائی (<sup>7</sup>) مادول





received the proposition favorably, and entered into terms with him. Accordingly he marched leisurely to Madol in Joudhpoor, where he received letters from Ræe Data Ram, announcing, that upon the condition of evacuating the country, the money matter might be settled favorably. Deeming it expedient therefore to return, the Ameer marched to Pye, (¹) where he was met by the Ræe, who informed him, that one lakh and fifty thousand rupees had been agreed to be paid, if he would leave Marwar. The Ameer confirmed this settlement, and sent back the Ræe, with his own father-in-law, Mohummud Ayaz Khan, to realize the money from Futehraj, the Joudhpoor minister. He then marched to Hurmara, in Kishengurh, and levied twenty thousand rupees from the Raja of that territory.

In the midst of this, Mohummud Sæed Khan, Kootubood-Deen Khan, and other Afreedee Rusaladars, showed a disposition to mutiny for their arrears, and encamped at the distance of a kos from the rest of the Ameer's army. In consequence of the terms they were on with the Rampoor Afghans, they could not proceed to violence against the Ameer's person, but they contrived by employing Mohummud Sæed Khan, as if to negotiate, to inveigle the Ameer into their power: that Afghan persuaded him by professions of attachment and fidelity, to go with him to give the Afreedees some assurances, which he said would satisfy them. He was thus seized and subjected to severe restraint, his private servants being admitted with great difficulty to attend him. The Ameer was, by this treatment, compelled to give the security of





## 458 QUARREL WITH THE CHIEF OF MADHOORAJPOOR.

Meean Akbur Mohummud Khan to the Afreedees, for five lakhs of rupees, and so settled their claims, and procured his release.

The Zumeendar of Ludana, Thakoór Bharuth Singh<sup>(1)</sup> by name, a dependent of Jypoor, having got possession of the fort of Madhoorajpoor, which had been assigned in Jageer to Raja Jugut Singh's Rathor Ranees, had the audacity to carry away the family of Mohummud Ayaz Khan, the Ameer's father-in-law, from the fort of Todurnee<sup>(2)</sup> in Jypoor, where he had deposited them in reliance on the friendship of the Thakoór, to whom the place belonged. Bharuth Singh having some how got them into his power, carried both wives and children to Madhoorajpoor, and would listen to no terms of accommodation for their release. The Ameer was induced by this to determine on the attack of Madhoorajpoor, and moving by the route of Chooroo-Bhagee to Bharmā,<sup>(3)</sup> he commenced a negociation, in the first instance, for their release. Such, however, was the insolence and pride of this man, and such the cunning and turbulence of his character, that keeping the Ameer amused with professions, until the corn was ripe, and he had laid in a store of provisions for a siege, he then retracted all his promises, and declared his determination to make no terms. The Ameer, therefore, marching by Ranoulee,<sup>(4)</sup> came to the fort, and encamped before it, and, sending for the brigades of Raja Buhadur Lal Singh, of Meean Akbur Mohummud Khan, of Muhmood Khan, and likewise for the cavalry attached to Mohummud Jumsheed Khan, and for the horse

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(1) تهاكر بهار تھہ سنگہ نامی زمیدار موضع لدانہ  
(2) تودرنی (3) چوروبھاگی بہارما (4) رانولی





at Perawa, under his Chela Himmud Khan, from their respective cantonments and garrisons, he invested the place on all sides. The supplies of the garrison were effectually cut off, and every day there were attacks or sallies, and close fighting, attended with slaughter, to the besieged, as well as to the besiegers.

After a long time spent in this manner, little advance was made towards the capture of the place; whereupon the Ameer called a council of all his officers, and asked their advice. They recommended, that the wall should be knocked down completely on one side, and when there was a wide breach, the place should be stormed on all sides, and not merely at the breach, in the hope, that entrance might be found somewhere, while the attention of the besieged was directed to that point. This plan being approved by the Ameer, his heavy guns were placed in battery. The wall was not sufficiently breached for the purpose intended, when a party of Afghans from Kabool, who did not understand Hindee, thought the time was come to storm, and went up from the trenches for the purpose. The rest of the troops ran to support them. The besieged seeing this, threw into the ditch choppers of thatch, half burnt, with other combustibles, and opened a tremendous fire on the men as they advanced, so that a great number of the Kabooles were killed and wounded. The assailants discovering no breach that was practicable, in consequence of the wall not being sufficiently broken down, and of the fire from these straw choppers and other combustible materials, were obliged to return. At this time the Ameer, who was riding round as usual, to inspect the different lines of approach, and batteries, discovered the storm to be made without orders in the manner stated,



and though he put the men of Kabool under arrest for the disobedience and breach of discipline of which they had been guilty, and reprimanded them severely, yet he felt that his plan was no longer practicable. The arrow that has once flown from the bow-string will not return.

The siege of Madhoorajpoor was become a source of great anxiety and trouble to the Ameer, for since his army had been collected round the fort, there was no revenue realized in the Jypoor territory, and the Joudhpoor officers quarrelling among one another, Futehraj, the son of Singee Induraj, had retired from the ministry, and the amount settled with him remained still unpaid. There was thus extreme distress in the camp for money. However, Ræe Data Ram, Mohummud Umur Khan, and the Ameer's father-in-law, Mohummud Ayaz Khan, obtained, with great diplomatic skill, a lakh and a half of rupees from Koonwur Chhatur Singh, and brought it to the Ameer. They reported at the same time, that Raja Man Singh had formally abdicated, and that the Koonwur was raised to power, and had sent for Futehraj, the son, after slaying Goolraj, <sup>(1)</sup> the brother of Singee Induraj, merely with the design of over-reaching and extorting money from him. They likewise stated, that the scheme had been successful so far, that some money had been obtained from Futehraj, and that he had gone to Meertha to raise a further sum, but made off from thence, through an intrigue of the men of Holkur's train of artillery, headed by Dan Singh, commander of a Joudhpoor brigade.

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(1) The death of Goolraj, brother of Singee Induraj, was reported from Dehlee in the beginning of May, 1817, by which time the fact of Raja Man Singh having been reduced to a cypher, and set aside as incompetent, was likewise known.





## SECOND STORM OF MADHOORAJPOOR ALSO FAILS. 461

The Ameer being made acquainted with all these affairs, divided the money he had recovered amongst his troops, and made preparations for another storm, for which purpose he ordered the artillery-men to direct the fire of the heavy guns, so as to destroy a large portion of the wall, and level it with the ground. The Ameer was himself intent upon the execution of this order, going to the breaching batteries frequently to witness the effect, and he ordered all the commanders of brigades, and other officers, to wait, until he should fire a rocket, which was to be the signal for a general storm. The men of the army were watching anxiously for this appointed signal, but by an unfortunate combination of accidents, when at last the rocket was sent off, instead of taking a direction over the fort, so as to give notice to the troops on the other side, as intended, the wind being adverse, brought it back over the camp, so that it was not seen there. The troops therefore on the side where it was let off, moved to the assault, and came boldly to the foot of the wall, in confidence that their comrades were supporting them on the opposite side, and were giving the besieged full employment there also; but in this they were disappointed, the signal not having been seen, so the storm again failed—the besieged resisting the assailants at the point attacked with such determination, as to prevent effectually any entrance into the fort. The loss on the Ameer's side was very heavy, and seeing no prospect of success by that mode of attack, he converted the siege into a blockade, and invested the place closely to reduce it by starvation. These events occurred in 1232.<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) A. D. 1816—21st November to 11th November, 1817.

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## BOOK THE TENTH.

### CONCLUSION.

#### PACIFICATION OF INDIA BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

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#### CHAPTER I. <sup>(1)</sup>

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*General Donkin advances with an English army through the Jypoor territory—Followed by General Ochterlony with another—The Ameer signs a treaty with the English—measures to carry it into effect.*

THE siege of Madhoorajpooor had now been going on for nine months, and the garrison began to suffer from the close blockade, so that the place was on the point of falling, when the English Government having collected its armies from all quarters, directed them against the countries, which had been hitherto the scene of the Ameer's exploits and enterprises. Connected with the same measures, a negotiation was commenced at Dehlee with Nurunjun Lal, <sup>(2)</sup> who had for a long time been the Ameer's agent in attendance on Sir Charles T. Metcalfe,

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<sup>(1)</sup> This Chapter commences with ten verses about roses in bloom, &c. which are designed to celebrate the conclusion of the Ameer's labours by the peace with the English.

<sup>(2)</sup> نرنجن لعل





the Resident there, and many promises were made to him of territory in the Dukhun, <sup>(1)</sup> and of benefits innumerable to result from the Ameer's coming into terms. A negotiation being thus commenced, the execution of these fair promises was held over, as to follow, eventually, after a treaty should be concluded, and a draft of engagement was prepared, and tendered for the Ameer's acceptance, which was conformable to the views of the English, but contained none of the objects the Ameer had at heart. This, however, was sent for his ratification, and at the same time, General Donkin marched from Agra with a large army, on the pretence of operating against the Pindaras : but, coming by the route of Hindoun and Khooshalgurh, within ten or fifteen kos of Madhoorajpoor, <sup>(2)</sup> he effectually blocked the road, by which the Ameer could have retired upon Kota towards the army of Juswunt Rao Holkur ; while General Ochterlony, with another army, and a heavy train of artillery, advanced from Dehlee directly upon Jypoor, and required under a threat of military coercion, the ratification of the treaty at the Ameer's hands. At this time Fyzoollah Khan Bungush, one of the Ameer's old, and hitherto faithful officers and companions, went over to the English with his Rusala of horse. The Ameer began now to apprehend that his

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(1) These Jageers in the Dukhun and other acquisitions, are mere *Chateaux en Espagne*, that the Ameer may have dreamed of, but certainly he had no promises, nor was any hope held out that he would get more than the engagements stipulated.

(2) General Donkin first marched to Dholpoor Baree, while Lord Hastings, with the Grand Army, moved to Seonda on the Sindh, to compel Sindheea to declare himself. The treaty with him having been concluded in the first week of November, 1817, General Donkin marched towards Boondée, in order to be prepared to meet the Pindaras, and prevent their flight northward, towards Ameer Khan and the Rajpoot States. On reaching this position, General Donkin was between Ameer Khan and the army of Holkur, and within reach of support from Lord Hastings, and the centre division. The Ameer was, therefore, as he says, effectually cut off, and submission was the only course left for him.





troops would seize him and deliver him up to the English, for many used to talk, at this time, of the great benefits resulting from accommodation with that nation, instancing the case of Shooja ood-Doula, Vuzeer of Oudh, who had come in and thrown himself upon them without any terms or stipulations whatsoever—and what, it was asked, had not his family got secured to them in perpetuity in consequence? He further reflected, that there was no quarter from which he could hope for any effectual assistance, if inclined to oppose the British Government; for, in the army of Holkur, there was great confusion produced by the caprices and ill-conduct of Juswunt Rao's widow, Toolsee Baee, and if the Ameer were to go there, he had reason to know that this worthless woman intended to get rid of him by treachery. She had, indeed, invited him with this design, and had appointed armed men, who were to murder him as he slept. Again, General Malcolm was approaching the Holkur camp with a large army, and had already intrigued and brought over many of the officers, such as Mohammud Ghafoor Khan and others. The Marquess of Hastings also, Governor General, was in person taking the road to Gwalior, against the armies of Doulut Rao Sindheea, while General Adams and General Marshall, <sup>(1)</sup> with their forces, were moving from Hoshungabad and Sagur against the Ghoosla Raja of Nagpoor, in order to compel that Chief to submit—and General <sup>(2)</sup> Elphinstone, with

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(1) General Marshall and Colonel Adams were first employed against the Pindaras. The former marched from Bundelkhund by Sagur upon Seronj, and the latter by Bhopal, by a route further west. It was after completing this service, that these divisions were employed against the possessions of the Nagpoor Raja.

(2) The Hon'ble Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Resident at Poona, a Civil Servant on the Bengal Establishment, is the person here referred to. The natives, who understand little of the etiquette and distinctions of the two professions, give him very generally the credit of this battle, and look upon him as the Commander in Chief in the operations against Bajee Rao.





one brigade, had already fought a battle, and defeated Bajee Rao Peshwa. Yielding, therefore, to all these considerations, the Ameer determined on ratifying the treaty, concluded by his agent at Dehlee with Sir Charles Metcalfe, although the matter of the further promises was still unsettled, and Nurunjun Lal was on return to Dehlee to negotiate on the subject of them; and notwithstanding that agents from Bajee Rao, and from the Bae, widow of Juswunt Rao Holkur, were in his camp, praying for assistance, and the Pindaras too were expecting his support. The Ameer had, in reality, no reliance upon any of these, but patched up such an arrangement as he could with Bharuth Singh, of Madhoorajpoor, and obtaining from him the release of his father-in-law's family, he broke up the seige, and marching to Neemahera, about ten or fifteen kos distant, took up ground with great care on the bank of a nullā in the vicinity, which, with its ravines, offered a strong position.

The Ameer having made up his mind as to his future conduct, ordered Rasee Data Ram, who was at Jypoor for the settlement of his affairs with the Raja, to proceed forthwith into General Ochterlony's camp. He joined it at Sanganeer, having Mohummud Umur Khan in company, and it was there settled, that the Ameer should have an interview with the General, at some suitable spot between the two armies, and that matters should be discussed without any third party's intervention. The village of Ruswan<sup>(1)</sup> was fixed upon for the interview. The General on one side, and the Ameer on the other, mounted on elephants, met with much pomp and state, showing

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(1) رسوان



466 INTERVIEW OF THE AMEER AND GENERAL.

to each other reciprocal attention. When the Ameer was about an arrow's flight from the General, the latter took off his hat out of respect, and then from the top of the elephant, he embraced the Ameer, <sup>(1)</sup> whereupon salutes were fired, and the two Chiefs dismounting, retired to tents pitched in the plain for the purpose—the General coming on foot to that of the Ameer, so that the interview gave the latter much satisfaction. Next day, the Ameer went to the General's tents, and the General came out on foot to receive him, and walked with him hand in hand into the tent, and spared none of the attentions, and tokens of friendship and respect, which were due to his rank, reputation, and character. The Ameer staid some time at this place, and was joined by Nurunjun Lal. The General asked the Ameer for the ratification to the engagement concluded at Dehlee. The Ameer said, he could not sign that instrument, until satisfied in respect to the further promises and hopes held out to him. He then, in presence of the General, sent for Nurunjun Lal, <sup>(2)</sup> and confronting him with the General,

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(1) The Ameer met Sir D. Ochterlony by agreement, on the 15th December, 1817, at a place called by the latter Rhyswal, but the Ameer's name for the village Ruswan will be the correct. The Ameer claimed much more than was in the treaty, stating it to have been promised verbally by Sir C. Metcalfe to his Vukeel at Dehlee. Nurunjun Lal's letters were produced to support the claim, and himself afterwards called in. Sir D. Ochterlony replied, that he was there to receive the ratified treaty, not to discuss fresh terms. A Jageer for the Ameer's son, Vuzeer-ood-Donla, was a principal item of these demands. The Ameer separated without giving the ratified instrument, but next day, viz. on the 16th December, he brought it, and declared, he had made up his mind to observe it implicitly, and had not like the infidels (meaning the Mahrattas,) merely signed to answer a present purpose, with the intention of violating the conditions on the first favorable opportunity. Barring a little importunity for money, and for Jageers for himself and his family, he was certainly as good as his word.

(2) The treaty concluded by Lala Nurunjun Lal at Dehlee in November, 1817, and ratified afterwards by Ameer Khan on the 16th December, was to the following effect:

Article 1st. The British Government guarantees to Ameer Khan, and his heirs in perpetuity the possession of the places which he holds





dispatched to Mr. Metcalfe a Khureeta, in which he proposed to settle these matters with Sir D. Ochterlony, thus holding the ratification in abeyance until an answer should arrive from Dehlee. Mr. Metcalfe, however, who was deep in the wiles of diplomacy, and was resolved still to keep these promises in the back ground, wrote to this effect, in the conclusion of his letter in reply—"When the treaty shall arrive with your seal in ratification, and the instrument thus duly executed, shall be transmitted to the head quarters of the Governor General, and peace thus be established between yourself and the British Government, you will then not fail to discover the advantages attendant on the connexion, and the prosperity that will result to your affairs. There will be no failure on the part of my Government to contribute thereto." After this the Ameer, relying on the known rectitude and fidelity to their word of British Officers, determined that peace was more advisable than hostility: accordingly he set his seal to the engagement, and sent it to the General, who had undertaken to settle all pending

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in the territories of Muharaj Holkur under grants from the Muharaj, and the British Government takes those territories under its protection.

2nd. Nuwab Ameer Khan will disband his army, with the exception of such portion as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions.

3rd. Nuwab Ameer Khan will not commit aggressions in any country. He will relinquish his connexion with the Pindaras and other plunderers, and will, moreover, co-operate to the utmost in his power, with the British Government, for their chastisement and suppression. He will not enter into negotiations with any person whatsoever, without the consent of the British Government.

4th. Nuwab Ameer Khan will deliver up to the British Government all his guns and Military equipments, with the exception of such a portion, as may be requisite for the internal management of his possessions, and the defence of his forts, and shall receive in exchange an equitable pecuniary compensation.

5th. The force which Ameer Khan may retain, shall attend at the requisition of the British Government.

6th. Provides for the exchange of ratifications within one month.





## 468 TREATY RATIFIED—MEASURES TO EXECUTE IT.

matters, when once the ratified instrument should be delivered. The Ameer thus left it to Sir David Ochterlony to settle every thing according to his pleasure.

In the treaty it was stipulated, that the Ameer should dispose of half his guns, and reduce the battalions of his brigades, and his Rusalas of horse, retaining only as many troops as were requisite for the administration of his own territory; and aid of funds was promised to enable the Ameer to effect this, and to give the men their discharge. The General, accordingly, opened a negociation with the Ameer on the subject of these stipulations, and went with him to Lal-Sonth, and Khooshaigurb, and the other places in Jypoor, where were the brigades of Raja Buhadur Lal Singh, and Colonel Mehtab Khan, and of Meean Akbur Mohummud Khan, and then asked for the guns attached to each, which were to be delivered under the treaty. The men at first raised a tumult, and refused to surrender their guns, and two or three men sacrificed their lives before them; but in the end, after some explanations from the Ameer, they gave them up, and received from him, in settlement of their arrears, seven or eight lakhs of rupees paid by the General for the guns.<sup>(1)</sup> In the end the General, after taking possession of the guns, entertained a number of the men of the battalions and Rusalas, for service in Hureeana and elsewhere—the intention of the British Government being to scatter the men, and break up entirely the force raised, and organized by the Ameer. Afterwards the Ameer, relying on the hopes and promises held out to him

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(1) The guns of Raja Buhadur's and of Mehtab Khan's brigades were obtained in the early part of March, 1818, but not until General Ochterlony had carried his army to a position between them, threatening to both, and that left them helpless.





by the English gentlemen, transferred to the General the entire Rusalas of Mohummud Umur Khan, and of his father-in-law, Mohummud Ayaz Khan, and the horse attached to Raja Buhadur Lal Singh, with seven or eight battalions of trained Sipahbees. At this time the Ameer's son, Vuzeer-ood-Doula, came from Sheergurh, and presented himself to his father at Neemahera, in Jypoor, who being delighted to see and embrace him, sent him to the General, who was encamped one stage off. Sir D. Ochterlony came out to receive him with all honor, and assigned him a tent close to his own, treating him with great distinction and kindness. The particulars of his march to Dehlee, and of his residence there, will be given in a subsequent Chapter.

The Nuwab Jumsheed Khan was, at the time of the Ameer's accommodation with the English, in the Shekhawatee country, with ten or twelve thousand horse and foot. Hearing of the Ameer's having accepted the terms proposed to him, he wrote reproachfully, and upbraidingly, and setting himself up in independence, refused to surrender his guns to the British Government. The Ameer wrote to him in all condescension to endeavour to persuade him to be reasonable, and to give up the guns as stipulated in the treaty, but in the pride and petulance of youthful presumption, he refused obstinately to obey. The General, seeing this, said to the Ameer—"This man makes excuses, and refuses apparently to give up his guns: give me your order to take them, it is all I ask." The Ameer said—"You are the master, do what you will." The General, accordingly, sent Colonels Knox and Arnold, with Colonel Skinner, and a considerable force, to compell the surrender of the guns, and then went himself alone to the camp of the Governor





## 470 HIS GUNS RENDERED ON COMPULSION.

General, (1) which was in march towards Gorukpoor, to concert matters in person with the Marquess of Hastings. The Ameer sent Raee Data Ram, along with the General, to head quarters, to discuss his affairs, making him the bearer of a present of a sword to His Lordship, with other articles, as a peshkush.

As Jumsheed Khan still held out in his refusal to surrender his guns, and discharge his men, four battalions, with a regiment of cavalry, and other troops under Colonel Skinner, (2) went towards the Shekhawatee country against him, and Jumsheed Khan being defeated, their pride was taken down, and the whole of that force was dispersed, and its guns taken by force. In this interval, General Donkin, who had been encamped in the Boondee country, advanced into Kota, and moved against the Pindaras, while General Malcolm acted against the armies of Muharaj Mulhar Rao Holkur, son of Juswunt Rao, and the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone against Bajee Rao Peshwa, and General Marshall and General Adams against the Nagpoor Raja, each with his separate army or division, until being victorious in the field, they reduced every where the enemies of the British Government to submission. These events occurred in the Hejira year 1232. (3)

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(1) Sir D. Ochterlony came by Dawk to the camp of Lord Hastings, towards the end of March, 1818, for the purpose of being invested with the Order of Grand Cross of the Bath. He returned in the same manner early in April.

(2) Colonel Knox commanded this detachment—Colonel Skinner, with his corps, was under his orders. Upon the British troops advancing in line, the courage of the Afghans failed, and they dispersed and surrendered their guns.

(3) A. D. 1816, 21st November to 11th November, 1817. The events related extend to March 1818, that is, to the middle of the following Hejira year 1233.

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## BOOK THE TENTH.

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### CHAPTER II.

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1817—1818.

*The battle of Mahedpoor between the British and the army of Holkur—The death of the Bae, widow of Juswunt Rao, by the hand of Huree Holkur, Juswunt Rao's nephew—Defeat of the Holkur army.*

**T**OOLSEE BAE, Juswunt Rao Holkur's widow, falling in with the faction of Gunput Rao Dewan, caused poison to be administered to Meena Bae, (1) at Tej-Muhulpoor, and so put her to death. She also endeavoured to seize Tanteea Aleekur and others of the party of Meena Bae, but he escaping, went first to the tents of Nuwab Iftukhar-ood-Doula Mohummud Ghufoor Khan, and thence got to Raj-Rana Zalim Singh of Kota, who gave him protection. Seeing this, Toolsee Bae went into Gungrar, leaving Luchmun Bae, who had been confined by Meena Bae at Indor, and was party to Gunput Rao's conspiracy, at the head of affairs in camp.

The artillery corps (Jinsee,) broke at this time into mutiny for their arrears, and seizing the person of Gunput Rao,

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(1) This was towards the close of the year 1816. She was first tortured with a view to extort her treasures, but revealed nothing.





kept him in restraint in their camp, treating him with great severity. At seeing this, Toolsee Bae rendering the veil of womanly discretion and shame, and scrupling not to show openly her affection for Gunput Rao, satisfied the artillery corps, by paying them up and discharging them, whereby she procured through Bala Ram Seth, the release of the Dewan from durance. The Seth and Dewan were, however, at open enmity, and the Dewan indeed was jealous of the ascendancy in the administration of affairs, acquired by Bala Ram Seth, through his superior abilities. By the agency of Tanteea Jog, the Seth was seized and confined in the fort, and there secretly put to death,<sup>(1)</sup> while reports were industriously spread, that he had made his escape. The Bae next plotted to get into her power, and similarly make away with the Nuwab Mohummud Ghufoor Khan, but the Nuwab hearing of the design, absented himself from the Durbar for a time, and further encamped at a distance of three kos from the Holkur army, for security against surprise. In the midst of these intrigues, the battalions of Jinswunt Rao's old brigades, hearing of the payment in full made to the men of the artillery (Jinsee), came, under their respective commanders, Roshun Beg, and Roshun Khan, Bheem Singh, and Huzaree Poorbeea, to Gungrar, leaving the posts and cantonments, where they were severally stationed. Upon their arrival, they made tumultuous demands of their pay from Toolsee Bae and Gunput Rao. The Bae, however, intriguing with the Mahratta officers, such as Ramjee Sindheea, Bapoo Lolona,<sup>(2)</sup> and other

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(1) This occurred in January, 1817. Bala Ram was attached to the Ameer's party, and his death gave great umbrage to all the Puthans, and to Ghufoor Khan, who was their head.

(2) راجہ سی سندیا و بابا پولونا





Chiefs of the Paecgah, also with Meer Sudur-ood-Deen, Kazee Boolaquee, <sup>(1)</sup> Meer Murdan Ulee, and the Hindoostanee Rusaladars, who remained faithful to her, resorted to force to quell the disturbance; <sup>(2)</sup> and the men of the battalions, seeing that nothing was to be gained by tumult and mutiny, marched away with Ghufoor Khan, and setting themselves down about Puchpuha, <sup>(3)</sup> Jhalooa, <sup>(4)</sup> and other territories of the Holkur family, seized on the revenues, and conducted the administration for themselves. In the same manner, Meer Murdan Ulee, Sudur-ood-Deen, and other Chiefs of Hindoostanee horse, seeing how ill affairs were conducted by the Bace, left her, and acting under the advice of Nuwab Mohummud Ghufoor Khan, went and joined him and the other troops. But the Nuwab fearing for the discredit attending this course of proceeding, and deterred likewise by strong letters of remonstrance addressed to him by the Ameer, who enjoined submission to the Bace, as a primary obligation, contrived insidiously, and by cunning, to separate himself from the troops, and went off to Gagroon <sup>(5)</sup> to solicit the mediation of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh to bring about an accommodation between all parties. Zalim Singh, who was a man of discernment, indeed the Aristotle of his day for diplomacy, put himself in communication with all persons concerned, and advised that, forgetting their animosities, they should all rejoin the Holkur camp, and place themselves in submission to the authority of Toolsee Bace. The Ameer wrote strongly to

(1) قاضي بولائي

(2) The troops of the two factions turned out, and cannonaded one another towards the end of January, or first week in February, 1817.

(3) پچ بھا اسوسا (4) جھالوہ (5) چاونی گگرون



474 TOOLSEE BAE DECLARES FOR BAJEE RAO.

Mohummud Ghufoor Khan, and to other officers with whom he had influence, to enjoin the same course.

The Bae was at this time at Jhalra Patun <sup>(1)</sup> with the Mahratta troops, preparing to march to Poona, upon a requisition for succour, made through Vakeels by Bajee Rao Peshwa. Here she was joined by all the troops, upon the accommodation mediated by the Raj Rana. The battalions, however, hearing of this design of the Bae, insisted on receiving their arrears of pay first. They refused to march to the Dukhun without, and raised a great tumult. The Bae exerted herself to appease the mutineers, and even sent jewels of value to all the principal officers of the battalions, in order to win them to her views. They, however, desiring to keep the jewels for themselves, and fearing to be called to account for the collections of the Muhals they had seized and appropriated, gave nothing to the troops from these funds, but commenced negotiating privately with the English for the ruin of the Holkur family and fortunes. Nuwab Iftukhar-ood-Doula Mohummud Ghufoor Khan also opened a negociation with the English through Hukeem Zufur Ulee, unknown to and separately from the Ameer; and so got assured to himself, as an independent possession, the Muhals he was administering on behalf of the Ameer's eldest son, the Nuwab Vuzeer ood-Doula, whose Jageer they constituted. He even obtained Sunuds for the same, from Generals Sir Thomas Hislop and Sir John Malcolm, when these two officers came soon after into Malwa with an army, and with full power to settle the affairs of that country. The management of





the Jageer was in his hands, as agent for the Nuwab Vuzeer ood-Doula, but he represented himself as holding the lands for his own benefit, and so got them confirmed to him.

The English Generals, having settled first their private accommodation with these officers, wrote to the Baeë, that the British Government was now determined to put an end to the system of plunder, and military violence, prosecuted by the Pindaras and others, and expected that she would lend the aid of the Holkur means to effect this object, and would give up the fort of Galna for a Military depôt, besides furnishing supplies, &c. for the march of troops through her country, pending operations against the Pindaras, or against the Governments of the Dukhun, which might make common cause with them. The Baeë, on receiving letters to this effect, with the characteristic levity and caprice of a woman, not reflecting on the little confidence to be placed in her own troops, and taking little trouble to weigh her own strength in the scales against the English power, took the high ground of independence, and at the instigation of the Poorbeeä troops, consisting of recruits from Hindoostan, who had the wind of conceit in their moostaches, and looked upon war with the English as a pastime and child's play, wrote an evasive answer to deceive the Generals: while she gave out that, if the troops even should desert her, she would yet go alone to Poona, and follow the fortunes of Bajee Rao Peshwa, her Liege Lord. Two or three days after this was so given out, the army marched to Mubed-poor, <sup>(1)</sup> in execution of the Baeë's declared purpose.

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(1) مهدي پور





The English hukarus gave information of the state of things in the Holkur army, to General Sir Thomas Hislop, and General Sir John Malcolm, who had then arrived at Oojein, not very far off; they, accordingly, marched to stop the Bae's progress to the south, and encamped at about four or five kos from the Holkur troops. In the midst of this, the men of that army, instigated by Huree Holkur,<sup>(1)</sup> a nephew of Juswunt Rao, seized the person of Toolsee Bae, and put her in a palkee, and took the young Mulhar Rao into their own hands. They also seized, and put under restraint Dewan Gumput Rao, who in vain mounted on horseback, and attempted to get out of the way with Tanteea Jog,<sup>(2)</sup> and having so mastered the whole party, they, in the end, took Toolsee Bae to the river side, and put her to death: Mulhar Rao Holkur they brought out into the Durbar, and conducted affairs themselves in his name.

Notwithstanding the vicinity of the English army however, these foolish men took not from their ears the cotton stuffing of neglect, and made no proper dispositions for battle, nor to meet the occasion in any other way, so true is it, that all is planned as destiny wills. In short, in the very midst of the above events, the English army, headed by a regiment of European cavalry, arrived at the bank of the river, (the Seepra) which runs by Muhedpoor, and there drew up for action. Seeing this, the men of the Holkur battalions, who were on the opposite side of the stream, made ready to oppose the passage, and mounting Muharaj Siwae Mulhar Rao Holkur on horseback, drew out their cavalry also in separate bodies. The





Nuwab Mohummud Ghufoor Khan was laid up with a lame hand at the time, besides being in secret under engagements with the English, but for appearance-sake, he too mounted with the rest, but kept aloof as a stranger looking on. There was no Commander in Chief in the Holkur army, nor any one capable of taking the general direction of affairs in such a crisis, and of commanding in the battle, but each Sirdar considered only himself, and acted altogether without orders or concert, as was best for his own interest or safety: most of them kept out of the way after the first shot from the British guns; Bheem Singh Poorbeea, however, who commanded seven or eight battalions, with Ram Deen, Roshun Beg, and Roshun Khan, and other commandants, drew out their troops, and determined to make a stand. They met the advancing columns of the English with so heavy a fire of artillery, as to shake their steadiness, and very nearly to win the day. But as they received no support from the rest of the Holkur army, and as most of the horse were at a distance looking on, waiting only for the moment to run, the battalions could not follow up the effect of the artillery, by a charge at the favorable moment. In the mean time, the English army, which had the bed of the river for a protection, with the power of drinking from it to refresh themselves at pleasure, recovered their order and remained firm: and at last one or two battalions which had passed to the left, mounted the bank, <sup>(1)</sup> and

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<sup>(1)</sup> The British army was formed on a sand, in the bed of the river, protected from the artillery by the overhanging bank. The Europeans were on the extreme right, and on ascending through the ravines charged home to the guns, the space being only about three hundred yards. The infantry broke, immediately the guns were reached, and there was a general flight of all the Mahratta army, but in the advance the British troops suffered very severely from the artillery. The battle was fought on the 21st December 1817, and sixty-three guns were taken.





advancing, put the whole army of the Muharaj to route, and a great slaughter ensued. Hereupon Bheem Singh Huzaree, and the other Sirdars, who had exerted themselves with courage, and stood the brunt of the action, seeing their own cavalry fly from the field, and the English regiments surrounding them, retired also, and their troops fell into confusion, and four or five thousand men were cut to pieces. Poor Siwae Mulhar Rao Holkur, a lad of tender years, who had never seen an action before, sought his safety by flight with a party of horse. Thus the English obtained a great victory, and captured all the guns of the brigades of Holkur's army.

Mulhar Rao fled to Purtabgurh,<sup>(1)</sup> which is two or three stages from the field of action. General Sir J. Malcolm, however, with the liberality of a great Chief, made an offer of accommodation, and restored Indor and other territories of Holkur in Malwa, yielding a revenue of ten or twelve lakhs of rupees, as a free gift to the young Raja, and a treaty was concluded on this basis:—whereupon the young Siwae Mulhar Rao Holkur was brought to Indor, and kept there as it were in surveillance, (Nuzurbund). Kureem Khan Pindara, who fled in disguise from the field of action, and concealed himself, was brought to Oojein, and placed under restraint, until the opportunity offered, of sending him with his family and children into the Gorukpoor Zila, where a Jageer was assigned to him of sixty thousand rupees per annum for maintenance. General Donkin, who went into Kota with his army to meet the Pindaras, fell in with a body

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(1) پرتاب گدہ





THE PINDARAS SUBMIT, OR ARE DESTROYED. 479

of them and dispersed them, and Cheetoo, Rajun, and some others of the Sirdars, were afterwards taken, or surrendered themselves. These events occurred in the year of the Hejira 1233. <sup>(1)</sup>

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*A Chapter here follows, which professes to give shortly the history of Bajee Rao Peshwa's quarrel with the British Government, and of his defeats and final submission. It is extremely inaccurate, and written evidently from very imperfect hearsay evidence, besides which, the matters related, have no connexion whatsoever with the Ameer, or his concerns. It has, therefore, not been thought worth while to translate it. We shall proceed therefore to the last Chapter, which contains an account of the Nuwab Vuzeer-ood-Doula's visit to Dehlee, and of the issue of his negotiation to procure further advantages for the Ameer.*

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(1) A. D. 1817—12th November to 30th October 1818.

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## BOOK THE TENTH.

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### CHAPTER THE LAST.

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1818 to 1822.

*The Ameer's Son proceeds to Dehlee—remains there for a year or more—is presented to the King—Returns home—having obtained a Jageer in lieu of the Perguna of Sumbhul, promised to the Ameer during the negotiations—Rejoins his Father at Tonk—his marriage—arrangement to settle the Territory—Conclusion.*

IT was an article in the Treaty (1) concluded by the Ameer with the British Government, that his son, the Nuwab Vuzeer-ood-Doula Mohummud Vuzeer Khan, should reside for a time at Dehlee, where Sir C. T. Metcalfe was Resident;—this measure being looked upon as calculated to strengthen the bonds of friendship and to improve the good understanding it was desired to establish. The young Nuwab, therefore, with his brother-in-law,

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(1) It will be seen from the copy of the treaty, given in a preceding note, that there was no article in it, providing for the Ameer's son residing at Dehlee, but it was an understanding that he should do so, and no difficulty was made about his going. He arrived at Dehlee in February, 1818.





## THE AMEER'S SON'S RECEPTION AT DEHLEE. 481

Meean Syud Ulee Shah, proceeded to Dehlee, with a few troopers, and a suitable retinue in other respects. Upon his approach to the royal city, the Ameer's Vukeel negotiated with Sir C. T. Metcalfe about the manner of his reception, claiming for him honors commensurate with the respect with which his father had been treated by Sir David Ochterlony, to meet whom it was well known that the General had gone out a distance of five kos from his own camp. The Resident, however, pleading a press of business, excused himself from the Istuqbal, and sent his brother, Mr. T. Metcalfe, to do the honors in his place. This gentleman, accordingly, came out, and gave the complimentary meeting to the young Nuwab with all respect, and accompanied him to a house which had been prepared for his reception, whence he afterwards took him to the Residency, and presented him to Sir Charles Metcalfe. Here the Nuwab was treated with much distinction, and received presents suitable to his rank. On the following day, the Resident returned the visit, when the Nuwab made corresponding presents, and received many cordial assurances of regard.

There was a connexion subsisting between the Nuwab Vuzeer-ood-Doula and Meerza Suleem, son of the reigning King of Dehlee, on the strength of which, and of assurances from the palace, of a desire that he should be presented, the young Nuwab, with the sanction of the Resident, was introduced to the Prince, and was treated by him with much distinction, presents of arms of curious workmanship being made, and other marks of favor bestowed on him. The Prince, indeed, on the strength of the connexion before referred to, received the Nuwab amongst his intimate friends: besides which, so long as he remained at Dehlee, the Resident showed him always





very marked and particular attention, as if desirous to reconcile him as far as possible to the separation from his home.

Raee Data Ram, who had been sent by the Ameer to wait upon the Governor General in Gorakpoor, returned about this time, and Sir C. Metcalfe being summoned to the presidency, Sir D. Ochterlony was appointed Resident at Dehlee, and vested with the Political Charge of the Rajpoot States, besides retaining his command of the armies in all those countries. He accordingly came to Dehlee, and the young Nuwab waited upon him. Soon afterwards, however, he proceeded to Ajmeer, with his lady, to visit the holy shrines and the other objects of note at that city. The Raee took the opportunity of proceeding to Jypoor in the suite of the General, and made a stay there for the purpose of settling some affairs. The Raee afterwards continued his journey to Tonk, and had an interview with the Ameer, whom he advised to move towards Ajmeer, for the purpose of meeting the General. Sir David having passed Jypoor, marched towards Kishengurh, and the two Suwarees met not far from that town, where the usual compliments were exchanged, and the Sirdars went on in company to Kishengurh, and encamped together. Next morning, they proceeded in company to Ajmeer, where they halted for some days, and visited together the holy shrines, and the other places worthy of examination at that city. When Sir David returned, the Ameer came back with him as far as Dodo Buchar, (1) and then with Raee Data Ram, took his leave and returned to Tonk, while the General went on to Jypoor, where he was detained some time.

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(1) دودوبچار





The Ameer now sent Ræe Data Ram to negotiate for his son's return, and he remained in attendance on the General, discussing this and other matters, and finally returned with him to Dehlee, where the negotiation was put in train. In the midst of it, Bæqee Mohummud Khan, Mohummud Sæced Khan, and other Rusaladars, raised a disturbance at Tonk, reviving certain obsolete claims for old arrears of pay. They, moreover, followed the General to Jypoor, and importuned him with complaints. The Ræe was useful in explaining this matter, and in procuring, that the complaints should not be listened to: But the Rusaladars not satisfied, returned to Tonk, and were there very troublesome: so much so, that in the Hejira year 1234, the Ameer determined to move away to Seronj, to settle the affairs of that territory. There he staid for some time, but returned to Tonk by forced marches, in the height of the following rains.

The Perguna of Sumbhul, (1) in Rohilkhund, had been promised in Jageer to the Ameer, at the time of concluding the treaty with him. The English Gentlemen, however, made excuses for not performing this promise, and Pulwul, near Dehlee, was afterwards thought of in substitution, but this too they determined to keep in their own management. Accordingly Ræe Data Ram, being desirous to bring the negotiation to a point, took a Sunud for a money payment of one lakh and a half

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(1) The British Government never promised this Perguna, nor authorized any of its officers to hold out to the Ameer any hope of obtaining it in Jageer. Sir David Ochterlony, however, committed himself by a promise of his good offices to endeavour to procure something of the kind, and the Governor General acceded to the measure. It was in order to silence the Ameer's importunities, and to satisfy the hopes thus excited, that a money pension was at last conferred on the Ameer's son, at the same time that Rampoor and Oonarsee were transferred to the Ameer, and a debt of three lakhs, for money advanced to aid in settlements with his troops, was remitted.





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of rupees in favor of the Nuwab Vuzeer-ood-Doula, and then obtained for him permission to return to his father. He received his audience of leave from the General, and was presented with an elephant, a horse, and other honorary presents, and then took his departure from Dehlee, by the route of Rewaree and Jypoor, bringing with him Rae Data Ram, and Meean Seyud Ulee Shah. Raja Jugut Singh, of Jypoor, had died some time before, and a posthumous son, the present Raja Siwace Jysingh, having been born to one of the Ranees, the young Nuwab paid his devoirs at that Court to the reigning Authority, and was honored with further presents; after which, proceeding on his journey, he arrived at Tonk, on the 9th of Zee Huj, <sup>(1)</sup> in the Hejira year 1234, and was restored to his father's embraces to his infinite delight. The Ameer then commenced regulating the civil affairs of his different possessions, and in 1234 Hejira, he made a journey to Seronj, for the purpose of putting that territory in order, but after a short stay, he returned to Tonk.

In 1237 Hejira, <sup>(2)</sup> being at the time with his son at Uleegurh, which is the new name given to the place heretofore known as Rampoorra, the Ameer was informed, that Sir D. Ochterlony intended to pass through his territory, on his way to the cantonment of Neemuch. Thereupon, first dispatching his son to give the General the requisite complimentary meeting, he proceeded afterwards in person two kos on the road, and brought this honored visitor into Uleegurh, firing salutes, and treating

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<sup>(1)</sup> A. D. 30th September, 1819. The year 1234 Hejira, commenced on the 31st October, 1818, and closed on the 19th October, 1819.

<sup>(2)</sup> A. D. 1821, 29th September to 17th September, 1822.





him with every possible distinction. He entertained him for three or four days, after which the General proceeded on his journey. In Jumadee Oos-sanee of 1237<sup>(1)</sup> Hejira, the Begum, widow of Bapoo Sindheea, deceased, sent to negotiate for the completion of the marriage, which had been in agitation during that Chief's life time, between his daughter and the Nuwab Vuzeer-ood-Doula. Every thing being satisfactorily adjusted, arrangements were made for the celebration of the wedding, and it took place with suitable magnificence, and was attended by many Chiefs of rank, and great were the rejoicings and festivities, with which the ceremony was performed.

Since this period, the life of the Ameer has been passed in cultivating the arts of peace. His days are spent in the enjoyment of domestic happiness, and in the performance of all religious observances, such as listening to the reading and interpretation of the Koran, or joining in social and instructive discourse with the learned and pious, who have found in his Court an asylum and honored retreat. He is, at the same time, scrupulous in attending to the various duties of administration, in redressing wrongs and administering equal justice, and is constantly studying to promote the improvement and prosperity of his territories. Many are the buildings, the palaces, and places of worship, with which he has embellished the City of Tonk, and the other places, which he has made the seats of his occasional residence. Many are the gardens, and the Gunjes, and the Suraees, and the wells, which he has caused to be constructed, for the accommodation of the public, and for the convenience and comfort of his subjects, and of those who live under his protection and government. The

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(1) 24th February to 24th March, 1822.





description of all the works that have been executed, or put in hand under his orders, would require the pen of an accomplished writer, for like the virtues and amiable qualities which distinguish himself among the Chiefs and great men of his age, they surpass the feeble powers of his humble admirers.

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*This Chapter, and the Volume conclude with several copies of Verses by the Poet Shadan, laudatory of the buildings and works referred to, or fixing their date. Last of all are three Odes, in celebration of the virtues and achievements of the Ameer, and one, to crown the whole, addressed to the Ameer's son, the heir-apparent, Vuzeer-ood-Doula Nuwab Mohummud Vuzeer Khan. The laudatory style of Persian verse cannot be rendered into English, those who are curious in such things, must, therefore, be content to exercise their ingenuity upon the original Persian. Our task is done.*







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