

as give them any Umbrage, to spare neither Treasures nor Intrigues to foment these Troubles, and at the same time to assure this Neighbour publickly of the most pacific Intentions towards him, of a particular Esteem for his Person, and an eternal Friendship for all his Family. What is the effect of all this? The Prince that is thus marked out for a Dupe, sees at last thro' the thin Disguise, and as soon as he has terminated the Affairs that have been brought on him at home, falls with all his Forces upon the Incendiary, who, not expecting such a Surprise, becomes the Victim of his false Politicks. Effeminacy and a perfidious Temper are the Cause of all this: For a Prince who dreads the Power of his Neighbour, ought at the same time that he raises him up Enemies at home, to declare open War against him, lest the other Expedient should become dangerous. Thus it proved with the *Great Mogul*, who pursuing the Maxim contrary to true Policy, brought on himself the Arms of the Valiant *Kouli Kan*, which proved to him very fatal; as the Reader will see in what follows. But before I enter into a Detail of this War, I must give the Reader some Idea of the Dominions, Power, and Riches of this *Indian Monarch*.

*Mogol, Mogul, or Mongale*, is the Name of Description a Horde of Tartars in *Great Tartary*, North on of the of Mount *Imaus*. The Country inhabited by *Moguls*; these *Moguls* is called *Mogulistan*, which every Empire. Reader should distinguish from the Empire of the *Great Mogul*. It was in *Mogulistan* that *Timur-Bec*, or *Tamerlane*, first drew breath, and at the Head of the *Tartars* of his own Coun-

Country that he made those famous Conquests in *Asia*. He it was that founded the Empire the *Moguls* in *India*, which is sufficiently known to us under the Name of *Indostan*.

This vast Country has *China* on the East, *Persia* on the West, that long Chain of Mountains on the North call'd *Imaus*, from which issue the *Ganges* and the *Sinde* or *Indus*, and on the South the Gulph of *Ganges*, and the Peninsula of *Malabar* and *Coromandel*, where the Emperor possesses the Country of *Deccan* and the Kingdom of *Golconda*. The Province of *Candahar* borders upon the West of the Mogul's Dominions: It is no Wonder therefore that the Emperor dreaded a Neighbor so formidable as *Kouli Kan*; but it is surprising that he gave him Cause of Offence, and did not ward off the merited Blow. I have only to add, to what I have said concerning *Tamerlane's* being the Founder of this Empire, that of all the vast Territories conquered by this great Captain, this is the only Sovereign that remains in his Family, and that his Descendents have kept possession of.

A Chronological  
Abridgement of  
the Reigns  
of the *Moguls*.

*Miracha*.  
*Abuchaid*.

*Miracha*, third Son of *Tamerlane*, succeeded him in *Indostan*, the *Persian Irack*, and *Cabulistan*. He resided in *Herat*, and was killed in 1451, after a Reign of 46 Years. His Son *Abuchaid* had the Throne after him, and was driven from it on account of his Indolence, but reascended it afterwards by valiant Actions. Excessive in his Virtues, as well as in his Faults, when he began to rouse from his Lethargy he became so active, that no body near him had any repose. He unadvisedly attacked

*Usun*



## T H A M A S K O U L I K A N .

9

*Ufumcaffan*, and that rash War cost him his Life.

*Scheik-Omar*, *Abuchaid's* Son, reigned after him, but did nothing worthy of being recorded. His Son *Babar*, properly speaking, was the first *Indian* Emperor: For having abandoned his other Dominions, he retired in Disguise into *India*, and established his Residence there entirely. He gave Laws to the People he governed, which acquired him the Reputation of a Wise Prince. He died in the Year 1530.

*Homayum*, the Son of *Babar*, ascended the Throne immediately upon his Father's Death. A Prince of the *Patanians*, or *Patans*, made War upon, and dethroned him: But *Homayum*, succoured by the King of *Persia*, repaired this Misfortune, and recovered his Empire. He died in 1552.

*Ackbar*, a Prince that even in *Europe* would have been regarded as a great Genius, succeeded next, and formed many glorious Enterprises. One was, to unite all his Subjects, *Pagans*, *Mahometans*, and *Christians*, in one Belief; for which purpose he drew up a Body of Maxims, containing those Tenets in which all the Religions agreed. It is observed, that tho' he had this Design very much at Heart, he used only Caresses to put it in Execution, and chose rather to give it up, than to enforce it with Menaces and Torments. He was naturally Humane, Gentle, Compassionate; and his Example may make some Sovereigns blush, who call themselves Civilized and Christians. This good Prince poisoned himself by Mistake in 1605.

His Successor was *Selim*, his eldest Son, who

*Gehan-  
Guire.*

who afterwards took the Name of *Gehan-  
Guire*. He reigned 23 Years, and during  
that Time made many Conquests. He died  
at *Bimber* in 1627.

*Bolaqui.*

*Bolaqui*, the Son of *Bhadurcha*, and Grand-  
son of *Gehan-Guire*, succeeded under the Name  
of *Cha Gehan*. He had revolted against his  
Predecessor, and his Reign was agitated with  
divers Troubles: For as if God had intended  
to punish his Rebellion, it so fell out that  
his Third Son *Aureng-Zeb*, or *Orang-Ze*,  
rebelled against him, made him Prisoner  
and together with his Liberty dispossessed him  
of his Throne. He died in 1666.

*Aureng-  
zeb.*

*Aureng-Zeb*, resolving to have no Competi-  
tor for the Empire, put to death *Dara* his  
Eldest Brother, obliged *Sujah* the Second to  
seek an Asyle in the Kingdom of *Arracan*,  
East of *Indostan*, and found means to cut off  
*Morat* the Third, who had helped to advance  
him to the Imperial Dignity. *Aureng-Zeb*

His Suc-  
cession to  
*Mahmet-  
Cha.*

ascended the Throne in 1660, and died in  
1707, aged 91 Years. He had for his Successor  
*Farogzier*, or *Cha-Alem*, who left his  
Crown after ten Years to his Son *Jehan-  
Cha*; and he reigning but a short time, had  
three elder Sons, *Cha-Alem*, *Jehaan*, and  
*Reffi-Ulkedder*, had the Sovereignty in the  
turns and soon died; so that it came at last to  
*Mahmet-Cha* a Minor, the youngest of the  
four Brothers. It was this Prince that *Thomas  
Kouli-Kan* made to feel the Weight of  
his Resentment.

*Mahmet-  
Cha's Hi-  
story and  
Character,*

*Mahmet-Cha* was brought up in the Seraglio,  
under his Mother's Care, who governed  
in the Name of her Son. This occasioned  
man



many Rebellions, conducted by the Grandees of the Kingdom, which however were all happily suppressed. When *Mahmet-Cha* was arrived at the Age of Majority, and governed by himself, the *Basirawds* (a hardy and courageous Nation inhabiting to the South of *Indostan*) revolted, and dared to make Incursions to the very Gates of *Deli*, the Place of the Imperial Residence. *Mahmet-Cha* overcame them, and every one expected he would have exterminated their Race: He, on the contrary, not only forgave the Multitude, but would not suffer even the Ring-Leaders of the Rebellion to be put to Death, in hopes by his Clemency to attach them to his Interest. All the Accounts received from *India* do indeed agree in this, that *Mahmet-Cha* is of a very gentle and pacific Nature. But this Inclination to Peace and Repose, proved fatal to him in the War he had with *Schach Nadir*; for having neglected the Occupation of Arms, his Troops were not able to withstand the Efforts of the Disciplined and Veteran *Persians*.

As to the Territories that compose the Division *Mogul* Empire, Authors enumerate Fifty-and Extsept four large Provinces, of which the following of *Indo-Twenty-three* bear the Titles of Kingdoms; *Indo-*  
viz. *Deli, Agra, Labor, Asmit, Guzarat, Mallua, Patana, Batar, Brampour, Boglana, Ragemal, Moulton, Cabul, Tatta, Bacar, Urecha, Cachemire, Decan, Nandé, Bengal, Ugen, Visapour* and *Golconda*. All these Kingdoms and Provinces form a Country of about Fifteen-Hundred Miles long, to reckon on

on from the Kingdom of *Golconda* to *Kasur* which lies upon the Borders of *Candabar*.

Soil and  
Inhabi-  
tants.

In this vast Extent of Territory, some Parts are extremely fertile, even superior in that respect to *Egypt*. Not only Rice and Wheat, but many Commodities unknown to *Egypt* are found there; as Indigo, Silk, Cotton, and many others which our Books of Voyages mention. Other Provinces are less fruitful, those in particular that are mountainous. In all *Indostan* there is but very little uninhabited Land, the whole Face of the Country abounding with Cities and Villages. The People are naturally slothful; yet do many of them, partly thro' Necessity and partly thro' Avarice, employ themselves in Manufactures of Silk, Brocades, Embroideries, Cloths of Gold and Silver.

Tributary  
Kings.

The *Great Mogul* is not absolute Sovereign of all the Countries I have named. A few particular Districts have their own respective Kings, who pay a Tribute to the Emperor and are obliged to take the Field with the Troops when ever he pleases to command. These Kings are Idolaters; and tho' the *Mahometans* are sworn Enemies of Gentilism they tolerate these from a Political View, as they serve to counter-balance the Credit of the *Omrahs*, that is, the Grandees of the Court who, tho' separately but weak in comparison of the Emperor, become a very formidable Body when united.

These petty Pagan Monarchs are called *Rajas*, and their Soldiers *Ragipouts*, that is the Sons of *Rajas*. They make a Vow either to conquer or die; then get drunk with  
Opium



Opium, and will suffer themselves to be cut in pieces by their Enemies before they will turn their Backs. Besides the *Rajas* there are some Kings who only pay a Tribute, and are under no Obligation to serve in the Army: Such are the Kings of *Golconda*, *Visapour*, &c.

It must be imagined, that to guard this immense Tract of Land, there must be a prodigious Number of Troops: Nor indeed is there any Monarch in *Asia* who keeps so many as the *Great Mogul*. The Army, which encamps always at the Palace Gates, whether the Court be at *Agra* or *Deli*, amounts to 50,000 Horse, and 150,000 Foot. When the Emperor goes out, either into the Country or elsewhere, these two Cities resemble only a Camp that a vast Army has just quitted: For excepting the Quarters of the *Banians*, who are great Merchants, the rest is nearly depopulated. Besides this Army, every City of the Empire maintains continually a certain Number of Horse and Foot, who are always ready to march at the first Order. Add to these the *Ragipouts*, who make together no inconsiderable Body.

The Soldiers which the Cities furnish, resemble according to the Provinces or Kingdoms, and form a very large Army. The Kingdom of *Bengal*, for Example, furnishes 40,000 Horse, exclusive of the Infantry; the Kingdom of *Agra* furnishes 15,000 Horse; the Kingdom of *Deli* as many; that of *Cabul* 6000, and so of the rest.

To feed and support such a prodigious Number of Soldiers, there must be immense Revenues; and in these the *Great Mogul* is

no way deficient. He is Master of all the Effects in his Empire, and gives and takes them away, when and to whom he pleases. He raises and abases according to his Pleasure, with this particular Circumstance, that the Son of a General of his Armies, who has been the most rich, and the most loaded with Favours perhaps of any in the Empire, becomes in an Instant a mere Beggar if he has no Merit, and is no more esteemed than if he sprung from the vilest Peasant.

Revenues  
Fixed.

Besides this Prerogative which the King has of giving and taking away, he receives very large fixed Revenues, of which the following List was taken from the Archives of the Empire. But the better to understand it, I must first remark, that all the Kingdoms of *Indostan* are divided into *Sarcars*, that is to say Provinces, and that the *Sarcars* are subdivided into *Parganas*, signifying inferior Governments within the Limits of that Province, somewhat like the Hundreds in our Shires. In the second Place, the Reader ought to know, that according to the *Indian* Manner of accounting, a Carol or Kourou is worth a Hundred Lacks, that a Lack includes a Hundred Thousand Roupees, and that every Roupee is equivalent to about Two Shillings and Sixpence Halfpenny English. \*

\* So that a Lack is about thirteen Thousand one Hundred and thirty Pounds, and a Carol about one Million three Hundred and thirteen Thousand Pounds, English Money. Some value the Roupee at Threepence Halfpenny less, but the Gross Sums here mentioned will not admit of it.

The



The Kingdom of *Deli* has within its Government eight *Sarcars* and two Hundred and twenty *Parganas*, which pay one Carol, twenty-five Lacks, and fifty Thousand Roupees.

The Kingdom of *Agra* reckons within its Limits fourteen *Sarcars*, and two Hundred and Sixty eight *Parganas*, which pay to the Emperor, two Carols, twenty-two Lacks, and three Thousand five Hundred and Fifty Roupees.

In the Kingdom of *Lahor* are computed Five *Sarcars*, and three Hundred and fourteen *Parganas*, the Revenue of which is two Carols, thirty-three Lacks, and five Thousand Roupees.

The *Sarcars* and *Parganas* in the Kingdom of *Asmir* pay two Carols, nineteen Lacks, and two Roupees.

The Kingdom of *Guzarate*, including nine *Sarcars* and nineteen *Parganas*, pays two Carols, thirty-three Lacks, and ninety-five Thousand Roupees.

The Kingdom of *Malua*, divided into eleven *Sarcars*, and two Hundred and fifty small *Parganas*, pays but ninety-nine Thousand Lacks, and six Thousand two Hundred and fifty Roupees.

In the Kingdom of *Bear* are numbered eight *Sarcars*, and two Hundred and Forty-six small *Parganas*, which produce one Carol, twenty-one Lacks, and twenty-five Thousand Roupees.

The Kingdom of *Cabul*, divided into thirty-five *Parganas*, affords but Thirty-two Lacks, and Seven Thousand two Hundred and fifty Roupees.

The Kingdom of *Tatta* pays five Lacks, and two Thousand Roupees.

That of *Bacar* pays only Twenty-four Lacks.

Tho' they reckon Eleven *Sarcars*, and a sufficient Number of *Parganas* in the Kingdom of *Urecha*, it pays no more than Fifty-seven Lacks, and seven Thousand five Hundred Roupees.

The Forty-six *Parganas* of the Kingdom of *Cachemire*, pay only Thirty-five Lacks, and five Thousand Roupees; tho' this Kingdom is called the Terrestrial Paradise of the *Indies*, on Account of its Fertility.

The Kingdom of *Illavas*, with its Dependencies, renders Seventy-seven Lacks, and Thirty-eight Thousand Roupees.

The Kingdom of *Decan*, which is divided into Eight *Sarcars*, and Seventy-nine *Parganas*, pays one Carol, Sixty-two Lacks, and Four Thousand seven Hundred and Fifty Roupees.

In the Kingdom of *Barar* they count Ten *Sarcars*, and a Hundred Ninety-one small *Parganas*, from which the Emperor receives One Carol, Fifty-eight Lacks, and Seven Thousand five Hundred Roupees.

The Kingdom of *Baglana* contains Forty three *Parganas*, and renders Sixty eight Lacks, and Eighty five Thousand Roupees.

The Province of *Candis*, which may also be called a Kingdom, produces One Carol, Eleven Lacks, and Five Thousand Roupees.

The Kingdom of *Nandé* pays only Seventy-two Lacks.

That



That of *Bengal* pays Four Carols.

That of *Ugen* pays Two Carols.

That of *Ragemahal*, One Carol and Fifty Thousand Roupees.

The Kingdom of *Visapour*, and a Part of *Carnatte*, produce 5 Carols.

Finally, the Kingdom of *Golconda*, and another Part of *Carnatte*, send up also Five Carols.

All these Sums, added together, amount to Three Hundred Eighty seven Millions, One Hundred Ninety four Thousand Roupees: And to take the *Indian* Roupees, as above, for about Two Shillings and sixpence each, *English* Money, the stated Annual Revenue of the *Mogul* Emperor amounts to about Forty three Millions, Five Hundred Fifty-nine Thousand Three Hundred Pounds *Sterling*.

Besides these fixed Revenues, there are *Casual*. some *Casual* Taxes, that bring him in great Riches. 1. He exacts a Tribute of so much *per Head* of all the Pagan *Indians*. 2. All Commodities, exported by Heathen Merchants, pay Five *per Cent* of their Value by way of Custom: The *Mahometans* are exempt from these Imposts. 3. There is a Sort of Tribute upon the Whitening of Linens or Cottons, of which there are vast Quantities in the *Indies*. 4. The Diamond Mines bring the Emperor in prodigious Sums; besides that he demands the Finest, Largest, and most Perfect for himself. 5. The Sea-Ports, and in particular those of *Sindi*, *Barocha*, *Surat* and *Cambaya*, are subject to great Taxes. 6. But what most of all augments the Emperor's Revenues, is, that he is

sole Heir at Law to all the Moveables, Money, Effects, in a Word, to all the Wealth of those *Mahometan* Subjects who die in his Pay. By this Means the Widows of Governors of Provinces, and Generals of the Army, are often reduced to a very moderate Pension, and their Sons, as I before observed, (without Merit of their own) plunged into the meanest Beggary.

Arsenals,  
&c.

As to other Particulars ; Except the Emperor's own, there are no Arsenals in the *Mogul's* Territories, every Commander of Troops being obliged to furnish Arms for his Men. For this Reason a *Mogul* Army appears with a Mixture of Muskets, Scymetars, Bows, Swords, and Lances. But as to the *Imperial Arsenal*, we are assured that there is nothing in the World of that Kind more magnificent ; all the Arms glitter with Precious Stones. His Artillery is numerous, and the Pieces of Cannon that he uses in War, for the most Part, are more ancient than ours. It is not without Reason therefore, that some imagine the Use of Cannon and Powder was known in the *Indies* before the Time of *Tamerlane*, and that they attribute the Invention of them to the *Chinese* : For the *Moguls* have a Tradition, that the *Chinese* cast Artillery in *Deli*, at the Time that they were Masters of it.

Elephants.

The Emperor's Elephants make another Part of the Strength of his Armies, and are an Ornament of his Palace. He keeps to the Number of 500 of them, under large porticos built on purpose. They have all pompous Names, like those which the *Europeans* give their



Men of War, Fire-Ships, and Bomb-Ketches. One of them is called *Memum-Baharek*, that is to say, *The Majestic Mover*: Another is named *Dut-Hingar*, the *Terror of Armies*. The Furniture of these Creatures is of a surprising Magnificence. That, in particular, which the Emperor rides, has on his Back a Throne shining with Gold and Precious Stones. The rest are covered with Plates of Gold and Silver, Housings of Gold Embroidery, Bells and Fringes of Gold. It looks as if the *Mogul* Emperor took delight to exhaust Magnificence itself, in adorning these Animals, which are indeed the only Carriage he makes use of. The Elephant of the Throne, whose Name is *Orang-Gas*, that is, the *Captain of the Elephants*, is always followed by a long Retinue, and has a great Number of Officers in his Service. He never walks without Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, and Banners waving before him. The Maintenance of every Elephant is rated at 25 Roupees every Day, about Three Pounds, Three Shillings and Sixpence Half Penny English; but the Elephant of the Throne has three Times as much for his Allowance. Ten Servants are appointed to every Elephant, to take care of, and wait upon him. They are equally disciplined for Hunting or War; and by teaching them to attack Lions and Tigers, they are familiarised to Carnage in the Field of Battle.

The Emperor's Throne is valued at Four The Em-  
Carols or Kourours. Now Four Carols, at peror's  
the Rate of One Hundred Lacks to the Ca- Throne.  
rol, and One Hundred Thousand Roupees  
to

to the Lack, amount to Forty Millions of Roupees; and allowing Two Shillings Six pence only for every Roupee, this Throne comes to about Five Millions English Money. Nor ought this Price to be thought extraordinary, if we reflect that it \* stands upon Six large Pedestals of solid Gold, and is adorned with a Profusion of Rubies, Emeralds and Diamonds.

In a Word, it is very certain that the *Great Mogul* is the Richest and most Magnificent Sovereign in all *Asia*, and perhaps in the whole Universe: For those who have resided Ten whole Years in his Court, and been inquisitive about every Thing, affirm that he is, in this Respect, far superior to the *Grand Signior* and the *Schah of Persia* put together.

This is all that I thought it necessary to say of the *Great Mogul*, and his Dominions in general: But what follows I think may be properly added with regard to the Kingdom of *Cabul* or *Cabulistan* in particular, that was the chief Theater of the War between *Kouli Kan* and *Mahmet-Cha*.

A particular Description of *Cabulistan*

*Cabul*, or *Cabulistan*, as the *Mogulians* call it, is situated in one of the Extremities of the *Mogul Empire*. It has *Tartary* on the North, from which it is separated by Mount *Imaus*, formerly *Caucasus*, and by the *Indians* called *Caf Dagni*. On the East it has the Kingdom of *Cachemire*; on the West *Zabistan*, and a Part of *Candabar*; and on the South, the Country of *Moultan*. The *Persians*

\* See *Bernier's Travels in the East-Indies* Vol. II.



*fians* have sometimes been in Possession of it, as the *Moguls* at other Times have been possessed of the Kingdom of *Candahar*.

The Rivers *Bebat* and *Nilab* have their Sources in *Cabulistan*, and cross it to fall into the *Sinde*, which is the *Indus* of the Antients. But tho' thus watered, it is not a very plentiful Country: For the Climate being extreme cold, in Comparison with the other Countries that compose the *Mogul* Empire, there is little Fertility but in such Places as are shadowed by Mountains. It is notwithstanding very rich, because a great Trade is carried on thro' it to *Tartary*, the Country of the *Usbecks*, and *Persia*. The *Usbecks* alone sell there above 60,000 Horses annually, and the Country is so commodiously situated for Commerce, that Supplies are brought to it from all Parts, of what it wants, and all Necessaries are to be had there at reasonable Prices.

The Capital of the Province is called *Ca- Cabul* *Ci-bul*. It is a very large City, and has twenty good Castles. As two Kings have kept their Court here, and several Princes have since had it for their Appointment, it abounds with Palaces. It stands in 33 Degrees and a half North Latitude.

In the neighbouring Mountains grow *Mirabolans*, \* which therefore the *Oriental*s call *Cabuly*. The same Mountains afford many Sorts of Drugs, and abound with Aromatic Woods. There are also Mines of Iron, that is fit for every Use. It is particu-

\* An Excellent Sort of Plums.

larly in this Province that they get those Canes, with which the *Indians* make Lances and Halberds. They are even planted in many Spots of Ground.

Religion *Cabulistan* is full of small Cities, Towns, of the *Ca-* and Villages, most of the Inhabitants of *bulistans*. which are Heathens, and therefore the *Pagods* are numerous. They reckon their Months by Moons, and with much Veneration celebrate the Feast they call *Houby*, which lasts two Days. Their Temples are then full of People, who come to pray and make their Offerings. The rest of the Celebration consists in Dancing along the Streets in Troops, to the Sound of Trumpets. At this Time they all dress in deep Red, and many go masked to visit their Friends. Those who are of the same Family eat together, and in the Evening they make Bonfires in the Streets. This Feast is celebrated every Year in the *February* Full-Moon, and it ends with destroying the Figure of a Giant, against whom a little Child draws Arrows, in Representation of what their Priests tell the People. "God, say they, came down to the World in the Form of a little Child, and under the Name of *Cruchman*. A great Giant, fearing to be destroyed by him, endeavoured his Destruction. But this Infant took aim at him so dextrously with an Arrow, that he fell'd him down, and slew him." Some will have this to be an Emblem of Christianity, and pretend that the *Cabulistans* formerly professed that Religion. If so, they have terribly disfigured, by Superstition and Fable, what is itself is very simple. — Their most considerable



ble Charity consists in digging a great Number of Wells, and raising of Buildings from Space to Space in the Highways, for the Convenience of Travellers. In these Buildings there is always a Place proper for those to reside in who are weary, and who carry Burthens; so that they may set their Packs down without Assistance. Such is the Kingdom of *Cabul*, and such are its Inhabitants. Let us now proceed to *Kouli Kan*.

We have in some Measure seen the Reasons which induced this *Schah* to make War upon the *Great Mogul*, *Mahmet-Cha*: The Progress and Success of that War is what we are next to relate.

Upon the Motions made by the *Persian* The Governor of *Candahar*, and the Extirpation of the Rebels, the *Souba*, or *Go-Cabul* a-vernor, of the Province of *Cabul*, whose Name was *Nafir-Kan*, apprehended plainly that he was going to be attacked. He sent early Advice of it to the Court, which was then at *Deli*, and gave the *Mogolian* Monarch to understand, that he had not Troops sufficient to defend the Province committed to his Charge against the *Persians*. *Mahmet-Cha*, upon this, ordered considerable Remittances to be made him, by means of which the Governor levied Troops, and fortified himself the best he was able. His Army, in a short time, amounted to 50,000 Men. He took possession of the Defiles between the Kingdoms of *Candahar* and *Cabul*, posted in them large Bodies of Troops, behind Entrenchments defended with deep Ditches, covered with a great number of Trees that he caused

His Dispositions for a Defence.

to

to be felled, and supported with the necessary Artillery.

*Kouli Kan* was not ignorant of these Preparations; but as he had still some Affairs to settle in *Persia*, he did not offer to interrupt them. At last he took the Field with an Army of 90,000 Men, and directed his March towards the Kingdom of *Cabul*. He attempted at first to pass the Defiles; but at first repulsed. He found them so well guarded, that his Troops, brave as they were, were repulsed wherever they strove to penetrate. Any other than *Kouli-Kan* would have abandoned the Enterprise: He, on the contrary, found his Resolution and Courage encrease, in Proportion to the Difficulties he had to encounter; and seeing that his Army, in Consequence of the good Orders he had given, abounded in Provisions and Ammunitions of War, he determined to wait patiently for some favourable Moment, wherein to surprise the *Mogulians*. It was not long before Fortune presented him with what he desired, the Means and Opportunity of penetrating into the Kingdom of *Cabul*.

Account of the *Patans*. There is a Nation in the Dominions of the *Great Mogul*, who came originally from the Banks of the *Ganges*, and had formerly expelled the Descendants of *Timur-Bec*, and got Possession of the Government of *Indostan*. This People, called the *Patans*, of whom we took notice in speaking of *Humayum*, the Prince they dethroned, and who was restored to the Throne by the Assistance of the *Persians*; the *Patans*, I say, ever since that Time have inherited an implacable Hatred against the



the *Moguls*, which they have never failed to give Proof of, when they had an Opportunity of doing them a Mischief. Of this there was now a remarkable Instance. A Soldier of that Nation, in the Army of *Nasir-Kan*, deserted and made his Escape to *Schah Nadir's* Camp.

As he demanded to speak with this Monarch, One of them conducted he was immediately conducted to him, and had a Private Audience that Instant. The *Patan* told *Kouli Kan*, that he knew a certain Way to bring him directly to *Cabul*, without the Governor's having the least Suspicion, who he was sure knew nothing of the Way he meant. Our *Persian* gave him Assurance of an abundant Recompence, in case the Scheme he proposed could be put in Execution. The *Patan* knew the Country perfectly well, and the Feasibility of his Project: For the Seat of his Nation, under the Dominion of their *Rajas*, is between the Kingdoms of *Cabul* and *Candahar*. He conducted the Army from the side of *Carabat* towards the West of *Candahar*, across many barren and desert Tracts of Land, where the Heats were excessive, and scarce a Drop of Water could be found: But the Example of their Leader restrained the *Persian* Soldiers from murmuring, and every one bore his own Hardship with Patience. At last they arrived at *Gasnin*, or *Gasna*, and from thence, after many Fatigues, at the Foot of the *Soliman* Mountains, which the Army traversed by a Way unknown, and impassable to any but the Soldiers of *Kouli Kan*. This Hero no sooner saw himself in the Territory of *Cabul*,  
D

*bul*, but he rewarded his Faithful Guide, and marched towards the Capital, turning a little upon the Right, and passing by *Allipascha* or *Alleboga*.

While he was upon the March, News was brought him that *Nafir-Kan*, trusting to the Guards he had posted in the Defiles, and the Difficulties his *Persian* Majesty would have to surmount, neglected most of the Precautions usual in Armies, and spent whole Nights in feasting and excessive Pleasures. One may imagine that the *Schah* did not neglect to improve this Information; he paid richly the Man who brought it, and hastened his March in order to surprise the *Mogul* General. He found Him and his Troops in the utmost Where he Security, and immediately drew up his Army to defeat the to attack them. It is easy to conceive that *Mogul* Governor, such a Situation, they made no long Resistance. In a Word, their Camp was almost surrounded, and forced the Moment it was stormed. Most of the Men were killed on the Spot, and the rest (except 3 or 400 who escaped by Flight) were taken Prisoners, the Number of about 9000. *Nafir-Kan*, the Governor of *Cabul*, was among the latter. This Action happened a few Leagues below *Cabul*, in a small Plain surrounded with Mountains of *Soliman*.

After the Defeat of *Nafir-Kan's* Army all the other Posts in the Mountains were soon abandoned, none of the *Indians* attempted to make Head before the Conqueror. Perhaps the Reader will not be displeased to see here the Translation of a Letter, which the Monarch wrote to his Second Son upon the Event.



*A Letter and Edict of Schah Nadir to his Second Son Nassun Ulla Mirza, written from Biesjapour in Indostan, and sent by a Courier.*

“ In the Name of the Almighty and All-merciful God.

**W**E will that every one yield Obedience to our most dear and well-beloved Son *Nassun Ulla Mirza*, whom we assure of our Royal Favour. Be it known, that trusting entirely in God, who is our Strength and our Support, we set out on *Tuesday* the 12th in the Morning from *Allipascha*, where we had rested our Army, and which is two Leagues distant from *Jillaal-abat*, and arrived the Evening of the same Day at *Bariel-alb*. From thence, having put ourself at the Head of some Thousands of the most Alert of our Troops, we advanced by long Marches to *Himrod*, within three Leagues of *Biesjapour*, near which Place we are at this present. We learned at *Himrod*, that the Governour *Nafir-Kan* spent his Time in Diversions and Debaucheries, with the other Generals and chief Officers of his Army. Upon this Advice I advanced to his Camp, which I attacked at unawares, and immediately forced it. But a very few Soldiers escaped, the rest having been either killed or taken. Many Officers underwent the same Fate, and we reckon among our Prisoners the Governor *Nafir-Kan* himself. We have also taken all their Artillery, and all their Baggage. You will be informed of other Circumstances of this Battle by

His Letter thereupon to his Son.

*The HISTORY of*

the \* Colonels *Mahmet Ibrahim-Beck*, and *Jefferi Chan-Beck*, whom I have dispatched to you, and who will give you a particular Detail by Word of Mouth.

Your Excellence, upon the Receipt of These, will order the Cannon to be discharged, the Drums to be beat, the Trumpets to be sounded, and all other Demonstrations of Publick Joy to be given. You will also send Advice of this Event to all our Superior Officers, that they with us may praise the Eternal, and render him Thanks for this Happy and Signal Victory.

After this Letter has been read, it shall be sent to *Jillal-abat*, to his Highness *Dien Kuli Beck*, chief Standard-Bearer of our Camp, who shall take Care to send it to *Cabul*, to his Highness *Jamshid Verdi-Kan*, and he shall transmit it to *Affir of Zulthoen* Governor of *Casmin*, and he to our most dear and well beloved Sun *Nassun-Ulla Mirza*, Vice Roy of *Persia*, that he also may be informed of the Great Victory we have obtained. The whole shall be exactly followed and executed, according to the Tenor of our present Decree.

Given the 14th of the Month *Sjaboor Ulmhasam*, in the Year 1151." (According to the *English* Old Stile, November 28 1738.)

At the Bottom of the Copy of this Letter that was sent into *Europe*, were these Words

\* So I translate the *Persian* Word *Miembajes* which signifies properly, Chief of a Thousand Men,

“ Th



“ Thus wrote the Secretary *Camber-Ali*, and his Words have been translated from *Persian* into *Dutch* as faithfully as possible. ”

It is proper to remark, before we proceed, that *Kouli Kan* had surpris'd *Cabul*, the Capital of the Country, a few Days before the Battle. The Inhabitants, tho' they did not expect him, no Man imagining he could pass the Defiles that were so well guarded, did not however think it safe to irritate him, and surrendered as soon as he appeared. The *Schah* put a Garrison into the Town, with a *Persian* Governor.

*Cabul*  
taken.

After this Conquest, he wrote to the *Great Kouli-Kan Mogul*, making him Propositions for a Peace. It is not the Custom of these Princes to have Embassadors resident at each other's Courts, much less to make formal Declarations of War, according to the Custom of the Christians. When they send an Embassy, it is only by way of Felicitation on some prosperous Event, or to give notice of some extraordinary Occurrence. These are mere Casualties; and even on such Occasions, the Embassadors make but a short Stay, except at the Court of the *Great Mogul*, who sometimes detains them out of Pride, and refuses to give them an Audience of Leave, till they have been Witnesses of all the Pomp and Pageantry of his Court. As to War, they make no other Declaration of it, nor use any other Formality, than that of falling suddenly upon the Country they design to attack. For this Reason the Sovereigns always keep up a numerous Body of Troops, even in Time of Peace, and when they have most Reason to

sends to  
the *Great*  
*Mogul*.

*The HISTORY of*

be secure of their Neighbour's Friendship. After they have begun a War, they usually continue it a long Time, because neither Party will ask for a Peace, which they look upon as an infamous Mark of their own Submission. If they are obliged however to stoop to it, they commonly make the first Proposal themselves, and leave the Treaty to be concluded by their respective Ministers.

Substance  
of his  
Letter.

As *Kouli Kan* had taken Arms only for the Security of his Kingdom, he thought proper to prevent the Shame of his Enemy, and generously offered him to accommodate Matters. The Substance of his Letter, an exact Copy of which is wanting, runs thus, "That he was come at the Head of a powerful Army to conquer a Country which had formerly belonged to *Persia*: That for his Part, he had always observed the Treaties that had been concluded between his Predecessors and the *Mogul* Emperors, by which this Kingdom of *Cabul* had been ceded to the latter; but that *Mahmet-Cha* having violated them, by fomenting under-hand the Rebellion of the *Aghwans*, he thought himself absolved from any farther Obligation by those Treaties; for which Reason he had entered the Kingdom of *Cabul* with an armed Force, and made Conquest of it: That from the good Fortune which had always hitherto attended his Arms, he might flatter himself with Hopes of yet greater Success, in case he pursued his Point; but that notwithstanding, he offered him Peace, on Condition that the Kingdom of *Cabul* should be ceded to him in Perpetuity, to cover that of *Candahar*, and serve for

Barrie.



Barrier to *Persia*: That he demanded more-  
over all the Lands on the *Persian* Side of the  
*Indus*, from North to South, reckoning from  
the Source to the Mouth of that River; and  
this by way of Indemnification for the Ex-  
pences of the War: Threatning, in case he  
did not accept of these Conditions, to carry the  
Arms of *Persia* into the Heart of *Indostan*,  
and attack him in the Capital of his Empire."

Pretty much like these were the Terms of *Reflecti-  
Kouli Kan's* Letter to *Mahmet-Cha*. They ons on it.  
favour of that Spirit of Pride and Fierceness  
which Victory usually inspires; but did not in  
the least move the *Mogul*, nor abate any thing  
of the Haughtiness which the Monarchs of  
*Indostan* have always affected, and which is  
indeed common to all the Oriental Princes.  
It appears however, that *Mahmet-Cha*, in  
this, committed a great Fault: For if on one  
hand we consider the Valour and good For-  
tune of *Kouli Kan*, the Discipline and excel-  
lent Order of his Troops; and on the other  
cast our Eyes on the Inexperience and Disor-  
der that reigned in the Army of *Mahmet-  
Cha*; we cannot help concluding that his  
Pride and Contempt of the King of *Persia*  
were then out of Season; that it had been  
his Interest, and was in true Policy his Busi-  
ness, to temporise, dissemble, and not expose  
himself lightly to a War, the Success of  
which, even then, had no advantageous Af-  
fect on his side. I own that *Kouli Kan* de-  
manded a great deal. But then, tho' in fact,  
not content with the Kingdom of *Cabul*,  
which he had already conquered, he wanted  
farther all the Countries on this side the *Indus*  
and

and that this Tract included Part of the Kingdoms of *Moultan* and *Buckor*, quite down to *Tatta*, on the South; and to the Northward the whole Kingdom of *Cachemire*, or *Cassimere*, which makes a prodigious Extent of Country; not to mention that the Kingdom of *Cachemire* has been so valued by the *Mogul* Emperors, that one of them used to say, he had rather lose all *Indostan* than this petty Royalty, which is in reality looked upon as the terrestrial Paradise of the *Indies*, on account of the Temperature of its Air, the Fertility of its Soil, and the Politeness of its Inhabitants: Notwithstanding all this, I say, the best thing *Mahmet-Cha* could have done, would have been to have made at once the Cession demanded by the Conqueror, for whom Fortune so visibly declared. This *Indian* Monarch however took another Method, and published a kind of *Manifesto*, full of abusive Language against *Kouli Kan*, who received and read it in cool Blood, resolving immediately to answer it in another way than by the Pen of his Secretaries. This *Manifesto* is too singular to be intirely omitted here: I will attempt a faithful Translation of it, forewarning the Reader that he must not ascribe to me certain extraordinary Expressions, and even Ideas, which, odd as they may seem to us, are yet familiar enough to the Orientals.



*Translation of the Letter or Manifesto which  
the Emperor Mahmet-Cha published against  
Schah Nadir.*

The Superscription ran thus :

“ To *Thamas Kouli Kan*, Usurper of the  
“ *Persian Throne*. The great  
Mogul's  
Manifesto.

WE have a long while deliberated, whether we should write to a Man of such base and obscure Birth as thou art; and we reflected that it would be shameful for us, who are so much above all the Princes of the World, to enter into any Explanation with thee, who art nothing but an Usurper, an ungrateful perfidious Fellow, a Traitor, who hast never ceased to persecute thy temporal Lord and lawful Master, who had loaded thee with Benefits. But at last, we have resolved to demean ourself so far as to write to thee, to reproach thee with thy Crimes, to exhort thee to Repentance; that thou mayest prevent the Indignation of God, and the Vengeance which our Royal Hand is preparing for thee.

We have already given Orders to the Generals of our Army to re-take the Country which thou hast unjustly seized, to besiege *Gandahar*, to drive from thence the Governor which thou hast appointed, and finally to take thy Person, that I may cause that Punishment to be inflicted on thee which thy Crimes have deserved.

Learn,

Learn, Wretch as thou art, what it is to trifle with the Successor of *Tamerlane*, who shines among other Sovereigns as the Sun amid the Stars"—

I was going to translate on, when I saw so many figurative Expressions, so many abstracted and extravagant Thoughts, joined to such a Number of barbarous Names, that I was deterred from the Task, and thought it my Duty to spare the Reader such a disagreeable Reading; imagining it would be sufficient to inform him, that in general this Letter is full of the most gross Scurrilities, Rodomontades, and vain Menaces. Add to all this the Quotations of the *Alcoran*, the rough barbarous Names of many Grandees of the *Mogul* Court, who are spoken of in this Manifesto and you must own that I have done the most prudently to suppress the rest. The *India* Monarch finishes with saying, that he would send and release *Schah Thamas* out of Prison and re-place him upon the Throne, and that *Kouli Kan* should then have some Reason to repent of his outrageous Attempts; that he might however avoid the Sufferings which awaited him; that the Pen of Mercy and Grace was yet suspended over the Leaf of his Crime and would efface them all upon the least Token of Repentance. Where hast thou, says the *Mogul* seen daring Heroes? Thou hast fought against Turks and Georgians. I shall send Armies like unto Seas: Thou and thy Hosts shall be able to withstand them.

Our Hero, as I observed before, did not put himself in much Pain about this Piece, and



believing that the best Refutation of it would be to push on the War with Vigour, he resolved to pass the *Indus*, and go in quest of the vain-glorious Monarch of *Indostan*, to put an end to the War by a decisive Battle.

*Kouli Kan* was still encamped near *Biesjah*-The *Tak-poer*, or *Pishore*, when he received the *Moring* of *Pigul's* Letter. This City is of no great Con-*shore*. sequence, nor has it any good Fortification; yet was there in it a Garrison of 1000 *Indian* Horse, and some Hundreds of Infantry. The *Schah* sent a Summons to the Commander, requiring him to open his Gates; assuring him, that in case of Compliance neither he nor his Garrison should receive the least Injury. The Governor having refused to surrender, *Kouli Kan* ordered the Place to be stormed, and it was immediately carried. Some of the Garrison, as is customary on such Occasions, were put to the Sword. But *Kouli Kan* saved the greatest Part of them, who immediately took on in his Army. The Town was abandoned to pillage, and afforded the Soldiers a fine Booty.

The *Persian Schah* did not stop here. Some *Kouli Kan* Leagues distant from *Pishore* is a considerable *passes the* City called *Attock*, situated upon the Conflu-*Rivers, and* ence of the *Nilab* and that Part of the *Indus* takes *At-* to, which it communicates its Name. *Kouli tock.*

*Kan* resolved to pass the *Nilab*, and make himself Master of this Place. There was no *high* thing as a Bridge in this Country: But the *Schah* knew so well how to remedy that Inconvenience, by the Pontoons which his *European* Engineers had built for him, that his Army very soon appeared on the other Side of

of the River. The Governor of *Attock*, surprized at this Expedition, and terrified by the Example of the Commander of *Pishore*, who was killed in the Carnage of that City, sent Deputies to the *Persian* Hero, and offered him the Keys of the Place. *Kouli Kan* put a Garrison in it, and made Dispositions for passing the River *Attock*, which is that Branch of the *Indus* already mentioned. Not a Creature opposed his Passage, which he performed without any other Loss than that of a few Camels loaded with Baggage, who fell down in the Water, and perished there with their Burthens.

The two  
Armies  
approach  
each other.

Mean time *Mahmet-Gha* was arrived upon the Eastern Banks of the *Indus*, at the Head of 400,000 Men. The *Persian* Army was very much diminished; the excessive Heat, and the Fatigue of bad Ways, had caused divers Maladies among them, which carried off abundance of Soldiers. They were not now, at the most, above 60,000 strong. Yet were they not in the least terrified at that vast Multitude of *Indians*, who came to dispute with them the Passage of the *Indus*. Every Thing seemed not only possible to them, but under the Conduct of *Kouli Kan* even easy. This Monarch detached one of his Brethren, he whom we spoke of in the first Part of this History as Governor of *Kerman*, with 6000 Men, and Orders to advance to the *Indus*, and chuse out a proper Place for passing over his Army. For this Purpose he had prepared a Number of Boats, the River being too large to have a Bridge laid over it.

The



The *Inde*, or *Indus*, by modern Geogra- Descrip-  
 phers called the *Sinde*, takes its Rise in the tion of the  
 Confines of *Little Thibet*, in the Mountains *Indus*.  
 which separate that Kingdom from the Pro-  
 vince of *Nagracut*. It runs along meandering  
 from N. E. to S. W. separating first the King-  
 dom of *Cachemire* from the Country of *Ban-*  
*rich* ; next it traverses the Countries of *Attock*,  
*Moultan*, *Buckar*, and *Tatta* ; then falls down  
 into the *Indian Ocean*, after dividing itself  
 into two principal Branches, which are its two  
 Mouths, and form an Isle not much unlike  
 the *Delta* of the *Nilus*. It receives in its  
 Course the Waters of divers other less confi-  
 derable Rivers, among which are those of  
*Nilab*, *Cow* or *Behat*, *Lacca*, *Rawi*, and  
*Kan* or *Via*. Every one knows that *Alexan-*  
*der the Great* passed the *Indus* with his Army,  
 and made a Conquest of the Country which  
 at present called *Indostan*. His Name is  
 still known in those Parts, and the modern  
*Indians* call him *Secander Filifons*, that is to  
 say, *Alexander* the Son of *Philip*. The *In-*  
*dians* of that Monarch's Time were, as they  
 are at present, brave and couragious, witness  
*Porus* and his Army : But their Kings in that  
 Age carried Luxury to an Excess beyond  
 Expression, and perhaps surpassed even the  
*August* Emperors.

When the King suffers himself to be A Passage  
 seen in publick, says *Quintus Curtius*, his from *Quin-*

“ Officer *stius Curti-*  
*us*, con.

(a) *Quam rex se in publico conspici patitur, cerning*  
*auribus a argentea ministri ferunt, totumque iter, King Po-*  
*er quod ferri destinavit, odoribus complent. Au rus.*

E

rea

" Officers carry Silver Centers before him,  
 " and perfume all the Ways by which he  
 " passes. He lies upon a Golden Litter, a-  
 " dorned with Pearls that hang all around it.  
 " He is clothed in a Linen Robe, embroider-  
 " ed with Gold and Purple. Behind the  
 " Litter come his Gendarms and Body-  
 " guards, many of whom carry Branches of  
 " Trees, full of singing Birds, whom they  
 " have taught to warble Variety of Tunes, in  
 " order to divert him amidst his serious Affairs.  
 " His Palace is enriched with gilded Columns,  
 " entwined all along with Golden Vines, in-  
 " termixed with Figures of Birds made in Sil-  
 " ver; there being nothing in which they

rea lectica margaritis circumpendentibus recubat.  
 Distincta sunt auro & purpura carbasa, quæ indu-  
 tus est. Lecticam sequuntur armati corporisque  
 custodes; inter quos ramis aves pendent, quas  
 cantu feris rebus obstreperè docuerunt. Regia  
 auratas columnas habet; totas eas vitis auro cæ-  
 lato percurrit, aviumque, quarum visu maxime  
 gaudent, argenteæ effigies opera distinguunt. Re-  
 gia adeuntibus pater, cum capillum pectit atque  
 ornat: tunc responsa legationibus, tunc jura popu-  
 laribus reddit. Dempis soleis, odoribus ilinun-  
 tur pedes. Venatus maximus labor est, inclusa  
 vivario animalia inter vota cantusque pellicum fi-  
 gere. Binum cubitorum sagittæ sunt, quas can-  
 unt majore nixu quam effectu; quippe eun-  
 cus in levitate vis omnis est, inhabili pondere  
 oneratur. Breviora itinera equo conficit; lo-  
 gior ubi expediri est, elephantum velunt cursum  
 & tantarum bellicarum corpora tota contegunt a-  
 ro. Ac, ne quis perditis moribus desit, lectus  
 aureis pellicum longus ordo sequitur.



“ more delight than in their variegated Birds  
 “ of divers Colours. The King's Palace is  
 “ open to all Comers; and while they comb  
 “ and adorn his Hair, he gives Audience to  
 “ Embassadors, and administers Justice to  
 “ his People. His Sandals are taken off, and  
 “ his Feet anointed with precious Odours.  
 “ The greatest Exercise he takes, is with his  
 “ Bow and Arrows to hunt and kill some  
 “ Beast enclosed in a Park, while his Con-  
 “ cubines surround him with Songs, and  
 “ Vows for the good Success of his Sport,  
 “ Their Arrows are two Cubits long, which  
 “ they let fly with more Effort than Effect,  
 “ their unmanageable Weight depriving them  
 “ of Force. When he goes not far, he rides  
 “ on Horse-back; but in a long Journey he  
 “ is drawn upon a Car by two Elephants,  
 “ whose monstrous Bodies are all adorned  
 “ and caparisoned with Gold. And that no-  
 “ thing might be wanting to this unbounded  
 “ Luxury, a long Train of his Concubines,  
 “ in Litters of Gold, follow in his Retinue.”

Such was the Life that the Kings of *India* led in the Time of *Alexander*, and, with very little Difference, such is the Life led by the *Mogul* Emperors at this Day.

*Kouli Kan's* Brother, whom I mentioned to A Place  
 have been detached to survey the Banks of found for  
 the ~~Indus~~, reported, that he had for a long passing the  
 Time sought a commodious Place whereat *Indus*.  
 to pass that River, and that he had at last  
 found one some Leagues above *Hassan Ab-*  
*dal*, where the Channel was not extremely  
 broad, nor the Stream over-rapid; but that  
 the *Mogul* Cavalry appeared on the other Side,

which would render the Passage difficult, and the Landing yet more so. *Kouli Kan* provided against this Inconvenience, by ordering a Range of long Barks, resembling Half-Gallies, to be built, and furnished with Artillery. This indeed required a considerable Time; but he employed such a Number of Workmen, and by the Help of the *Nilab* procured Timber so easily from the Mountains, that in a few Weeks the Work was finished.

Account

of the Passage.

Their Transport Vessels were already prepared, and at the Head of these they put the floating Batteries, which, as they came near the opposite Shore, made a continual Fire upon the Enemy, till the Troops that were in the Boats could also use their small Arms. The *Indians* discharged a prodigious Quantity of Arrows, intermixed with Musket and Cannon Shot, which however did no great Damage: While the gallant *Kouli Kan*, getting into a small light Skiff, with only a few of his select Friends, advanced before all the Fleet, and jumped the first upon Shore. This little Company drove back a large Body of *Indian* Cavalry; but had at last been overpowered, if Succour had not opportunely arrived. Happily for them, the Troops disembarked under the Fire of the Artillery, and several Squadrons having formed themselves in an instant, fell upon the undisciplined and disorderly Enemy, and put them to flight.

The *Mogul*, disappointed, flies from his Army.

Immediately the News was spread in *met-Cha's* Camp, that the *Persians* had passed the *Indus*. The *Mogul* Monarch, who lay with his Army a few Leagues from that River, no sooner heard what was done, but he began



began to perceive the Error he had committed, by putting himself in Competition with the fortunate *Kouli Kan*. His Pride vanished away, his haughty Menaces were changed into very different Dispositions, and he sunk at last into a total Despondency; so that the next Day, accompanied but with a few of the *Rajas* his Tributaries, he privately left the Army, with an Intent to hide himself from Danger in the most remote Part of his Dominions, after having laid waste all the Countries round, to prevent the *Persians* from following him. He was not however so expeditious in the pursuit of this Project, as to put it effectually in execution. The *Mogul* Emperors had rather run the last Risk, than to abandon their *Seraglio*. That Multitude of Women, who follow them almost wherever they go, are a perpetual Clog upon those Princes in their Journeys. Before *Mahmet-Cha* had gotten Leagues, two of his *Omrahs*, or Grandees, who each of them commanded a Body of Troops, overtook him: They had been informed of his dastardly Resolution, and were come to divert him from it, and engage him to return. Their Names were *Nezamelnolk*, who enjoyed the Office of *Asesia*, that is, High-Chancellor, and *Commardien-Can*. What they represented to him was, that things were not yet in such a desperate Condition; that the *Persian* Army was but a Handful of Men, in comparison of those innumerable Forces who were under the Command of his imperial Majesty; that *Kouli Kan's* Troops were already fatigued with so many Labours and Inconveniences, and above all with what they

had suffered in passing the *Indus*; that their General, far from thinking to undertake any thing, would remain quiet, and esteem himself very happy if they did not attack him, but give him Time to repose his Troops, and re-establish their wasted Vigour; that finally, he ought to look upon the *Persian* Army, and upon *Schah Nadir* himself, as a Parcel of rash Fellows, who had only thrown themselves in the way of Destruction; that they were already half dead with Hunger and Weakness, and that, in order to defeat them, there was nothing more to do but to fall on as soon as possible.

He is persuaded to return.

These Reasons determined the *Mogul* to go back to his Army, but could not prevail on him to attack the *Persians*, who lay very still some Leagues above, only waiting till they were in a Condition to make their Appearance. The gross of the *Persian* Army, which remained under the Orders of one of the most powerful *Rajas*, was now reinforced by that Body of Horse, which always attends the Person of their Emperor. In all probability, if this Multitude of Forces united together had marched directly against the *Persians*, while their Strength and Spirits were yet languid, they might have purchased a cheap Victory: But instead of that, *Mahmud* took a Resolution to draw together all the Detachments he had sent out, and march towards *Labor*, to support the *Souba*, or Vice-roy of that Kingdom, who seemed the most exposed to the Arms of the *Persian* Monarch. This Design was reasonable in itself, and moreover founded upon Advice received from the said



said *Souba*, who was a very brave and able Commander. Upon hearing that *Kouli Kan* had passed the *Indus*, that Governor judiciously foresaw that he would endeavour to open himself a Passage through the Kingdom of *Labor* to *Deli*, the Capital of the *Indies*; especially as he had certain Intelligence, that the Victor held a Correspondence with some discontented *Rajas*, over whose Territories he was to pass, and augment his Army with their Troops as he marched along. The Necessity of going to cover the Kingdom of *Labor* seemed therefore indispensable, and the Emperor sent Orders to divers Detachments that he had made along the *Indus*, to rejoin the Army.

While these Orders were executing, *Kouli Kan* Kan, seeing his Troops a little recovered, took the Field, and detached *Amier-beck-kan*, one of his Generals, with 6000 Men, to march towards *Emen-abad*, which may not improperly be called the Key of the Kingdom of *Labor*. Besides the Garrison which was in this Town, 10,000 Men defended the Avenues towards it, under the Command of *Pansdaar-Callinder-Can*. They were advantageously posted; but this did not hinder the *Persians* from defeating them, and carrying the City Sword in Hand. At the News of this Disaster, *Sikkeria-kan* (that was the Vice-roy of *Labor*'s Name) advanced with 20,000 Men, fully resolved to make head against the *Persians* till *Mahmet-Cha* should come up with all his Forces, and so take the Enemy in Front and Rear. But *Kouli Kan* foresaw all this; and, favoured by the discontented *Rajas*,  
with

Defeats  
the Vice-  
roy of  
*Labor*.

with all Expedition marched up to the Vice-roy, before he had Time to retire, and gave him a total Defeat. *Sikheria-kan* fought on this Occasion with abundance of Valour; but having too few Troops, and seeing that the Fortune of *Kauli Kan* carried every thing before it, he quitted the Field of Battle, and, accompanied with several of his Officers, threw himself into the City of *Labor*, resolved to defend himself there till the imperial Army came to his Relief.

*Labor* de-  
scribed.

*Labor*, or, as Mr. *Thevenot* \* writes it, *Lahors*, is distant from *Cachemire*, which lies to the North of it, 48 or 50 Leagues. From *Deli*, which lies to its South, it is remote at least an Hundred Leagues; for they reckon 200 Cosses from one City to the other, and the Cosses, or Half Leagues, are very long in this Country. *Moultan* is to the West of *Labor* Sixty and some odd Leagues. To the East of it are high Mountains, inhabited in many Places by *Rajas*, some of whom are tributary to the great *Mogul*, and others not. These latter have strong Holds, to which they retire, and cannot be driven from them; whatever Robberies they commit upon the Merchants: So that those who travel the Country, are obliged to have Soldiers for the Guard, to defend the *Caravanseras* from the Thieves.

Its Situa-  
tion.

*Labor* is situated in 31 Degrees 50 Minutes North Latitude, near the River *Rawi*, which runs into the *Indus*. The River formerly ran close to the Town; but, having its Course

\* Voyage des Indes, Chap. xxxvii. p. 175.



in a level Ground, it altered its Channel a-  
bove a quarter of a League. It was a very  
ne Place when the *Mogul* Emperors kept  
their Court there, and before they had pre-  
ferred to it either *Deli* or *Agra*. It is large, an  
as been, like the other imperial Residences,  
dorned with Mosques, public Baths, Squares,  
Quays, Palaces, and Gardens. The Castle  
still remains, it being a good Building. For-  
merly it had three Gates towards the City,  
and nine towards the Country. Within-side  
of it is the King's Palace, which has not yet  
lost all its Ornaments. There are many  
Paintings upon the Walls, representing the  
Actions of the Great *Moguls*, whose Ancest-  
tors are depicted with great Magnificence.  
Upon one Gate there is a Crucifix, and upon  
another the Picture of the Virgin *Mary*;  
which Mr. *Thevenot* takes for an Evidence of  
*Gehan-guir's* Hypocrisy, who pretended to have  
a high Regard for the Christian Religion, in  
order to flatter the *Portuguese*, of whom he  
had occasion. However that be, this City  
gives Name to a Province of *Indostan*, which  
was anciently a Kingdom. The *Moguls* call  
it *Pan-geab*, which signifies the five Rivers,  
because there are five which have their Sources  
in this Territory. In the *Grecian* Times  
they were called *Acesines*, *Cophes*, *Zaiadras*,  
*Hypasis*, and *Hydaspes*; which last is particu-  
larly famous for the Victory which *Alexander*  
*the Great* won at the Passage of it over *Porus*,  
who perhaps was King of that Province which  
we now call *Labor*. The Names of these  
Rivers, at this Day, are *Behat*, *Canab*, *Find*,  
*Rawy*,

*Rawy, and Van*: They all fall into the *Indus*.

Produce  
and Ma-  
factures.

As to the rest; this Province is one of the largest and most plentiful in all *Indostan*. Its Fertility is in a great Measure owing to the Rivers just mentioned. Whatsoever is necessary to human Life, as Rice in abundance, with Corn and Fruits, is here produced; as also good Wines, and the very best Sugar in all the Empire. In the City they not only manufacture Linen Cloths, and print them in Variety of Colours, but work whatever is made in any other Part of the *Indies*. Tho' they reckon it 150 Leagues from *Lahor* to *Agra*, yet is there a Causeway all the way, planted with the most beautiful Rows of Trees in the Universe. The Trees are high, bushy, and their Branches very long. It is conjectured, but without any solid Reason, that *Lahor* is built upon the Ruins of the antient *Bucephalé*, which *Alexander the Great* erected in Memory of his famous Horse. *Lahor*, in fact, is but a modern City, and not long ago was but an inconsiderable Town. Besides, tho' the Name *Alexander*, as I before remarked, be known in *Indostan*, the People there never heard a Word about his Horse.

*Kouli Kan*  
pursues  
the Go-  
vernor.

But to return to our History: *Kouli Kan* followed close at the Governor of *Lahor's* Heels, who retired precipitately towards his Capital, and threw himself into it with the few People that accompanied him. The *Schah*, without permitting his Soldiers to spoil the Dead, or to pillage the Camp which the Vice-roy had abandoned, marched directly



to *Lahor*, and arrived there a few Hours after the Vice-roy had got Entrance. Every thing there was in the utmost Confusion; the Inhabitants were in a great Consternation for the Defeat of their Vice-roy, and the Garrison appeared to be no less disheartened.

In the midst of the Surprise arrived *Kouli* Takes the *Kan*, and, making an advantageous Use of the City. great Number of Scaling-Ladders which he had got made by Advice of his *European* Engineers, he ordered the Place to be stormed: But, notwithstanding the Bravery of the *Persian* Soldiers, and the Consternation of those within, *Sik-keria-kan*, at the Head of some intrepid *Indians*, sustained the Assault with a great deal of Vigour, and repulsed even the Troops of *Kouli Kan*. Reflecting however, that it was impossible long to make head against victorious Troops, commanded by such a General, he capitulated, and the *Schah* granted him generously the Terms he demanded, except that of being conducted with his Garrison to *Mah-met-Cha*. For his own part indeed, he had Leave to retire whither he would; but for his Garrison, which were still pretty numerous, the Victor detained them Prisoners of War.

When the Tidings of all these Events State of came to the Ears of the *Indian* Monarch, he the two was upon full March to relieve *Lahor*. But Armies. Affairs having thus changed their Situation, it was necessary for him to change his Design, and, instead of advancing, to make a Halt. He did so, and extending his Army by Parties, ordered Possession to be taken of all the Avenues of the Kingdom of *Lahor*,  
in

in hopes to surround, and as it were ensnare the *Persians*. His united Army amounted, according to Report, to above 500,000 Horse, and a Number of Infantry in proportion. But among this incredible Number of Soldiers, there was not perhaps one who did not tremble at the very Name of *Kouli Kan*; whereas the *Persians* were full of Confidence and Resolution. All *Indostan* had a Sensation of the Terror that seemed to have seized her whole Army; and the Peasant, as well as the Citizen, was in a Consternation that cannot be expressed.

*Mahmet-Cha*, with the main Body of his Army, entrenched himself in an advantageous Post. *Kouli Kan*, he was in hopes, would be obliged at least to return as he came, for want of Subsistence in that Province. But the *Persian* made a Detachment of 30,000 Men, who compleated the Subjection of all the rest of the Province, and brought in more Provisions than their Army had need of. Far otherwise was it in the *Mogul's* Camp, from which *Kouli Kan* intercepted, and cut off all the Convoys; and tho' the *Indians* are naturally extreme temperate, such a frightful Number of People could not subsist without eating. In a word, they soon saw themselves famished by the very People they had been in hopes of starving to Death. It was to no purpose that they enlarged the *Escortes*, which were to conduct the Supplies to their Camp; 500 *Persian* Horse would appear on a sudden, without having been seen before, and make no Scruple to attack 10,000 of the *Mogul* Cavalry. They beat them, took all their Stores, and brought



brought them to their own Army, or burnt them upon the Spot, to prevent their doing the Enemy any good.

Things were in this Condition when the *Sadat Kan* arrived in *Omrah Sadat-Can*, *Souba* or Governor of *A-* arrived in *out*, arrived at the *Indian Army*. *Mahmet-Cha* *Mahmet-Cha's Ar-* had sent for him, to assist him both with his *my*. Courage and Counsel, in this critical State of Affairs. *Sadat-Can* had in reality a great deal of Capacity, and as much Bravery: But he was born a *Persian*, which alone might suffice to render him suspected; not to mention that he was the sworn Enemy of *Commarudien Can*, who passed for the Emperor's chief Favourite.

Being consulted by his imperial Majesty, *Sadat-Can* represented to him, with a great deal of Force, the general Consternation into which the ill Success of this War had thrown all *Indostan*, and how necessary it was to act with Vigour and Resolution in order to change the Face of Affairs; gave him to understand that the Slowness of his Proceedings, and his natural Effeminacy, were the Cause of all these Disasters; and advised him to send for the Prince *Amet-Cha*, his Son, who wanted neither Courage, Prudence, nor Vigilance, and who infallibly would inspire new Life into the Troops. The Emperor followed this Advice in part: He sent immediately for the Prince *Amet-Cha*, in a Litter all shining with As does Gold, Pearls, and precious Stones; but gave also the him, when he arrived, very little Authority Prince in the Army. *Amet-Cha.*

After the Prince was come, *Mahmet-Cha* advanced towards *Kernal* or *Karnal*, dragging  
F with

with him a Train of Artillery equal to the enormous Number of his Troops. It consisted of 1200 Pieces of Cannon, most of them Braſs, and 50 Mortars. All these formidable Preparations were augmented by 500 Elephants, loaded with Towers and armed Men. *Kouli Kan's* Army, with all the Reinforcements it had received lately from *Persia*, did not amount to 80,000 Soldiers; which were but a Handful in comparison of the prodigious Number of their Enemies. But what cannot Valour and Confidence perform?

**Expectations from each other; which Proximity gave a Battle.** The two Armies were only two Leagues from each other; which Proximity gave room to think that there would very soon be a Battle, such a Battle as would determine the Fate of the great *Mogul*, and reduce him from the proudest of Princes to the most abject of Mortals, or make him at once the Sovereign of *Asia*.

*Sadat-Can* pretended the utmost Loyalty to *Mahmet-Cha*, who, as he had occasion of such an able Counsellor, dissembled his Suspicion, and even prevailed upon *Commarudien-Can* to suspend his Resentment, and to second the *Souba* of *Aout* in whatever regarded the Good of the State.

**Kouli Kan** Mean while *Schah Nadir*, being resolved to attack the come to a general and decisive Action, advanced at the Head of 6000 Horse, to take a View of the *Mogul* Army. This mighty Host, which covered a Tract of above Six Leagues Extent, was in some Places very well entrenched; but in others more indifferently, where they had wanted *European* Engineers. The *Schah* saw the Advantage, and, tho' attended



tended with not the tenth Part of his own little Army, ventured to penetrate into one of those weak Parts of the Entrenchment, where his Men cut in pieces and pillaged all they met. This happened to be *Sadat-Can's* Quarter, who being instantly informed that the *Persians* were plundering his Baggage, repaired thither with a Reinforcement of Horse, commanded by *Rajas*, and accompanied by Prince *Amet-Cha* and *Commarudien-Can*. A very sharp and bloody Combat ensued, which lasted near two Hours; so long did this Handful of *Persians*, with *Kouli Kan* at their Head, dispute the Ground: At last, however, they were obliged to give way to Numbers, and retire with only a part of their Booty, the rest having been retaken.

Tho' the *Indians* could boast that they had Loss in this once repulsed the *Persians*, they nevertheless paid so dear for the Advantage, that it had almost been better for them not to have obtained it. Besides a great many common Soldiers, they lost several Officers of the first Rank. *Sadat-Can*, having received a Wound, was thrown to the Earth, and trampled under Foot by the Horses and Elephants; notwithstanding which, they accused him of holding Intelligence with *Schah Nadir*. *Commarudien-Can* was so dangerously wounded, that he died a few Days after. As most of the *Omrahs* and *Rajas* charged the first with having been the Cause of all this Misfortune, tho' he lost his Life fighting valiantly; upon that Accusation *Mahmèt-Cha* confiscated the Money and Effects of the Deceased, whose

Wife and Children were thereby reduced to Beggary.

*Mahmet-  
Cha de-  
sires a  
Peace.*

However, tho' *Kouli Kan* likewise lost a great many Men in the Skirmish I have been describing, this did not hinder his advancing nearer the *Mogul's* Camp, in full Resolution to come to a decisive Battle. This was not the Design of *Mahmet-Cha*, whose Eyes were so opened by what had lately passed, that he had no Ambition to try his Fortune against that of the *Schah*. Already had he resolved to sue for Peace, and to obtain it at any Price whatever. With this View he sent to the *Persian* Camp, and demanded a Passport for the *Omrab Nazamelmolk*, whom he had nominated his Plenipotentiary to the *Schah*, with a full and unlimited Commission; engaging himself to confirm and ratify all that he should stipulate in the way of an Accommodation.

*His Mini-  
ster con-  
fers with  
Kouli Kan.*

The Passport being granted, *Nazamelmolk* repaired to *Kouli Kan's* Quarters, and had a Conference with that Monarch. At first he endeavoured to give him an advantageous Idea of the Condition of the *Mogul* Army, and the Intrepidity of their Emperor: But *Kouli Kan* was not to be imposed on in that manner. *I freely dispense*, says he, *with all your Rodomontade: I know perfectly well to what State your Army is reduced. All the important Places in this Kingdom I am Master of, and my Troops have taken Possession of all the Avenues. You have no Provisions in your Camp, and in four Days I will either make you all Slaves without fighting, or oblige you to perish* with



with Hunger, or, which is but little better, to disband and separate, to wander like Vagabonds from Place to Place, exposed every Hour to Detachments of my Army, who will use you without Mercy.

The Omrah, perceiving it was to no purpose to dissemble, freely confessed that the Mogul Army was upon the Point of perishing, and that this was the Motive which engaged the Emperor his Master to desire a Peace. "To obtain it, replied the Schah, Mabmet-Gha ought to weigh well the following Particulars."

"First, that I have invaded this Country for a Barrier to my own, and to recover whatever lies on my Side the *Indus*, which was ceded to *Abbas* King of *Persia* and his Successors, by *Homayum* (1) Emperor of *Indostan*, in virtue of an Agreement between these two Princes. Secondly, That I am also come to take Possession of the famous *Mogul* Throne, made by Order of *Tamerlane the Great*, and valued at Nine *Carols* or *Korours* (about 12 Millions *Sterling*) and to carry it out of *India* into *Persia*.

Thirdly, That the *Great Mogul Homayum* having borrowed 10,000 Soldiers of *Abbas the Great*, to support him against the Intrigues of the Officers of his Army, after he had re-ascended the Throne, and that those

(1) This is the same Prince that was dethroned by the *Patans*, as I observed before. *Schah Abbas*, fir-named the *Great*, King of *Persia*, restored him, and in recompence had the Country here mentioned granted by a Treaty between the two Monarchs.

Soldiers having continued in the *Mogul's* Service, without the Court of *Persia's* ever receiving any thing in return; *Kouli Kan* demanded Satisfaction for them of *Mahmet-Cha*.

*Fourthly*, That if the *Mogul* Emperor desired to make Peace with him, he must consent to have it stipulated in the Treaty, that in case either of them should happen to be attacked, the other should be obliged to furnish him with a certain Supply of Men and Money.

*Finally*, That having, since his being seated on the Throne of *Persia*, sent Embassadors to *Mahmet-Cha*, he desired to know the Reason why they were so long detained, and why the *Mogul* had never sent a suitable Answer to the Letters they brought."

Who requires an Interview with the Great *Mogul*.

*Kouli Kan* ordered these five Articles to be put in Writing, and delivered to *Nazamel-molk*; to whom he said farther: *I command you to tell your Prince from me, that he will do well to meet me to-morrow Noon, in the middle Space between the two Camps. He must not come attended with more than three Persons, whom he may chuse from among his Omrahs and Rajas. We can better treat of a Peace between ourselves, than by Agency of Embassadors. In the mean Time, let him prepare his Answer to the five Points in question.*

The *Mogul* Court had no sooner seen these Demands, but they felt their Fears redouble. It was requisite however to come to a Resolution, In want as they were of all the Necessaries of Life, tho' the most numerous, they were not the strongest Party. The most prudent Method was thought to be, to give



give way to the Necessity of the Times, and to grant all that was stipulated in *Schah Nadir's* Demands.

The main Point was, how they could venture upon the Interview required. *Mahmet-Cha* apprehended it was only a Snare, to get Possession of his Person: But as his Fortune could not be more deplorable than it was at present, he determined with himself to pass over every prudential Reason, that might advise him against putting himself into the Power of his Enemy. He punctually appeared therefore, at the Hour and Place appointed, with only three Attendants, among whom was the *Omrah Nazamelmolk*. As he passed along, he saw all the Avenues, both to the Right and Left, occupied by *Persian* Soldiers, and at his Arrival perceived *Kouli Kan* himself, in the Midst of a large Body of his Generals, and other principal Officers of his Army. Which is granted.

The first Civilities being over, *Kouli Kan* intreated the *Mogul* to accompany him to the *Persian* Camp, where he gave him a magnificent Entertainment. After Dinner, the two Monarchs conferred together an Hour, when *Mahmet-Cha* declared he accepted the Preliminaries which the Conqueror had sent him. Well then, said *Kouli Kan*, Their if you are satisfied, the Treaty shall soon be drawn up. There is nothing farther to do, but to consider of the Re-imbursment of those Expences which I have been obliged to be at in the present War, and of the annual Tribute which you are to pay me. *Mahmet Cha* begged of him to explain himself on this Head, and declare

declare what he made those two Articles amount to. *Kouli Kan* fixed the first at 40 *Kourours* or *Carols*, about 52 Millions 520,000 Pounds, and the other at 180 Millions of *Roupees*, which make 22 Millions 500,000 Pounds *Sterling*. The *Mogul*, frightened at this prodigious Sum, replied smartly, "That he would sooner surrender to him the Empire of *Indostan*, than engage to comply with such an exorbitant Demand." *You can surrender me nothing*, said *Kouli Kan* in wrath, *which is not mine before. Art thou ignorant that the Fortune of War has made me not only Master of thy Dominions, but of thy own Life? However, thou mayst return: I give thee twenty four Hours longer to resolve in, after which I shall see what I have to do farther.*

*Mahmet-Cha* holds a Council.

These Words were a Thunder-Clap in the unhappy *Mahmet Cha's* Ears. He had no Power to say a Word more, but immediately departed to his own Army, summoned a Council, and gave a Relation of all that had passed. The most Prudent of the Assembly were struck with Consternation, and durst not declare their Opinion. But the young Prince *Amet-Cha*, the *Mogul's* Son, was for dying Sword in Hand, and making one desperate Effort to save the Empire. Most of the young *Omrahs* and *Rajas* came into his Sentiment; while those of more Experience thought directly otherwise. Among the latter there was one who represented, "That the Army was ready to perish with Famine, not having eat any thing for two Days past; that the Soldiers deserted by Hundreds, and went over to the  
Enemy,



Enemy, who abounded with every thing ; in a Word, that at the least Rumour of a Battle they might perhaps all disband ; of which there was the more probability, because among those that remained, there was not one who did so on any other Principle, than the Hope of a speedy Accommodation, which would put an end to all his Misery : That therefore he could not understand what any Man meant by talking of coming to Action, it being impossible to fight without Troops. ”

The Importance of these Reasons made And a-  
them attended to, and united the Minds of greees to  
all present in one Opinion, which was, to grant all  
submit to the Conditions prescribed by *Schah Kouli*  
*Nadir*. When the Council broke up, *Mah-Kan's De-*  
*met Gha* sent *Nazamelmolk* to conclude the mande.  
Treaty with the *Persian* Monarch, and to  
conduct with him, as a Present, an Elephant  
of extraordinary Magnitude, richly capari-  
soned, adorned with Pearls and precious  
Stones, and loaded with 400,000 *Roupees*  
in Specie. The Treaty was soon drawn up  
and signed. All the smooth Persuasions of  
*Nazamelmolk* could not mollify *Kouli Kan*  
upon any one Article of it, and the Pleni-  
potentiary saw himself obliged to give way  
to the inflexible Temper of the Victor.

No sooner was the Treaty signed, but But disa-  
*Nazamelmolk* returned to his Master's Camp, vows the  
to procure his Ratification. The *Indian Treaty*  
Monarch disavowed all that had been done, when sign-  
without any one's knowing the Cause of ed.  
this so sudden and extraordinary an Altera-  
tion.. It gave the greater Cause of Surprise,

as the Condition of this unfortunate Prince, far from being mended, grew worse and worse every Hour, as the Want of Necessaries became more sensible. For the *Orientals* make War without great Preparations, without Store of Provisions, without Magazines and Places of Arms; so that their Armies both come together and disband with great Facility.

And persists in it.

What could equal *Nazamelmolck's* Astonishment, when he heard his Master call him Traitor, and not only refuse to ratify the Treaty that had just been concluded, but accuse him with having made an ill Use of the Full Powers that had been granted him? The *Omrah* represented to the Monarch, "That it behoved him to take Care what he did, for that the Affair in Hand was no Trifle; that nothing less was at Stake than the Safety of his Army, his Empire, and perhaps his own Life; that this was not the Way to treat a Conqueror, who had both Power and Resolution to do any thing, and whom he should rather think of appeasing by a submissive Behaviour, than to irritate him by a Breach of Faith." All this had no Effect on *Mahmet-Cha's* Mind, which was already fixed. The only Answer he gave the Minister was, that he must e'en go back and fetch him better Conditions, if he expected to have them ratified. Then turning away, he would not hear a Word more upon the Subject.

*Nazamelmolck*, in the utmost Consternation, returned to *Kouli Kan*, in order once more to endeavour to soften him: But no sooner



sooner did the Conqueror hear the Cause of this precipitate Return, but he put the Negotiator in Irons, and told him with a fierce and menacing Air; *I have kept my Word; I granted Peace to my Enemy: He desires War, and he shall have it; the Perfidious Man shall perish by the Sword, with all his Family, and all his Court.* Immediately he marched towards the Mogul's Camp, and sent word to Mahmet-Cha, that he was just going to massacre Him and all his Army. That very Evening he gave Orders to his own Troops, to be ready for the Combat by Break of Day next Morning; enjoining the Soldiers to kill every one they met, to destroy the Mogul's Camp by Fire and Sword, to seize that Prince alive or dead, to violate his Women, and to give no Quarter to any of his Soldiers or Officers.

Nazamelmolck, informed of the cruel Orders which Kouli Kan had given in the first Emotions of his Rage, intreated earnestly to have leave to speak to this Conqueror. His Request was granted; his Chains were taken off, and he was brought before the Monarch. Throwing himself at the Feet of the affronted Prince, he supplicated him to suspend the Effects of his just Anger, for that he did not yet despair of working somewhat on Mahmet-Cha, if he might have Permission to visit him once more. The Schah, affected with the humble Posture of this Omrah, yielded to his Petition, and not only engaged his Word, that he would not begin the Attack for 24 Hours longer, but permitted him to return during that Interval, according to his Desire.

Naza-

Finds the  
Mogul in  
Despair.

*Nazamelmolk* found the *Great Mogul* provided with several sorts of Poisons, which he had got ready prepared to take away his own Life, and the Lives of all his Wives and Children, in case *Kouli Kan* persisted to impose on him such severe Conditions.

At the Sight of these Preparations the *Omrah* trembled, exhorted the Monarch to arm himself with Resolution, represented to him that true Greatness of Soul did not consist in depriving a Man's self of Life, but in bearing Adversity with a generous Temper, and knowing how to give way to Time and Necessity.

The *Mogul*, who probably had no great Desire to die, relished these solid Reasons, and asked the Man who gave them, if he had brought him any Diminution of his Misfortunes. *Nazamelmolk* answered in the Negative, told him the *Schah* was inflexible, and that he had been just upon the Point of charging the Imperial Army, if by his most earnest Prayer he had not diverted him from his Purpose, and obtained a fresh Truce of 24 Hours more.

Who rat-  
fies the  
Treaty  
too late.

This so near Prospect of Danger did not hasten the *Mogul's* Resolution: The Day was spent in Consultations and Deliberations, and it was not till Evening that he prevailed on himself to ratify the Treaty. It was left in the Hands of *Kouli Kan*, and *Nazamelmolk* set out to demand it. But the propitious Time was elapsed, and the *Schah's* Mind entirely hardened: He had already given his irrevocable Orders for marching to the Attack, and would be no more importuned upon



upon the Subject. *Nazamelmolk* was remanded into Irons, and the Signal being given, the whole *Persian* Army began to be in Motion.

*Mahmet-Cha*, informed of this, resolved And pre- at least to make a Virtue of Necessity. He pares for drew up his Army behind their Entrench- Battle. ments, and ordered all his Artillery to play. The Consternation was so great, that the Engineers and their Train fled from their Duty, and the whole Army appeared in an inexpressible Disorder. Mean while the *Persian* Cannon began to roar, and the Army of *Kouli Kan* advanced in good Order, under the Conduct of that Hero, who rode upon a beautiful *Turkish* Horse.

The Attack began on the right Wing of His right the *Moguls*, which extended to an Eminence Wing that bounded the Plain. Two Hundred routed. Field-Pieces, well supplied, soon made a Breach in the Enemy's Entrenchments; and then the *Persian* Infantry coming to close Quarters with the *Moguls*, the latter were soon repulsed. They threw themselves in Disorder upon the Cavalry, which advanced to charge, and terrified them in such a Manner, that they fled without striking a Blow. All the Posts were instantly abandoned, the *Indians* not so much as waiting to be attacked, in order to excuse their Flight. The *Persians* pursued briskly these Fugitives, and made a dreadful Slaughter among them. It was *Amet-Cha*, the Emperor's Son before-mentioned, who commanded this Wing. He was killed upon the Spot by one of *Schah Nadir's* Guards, while he was making his  
G utmost