



Valor and
Death of Aazem
shah, the second
Brother.

his two hopeful sons were no more: Aazem-shah himself wounded by several musquet-balls, had fallen senseless in his häodah, when a wretched officer of the name of Rostem-dil-khan having got upon that hero's elephant, was not ashamed to cut off his head. He then took the Royal child Aaly-töbar by the hand, and carried the one and the other to Soltan Muäzzem, his master. This sight made a deep impression on the Emperor: the sight of his brother's bloody head, was more than his sensibility could bear; he fetched many a deep sob, and wept bitterly. As to the royal orphan, he pressed him to his bosom, did every thing to pacify him; and in the sequel, he conceived so much affection for him, that he never put any difference between him and his own children. The latter took umbrage at so much tenderness, and once they represented, and complained. But they were silenced with this answer from the Emperor's mouth, "If your inquietude be about his being inimical to my fortune and crown. I inform you, that you are much likelier to be so yourselves than he; and that this child, in case of need, shall prove more anxious for my conservation than any of you."

FORTUNE having put an end to Aazem-shah's reign and party, his ministers and generals joined Affed-khan the Vezir, and Zolficar-khan the generalissimo; and went in a body to pay their homage to Soltan Muäzzem, now styled, Bahadyr-shah, or the Valiant King. The Vezir and the generalissimo had got their own hands bound with a handkerchief; and it was in that condition they presented themselves, and made a profound bow: this sight affected the Emperor's sensibility; he was seen to move from his place, and with his own hands, to set the Vezir's hands at liberty: turning at the same time to his son Muëzzeddin, he bid him go, and loosen the generalissimo's hands. Not content with so much condescension, he made it a point to speak with the utmost kindness to both the father and son, especially to the former; and sending for one of his imperial suits of cloaths, he ordered him to put it on directly, an honor, very seldom conferred on a subject and which raised the old mi-

nister's



enter as high as the celestial mansions. When he saw him dressed, he did him the honor of an embrace, made him sit down in his presence, gave him the command and pay of 7,000 horses, with the grade attached to one of nine, added to all this a present of two corors of Dams (20), and directed, that his Paleky should be admitted within the Imperial enclosure, as far as the gate of the Gh8f8l-qhana or Bathing Place (21), (an honor granted only to Imperial Princes); and that his music might play within the Imperial precincts: As a last token of his favour, he gave him the title of Djelil-al-cadr (22), with the office of Vekil-M8tlac or Lieutenant General, and absolute all over the Empire. Munaam-khan received at the same time the title of Djumlet-el-mulk, with the office of Supreme Vezir, and the Government of the Province of Echerabad, which became an annex to that office. His station in the Cachury or Office-hall, was fixed at the right-hand of Afled khan, with power to set his own seal upon all Public Papers below that of the Prime Minister's.

AFTER these arrangements, the New Emperor turned his attention towards the conduct of some Gentoo Princes, and chiefly towards that of Djehifing, Radja of Amber, who had sided with Aazem-shaw; and as his own brother, Bedji-fing, had sided with the Emperor, to whom he proved very useful, he was placed in his brother's stead, and the latter received orders to attend at Court. Adjet-fing, son of Djefvent-fing-rhator, Zemindar of Djoodeipoor, had likewise sided with Aazem-shaw, and, moreover, had proved refractory and rebellious: Such a conduct deserved immediate attention; and the Emperor having marched into those countries, took those two fortresses out of

(20) One would hardly believe, that a Prince, whose revenues amount to about forty-million sterling, in a country where grain is five or six times cheaper than in England, should have his income reckoned only by Dams, which is a real coin of copper, from forty to forty-eight to a rupee. In the Chamber of Accounts forty Dams always go for a rupee, or a half crown.

(21) The Bathing place, is a palace betwixt the Harem-fera or sanctuary, that is the women's apartment, and the Divan-khana or Public apartments; but distinct from both; and it may be called the Private apartments.

(22) Of Glorious Power. *Djumlet-el-mulk*, signifies the Greatest of the State.



the Hands of the hereditary Princes, and put them under the management of the Imperial Officers, after having ordered the dispossessed Zemindars to attend the Imperial Stirroo, and to live henceforward at Court. At the same time, Affed-khan was ordered to repair to the capital of the Empire, which, with its Province, was henceforward to be under his special care: And in this manner every part of the Empire was coming into order; and every heart being gained by the Emperor's goodness, served to strengthen the throne. Unluckily there arose a civil war between the two remaining sons of Aoreng-zib.

PRINCE Cambaghsh no sooner heard of his brother's death, than he prepared to oppose the victorious party, being of too haughty a disposition to brooke submission, or even tranquility. In vain did the new Emperor send him soothing messages, and advised him, in a mild manner, to be quiet and to live in peace. This mild pacific disposition served only to encourage Cambaghsh; and he sent answers that breathed nothing but anger and defiance: Even these the Emperor would have over-looked; but finding himself urged and reproached by his own sons, he resolved to oppose Cambaghsh. With that view, he set out at half an hour before mid-night, being on Monday, the seventeenth of Shaaban, in the year 1119, and marched toward Bidjapoor by the way of Fateh-poor and Adjmir. The third of Zilcad of the ensuing year, being a Wednesday, the two armies fought in the environs of Liaderabad, of which city Cambaghsh had made himself master. After repeated attacks, and much slaughter, Bahadyr-shah's army drove the enemy out of the field of battle, and remained victorious. This happened at midnight, and by this time, most of those that were personally attached to Cambaghsh being slain, the rest betook themselves to flight, leaving a complete victory to the enemy: The Prince himself, after exhibiting several feats of royal prowess, and receiving several mortal wounds, had fallen senseless on the ground, with hardly any other sign of life, than a faint respiration: It was in that condition that the victorious found him: He was immediately raised, placed upon an elephant

with



with his children, and sent to the Emperor. On notice of this, the Emperor sent his eldest son, Muëzzeddin, with orders to shew him every mark of honor and respect; and on the wounded Prince's being arrived, he directed he should be lodged in a retired tent, within the Imperial enclosure; and he went on foot to pay him a visit. On discovering his body, he fetched a deep sob, and said "*I have never wished to see you in that condition:*" the Prince raising with pain his dying eyes, answered, "*nor did I ever wish to see you in that condition, neither*" and expired. The Emperor exceedingly affected by such a sight, retired to his own apartment, taking with him the young orphans, his nephews. He ordered them to be educated in the same manner, as he had done Aaly-tebar; and he made it a point always to lend a deaf ear to the repeated remonstrances and bitter reproaches of his own children.

THIS battle having rendered Bahadyr-shah master of all the Decan, as well as put an end to all competition with respect to Hindostan; and his authority being now firmly established, he conceived that this was the time to introduce some changes which he had in his mind. One day he represented, in a mild tone of voice, both to Assed-khan and to his son, Zulficar-khan, the generalissimo, "that Munaam-khan was an antient servant of his, and a zealous friend, extremely attached to his person. Whilst I was yet only the Imperial Prince, added he, I promised that I would make him my Vezir, whenever the crown should devolve to me; and now he reminds me of my own promise; but as I intend not to disoblige you on one hand; and on the other, to break my word would look like a proceeding unworthy of the Majesty of an Emperor, I wish you would advise me in such a delicate emergency; and point out some expedient that may give satisfaction to both sides, without wounding my delicacy and sense of honor."

Remarkable delicacy of the Emperor about his own word.

ASSED-KHAN on observing the Emperor's inclination, answered, "That a fidelity to their word was always incumbent upon Emperors; but that he hoped likewise that the honor of two faithful servants that had zealously

served

“ served the imperial family for such a number of years, would be guarded
“ from an affront.” This answer having eased the Emperor’s mind, he directed that Affed-khan should be immediately appointed to the high office of Vekil-M8tlac, or Agent General and absolute of the Emperor’s; and he ordered that he should be invested with a rich Qhylaat or dress of honor (23). Manaam-khan at the same time, who had often acted as Agent General to the Imperial Princes, and as Divan or Superintendent of his Revenue-Office, was invested with the Qhylaat of Vezir; and the Imperial Casket and Seal were put in his hands. The rank of these two illustrious men was also settled by the Emperor himself, who directed that after Affed-khan should take his seat on the carpet of Agent General, and under the canopy of the Vezir-ship, Munaam-khan should walk up to him in a respectful manner, and should present to him the papers that might require his signature.

THIS regulation having satisfied both these illustrious personages, they joined their efforts in dispatching the affairs of state, and in promoting the welfare of the Empire, which conduct after all was their immediate duty, and ought to be the intent and scope of employment and service.

ZOLFICAR-KHAN, the Generalissimo, was decorated with the title and office of Emir-ul-omrah (24), and appointed to the government general of the Decan, comprehending all the Provinces conquered already, or to be conquered hereafter: A charge of importance, which he richly deserved: For no other man at that time would have been able to bring under controul, countries so newly conquered and so refractory. The new Viceroy after having settled to

(23) A Qhylaat is composed of a *Deflar* or *Chira*, i.e. a turban: a *Patta*, or girdle, and a piece of stuff, sometimes ready made up, for a gown or a *Djama*. And hence a Qhylaat, dressing the whole body from head to foot, is very properly called a *Ser-pa*, or a head and foot. To persons of importance, they add a double piece for a gown, and lastly a *Djukba*, or a short gown with short sleeves; and then such a Qhylaat is called a *Ser-pa* of five, or six pieces. One piece of light brocade is also added for long drawers, but this word is never mentioned. All these pieces are of mulmul, embroidered in gold, silver, and silk, upon the most elegant patterns.

(24) This office, which is designed by the words *Prince of Princes*, has sometimes been by one degree inferior to that of Vezir, and sometimes superior to it, so as to be coveted by Vezirs themselves.



his mind, the military and finances of his government, returned to Court, after having left for his Lieutenant a famous Afghan Nobleman of those parts, called Dâ8d-khan-peni (25), a man extremely powerful in those countries, where his riches, his bodily strength, and his personal prowess, had rendered him so famous and of so much importance, that there were no noblemen in Decan, that could be compared to him. He not only was made the hinge of all public affairs, with power to bind or loosen as he should think proper, but he had also the finance department put in the palm of his hand, with full liberty to undertake any military expedition which he should think adviseable.

ZOLFICAR-KHAN, after having eased his mind of so great a burthen, went to Court, where he applied himself sedulously in spreading order and arrangement through every part of the Empire; and as the Provinces of Bengala, Orissa, Azimabad and Ilah-bad, had hitherto been governed by Azim-ash-kan, the Emperor's second son, it was thought proper to continue those countries under the same administration. This put it in the Prince's power to reward nobly two illustrious lords that had rendered him many important services, and had distinguished themselves so valiantly in the great battle of Ecber-abad: These were Abdollah-khan, and Seïd-aaly-khan, both sons of the famous Seïd-abdollah-khan, so much revered in Adjimir under the name of Mïa-khan. On the elder Abdollah-khan, he conferred the Government of Ilah-abad; and he gave that of Aazimabad to the younger, Seïd-aaly-khan. Djaaser-khan was entrusted with the provinces of Bengala and Orissa, in which he acted already as Divan. After all these arrangements, the prince took his residence in his father's court, where he

(25) The word *Peni* as well as those of L88di Tirin, Qhlidji, Bangah, &c. design particular raies or tribes of Afghan-Mountaineers, inhabitants of Cab8l and Candahar, from whence they have more than once spread under the name of Patâns, all over India, where they did cut so eminent a figure, that they were masters of the throne of Hindostan; and it is against the family of L88di, in particular, that Timur's successors, especially H8mai8n, fought such bloody battles.



bore a great sway in every thing : For the Emperor, who was exceedingly good natured, and mild even to a defect, having remembered a vow which he had once made to the Creator of Spirits and men, that if ever he should ascend the throne, he would never deny any man's request, now wanted to act up to that oath of his ; and therefore, dignities, titles, and employments, were lavished away with so undistinguishing a profusion, that they lost much of their value, and ceased to be marks of honor and distinction, although no less a man than Munaam-khan had been appointed to examine the several requests, and to adjust the respective claims. Nevertheless, as men of low rank, whether Hindoos or Musulmen, obtained every day grades of six or seven thousand horses ; and the titles of Djung, and Mulk (26), as well as those of Rai, and Radja, were given to all comers ; dignities came at last to lose their weight, and titles to forfeit all credit.

Feebleness of
Bahadur Shah's
administration.

MEAN while, the army which pushed forward towards Hindostan, had been overtaken by the rainy season ; and it was at such a time as this, that the Minister thought proper to bestow the Government of G8djr4t on Ghazi-eddin-khan, who enjoyed already that of Barar, to which he had been appointed by Aorengzib ; but such was the feebleness of the Ministry, and such the contempt into which their administration, had fallen, that the new Gover-

(26) The first title of honor given by the Emperors of Hindostan, is always that of Khan ; but as all the Afghans, Patans, and Rohillas, never fail to add it to their names as a national distinction, it became necessary in order to distinguish it as a title of honor, to add to a name the word, Aaly, which signifies high, as well as that of Khan. A Mir-djafer, for instance, on being decorated with the title of Khan, would find his name run thus : Mir-djafer aaly-khan. In process of time, the court adds some title, which has some reference to a man's character, in a kingdom or province : thus, Mir-djafer-aaly-khan, Heflam-el-mulk : the high lord Mir-djafer, the sword of the state. This title is in a little time encreased by two more that relate to a man's character in war and to his station in the Empire : For instance, Mir-djafer-aaly-khan, Heflam-el-mulk, R8k8n-ed-d88l8b, Mehabet-djung : the noble lord Mir-djafer-khan, the Sword of his Province, and one of the Columns of the Empire, the formidable in war. Look at the note 14th. section 12th. The titles of Rai and Radja, the first of which signifies, a Genius or a Counsellor, and the second a King, although hereditary in some families of Hindoo Princes, are, however, very often bestowed as a reward on Hindoo Intendants, and Ministers by their Musulmen Masters. Once, for ever, it must be observed, that a hundred years ago those titles, which were infinitely less common than to day, bore a real reference to a man's character, as a soldier, a general, or a minister ; where, as now they are become things of course,

64

nor



tior set out without leave, and even without waiting on the Emperor. This infolence of his having been passed-over, encouraged the two dispossessed Gentoo Princes, who lived at Court, to take the same liberties : These were Radja Djehi sing-ketchöa, and Adjet-sing-rhator (27) : they both quitted the Court without leave and having crossed the Nerbedda, they returned to their own country, where having ejected with a great deal of fighting and slaughter, the Imperial Officers established in their fortresses, they retook possession of them, and reinstated themselves in their own dominions.

So much presumption had at last roused the Emperor : He crossed the Nerbedda with intention to chastise the Gentoo Princes, who had so far availed themselves of their distance from court, and the inattention of the times, that they had given battle to the three Sëid Brothers, Ahmed-khan, Hossëin-khan and Qhäiret-khan, who had been all three slain, and all three had on the same day received the palm of martyrdom. This particular had added to the Emperor's indignation, as well as to the apprehensions of those Radj-poots (28) ; when an intelligence arrived at court, which made it expedient to temporise with them, and to accept of the submission of those two Princes who payed their homage as the Emperor was passing on his Elephant. He was then indisposed ; but the intelligence engaged him to postpone every consideration in order to smother the fire which G8r8-govind at the head of his Sycks had raised in the mountains (29). That incendiary had got himself followed by the Radja and inhabitants of that snowy-country ; and he had slain, in battle, Vezir-khan, the Fodjar of Ser-hend. The Emperor, shocked at their ravages, ordered Affed-khan and Zolficar-

(27) Ketchöa and Rhator are names of family ; the rest is a proper name.

(28) This G8r8-Govind, or Bishop Govind, was then at the head of the Sycks, men, who, after having been Mendicants about three hundred years ago, became soldiers in the sequel, and form now a powerful commonwealth, that has sent more than once sixty thousand horses in the field.

(29) Radj-poots, signify issue of Radja or King. They are the military tribe of India, tall, lean, robust, courageous men, who, very different in that from the Brahmanical race, make no difficulty to eat meat, although living in general upon vegetables.



khan to ascend those mountains, and to blockade, on all sides, the strong hold in which the G8r8 had shut himself up; but in the night, the Radja, who was acquainted with a particular path, found means to elude the enemy's vigilance, and to escape, with all his followers, of whom only a few were intercepted: a neglect that very much affected Affed-khan's character. The Emperor finding that no glory was to be acquired in that country, left Rostem-dil-khan in it, with a body of troops, and turned towards Labor; and it was in that city that Affed-khan departed this fragile-world. His office of Lieutenant General to the Emperor, was given to Hedäiet-aaly-khan, son to Enaïet-eddin-khan; and he was installed in it with a rich dress of honor. Qhazi-eddin-khan likewise departed his life in his Government of G8djrät. The Emperor was then encamped on the Banks of the Rav, the river that flows at Lahor; and it was there that Rostem-dil-khan had the assurance to shew his face at court, after having had the meanness to quit his post, and that too without leave. His impudence met with what it deserved: He was deprived of his grade, command, and Djaghir, and confined in the citadel of Lahor; and Mahmed-amin-khan was sent in his stead.

SOME strange events happened during the Emperor's residence in that city. As he was fond of the company of the learned and ingenious, and he passed himself for an accurate proficient in the subtilties of sciences, and especially in whatever concerns law and divinity, (qualities in which he surpassed by far all the Princes of the House of Timur) so he loved to be surrounded with people skilled in those matters, and he discoursed with pleasure on those subjects; but as he had discovered, by the strength of his own genius, that the sect of the Imamites (29)

WAS

(29) The Mahometan World is divided into two principal Sects, one of which is called the Sunnies, or Traditionists, because they admit traditions; and the other is called Shijahs, or Separatists and Schismatists, but who style themselves the Imamites, or Pontificals. The former acknowledge, for rightful successors of Mohammed, the Qhalifs, or the Emperors Ab8-beer, Omar and Osman, all relations of the Prophet, and also Aaly, his cousin and son-in law; nor have they any other profession of faith than that revealed in the Koran, which runs thus: "There is no God but God, and Mohammed is his Messenger." The Shijahs, on the contrary, rejecting the three form-



was the only rightful one, and he had set his heart on it, he, on his arrival at Lahor, assembled the learned of that city, most of them staunch Sunnies, and argued with them about the justice of the right of his Majesty, the King of Holiness, the Commander of the Faithful, Saint Aaly, son to Ab8-taaleb (On whom be grace and peace!). These men were all confuted; and the confusion in which he saw them, made him conceive the design of adding to the usual profession of faith, as uttered in the public prayers, and in the Qhotba, the words, "*And Aaly is the Saint of God, and the Heir of the Messenger of God.*" An affair of so much importance required a power absolute, and a great firmness of mind, qualities, which were never eminent in the characters of the Princes of the House of Timur, especially in those of the latter times; and, as on the other hand, the Emperor's eldest sons, Azim-ush-shan, and Qhodjistan-aghter, both men of courage and merit, were extremely zealous for the Sunni tenets, this innovation proved very unwelcome, and could take no root. The Emperor himself became apprehensive of a vigorous opposition on that head; so that his will remained without effect: Still unwilling to abandon his design without making some trial of its practicability, he one day, sent a Shijah reader to the main Mosque, after having put him under the safe guard of Azim-

er Princes, as so many usurpers, admit no other lawful successor but Aaly, as having espoused Fatema, daughter to Mohammed; and they hold him therefore the only rightful Pontiff: Moreover, to the profession revealed in the Koran, which is called the fine words by excellence, they have added the words: "*And Aaly is the Saint of God and the Successor of the Messenger of God.*" It is strange that this Sect, which once partaged the Mohammedan World, at a time when it was governed by Princes inimical to Aaly and his pretensions, should now be restricted to only the greatest part of Persia and some parts of India, for instance, Bengal, where, by the by, the people call themselves Sunnies, or Char-Yaries, or admitters of the Four Friends; but where, in fact, they know nothing of Religion, and think that the whole of it consists in being circumcised, abstaining from any victuals touched by Europeans, and in observing religiously the theatrical idolatrous rites used by the Shijahs in the first ten days of Muharrem. The Sunnies may be divided into seventy Sects, all Orthodoxes; but which are all resolved into Four, viz. the Hanefies, or those that follow the doctrines of Ab8-hanifa; and such are the Turks, the Tartars, some Persians and almost all the Indians. They are the most rational and least superstitious of all. The Barbarefes and Marroquines follow those of Malecs, and so do the Arabs. The Doctrines of Ab8-hanbal, or Hannibal are followed by another part of Arabs. The Eastern parts of the Turkish Empire follow Shafey; and the Persians themselves pretend to be within that division.

ush-shan's

ush-shan's company. The Prince, who was in his heart averse to such an innovation, took the man with him, out of respect to his father's pleasure; but proved entirely passive when the congregation, which was mostly composed of Hanefies, having got information of the scheme, fell upon that innocent man, and hacked him to pieces, before he had time to utter the offensive words.

THIS commotion was followed by another: The men learned in the law, and some principal inhabitants, all men of the Sunni principles, having forthwith assembled in the Cathedral, sent a message, by which they invited the Emperor over to the right party, and required every inhabitant, Musselman or Gentoo, good or bad, to be assisting with their persons and fortunes; but the Emperor, without minding the invitation, continued during the remainder of his life, to promote the tenets of the Shijahs, and to pass a great deal of his time in arguing with the Doctors of the opposite party; although to no purpose at all: And, indeed, if the promulgation of new principles depended intirely on argument and reason, why should the Prince of Prophets and Chief of Messengers, (on whom, as well as on his posterity, be salutation and peace to the end of time!) have received orders to fight from the Lord of the Creation? He who was confessedly the most eloquent man of his time, whether in Arabia or in Iran?

FIVE years had already elapsed since the Emperor's accession to the throne, and it was the third year since he was encamped on the Ravi, close to the city of Lahor, when some alteration was perceived in his mind: It was about the middle of Muharrem, in the year 1124 of the Hedjra. One day he took into his head to give orders for killing all the dogs in camp, as well as all those in the city of Lahor. As such an order, from so sensible a Prince, could not appear but very strange, people were willing to account for it by supposing that some witchcraft or enchantment had been practised upon his person. Such a state of things was the more disagreeable, as the Syks were becoming
equally



equally numerous and troublesome: Forbidden from coming into the city of Lahor, not one of them was to be seen in the day-time; but as soon as it was dark, they never failed to return to the houses of those that used to feed and cherish them; and this manège lasted during the whole night; for at day-break they would throw themselves in the Ravi (30), and after having swam on the other side, they lurked in the neighbouring fields.

THESE manoeuvres of the Syks, as well as the tumult in the Cathedral, I have mentioned upon the faith of a letter which Amin-ed-dö8la, of Sambal, had written to his children, and which I have found at length in the papers of his secretary. The latter says, that the Emperor incensed against the Doctors that had excited the tumult which had cost the reader's life, had ordered some of them to be thrown into a prison, and some others to be sent to the fortrefs of G8aliar. Sometime after the Emperor having felt a slight indisposition, of which no one suspected any ill, he at once fell into a swoon, in which he suddenly departed from this world, to hasten to a corner of the mansions of eternal mercy. It was the 19th of Muharrem, about two hours before night.

The Emperor
Behader - Shah
dies suddenly.

THE Prince Azim-ush-shan, who happened to be present, when the Emperor fell into a swoon, finding himself unable to stand such a spectacle, had quitted that spot, and retired to his own camp, after having recommended to Amin-ed-dö8la to tarry a few hours more, in order to bring him a sure intelligence about so mournful an event: So that as soon as the Emperor expired, that nobleman had repaired to the Prince, and had informed him that his father was no more, and that all was over. The Prince wept bitterly; but Amin-ed-dö8la having dried his tears with a handkerchief, bid him stand up, and take his party instantly, as not a moment was to be lost: "Ascend the

(30) This circumstance of whole multitudes throwing themselves into a large river, and swimming over, must not surprize the reader. There are so many rivers, lakes, ponds, and waters in India, that every man knows how to swim; and in Bengal, all swim, from the oldest women to the children of four years old.



Aazem-
shah assumes the
crown.

" throne," said he, " at once, and order the Imperial kettle-drums (31) and musick to strike-up immediately;" and this being complied-with, the few courtiers that chanced to be at hand, made haste to present their Nazers according to custom, and wished the Prince a long, happy reign. At this very time Amin-ed-dö8la with Naamet-ollah-khan, and some others, represented that Zolficar-khan the Generalissimo, as well as Hamid-ed-din-khan, who were both inimical to him, were actually busy in fitting-up the imperial body, and would be taken-up with that ceremony as far as the grave, and of course could afford a precious delay, in which they both might be seized and secured. The Prince seemingly unmoved by so important an advice, answered " that the imperial honor would suffer from " such a hasty indecent proceeding; and that for his own part he " trusted solely to his own right and to God Almighty's assistance, the more " so, as after all, Zolficar-khan could do but little." This answer struck his advisers and well-wishers dumb; and they said in a low voice: " May God turn this into some good !" In fact the Prince was guilty of an enormous oversight, and that too, at the very threshold of his throne. Nevertheless, Naamet-ollah-khan of his own motion went away directly, and putting himself at the head of a numerous brigade of his own, he marched straight to the imperial paling; where having found the generalissimo already gone to his camp, and in the middle of his troops, he returned to the Prince, after having missed his blow.

It must be observed that Azim-ush-shan had always borne a great sway in his father's life-time, under whom he had acted as his lieutenant general, whether in signing papers, or in dispatching business: and as the whole household, to which he commanded, as grand-master, was devoted to him, he had found no difficulty in taking possession of his father's treasures, and ascending the throne: A step which had afforded some assurance and some satisfac-

(31) Those Drums are made of iron hoops, and twice as big as those used in Europe for the cavalry.



tion to the troops in camp. But this was not the case of all: Numbers that looked more narrowly into the matter, were apprehensive of troubles and much blood-shed; so that whoever could provide himself with a carriage or a beast of burthen, made haste to send his family with his best effects into Lahor, during the whole night, whilst others went within the imperial paling and took their abode there (32).

WHILST all this was going forward, the Physicians, Sadye-khan and Hekin-el-mulk (33), together with Mehabet-khan and all the Ministers of state, as well as all the Crown Officers, went in a body to pay their homages to Azim-ush-shan. They were led by Shah-nevaz-khan and Harnid-eddin-khan. On the other hand, Rostem-dil-khan and some others acknowledged Qhodjifah-aqhter. But Zolficar-khan, the Generalissimo, who did not like this Prince, and was upon bad terms with Azim-ush-shan, repaired to the eldest son, Muëzzeddin, and asked him whether he had any commands to lay upon him? "none at all," answered the Prince, "at least at present, for "I have neither money nor troops, having added to the Imperial army "whatever I could bring together, when I came to join my Father. But "I intend to retire into my Government of M8ltan, where I expect to collect forces as well as the means of appearing again upon the stage of the "world, at which time I shall act as fortune shall point out." The Generalissimo disapproved of such a dilatory party, offered money, troops and artillery out of his own private stores, and proposed to join immediately both Qhodjifah-aqhter and Refi-al-eatr, by which junction they would disperse

(32) The imperial enclosure of tents (and the hindostany Emperors heretofore were encamped for six months together in the year) may be of a mile and quarter in circuit. It contains one hundred and twenty tents, some of them big enough for several hundreds of men, and the largest might admit two or three thousand. All this is surrounded by a coat, or wall of cloth, six foot high, without which is a paling that surrounds the whole; and it is betwixt these two inclosures that reside the guards: Further off, there is another paling; and here too, in the intermediate space, reside the guards, and some other people attached to the Imperial household, such as chair-men, water-men, taper-bearers, &c. &c.

(33) One may judge from thence how much Physicians are respected in India. There are in most cities charity-lands set apart on purpose for them, that they may practice without fees.

Azim-ush-shan's



Azim-ush-shan's party, after which it might be time for the three brothers to consult together about further measures. This proposal was not relished by Muëzzeddin, who trusting but little to the Generalissimo's promises or power, desired him first of all to go and found his two brothers. Zolficar-khan returned directly to his own camp, where having assembled what money and effects he thought necessary, he sent the whole to Muëzzeddin, repairing at the same time to the quarters of the two other Princes, whose hearts he gained at the first interview, after having made them agree to an equal divisions of the treasures and effects of the late Emperor.

ALL this while Azim-ush-shan surrounded by Crown-officers, and by the courtiers and generals attached to his party, was sitting on the throne in full possession of the imperial honors, but resolved to fall on whoever should venture to attack him. He surrounded his camp with a ditch, planted his cannon round, and for a few days waited the event, in hopes that the other pretenders, having no money, their troops would disperse of themselves, or come over to his camp. But as fortune was not on his side, it happened that the very reverse of all that came to take place; for Zolficar-khan, after having performed a service that seemed above all reward, invited the Princes to join together; and this being agreed to unanimously, they repaired with him to Muëzzeddin's camp, where they formed him a court worthy of the Imperial splendor: this happened in the 1124 year of the hejrah; the next day, they marched to attack Azim-ush-shan, and a royal battle was fought; but as destiny was against him, in a little time his troops were defeated, and they fled on all sides; but what is singular, is that Azim-ush-shan's body could not be found, notwithstanding all the search made for that purpose.—This event was related in the following manner:

THE first day there was a slight attack from the enemy; but as if they had changed their minds, they contented themselves for seven days together with firing showers of cannon-ball into Azim-ush-shan's camp, from which they

were



were answered in the same file. On the seventh day, Naamet-ollah khan and Aziz-khan, with Radja Mohcum-fing the Cahtri, and Radja Radj-fing the Djatt, came in a body with Shah-nevaz-khan at their head; and they represented to that Prince, that as his enemies were not yet grown so numerous as had been apprehended, it was possible to attack them, and to disperse their troops, by falling upon them at once, and coming to hand blows. For all answer the Prince desired them to wait a little; and with this order they were obliged to comply. The Prince hoped that as the Djatt Churamon, and the Bandjaras (34), had so beset the roads, that no provisions could reach the enemy's camp, the latter would soon be obliged to disperse for want of daily food. Whilst he was so much inclined to dilatory measures, he took none to gain the hearts of his troops: Extremely sparing of those treasures he had found ready under his hand, he looked like one anxious to carry them to the other world with him. With such a scheme in his head, no wonder that whenever any bolder advice was proposed, he was sure to marr it, by answering those very words of his—*wait a little more*. On the eighth day, Zolficar-khan having fetched from the city of Lahor, several large pieces of cannon, got them planted on a raised advantageous ground, from which they were incessantly pouring showers of large balls into Azim-ush-shan's camp; and as in order to bring up the cannon, the enemy had set open the road to Lahor, the troops of Azim-ush-shan, already exceedingly disgusted, availed themselves of that opportunity, to put themselves out of the reach of a heavy fire, by retiring from the rear of his camp. This state of inaction having highly disgusted the two Gentoo

(34) The Djatts are a sort of Radjpoos that formed, twenty years ago, a powerful state, that extended from Adjmir to Mahtia and Acher-abad: It has been ruined by Nedjef-khan. The Bandjarras are a set of armed men that travel all over India by thousands at a time, with their oxen loaded with bulky goods, such as salt, wheat, fine rice, &c. with, now and then, spices, and tin and copper. They encamp every evening in a regular square, the dispositions of which would be admired in Europe: They are in the center with their wives and children: their oxen being made fast, three or four deep, to iron pins fixed on the ground: A strong guard at each corner flank this fortification; and their numerous dogs scour all the avenues. Neither tigers nor banditties dare approach them; and a traveller, of whom they have taken charge, is safe to all intents and purposes.



Radjas, they repaired to the Prince at the head of their troops, and represented to him that "as there were no means left to tarry in his camp, "and they would put up no more with the eternal taunts of the enemy, "they were resolved to fall upon them with their own men, whether they "should be supported or not, being determined on taking their chance." To this animated remonstrance the Prince made no other answer than this, *wait a little more.* The two brave Gentoos shocked at such a reception, vented their indignation in expressions of reproach, and with one and the same breath, they sallied forth, and fell sword in hand upon the enemy. As these did not expect such a sudden attack, they were surprized and gave way; and the two Princes, after performing wonders, and passing through the enemy's ranks, penetrated as far as the battery in question, of which they took possession. This was the time to support those brave men: but so far was the Prince from any such exertion, that he sent his Aid-de-camps abroad to reprimand and bring back some commanders that had sallied forth of their own accord. This moment of suspense having been observed by the Generalissimo and Rostem-dil-khan, they made a brisk attack upon the Gentoos Princes, who received them with great bravery, and a sharp engagement took place; but the two Gentoos, overpowered by numbers, having fallen mortally wounded, their men lost courage, and fled towards Lahor, at the very time that a brave Afghan, called Sulëiman-khan-peni, was coming to their assistance with a thousand horses of his nation. He came just time enough to lose his own life by a musquet ball, and his body was sent to the city by the victors.

Of about sixty or seventy thousand horses that had been in Azim-ush-shan's army, there remained now about his elephant, no more than about ten or twelve thousand; and these, as soon as the Prince was returned to his quarters in the evening, retired to Lahor by shoals — so that the next morning he found himself with no more than two or three thousand men; and with this handful, he

wanted



wanted to march up to the enemy ; but as they had brought him his accustomed elephant, and he was going to mount, the animal refused to kneel, whatever his driver could do to oblige him ; and the Prince was obliged to send for another. By this time, even the few that remained with him had disappeared, and on putting his elephant in motion, he found about his person, only Namet-ollah-khan with ten troopers, Amin-ed-dö8la-khan with twenty, and Radja Djehi-sing, with a little more than a thousand ; all his people, of all forts, not amounting to two thousand men ; still he was advancing to the field of battle ; but hardly was the action commenced, when there arose such a violent wind as put in motion all the sands of the Ravi ; and it raised such clouds of dust, as left no other party than that of shutting one's eyes, and turning the head away from the violence of the hurricane ; nor was it possible to open but to see the flash, or to unstop an ear, but to hear the report, of the enemy's cannon. Some troops of cavalry having come upon their rear at this moment, let fly a shower of arrows ; but as there was no seeing Azim-ush-shan's person, they pushed forwards to plunder his treasures : A moment after, a cannon ball striking the Misdember, or throne, on which he was sitting, set on fire the pillows, and occasioned much smoke. The Prince, to save his life, threw all the furniture down ; and Amin-ed-dö8la having asked whether he was not hurt, was answered, "*Not at all—go on—go on.*" At these words, the General having fetched several deep sobs, and dropped some tears, was reprimanded by the Prince, who, with a magnanimity remarked by all, reproached him for his want of firmness. "Firmness !" answered the General, "what purpose can it answer to us now ? The vessel of our hopes is going to be dashed against rocks ; and nothing remains to me but to strike my head against a stone, or a stone against my head. In vain have all your faithful servants been entreating you to let them sally forth, and march to a general attack : In vain did they repeat their instances for so salutary a measure : Your answer was always these words, of bad omen, "*Wait a little more ;*" but after all, how could

“ your Majesty do otherwise, since it was in the Almighty’s decree, that we
 “ should be undone? Still there remains one party; it is yet time to take it;
 “ but a moment hence, it will be too late: Leave your elephant, mount a
 “ horse, and fly with us towards Bengal: There you have your family, you
 “ have friends and succourers; and at any rate, Dāḡd-khan-penī, who com-
 “ mands throughout all the Decan, is your servant. Let us retire to Bengal,
 “ which is a place of safety; and there, after having dried your feathers, and
 “ trimmed your wings, you may take your party, and come again, and act as
 “ occasion shall direct.” “ *All that is very fine,*” replied the Prince; “ but what has
 “ Dora-Shecoh done after his defeat? And did all that avail to Shudjah(35)?
 “ If I am yet destined to reign, the scriptural sentence, *Many a time did a small*
 “ *number prevail over a multitude,* shall be verified in my person; nor is vic-
 “ tory and success so far distant from us yet.” To all this Amin-ed-dōḡla re-
 joined, that he had no more than twenty troopers with him, and that every
 one else was gone away. “ Very well,” said the Prince coolly, “ let me have
 “ one half of these twenty, that I may with them rush on that Muḡzzeddin; and
 “ with the other ten, do you rush on that wretched of Qhodjīstah-aqhtar.” (36)
 The general was near losing his wits on hearing these words; and the Prince was
 yet speaking, when Qhoadja-hassen (since Qhandōḡran) was heard to cry
 from behind: “ General, I am going to Bengal: Believe me, let us go
 “ together.” “ Never,” answered the General; “ *And so long as there is*
 “ *breath in Azim-ush-shan, I will not part with him.*” He had hardly said
 this, when a large cannon ball having struck the Elephant full on the root of
 the Proboscis, made him run mad: The animal turned about and made to
 the water side, with the fury of a whirlwind, and the rapidity of lightening:
 His conductor lost his seat, and fell on the ground. Djelil-khan-lōḡdy, who

(35) Two Brothers of Aorengzib, who could never recover from a defeat, and perished miserably.

(36) The words Qhodjīstah-aqhtar signifies of a lucky destiny; but Azim-ush-shan having proposed a *no* or
 negation to the word Qhodjīstah, made them signify the very reverse. The text has it: “ and with the other
 ten, fall upon that *No Qhodjīstah-aqhtar.*”



fat behind (37), laid hold of the ropes, came to the ground, and fled for his life. Several people attempted to intercept the elephant, and Amin-ed-dö8-la was of the number; but there was no overtaking him. In a moment, he saw the animal jump down a cliffy part of the bank, and plunge into an eddie: —he plunged and disappeared. Coming close, he perceived an extraordinary motion in the waters, with a great deal of mud flying-up; he heard the roaring of the waves, but saw no elephant; and he concluded that both the animal and Prince had sunk, never to come-up again. Immediately he took to flight, but was soon overtaken and seized; and he was sent close prisoner to the Citadel of Shah-djehan-abad, where he remained untill he was set at liberty by an express order which Seroh-yur, after his victory over Muëzzeddin, addressed to the Governor Yar-khan for that purpose; and in the sequel he rose to the highest dignities of the state.

Azim with
than is drowned.

This important victory, which had cost so little that it seemed a gratuitous present from heaven, raised the ideas of Muëzzeddin, a Prince who wanted neither courage nor merit; and he conceived now the design of setting aside the partition treaty, and of assuming to himself the crown of all Hindostan. With that view, he displayed the standard of contention and superiority, and in such a manner, that the union of the three brothers, ended in disunion and bloodshed. It is certain that these dissensions arose about the division of the Imperial treasures: This consisted in eighty cart-loads of the Eshreffries (38), and in a hundred more laden with rupees. Qhodjistan-achtar wanted to divide all this money in three equal parts; but Zolficar-khan made use of so much chicanery, and he brought so many pretences forwards, that three fifths of that immense sum became Muëzzeddin's share, and the two

(37) He was of the family of Löödy, which once had held the sceptre of Hindostan; and in fact, none but people of the highest rank can sit in the back part of the häodah, or throne, placed on an elephant; and that place in a province in particular belongs to the Divan or Civil Governor of it, who holds the Moorchul as a mark of his dignity. This Moorchul or fly-driver, is an elegant implement made of Peacock's feathers, beautifully arranged, and stuck into a rich handle, in general, of agat studded with jewels.

(38) An Eshreffry is a piece of gold worth from thirteen to sixteen rupees.



Bloody decisions between the three brothers.

other two fifths only fell to the share of the two other brothers. Such a proceeding could not but exasperate them; and Qhodjistah-aqltar, resolved to assume the crown, and took the title of Djehan-shah (39): so that the two parties were ripe for coming to blows. This Prince, having been joined at the same time by several commanders of great distinction, such as Mahmed-khan, and Roftem-dil-khan, men who breathed nothing but slaughter and blood, the two armies looked at each other with a jealous eye; and although they did not come to a battle, they passed whole days and even whole nights, under arms: For as soon as the King of *Afres* had retired behind the western tracts of the world, the two armies would light an infinity of tapers and other fires, and seemed to wait but for an opportunity of coming to blows: Djehan-shah, who had a very considerable party, soon found himself at the head of a great army and a numerous artillery; nor was Muëzzeddin behind him in those two respects; and he now took the title of Djehandar-shah, or, Possessor of the Whole, or of the World. The two armies partook of the enmity of the two brothers; and for three days together, nothing was thought of but skirmishing by day, and watching under arms by night. On the fourth day the fortune of Djehan-shah's having declined from it's meridian, he said to his generals that he wanted to examine his encampment from without, and that mean while they should be careful to keep their troops mounted and ready, as he intended a review. At the same time he recommended to his spies to be upon the watch, and to give him immediate notice, the moment they should perceive that the enemy's cavalry had alighted, and were preparing to dress grain for their horses (40). That moment being come, Djehan-shah, who had his troops mounted and ready, rushed towards the enemy's camp,

(39) The word *Djehan-shah*, signifies King of the World, and also, King of the Whole; and it was to shew him the difference which he put between himself and his rival, that Muëzzeddin took the title of *Djehandar-shah*, which words signify the King Possessor of the World.

(40) Horses in Several part of India are fed upon a kind of bean, boiled. But horses of distinction are fed with sheep's heads boiled to rags.



where after a flight combat, the confusion became general. The enemy's troops confounded by such an unexpected attack, made but a faint resistance, lost ground, and at last dispersed. The flight and dismay became at once so universal, that a famous courtizan, called Lal-coär (41), who was the favorite mistress of Djehandar-shah's and followed him every where, mounted upon a veiled elephant, was obliged to fly with the croud, and that too on foot without a veil. She fell in the hands of Rostem-dil-khan; and that officer was actually busy in loosening the string of pearl that hung at the cordon of her drawers, when she was rescued from his hands (42). In a confusion so sudden, Djehandar-shah himself having missed his accustomed elephant, got upon the first that came to hand and had no canopy, wrapped himself up with a large sheet, and bid the driver carry him accross the enemy's troops, and under colour of his carrying a woman (43), to find his way to Zolficar-khan. The man did as he was bid; and no oppositoin being made to a woman's voiture, Djehandar-shah got safe to his general, just as

(41) This title of *Coär* alone would prove that she was a dancing-woman or a public dancer, and a courtizan. The same profession is designed by the words *Bar*, *Päri*, &c. which those women always add to their proper names. There are several sorts of thrones or sedans placed upon an elephant: The most ordinary one is a *häodah*, which is made of boards strengthened with iron, the whole having the appearance of an octagon platform, surrounded by boards eighteen inches high, which in war time become two feet high, and these two covered with iron or brass plates. Such an *häodah* being divided in two unequal parts, the forepart of it, that is the three-quarters of it, may easily contain a man with his pillows and cushions, and upon a stretch two men; the hind part can contain only one man, and him too very narrowly. Such an *häodah* covered with a canopy, is called an *Amhari*, and is not used in the field. Lal-coär was upon such an *Amhari* veiled, or surrounded with curtains.

(42) A veiled carriage, that is, a woman's carriage, or chair, is sacred all over India, as well as her apartment. No comitable would dare to touch it; and we have seen the English themselves pay a respectful regard to that custom. In 1781, Bidjagur, a strong fortress, belonging to a Gento Prince, revolted, having been besieged by the English, and the Radja's women having requested leave to depart the place, the English commander received Governor Hastings's consent thereon, with injunctions, to respect the Indian ideas. So that several scores of covered chairs, laden with women, and to all appearance with gold and jewels also, passed, unvisited, through the whole English army.

(43) This cordon is made of net-work like an officer's sash, but so very fine, that the heaviest of them does not weigh more than one ounce of silk; a kind of girdle which corpulent women could never wear without hurting themselves, but which the delicate shapes of India wear with a deal of ease. The fore part of this net-work ends in some ornaments of gold and silver thread, and with Ladies of distinction, in several strings of pearls, emeralds, and oftener of rubies mixed, the whole elegantly made. This cordon is five feet long, and eight inches in breadth when stretched, otherwise it is no bigger than a small finger.

cries of victory were filling the air in the enemy's troops. Zolficar-khan amazed to see Djehandar-shah in such a condition, became anxious about the fate of the day: he called aloud to a body of choice musqueteers attached this long while to his person, and throwing gold by handfuls amongst them, he told them that the day was come to render him an important service; that it was the only one he asked of them; and that one once performed they would see what his gratitude was capable of, and what their good fortune had prepared for them. "You, see" added he, "that Djehan-shah is now
 "surrounded by multitudes of officers and soldiers, who are presenting him
 "their Nazurs (44) in compliment to his victory: Let some hundreds of
 "you mix with that crowd under the same pretence, and then let them
 "fire at once all altogether upon him: this is easy, and all that I want of you."
 As soon as he had done speaking, three or four hundreds of them (45), with their officers at their head, mixed with the crowd; and whilst Djehan-shah was talking to the people about him, and receiving Nazurs, and looking

(44) The *Nazur* being a custom peculiar to India needs a description here. This word signifies *gift* in Arabick, and by implication, *offering*. In fact it is an offering which a visitor makes to one very superior, on a first interview or on some holy days or solemnities. It is a present in money from one to five rupees, or of five rupees with mohur, or of one mohur as far as eleven. And these are presented in this manner: The visitor advances without salute close to the superior and presents his Nazur, which he has placed on a small white handkerchief folded quadruple, on the palm of the right hand, actually leaning on the palm of the left. When the Nazur has been taken up or even touched, (and there are many niceties in taking up or in touching it, which last amounts to an acceptance) then the presenter retreats two or three paces, makes his bow, and remains standing or sits down as he is bid or his rank requires. Persons of nearly equal are admitted to an embrace, some before, some after the Nazur has been presented. Officers in general, present their Nazur upon the sleeve of their malmal coats, which they draw down upon the palm of the hand for that purpose. Superior officers present only their sabres couched upon both palms; and this is touched with the right hand, which is then carried to the forehead in token of acceptance. A common trooper meeting by chance a Prince passing on his elephant, would present his sabre in that manner in token of respect, and the Prince, although at so great a distance, would submit to the ceremony of seeming to touch it, and carrying his finger to his head in token of acceptance; for in India a trooper is deemed a gentleman, and is received as such in the best companies. There are Nazurs of eleven, twenty-five, fifty-one, one hundred and one, and a thousand and one mohurs, but these except the two first, are presented in a bag, which the visitor places at the foot of the Mened. there are niceties without number in presenting, receiving, taking up, touching, refusing, taking, touching with one hand, with two, declining, &c. and also in advancing to present a Nazur. Governor Hastings in general, never took up a Nazur, but only touched it, and he attended to all the niceties in which a long residence in the country had initiated him. He never took-up Nazurs but from five persons in Bengal, and in fact from Lucknow to Calcutta there are but eight persons of a rank high enough to embrace a governor-general, and to render an acceptance, indispensable.

(45) This manœuvre was the more easy as troops wear no uniforms in India.



at the troops who pillaged Muëzzeddeen's camp, they fired altogether at him, laid him sprawling in his blood, and gave an unexpected victory to their master. This prince so unexpectedly victorious, no sooner saw the enemy retreat, than he retired with his mistress to his quarters, where he spent the night in drinking wine (46), and in looking at his dancing women, whilst the troops fatigued by such a journey, were taking some repose on the field of battle, every one where he found himself.

Djehandar-shah unexpectedly victorious.

THE next morning at day-break the Prince Refi-al-cadr sent the principal eunuch of his seraglio to compliment him on his victory: but the victor who had passed the whole night in drinking delicious liquors, was now fast asleep, and there was no awakening him; but his eunuchs hearing of the message, which the Prince's man was bringing, fell a laughing, and told him "that he was a great fool indeed to bring such a message; the more so as his master having but just seen what had been Azim-ush-shan's and Djehan-shah's fate." "had no occasion for any further warning." This answer having convinced the messenger of his master's mistake, he made haste to return, and to give notice of what had happened. This intelligence afforded at once an immense deal of information to Refi-al-cadr; like a man waking from a dream, he ordered the Nagara or great kettle drum to be beat, and listening only to his own despair, he mounted and went forward, his troops and friends following as fast as they could. These motions having put Zolficar-khan upon his guard, he ranged his army in battle array, and sent a trusty eunuch with orders to drag Djehandar-shah out of the women's apartment, and to get him mounted by any means whatever upon an imperial elephant. But Djehandar-shah was now in the height of intoxication, bare headed, with

(46) Although grapes are uncommon in India, and in general do not ripen kindly in that climate, The Indians extract in stead of wine several kinds of intoxicating liquors from the sugar-cane, the cocoa, and the tal (or Tod y) tree, and also from rice and from mow, a kind of sweet fruit. These are often mixed and compounded.



his clothes in the utmost disorder (47), and with hardly any knowledge of what was about him: and it is in that condition he was put upon his elephant and brought to the field of battle, where the Generalissimo was already marching to Refi-al-cadr. This Prince advanced on a full gallop, and charged the troops of his rival with an heroic valor that deserved a better fate. He penetrated through the thickest of the enemy, and fell covered with wounds, after having shown throughout this bloody action a great deal of presence of mind: The few troops he had about his person being mostly slain, or wounded, and himself being left nearly alone, he took up his sabre and buckler, jumped down from his elephant, and after having performed prodigies of valor, he drank undauntedly the bitter draught presented him by death.

This victory having put Djehandar-shah in an undisputed possession of the Empire, he sent notice of his accession throughout all the provinces. Moving at the same time from Lahor, he marched to Shah-djehan-abad, where he made his entry with all the pomp of an hereditary monarch, and all the pride of a victor. It was on a Monday, the fourteenth of the first Djemady, of the year 1124, about three hours before sun-set. On his passage through Badely, he was received by Mahmed-yar-khan, Governor of the province, who went so far on purpose to pay his homage to the Emperor, as he was passing on his elephant. Four days after, at about noon-day, the sun being then in the meridian, the Emperor made his entry in the citadel, and took possession of the imperial palace (48).

(47) Bare headed, that token of European respect, would be deemed an atrocious indecency in India, amongst the better sort, where none appear bare-headed, but Bankrupts, and they sit then before a Lamp burning in broad day light. However Peasants, especially in Bengal, go bareheaded; and somerigid Brahmins make it a rule to go only so.

(48) This Citadel which has more than four miles in circuit, and contains the Imperial Palace, is built of an excellent stone, of a pale pink colour, and presents an admirable aspect. All the buildings, and these although not in the Grecian architecture, exhibit a noble appearance, (are built of red stone or of marble. All is of stone there, as well as throughout the city, to the very roofs, which are made of beams, joists, and boards, all of stone, and terraced in stone.



AND now the new Sovereign being seated on his throne, confirmed Affed-khan in the high dignity of Vekil-mootlac, or his Lieutenant General all over the Empire, and Zolficar-khan, his son, in that of Vezir. But here he commenced embruing his hands in blood. Soltan-Kerimeddin, eldest son of Azim-ush-shan, was seized at Lahor through the management of Hedaiët-kefsh-khan, and brought to the Emperor's presence, where he was instantly put to death. Nor were the other princes, of the blood, all sons of Azem-shah or of prince Cambughsh, treated much more favorably. Those unfortunate youths, who lived quietly, without suspecting any thing of their impending fate, were all seized at once and rigorously confined. History melted by the misfortunes of so much innocence, has conserved their names: It was Aly-tebar, son to Aazem-shah, and Muhi-et-teffa, and Firozmend, the two sons of Cambughsh. There was a third son, whose name is not certainly known.

ALL these precautions being over, the Emperor thought only of raising his relations to dignities and honors, and of rewarding his friends to the utmost of his power. His milk-brother Cocal-tafh-khan was promoted to the highest offices, and his name was changed into that of Qhan-djehan-bahadyr (46). His beloved mistress Lal-coär, was decorated with the title of Im-tiazmahal-begum, or the Exalted Princess of the Sanctuary or Seraglio, and distinguished with the privilege of riding close to her master on an elephant covered by an umbrella: an honor affected to the Imperial Person only. He was equally lavish to his milk-brother, whom he raised to the office of Emir-ul-omrah, or Prince of Princes, which was now the third dignity in the Empire: He even became so very fond of

(46) It has been observed that the rich French Banker of the last century, Samuel Bernard, who possessed money enough to buy five hundred Counties, never assumed the title of a county which Louis the fourteenth gave him, being sensible that no man would call him by that title. But in India as well as in England, a title becomes a rule for all the world; and a man would become ridiculous by deviating from it. The words *Khan*, *djehan-bahadyr*, might be translated by these of *Valiant Lord of all the World*.

L

him



him, that he would add every day something to his influence and emoluments; but his partiality for Lal-coâr became now boundless: He seemed solely intent on pleasing her. Her brother, Qhoshall-qhan, was made a Heft-hezary, or a Commander of Seven Thousand Horses; and her uncle Naamet-khan, received the command of five thousand. Not content with that, he intended to dispossess an illustrious Nobleman of the Viceroyalty of Ecber-abad, in order to bestow it on Qhoshall-khan; but here that man's sudden rise, as well as the Emperor's partiality, met with an unexpected check: The Vezir on casting his eyes on the patent he produced, refused to pass it the seals, unless he also brought the fees of office, which, in derision of the new Governor's former calling, he fixed at five thousand guitares, and seven thousand timbrels. Qhoshall-khan, stung to the quick by such a merciless sarcasm, imparted his resentment to his sister, who had a thorough command over the Emperor's mind. The Emperor, who owed the highest obligations to the Generalissimo, now his Vezir, commanded his attendance, and in a mild tone of voice, recommended Qhoshall-khan's affair to him, adding, that the strange kind of fees he had asked, was doubtless by way of joking. "No joke at all, answered the Minister, in a serious tone, "No pleasantry in the matter — "Please your Majesty, I was in earnest: For, as the nobility, your servants, "are, from father to son, in possession of serving the crown in Viceroyalties, "Governments, and such other employments; and the custom of your Imperial ancestors has been only to amuse themselves with dancers and singers, whose merits it was customary to reward only by pensions and bounties; so soon as these last shall aspire to dignities and Governments, and "shall contrive to take possession of them, there shall remain then no other "party for your nobility but that of betaking themselves to the profession just "forfeaken by the dancers and fingers: For, after all, they must have, as "well as these, some calling, by which they may support life. When, therefore, I have asked from this gentleman so many thousand guitares, with as "many

Singular
answer of the
Vizir to the
Emperor.



“ many timbrels, it was with a view to distribute them to your dispossessed Governors and Generals, who certainly have a right to earn their bread as well as any others.” This answer struck the Emperor dumb: He hung his head; but said not a word: The new Viceroy lost his promotion.

NEVERTHELESS matters were going on much in the same manner, and, perhaps, would have been much farther, had not an accident happened, which gave the Emperor some insight into the general discontent.

LAL-COAR, when yet a common dancer, had been so intimately connected with Zohra, a woman who sold greens about the streets, that she had made her, her Dogana (47), as is the Indian word, that is, her sworn-sister. This woman could not fail of partaking of her friend's elevation so near the throne; and she had become the channel of favours and graces, an office by which she was able to appear in the streets with a retinue equal to that of the greatest Lord: (48). She rode upon a female elephant (49), magnificently caparisoned; and whenever she went to see her old friend, Lal-coar, she rode throughout the citadel, quite up to the apartment of the Ladies: a privilege enjoyed only by Princesses, Consorts, or Princesses of the blood. Her people, in imitation of their Mistress, were become exceedingly insolent and overbearing, so that whenever she went to the palace, they used to commit insolences upon old women, and such other inefficient people, as they met in the streets: a conduct that could not but give general offence, and excite in particular the indignation of the nobility, and of the grandees of the state. There was then in the capital, a Lord of importance, an ancient general, son to a great nobleman known in the

(47) When two men intend to become sworn-brothers to each other, they give an entertainment, at the end of which, they exchange turbans. Women give also an entertainment; but they always bring a plateful of almonds, or pistachios, which they break and eat in common; and when one of them has met with a shell that contains a double fruit, which in that case is called Dogana, (from *do*, two) she gives one to her friend, and eats herself the other, with certain ceremonies; and from that moment, these two women call each other Dogana, and become sworn-sisters.

(48) Retinues of several hundreds of men on foot, or on horseback, are very common in India; and of several thousands in Delhi.

(49) Ladies never ride upon male elephants. It would be deemed an enormous indecency.



Singular
quarrel of a ge-
neral with a fe-
male friend of the
Emperor's mis-
treis.

world, under the titles of Ghazi-eddin-khan-firoz-djung-tevary : his name was Chin-kylydj-khan (50); and as he had been generalissimo under Aorengzib, had promoted an infinity of officers, and had enjoyed the highest confidence of that discerning monarch, he made hardly any account of Zolficar-khan himself, whom he had never visited. This general after his master's decease, had abstained from coming to court, finding that the times did not agree with him; he lived retired, was seldom seen abroad, and then it was to pay a visit to some man renowned for his piety or his learning. Unluckily one day as he was passing-by, his very numerous retinue was met by that woman's cortege, which was full as numerous, but much more overbearing; the general out of regard to the complexion of the times, made a sign to his people to step aside, and leave the street free, so that she might not be stopped. But her people flushed with having got the upper hand, let fly a number of sarcasms at the general's people, whom their master was at the pains of keeping under controul: and all seemed to go well, when Zohra coming-up with her elephant, asked whose retinue it was, and what was their master's name? and being answered, she put her head out of the curtain, and called out: "*Thou Chin-kylydj-khan, surely thou must be the son of some blind father.*" These words unhinged the general's temper: shocked at the deliberateness of her delivery, as well as the indignity of her expression, he made a sign to his people, which they interpreted in an order to chastise that immodest woman's people. Hardly was the sign made, when those old soldiers fell upon her people, and after having handled them severely, they fell upon Zohra herself, pulled her from her elephant, dragged her on the ground, and gave her a full measure of cuffs, flaps, and kicks: This beating was over in an instant: But this instant was enough to make the general recollect in how much danger he had involved himself, and how critical

(50) These words, which are Tartar or Turkish, signify the Sabre-drawing-lord. It is the same man who shall cut so great a figure thence forward under the name of Allet-dja, better known to Europeans under the title of Nizam-el-mulk.



were the times in which he lived: Struck with this thought, he turned to the right, and for the first time went to pay a visit to Zolficar-khan. The Vezir expressed his surprise, and wished to know what were his commands, and to what he owed the honor of so unexpected a visit: the general made him a faithful narrative of what had happened: the Vezir not only condoled with him on such an accident, but applauded his behaviour, and dismissed him satisfied. As soon he was gone, the minister took pen, and wrote this short note to the Emperor: "*The honor of any one of the nobility, your faithful servants, belongs to them all, and your devoted slave joins issue with Chin-kylydj-khan.*" It was high time that such a note should arrive: for by this time Zohra was got within the precincts of the sanctuary, but without advancing farther than the gate, where she was laying ashes upon her head, and rolling herself in the dust; and Lal-coär, who thought herself involved in this affair, was working the Emperor's mind towards some act of severity; and God knows what was going to come out of his mouth, when the note was put in his hand, and to all appearance intercepted some flagitious order.

This affair happened at the very time when Lal-coär's worthy brother, unable to contain himself in his sudden elevation, was boiling-over, and committing excesses of all sorts. This upstart having chanced to get a peep at a beautiful woman, married to a gentleman, who lived in the Vezir's neighbourhood, fell desperately in love with the charms he had seen; and as intreaties and presents proved of no avail, he attempted to satisfy himself by main force. The husband screamed, and ran to Zolficar-khan's: This minister, who was naturally a great lover of justice and a man of vigor, was shocked at so atrocious an action: In the agitation of mind in which such a recital threw him, he was seen to move from his seat, and he immediately sent people with orders to bring the guilty Qhoshal-khan, dead or alive: the order being executed with as much severity as it had been given, the man was dragged to the Vezir's apartment, who so soon as he saw him, ordered him



The firm-
ness of the Ve-
zir.

to be put to the cudgel; and this was done with so much vigor, that the man was left for dead; and as he heard at the same time that every one complain-
(51), ed of that upstart's violences, he sent him prisoner to the castle of Selimgur, and ordered his whole property to be confiscated to the profit of the Exchequer.

THIS firmness of the Vezir's, and the exertions it produced now and then, could not fail to displease the Emperor, in so much that the union and cordiality between him and his minister, had already been endangered more than once: but as he remembered that he owed his very life and crown to that minister's abilities; and he was over-awed by his undaunted firmness, he thought it expedient to bear with him; the more so as the Eastern Provinces of the Empire were now engrossing his attention.

BENGAL, the most Eastern province of the Empire, and the only one which is entirely under the management of the Qhaliffah or Exchequer-office, produces the greatest revenue to the Emperor; and on that account, the Divanship or Superintendence of the Revenue of that province, is reputed the most important of the Empire. This office was actually enjoyed by Djaafer-khan, who had been appointed in the reign of Aorengzib: But it was under the administration of the elder Prince of the blood called Azim Khan, who was Governor of the province, commander in chief of the forces, and fully invested with the power of making war or peace with any refractory Prince of those Eastern extremities of the Empire. The Prince enjoyed besides, an absolute command over the limitrophe or neighbouring provinces of Oressa, Bahar and Ilah-abad, as we have already said. To lighten the burthen of so cumbersome an administration, and also to reward two nobleman-brothers that had rendered him services of importance, he bestowed the government of Bahar or Azimabad on Hossain-ali-khan, and that of Ilah-abad on his

(51) Selimgur may be reputed the dungeon of the Citadel of Dehli; or if we take this Citadel, to be as it really is, a large populous city, Selimgur is its castle or citadel. This castle is fortified with towers, and contains apartments for Princes of the blood, prisoners. The commandant is independent of the Governor of the Citadel, as is this last from that of the city and province.

elder



elder, Abdollah-khan: at the same time he entrusted Djäafer-khan with the military government of Bengal and Oressä, where he was already Divan or superintendent of the finances: Now it must be observed that on the demise of Äorengzib, the Prince was obliged to march to the assistance of his father Bahadyr-shah, and had left his son Feroh-fyur with some of the ladies of his seraglio at Acber-nagar, vulgarly called Radjemahal, a place of note upon the Ganga, where Soltan-Shudlah, brother to Äorengzib had built a noble palace. He left likewise under the care of some persons of distinction personally attached to him, his treasures and some of his effects, which he did not think proper to send for, no more than the young Prince his son, even during the whole reign of his father Bahadyr-shah, under which he bore so great a sway. Matters remained in that state, until fortune having put an end to Azim-ush-shan's influence and life in the manner we have mentioned; and that ill-fated prince having by so strange an accident hastened into eternity, Muëzzeddin, now Djehandar-shah, ascended the throne; and one of his first cares was to dispatch an order to Djäafer-khan, Viceroy of Bengal, for sending the prince Feroh fyur, prisoner to court: This order embarrassed the Khan, who thought himself under very great obligations to the Prince's father; and he sent him a trusty person, who advised him to provide for his safety by flying the country in time: or perhaps the Prince himself having got some advice of the orders received by the Khan, thought it unsafe for him to remain longer in the country. Be it as it may; this much is certain, that the prince, who reckoned on the gratitude of Husein-aaly-khan, a nobleman of illustrious race, who joined to much military merit a character renowned for goodness of heart and munificence, set out of Radjemahal with his family, seraglio, and effects and arrived at Azimabad, in great dejection of mind, and very uncertain of his fate. Instead of entering the city, he took up his abode in a Caravan-fera, near a spot close to the water side, called Djäafer-khan's garden, and which touches the eastern extremities of the



A Competitor
to the throne,
arises in Bengal,
it was Prince
Feroz-syur.

the walls: from thence he sent an humble message to Hussain-aly-khan, the Governor, in which he expressed himself like a man in the utmost distress, friendless and hopeless. The Governor, who did not think himself strong enough to espouse Feroz-syur's cause, in opposition to the whole empire, which, as well as Zulficar-khan, the Vezir, had submitted to Djehander-shah, "declined, at the very first, to have any concern with him: He even answered, "that the orders he had received from Court, enjoined him a very different conduct: That out of respect for the memory of the Prince's father, he could not "bear the thought of seizing his person, as he was commanded to do; but that "by all means, it was adviseable for him to retire out of the province, that his "flight should afford him (the Governor) some excuse with which he might "cover himself against the injuries of a jealous Court, and the suspicions of "an Emperor little accustomed to scruples.

ALL this is related in a different manner in a memoir that appeared after Feroz-syur had mounted the throne, and of which we shall make use in the sequel. According then to this author, Ahmed'-beg, alias Ghazi-eddin-khan the Cossa, or Goat's Beard, a man who cut a great figure in that province, having taken a great part in this whole affair, had prevailed upon the Governor, to pay, at least, one visit to the fugitive Prince. The Prince received him in so singular a manner, as had never been practised by any Prince to a subject, or by any Lord to a servant: He was all humility and submission; he stood up for him, and made him sit in his presence. After such a preamble, he represented how friendless, hopeless, and distressed, was his condition, and how fearful he was lest he should meet at Court with a fate similar to that of his brother, Sultan Kerim-ed-din: He added, that unless he found some protection and assistance, he had nothing to hope for his safety, or for his life. He had hardly done speaking, when the Ladies of his family, whom he had stationed on purpose behind a veil or curtain, fell a weeping and sobbing; and the Prince's youngest daughter, Maleka-zamani (52), came out of the

(52) These words signifie, the Queen of the Times, or the Reigning Queen; and what is singular, she became the reigning Queen in the sequel, when she was espoused by Mahmud-shah.

veiled



veiled room, and seating herself on the Governor's lap, she repeated to admiration the part she had been taught. In a soothing tone of voice, and a moving cast of features, she entreated him to take pity on a forlorn family, and to grant his assistance and safeguard to her father. At the same time she paid him some compliments, and added these very words, that have been conserved by the author of the memoir: "It is true you are of the race of God's Messenger (53); and you descend in a direct line from his Saint: Moreover, you enjoy all the advantages which power and a high character can confer; but yet it cannot be denied, that it is to Azim-ush-shan's favour and countenance that you stand indebted for your present well-being. If, then, you make use of all these powers to come to my father's assistance, and to render him all those services which may be expected from your illustrious birth, and your high character for valour and prowess, you shall have deserved all that my grandfather has done for you; else, if you chuse to act otherwise, then, whatever is to be our destiny shall certainly come to pass; but do you take care of what the world shall say of you." The Princess had hardly done speaking, when both the women that had come out, and those that had still remained behind the curtain, joined their entreaties to her's; and from sobs and tears, they proceeded to screams and lamentations: At this very moment, Ferock syur, who, on the Governor's making his bow, had got him dressed in one of his own suits of cloaths (54), and had made him sit down, now rose from his seat, and advanced to fasten his own sabre on the Governor's side. The latter overcome by such an unexpected scene, forgot his former repugnance and apprehensions, and descending now to the humble tone of a

(53) Mahomet, according to all Mussulmen, is God's Messenger; and Aaly, according to the Sijahs, is God's Saint.

(54) The Custom is, that the Man designed for that honor passes into a neighbouring closet, where a person prepared for that Office, rolls over the Man's Turban that which is to be bestowed upon him: He also assists in his putting on the new cloaths, that is, the gown and sash, over his own gown; and, in that condition, he proceeds to the presence, preceded by a principal mace-bearer, or chépard, who proclaims his name and titles aloud, with the reason of his receiving that honor. This ceremony over, the Man goes home, where he gets new cloaths fitted to his body, and he wears them for three days: or, at least, he wears the turban, and the piece of jewel given along with it.



“ subject,” he said, that “ What his humble servant had done hitherto, was
“ nothing more than what became him as a servant, however unworthy it
“ might prove of his Master and Lord’s acceptance. I have nothing but my
“ head,” added he, “ and this I dedicate to your service: And now
“ that I have put on this sabre, I have said farewell to my head and life;
“ having devoted the one and the other, as well as my fortune, to your
“ service. Command me then, that I may do as I am bid. Now is the
“ time to raise troops, and to prepare every thing for pushing on the war:
“ Ascend the throne at once; and, without allowing the enemy time to look
“ about him himself, let us follow as destiny shall lead:

“ Let us see what the mover of the events of this world,

“ Shall have intended to bring forth for us.”

FEROCK-SYUR’S concerted management having had a full effect, HOFFEIN-ALI-KHAN published, that every one should pay his homage to the Prince, and make a tender of his person and fortune. Such a proclamation having produced a great concourse of people of all sorts, afforded to astrologers, fortune-tellers, and to men of learning, a full opportunity to approach the Prince; and as the latter, exceedingly credulous and ignorant himself, was perpetually consulting their science about what might be the fate of his expedition, he put it in their power to feed him with favorable predictions, and with hopes suitable to the occasion; in which some were in earnest, and some meant no more than to provide for themselves, as in fact several of them proved to have done, as soon as Ferock-syur had ascended the throne, and had it in his power to bestow pensions and emoluments upon them.

WHILST the Prince was listening to predictions, Hoffein-aaly-khan was taking every measure that could promote his undertaking; and with that view he wrote to Abdollah-khan his Elder Brother, viceroy of Allahabad, both to give him notice of what had happened, and to intreat his concurrence. Abdollah-khan amazed at the intelligence, answered his brother in a strain that reflected severely on the precipitancy of his conduct, “ as well as on

“ the



“ the extreme danger it was pregnant-with. He adverted at the same time
 “ to the impropriety of a step, which besides all the perils of its high nature,
 “ involved in its consequences their comforts, children, families and ser-
 “ vants, which being actually at Shah-djehan-abad, could not fail to ex-
 “ perience all the resentment of a Prince, little susceptible of scruple, and
 “ who saw his throne attempted.” To this reprimand, Hossain-aaly-khan
 answered, “ that for his own part, he had taken his party, happen what it
 “ would, and could not retrograde; that he would never form any ob-
 “ jections to his remaining, as his elder brother, with the elder party, that
 “ is, that of Muëzzedin.” In the sequel Abdollah-khan himself carried
 away by his brother's intreaties and examples, altered his resolution, and
 wrote to his younger brother, “ that since what had happened could not be
 “ recalled, it became them both to make the best of it. Now that you are
 “ embarked in the undertaking, added he, make haste to join me, as my
 “ proximity to the capital, renders me the more liable to become an object of
 “ resentment to the Imperial army: Let us then join together, and have but
 “ one cause.”

Feroh-syur's
 party is espous-
 ed by two pow-
 erful brothers.

THIS is what I find in the memoir in question: But there is another
 account, and this is as follows:

(55) THE Emperor Bahadyr-shah having appointed Yzeddöslah, a
 nobleman of high rank to the Government of Bengal, commanded Feroh-
 syur's attendance at court, who being apprehensive of a fate similar to that
 which, his two brothers Soltan-kerim-eddin and Prince Homaïsh, had
 experienced, did not chuse to trust himself near the Emperor, and had protracted
 the time by contriving a variety of delays, being arrived at Azimabad, and
 unwilling to proceed farther, he under pretence of his comfort's being near her
 time, found means to prolong his stay; and he wrote to Court accordingly.
 During his sojourn there, some astrologers, fortune-tellers and other shrewd men,

(55) This account is very confused and inaccurate, and there are two gross anachronisms in it: which the
 translator has been obliged to admit of course, although not without some slight emendations.



who wanted only to provide for themselves, prevailed on Hekim-refyh, his Physician, to infill in his mind notions of ascending the throne, and thereby providing for his own safety. Whilst these people were working on that weak mind, there appeared at once at Azimabad, an officer called Mahmed-reza, but better known under the name of Raïet-khan, who being one of those that had fled from Bahadyr-shah's resentment, was contriving to repair his lost fortune, by producing a forged order for his taking possession of Rhotas, a strong fortress, south of Azimabad: and really he found means to effect his purpose, so that he was actually busy in laying in a stock of provisions and necessaries, having made his account with keeping possession. He had even the audacity to write to the Emperor, and to give him advice that his Soldier had through the sloth and incapacity of the Governor found means to get such a good post: and this intelligence was likewise confirmed by the gazetteers of those parts and by the Crown-intelligencers. On this piece of advice, there came an order from the Emperor, and it was backed by a particular letter of Azim-ush-shan, enjoining Prince Feroh-syur to chastise the impostor. But as it was not an easy matter to get admittance in the fortress, and the Prince was mentioning it to his friends, one of them, called Dilachin-beg, a Calmuc by nation, and a stout man of resolute determined temper, but who had so far displeased the Prince as to be forbidden the Court, found means to send him a secret message by one of the principal Courtiers, "I propose" said he, "that the Prince shall publish that he has received orders to confirm the impostor in his post, and that I shall be the person who is to carry to him the robe of investiture. Let the Prince therefore reinstate me in his Princely favour, and let him try my abilities and his own destiny in this undertaking which I hope shall recommend me to the Imperial Notice: But I may perish in the attempt; and then, if it be after having performed the service expected from me, I hope it will entitle my family and children to a subsistence for their lives."

THIS



THIS scheme of his having been approved, the officers of Government published a false account of the Imperial order they had received; and the Prince having sent for the Calmuc put in his hand the Qhylaar, standard, and patent of investiture, and dismissed him with honor and distinction. The man thus provided, put himself at the head of a numerous retinue, with which cortege he arrived at the foot of the mountain, on which Rhotas is seated: and from thence he sent the impostor notice of his errand. But the latter who was constantly upon his guard, and extremely suspicious, would not admit all that cortege, and sent only a permit for the Envoyé and two more persons: the Calmuc went up with only one; and whilst the Governor, into whose hands the standard had been delivered, was intent on reading the patent, he gave him a stab with his poniard, and repeated the strokes until the Governor fell down dead, the Calmuc himself with his companion, having been wounded in the scuffle. On sight of this, the officers of the garrison fell upon the impostor's followers, killed some, wounded others, confined the rest; and putting the dead man's head into the Calmuc's hands, they sent him back to Feroi-tyur, who loaded him with favors. This happened just at the time when intelligence had come of Bahadyr-shah's demise, and when Hossain-aly-khan was gone on an expedition where he intended to bring to order and to quiet some distant parts of his government.

THIS time of suspense was seized by Feroi-tyur; and before any intelligence might arrive of any of the deceased Emperor's children having ascended the throne, he ordered the public prayers at the mosques to be read in Azim-ush-shan, his father's name, published that he had ascended the throne and taken possession, and he wished him a prosperous reign. Having reflected in the sequel on the high nature of his proceeding, and dreading the consequences of his hastiness, he sent a submissive message to Hossain-aly-khan the Governor of the Province, by which he excused what had passed, and at the same time desired his attendance, as he had sentiments of the highest esteem



esteem for his person. Some days after the Governor returned to Azimabad; but as he did not seem inclined to enter into any connections with Ferozh-yur, he was visited by the Prince's mother, who soothed his mind, promised him the disposal of all the affairs of the Empire; and taking to witness her own Coran which she had brought for the purpose, she protested by God Almighty's messenger, that he would never repeat of such an union of concerns. This interview had calmed the Governor's apprehensions, and intirely gained his heart when news came of Azim-ush-shah's death, and of Djehandar-shah's ascension to the throne. But by this time the Governor had advanced himself so far with Ferozh-yur, that there was no receding with any safety; and he thought it better boldly to push-on: He therefore ordered public prayers to be said in the mosques for Ferozh-yur, coined money in his name, and displayed to the full the standard of contention and open war with Djehandar-shah: Ferozh-yur in return, made it a point to cement daily his union with him, and to add every day to his influence and authority.

THE Governor being now in earnest, assembled the bankers and principal men of the city; and having borrowed from them large sums of money, proportionable to their circumstances, for which he gave bonds signed by the Prince, and payable on his having subdued his enemies, he soon assembled a good army, and on an auspicious day, he set out on his expedition, carrying the Prince at the head of his troops. At the same time he appointed Seyd-ghäiret-khan, his sister's son, for his Lieutenant General in the province; and knowing that a convoy carrying the tribute of Bengal was on its way to Allahabad, he wrote to Abdollah-khan, his brother, to intreat his seizing so fair a prize, which, however, he was to reserve intirely for the Prince's use, unless he might want some small part of it for his own necessities. This convoy was under the charge of Shudjah-khan, son in law to Djaafer-khan, Viceroy of Bengal. Abdollah-khan no sooner received the Prince's order thereon



thereon, than he stopped it, converted part of it to the use of his troops, but kept the remainder for his brother's occasions. He also reviewed the artillery of the citadel and province, and pitched upon a number of pieces that were to compose his train. Whilst he was pushing his preparatives with vigor, Djehandar-shah informed of his rebellion, had given his government to Radji-mahmed-khan, whose lieutenant, Seyd-abdol-ghaffar-khan, a man of character, had orders to expell Abdollah-khan; and he had been furnished for that purpose with twelve thousand horses, and a quantity of artillery. Abdollah-khan, who had been all this while expecting his brother with the Prince, confounded at their non-appearance, and not thinking his small force a match for the Imperial troops, had shut himself-up within his citadel, after having sent one half of his people to harass the Imperialists. These troops of his which hardly amounted to seven thousand men, cavalry and infantry, were commanded by his three younger brothers, Noor-eddin-aaly-khan, Nedjm-eddin-aaly-khan, and Seïfeddin-aaly-khan, to whom he added his own Major-general and Paymaster, the Baqhsy Abdol-mohsen-khan, a man of resolution, born at Bidjapoor in Decan, but originnaly of Nedjef-eshe-reff (56). Seyd-abdol-ghaffar, who had as good an opinion of himself as he had a small one of those three young men, turned their rear, and pushing to the Citadel, he besieged it in form, after having sent word to the Governor, that he had left his nephews behind, because he had no inclination to play with children: this sarcasm which was faithfully reported to those young men, put them upon recommending themselves to that General's good opinion: With this view, they fell upon his rear, as he was on full march: but their troops, which besides being all new levies, were greatly inferior in number, fell into confusion on the first on a set, and were losing ground every mo-

(56) Nedjef signifies in Arabic, a spot high enough to be above the inundation, and so is that in which Aaly, Cofin and son-in-Law to Mahmet, is buried near Csfah, a ruinous town near a lake in the territory of Bafrah, but which has been once the capital of the Arahan Empire, and the place where Aaly was killed, *Esfereff* signifies the *ennobled, the holy*.



ment. This was no sooner perceived by the three young men, than they resolved not to survive a defeat, they joined some of those that yet stood their ground to a body of Seids of Bar, personally attached to them; and stretching the feet of boldness and despair through the field of battle, they fell on the enemy like so many famished tygers of the wilderness, and were performing exploits worthy of being recorded in history. Fortune seemed to take side with the young heroes: one of those violent winds, common in that season, arose at that very time, and blew such clouds of dust and sand into the very faces of the enemies, as blinded them entirely: Unable to resist its violence, and still less to distinguish the friend from the foe, they fell into confusion, and became incapable of listening to command, or of keeping their ranks. This being perceived by the young heroes, they redoubled their efforts, killed Abdolghaffar's brother, and were pushing with fury forwards; when a rumour having arisen in the enemy's troops that their General had been slain, it made such a discouraging effect, that even those that stood bravely their ground, fell off and retreated. From that moment the confusion and flight became general, and the proud Imperialist General received a shameful defeat; for Djehandar-shah's fortune was now upon the decline. This victory could not fail of raising the spirits of Ferozh-tyur's party: but it affected Abdollah-khan in a very different manner: his younger brother Noor-eddin-aaly-khan, a young man of the greatest hopes, lost his life in it; and in his first campaign, drank of the cup of the martyrdom, and went to join the chorusses of his brave and pious ancestors. Abdollah-khan, obliged to order the military music to strike up, was at a loss how to conceal his grief and tears upon the loss of such a hero whose Eulogium he pronounced

“The Cup of gladness in his hand, with his brother's corpse, on his shoulder.”

The loss of this battle having given the Emperor some suspicions about the event of the war, he thought it proper to try what policy could perform: with that view, he sent a dress of honor to Abdollah-khan, applauded what

he



he had done, added a confirmation of his government. But it proved in vain; for Feroh-syur was already at Ilah-abad with a numerous army in which they reckoned a number of Generals of character, for instance, Saf-shiken-khan, Ahmed-khan-coca; Muëzzeddin the Coffa, alias Ghazi-eddin-khan, since Ghalub-djung; and Qhoadja-hassen, since Qhandöbran, the two brothers, who were the soul of all that multitude, having made choice of a favorable moment, invoked the souls of their pious and brave ancestors, and set out full of spirits, on an expedition that already promised so much. This intelligence having been soon conveyed to the Emperor, he resolved to send his son Yezzeddin at the head of a powerful army to oppose Feroh-syur on his march. But in fact this young Prince himself was under the care of Qhadja-ahsen-khan, brother to Cacal tash-khan. This nobleman who enjoyed the grade of five thousand horses was then raised to that of seven with the effectual command of so many; and the whole management of the expedition, as well as the safety of the Prince's person, was recommended to his care. After his departure, the Emperor dispatched Chin-kyldj-khan with orders to reinforce the army with his body of troops. The Prince, after many marches, having advanced as far as Kedjwa near the Ganga, heard that the two brothers were in full march to fight him. This piece of intelligence stopped him short; and altho' he was so vastly superior to them both in numbers, (for he had above fifty thousand horses) and in artillery, he did not think himself a match for the enemy, but chose to intrench himself. His perturbation already great, became still more glaring when he heard that the enemy was drawing near by continual marches. On this intelligence he betrayed, as well as his General, every mark of trepidation and pusillanimity. But when Abdollah-khan drew nearer and fell a cannonading his camp, which he did for a whole day, he could contain himself no longer; and his General being as much out of his senses as himself, they sallied together at the back part of the camp, after having loaded themselves

The Emperor
sends his son Ye-
zeddeed to fight
Feroh-syur.



Yezzeddeen's
shameful flight
from his own
camp.

themselves with as much gold and jewels, as they could; and at the beginning of the night they took flight together, leaving their army, camp, artillery, baggage, jewels, and military chest to be disposed of by the enemy, who as yet knew nothing of the matter. But the army was soon informed of there being neither Prince nor General in chief; nor could any party be taken in such a singular evenement: for the officers and grandees in the camp disagreed with each other, and could come to no final resolution amongst themselves, but passed the whole day in disputes. On the evening, the enemy got intelligence of the state of things, and rushing without order into the Imperial camp, they plundered it so leisurely, and found in it so much booty, that vast numbers of people that had never had an assured subsistence, now enriched themselves for the remainder of their lives. Notwithstanding all that plunder, there remained still a vast deal of wealth, which together with the artillery, was seized for Feroh-syur's use: this prince tarried a few days to give some rest to his army, whilst Yezzeddin in his flight towards Ecber-abad fell in with the corps commanded by Chin-khydj-khan. This General shocked at so flagitious a conduct, made use of force and violence to stop the Prince, who wanted absolutely to fly farther; and he obliged him to wait in his camp, until the Emperor should send orders.

The Emperor undismayed,
marches in person
against his
competitor.

SUCH a shameful defeat, very nearly blasted all the hopes conceived by that Prince. Trusting now to no one, that monarch resolved to march in person against a rival so successful; and on the Tuesday of the twelfth Zilcaad in the year 1124, he set out of his capital with an immense pomp, and an army of seventy thousand horses, besides a numerous infantry and a train of large cannon capable to shake the foundations of the globe. It was Zolficar-khan who commanded this mighty host: he had under him the famous Cocal-tash-khan, with several Generals and officers of character, all renowned for their achievements, all fond of battle, and all thirsting after an engagement, like so many famished tygers howling in the wilderness: such were Aazem-khan, and Djanikhan



ni-khan, and Mahmed-amin-khan, and a multitude of T8ranian and Iranian Lords (57). On his march he was joined by Ser-bolend-khan, Fodjdar of Corrah, who taking possession of the money he had been receiving there on Feroh-fyur, his master's account, deserted to Djehandar-shah, to whom that small merit rendered him so dear, that he gave him the government of G8dj-rat, and sent him to Ahmed-abad it's capital, after having passed many encomiums on his conduct. As a counterpart to this, Chebilram the new Fodjdar of Corrah, and Aaly-shgar-khan, son to Car-talab-khan, Fodjdar of Atava, went over to Feroh-fyur. But by this time the Emperor having arrived at Semo⁵, a town in the neighbourhood of Echer-abad, found himself over against the enemy, who was parted from him only by the river Djumna. What looks singular is, that the fight of the enemy occasioned transports of joy amongst the two Seïds and in Feroh-Syur's Court; whereas it occasioned much trepidation in the Emperor's camp. The reason is plain: unanimity reigned in the enemy's camp; whereas Djehandar-shah's flagitious behaviour had alienated the hearts of most of the grandees of his court. The T8ranians in particular, had promised by letters and messages, that they would join Feroh-fyur: Abdol-femed-khan alone abstained from such promises. Nevertheless there was so visible a superiority of force on the Emperor's side, that it was generally believed that his rival would have no chance against him. Unluckily there reigned such a difference of tempers and sentiments between his principal Generals, Zolficar-khan and Cocal-tash-khan; and this difference had given rise to so much enmity, and to so inveterate an aversion, that nothing went forwards in the Emperor's camp. Cocal-tash-khan, in particular, who enjoyed the Emperor's confidence, was a man equally incapable of giving or of receiving a good advice. In consequence of so much animosity,

(57) The word *T8ran* signifies all over the East, that immense tract of ground which stretches to the North of Iran or Persia, and of Qhatai or China; and Iran is the only name for designing that Empire which stretches from the Didja or tyger to the Atac or Indus. There are in India infinite multitudes of T8ramian and Iranian, and they are both called Moghuls.



no one concerned himself about any thing; and every thing went to wreck. There is more: no specific order had been issued to cross the Djumna for attacking the enemy; and the two favorites agreeing in nothing but in an eternal variance from each other, and in giving opposite advices, it happened that the Emperor himself was actually incapable of taking a party for himself. Desperately in love with Lal-Coär, he had of late fallen into a delirious kind of melancholy, that rendered him incapable of business.

SUCH a state of things could not be concealed from an enemy who had so many well-wishers; and in fact Abdolah-khan having received information of a ford which was four cosses above the enemy's camp, crossed over in the night time, and marched on without stopping as far as K8zbehari, a village beyond Eber-abad, on the high road to Dehli: there he took post; and some time after he was followed by Feroh-iyur himself, who crossed over likewise and joined his General. To impose on the enemy, and to perplex his ideas, Hossain-aly-khan with the rear or *corps de reserve*, remained where he was over against the enemy's camp, and did not cross over, but when his motions could be effectually concealed by the darkness of the night. He had with him Chebilram-nagur, an Hindoo of character. What is very singular, and marks the finger of providence in this affair, is that this fording-over in the dark, seemed to give a turn to the whole war; for as Feroh-iyur's army made it's appearance at day-break on the enemy's rear, it became necessary in the latter's camp to change the whole order of battle, to marshal the troops a new, and to bring the artillery from the Van: all which could not be done without an infinite deal of confusion. This happened on the fourteenth of Zilhaj, of the same year; and the two armies, the one in good order, and the other, that is the Emperor's, in much disorder and confusion, advanced against each other. This Prince took his post in the center, surrounded by a brilliant cortege and by several corps of choice troops, that had a train of large artillery in the front.

ficar-khan

Feroh-iyur's
army crosses the
Djumna in pre-
sence of the Im-
perial army.

102



ficar-khan, by whom he seemed to be governed in whatever related to matters of war and politicks, but who in reality had not his confidence, as his extreme firmness displeased the Emperor, came to place himself before that Prince with a body of old troops and a quantity of artillery, together with the Imperial Music of trumpets, haut boys, and kettle drums. Cocal-tash-khan and Djani-khan, with Aazern-khan, and other Lords of his party, took post at the right wing; and the T8ranian Lords, such as Mahmed-amin-khan, Abdol-femed-khan, and Chin-kylydj-khan, took post at the right. Radji-mahmed-khan, with Hafiz-ollah-khan, and some other Generals, with their Corps, were posted as light troops. Reza-cooly-khan, the Grand Master of the Artillery, was ordered to attend diligently to his business; and the rest of the troops were placed as the ground would permit.

On the opposite side, Feroh-syur, in compliance with the Imperial custom, placed himself in the center of his troops, seated upon a lofty elephant, having Abdollah-khan before him, who with many other Commanders, took post over against Zolficar-khan; and Khan-zeman and Aaly-asghar, with Chebilram-nagar, were opposed to Cocal-tash-khan. The engagement was commenced by Abdollah-qhan, who, with his troops in good order, advanced first against the T8ranian Lords of the enemy, and then inclining towards the Imperial artillery, he, with an apparent insensibility in his motions, found means to push beyond it, and to come near the enemy's centre, where Djhehandor-shah appeared. On the other hand, Husein-aaly-khan, supported by Fateh-aaly-khan, Commander of Feroh-syurs artillery, and by Zin-eddin-ahmed-khan, son to Bahadyr-qhan the Rohilla, as well as by the two illustrious brothers, Mir Eshtref and Mir Mushref, directed his attack against Zolficar-khan; and being vigorously received, his troops presently fell into confusion, and were slain in heaps; and his bravest officers, as well as his oldest soldiers, those men on whom he trusted so much, being mowed down in his presence, gained away the capital of their lives, and covered the field of battle with their bodies.

Husein



Huffein-aaly-khan, seeing how his best troops had been used, closed at once with the custom of valiant men in Hindostan; and jumping down from his elephant, he engaged, hand to hand, and with a number of brave that followed him every where, he performed heroical actions; when, having received several wounds from sabre, musquet, and arrow, he fell speechless on the ground, and was trampled under foot. His brother, Abdollah-khan, had no better luck: On his attacking the T8ranians, he was received by clouds of arrows, which threw his troops into confusion, and made them divide into several bodies, each of which was opposite and contending with a body of enemies; and as he was exerting himself in the hottest part of the engagement, he was carried away by the crowd, without knowing where he was, until he found himself amongst a body of about three-hundred troopers, parted from the standard-bearing elephant, and at a distance from his several corps. It was at this very moment he saw himself singled out by a General enemy, who proved to be the same Seyd-abdol-ghaffar, who had received so shameful a defeat at Ilahabad, he cried out who he was, and shot an arrow at Abdollah-khan; the latter was as quick as he, and lodged an arrow in his breast; and the General finding himself dangerously wounded, quitted the field, and retired at a distance; but Abdollah-khan was not the better for this action: he was again carried away by the crowds, without knowing where he was, and without having it in his power to guess what might be the consequence of so much confusion. Luckily for him, he was at so critical a moment joined by a body of his troops, with whom he gained an eminence, from whence, he no sooner descried Djehandar-shah in the middle of his troops, than he marched up to him, opening his way with showers of arrows; and he availed himself so well of the disorder into which the enemy was thrown, that he penetrated as far as the female elephants of the Seraglio. The Emperor carried away by an elephant that became unruly, and unable to range his troops in order, found himself in the middle of a number of war elephants, which becoming furious, were engaging each other, and exhibiting



exhibiting a scene as dreadful as that of the last judgement. Laal Coär's female elephant taking fright, had turned about and fled, followed by multitudes that sought to get out of the reach of the enemy's arrows; and that dismayed multitude of men and elephants, falling upon two bodies of troops that yet stood their ground, confounded their ranks, and then bore them down. The Emperor incapable to make a stand upon an elephant become ungovernable, was closely pursued by Abdollah-khan, whose troops were joining him by whole bodies; and this General, without giving the enemy time to recollect himself, was carrying every thing before him, in so much, that the Imperial troops, amongst which the Music had already commenced to play, were now flying on all sides. Cocaltash-khan, who with his corps made an effort to cover Djehander-shah, was encountered by Qhan-zeman, and Chebileram, who came out of a post they had chosen at the beginning of the action, drove Cocaltash-khan's troops, and wounded him in several places: And here was slain Reza-cooly-khan, Commander of the Imperial Artillery, as had already been Djani-khan and Moqhtar-khan. Mean while, Aazem-khan, brother to Cocaltash-khan, being wounded, came up to the Emperor's elephant; and this Prince, finding that matters were now past remedy, went down to Laal Coär, and taking her with him, he, on the dusk of the evening, turned about towards Echer-abad: Such was the state of things with the Emperor; but with Zolficar-khan, they bore a very different aspect: This General without being dismayed by the general discomfiture, had kept his footing, without losing any ground; and, he even intended to renew the action, as soon as he could bring, either the Emperor, or his son, Yezzeddin, to shew themselves at the head of his troops; but all his endeavours to find them out, proved abortive; and several intelligent persons who were prevailed by dint of money and promises, to go on that errand, came back without even getting any intelligence about them: All his efforts failed; and the music of gladness and victory was already filling the air of the enemy's army, whilst the officers of all ranks were running

The Emperor is defeated, and flies for his life, whilst his Vezir, Zolficar-khan, bravely stands his ground.



running up to Feroh-ŷar with their congratulations and their Nuzurs. All this joy, however, did not remove the uneasiness he felt, on observing, that Zolficar-khan, surrounded by a strong body of veterans, and by much artillery, did not move from the field of battle. Such a resolute countenance had something very imposing: He expressed his surprise in strong terms at what that General could mean by staying so late at night; and at last he sent him this message: "He that pretended to the empire, has relinquished the throne and is fled — Pray, have you any pretensions yourself, that you tarry so long after him? If you have, this is another matter; but if you have not, and you are only for an Emperor of the House of Åorengzib, what objections can you have to my being that Prince, instead of Muëzzeddin?" Such a message, and such a tone of voice, informed at once Zolficar-khan of what he wanted to know; and finding, that things were past remedy, he marched off at the head of his troops in good order; and he had so respectable a countenance, that no one thought of disputing the ground with him. The Emperor mean while had passed the night at Echer-abad, where he shaved his beard like a Hindoo, changed his apparel for an humble one, and taking Laal Coär with him, he, in the latter part of the night, fled towards the capital, having about his person a number of people of all sorts personally attached to him; but instead of going to the citadel, he landed in the palace of the old Vezir, Affed-khan, who immediately seized and confined him; and hardly had he been secured, when Zolficar-khan himself arrived.

The Emperor is arrested and confined by the Vezir.

ABDOLLAH-KHAN, on seeing the field clear of enemies, ordered strict searches to be made for his brother; and the latter was at last discovered stretched on the ground, speechless and senseless. This lucky discovery was made by two of that valiant nobleman's servants, one of whom remained by him, whilst the other went to give notice; and this piece of intelligence so overjoyed Abdollah-khan, that he took away all the jewels he actually wore and presented them to the man. There is another account, which says, that

on



on the servants discovering their master, they found him watched by two officers, at the head of a body of troops. These were Leshker-aaly-khan and Muhi-yar-khan, two men attached personally to Houssein-aaly-khan. Still there is a third account, and this is in the memoirs of Hassem-aaly-khan-khafi, a nobleman of great distinction who has wrote the history of the Timurian Emperors. He positively says, that Houssein-aaly-khan having received several dangerous wounds, had fallen senseless on the ground, where he had been stripped stark naked; and it was in that condition that his servants had found him speechless, after a very laborious search. On receiving some assistance, he recovered his senses so far as to hear with pleasure of the victory of his party: nevertheless, it was with some difficulty he was put in a Paleki and conveyed to his brother, who on seeing him so unexpectedly, prostrated himself on the ground, and returned thanks to providence for so signal a favor.

ZOLFICAR-KHAN, on landing at his father's palace, disapproved of the seizure of the Emperor's person: he wanted to bring him a second time in the field, and to try a second time the fortune of war; for as he had been so instrumental in raising Djehandar-shah, and in undoing Azim-ush-shan, father to Ferozh-yfur, he apprehended that nothing but what was inimical could be expected from the son; and at any rate he wanted to retire into Decan, a rich country, where he was absolute, and where he thought himself fully able to resist the new Emperor. But the father opposing his paternal authority to both these resolutions, and adding intreaties and prayers to all its weight, prevailed on the son to lay aside all thoughts of opposition, and to submit quietly to the new Prince: A fatal acquiescence, which so prudent a man would have never thought of, had he not been actually under the pressure of a destiny that had decreed these very days for the last moments of Affed-khan's prosperity, as well as for the epoch of the extinction of his family and the destruction of his beloved son. The old Vezir, without any certitude of being well received, and even with a moral certitude of his

O

risking

(107)



risking his life as well as that of his son, took him by the hand; and trusting to the merits he had acquired in Aorengzib's family, and to the high regard constantly shewn him by both that Prince and his successors, he went without any retinue to pay his respects to Feroh-fyur, and to intercede in behalf of his son.

Feroh-fyur ascends the throne

THIS Prince was yet on the field of battle: Thinking this a favorable day, and finding no opposition before him, he resolved to assume the crown; and on a Thursday being the fifteenth Zellhidj, in the year 1124, he ascended the throne at day-break, and gave a public audience to the people. Immediately after this inauguration, Abdollah-khan introduced Chin-kylydj-khan Abdol-femed-khan, and Mahmed-amin-khan with all the T8ranian Lords of their party: these Generals payed their homages to the new Emperor, wished him length of days with a prosperous reign, and were received with distinction, as well as forgiven the errors of their past conduct: at the same time Abdollah-khan with Lootf-ollah-knan-fadye and some other persons of distinction, received orders to set out immediately for the Capital, in order to quiet the minds of the people there, and to establish order and tranquility throughout the whole country. He had likewise commission to take care of the Imperial palace and citadel, and chiefly of the Princes of the blood confined there. Feroh-fyur himself followed a week after; and on the fourteenth of Muharrem, he encamped close to the capital at Bara-palla, where having sent for Abdollah-khan, he gave him the grade and command of seven thousand horses, bestowed upon him the title of Cootoob-el-mulk or pole of the state, and raised him to the high office of Vezir-Aazem or supreme Minister. His brother Hoffein aaly-khan was decorated with the title of Ahtimam-el-mulk, or performer of the state, with the grade and command of seven thousand horses, and with the glorious dignity of Emir-ul-omerah, or Prince of Princes, as well as with the office of Pay-master-general of the forces. Mahmed-amin-khan

108



amin-khan was made second Pay-master, with an addition of a thousand horses to his actual grade and command, to all which was added the title of Umad-ed-d8ölah, or prop of the Empire. Chin Kylydj khan, who enjoyed already the command and grade of five thousand horses, was raised to that of seven, and moreover decorated with the title of Nizam-el-mulk, or the Composer of the state, as well as invested with the Viceroyalty of Decan, in lieu of Dä8d-khan-Pëni, who acted as deputy Lieutenant of Zolficar khan's; and that officer from the government of Boorhanpoor which he possessed in chief, was transferred to that of G8djrat. Ql'or'ja hassen was honored with the title of Semfäm-ed-dö8la, and the surname of Qhandö8ran (58) together with the grade of seven, and the command of six thousand horses. Ahmed-beg-Coca-Muëzzeddin, who had signalized himself by much activity, and had rendered important services, was decorated with the titles of Valiant Champion of the law, ever victorious in war; (59), promoted to the grade of six thousand horses with the command of five, and entrusted with the office of third Pay-master-general. But a man who rose suddenly to the highest dignities, and whose elevation shall have hereafter so much influence over the politicks of Ferohtyur's reign, was the Cazy Abdollah, then judge supreme of Djehangir-nagar-Daca. This man who was already known for having executed with success, several commissions of consequence, and namely that of going secretly to the capital, and gaining the Lords of the T8ranian denomination, (and he was a T8ranian himself) now appeared with splendor at court, where he was decorated with the high title of Qhan-qhanan-emirdjumlah (60), promoted to the command as well as grade of seven thousand horses, and honored with the utmost confidence of the new-monarch, who already seemed to have no ear but for him, and who entrusted him with his private signet, although he seemed to have

(58) *Qhan-i-dö8ran*, the lord of the age or of the times. *Semfäm-ed-dö8la*, the sword of the Empire.

(59) *Gbazir-ön-khan*, *Firoz-Djung*.

(60) *Qhan-i-qhanan Emir-Djumlah*, Lord of lords, Commander of all, or Prince supreme.



yet no other office than that of Dacca. The moonshy or secretary Mahmed-Djafer, who enjoyed already several offices, now received the title of Tukurrub-khan, and to his present offices was added that of High Steward, a charge equally important and lucrative. Seif khan, a relation of Abdollah khan, was made grand Equerry; and offices, and favors, and governments were bestowed on that minister's two younger brothers, as well as on all those that had received promises. All these promotions being over Abdollah-khan, now Vezir, diligently applied himself to the duties of his office, one of which consisted in curbing that air of independence assumed by the grantees of the Empire during the confusion inevitable in civil wars; and happy had it been for the Emperor, had he had his mind employed in that laudable manner, instead of paving the way for his own ruin, by demolishing almost all the antient families, and especially that of the venerable Affed-khan, that ancient Vezir so much respected all over that Empire.

We have left him in full march with his son to the Imperial camp of Barapalla, where he was no sooner landed, than both expressed a desire of paying their respects to the new Emperor. This was precisely the circumstance the new favorite Emir-djemlah waited for: that man who had grown jealous of all the antient families, and had formed the scheme of pulling down every one of them, in order to make room for a number of friends which he wanted to raise on their ruins; that man, who had already conceived an antipathy against the blunt, resolute character of the Generalissimo's, and wanted to make an end of him; did not fail to add fuel to that indisposition of mind which Feroh-syur had conceived against that General. But Emir-djemlah's ill will and machinations would have produced but little, had Zolficar-khan been fortunate enough to listen to the proposal of the Prince of Princes, Houssein-aaly-khan, who had generously offered his mediation, and had solemnly assured him, that if he chose to be introduced through his channel, not a

hair